FAO/GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
PROJECT DOCUMENT

PROJECT TITLE: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TUNA FISHERIES AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN THE AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION (ABNJ)
PROJECT SYMBOL: GCP/GLO/365/GFF

Recipient Country/ies: Global Project

Resource Partner: GEF

FAO project ID: 614524 **GEF/LDCF/SCCF Project ID:** 4581

EXECUTING PARTNER(S):
Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT),
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC),
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT),
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA),
Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA),
Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA),
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC),
Government of Fiji and Government of Ghana,
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),
BirdLife International (BLI),
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF),
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA)
Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association and associates

Expected EOD (starting date): 1 October 2013

Expected NTE (End date):30 September 2018

Contribution to FAO's Strategic Framework:
a. Strategic objective/Organizational Result: Strategic Objectives S02, "Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner with links to: Strategic Objective SO1- Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and Strategic Objective SO4 - Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels,
b. Regional Result/Priority Area: Global project
c. Country Programming Framework Outcome: Global project

GEF Focal Area/LDCF/SCCF: Multifocal Area (International Waters and Biodiversity)

GEF/LDCF/SCCF Strategic Objectives:
IW FA Objective IW-4 Outcome 4.1
ABNJ (including deep-sea fisheries, oceans areas, and seamounts) under Sustainable Management and Protection (including Marine Protected Areas).
IW FA Objective IW-4 Outcome 4.2
Plans and Institutional Frameworks for Pilot Cases of ABNJ have Catalytic Effect on Global

Discussions. **BD FA Objective BD-2 Outcome 2.1** Increase in Sustainable Managed Seascapes that Integrate Biodiversity Conservation	
Environmental Impact Assessment Category: C	
Financing plan:	**USD**
GEF/LDCF/SCCF allocation:	27.172,936
Co-financing:	
FAO	25,000,000
CCSBT	1,300,000
IATTC	6,285,000
ICCAT	4,334,000
IOTC	2,500,000
WCPFC	6,347,000
FFA	2,000,000
PNA	370,000
SPC	186,000
Govt. of Fiji	335,600
Govt. of Ghana	1,118,000
NOAA	45,000,000
ACAP	992,500
BLI	2,900,000
ISSF	2,297,000
MSC	150,000
WWF	15,000,000
International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA)	19,790,000
Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association and associates	14,900,000
Subtotal Cofinancing	**150,805,100**
Total Project Budget:	**177,978,036**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The oceans make up about 66% of the Earth's surface and provide humanity with goods and environmental and cultural services that are fundamental to human well-being, global food security and nutrition, international trade and economic development, climate regulation, storm protection, energy generation, waste absorption and recycling, recreation, and others. The ocean areas that lie beyond states' jurisdiction are commonly considered to be the world's last large global commons, and many of the world's most valuable fisheries and marine ecosystems are found in or are functionally connected with these Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ). These areas contain critically important ecosystems and their use and conservation pose unique challenges for global environmental governance. Moreover, the ecosystems are inextricably linked to the health and productivity of other adjacent ecosystems including those in coastal areas. A key feature of the oceans are valuable stocks of highly migratory fish such as tuna which form the basis of a multibillion dollar global fishing industry and which also provide food and incomes to millions of people. If the current trends in unsustainable uses of ocean resources are not reverted, the ability of our oceans to deliver food for future generations will be severely compromised. This puts the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people who depend on fisheries at risk and compromises the food security and nutrition of many more people. Ocean fisheries are among humanity's best opportunities to deliver highly nutritious food to a growing population.

The five tuna Regional Fishery Management Organizations (t-RFMOs) and their member countries are responsible for the management of tuna resources both within ABNJ and the related Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). These t-RFMOs have been established with mandates that primarily focus on ensuring the sustainable use, conservation and management of tuna fisheries. To fulfill their mandates, the member countries of t-RFMOs work collaboratively and through specialized committees. As directed by their members, they pilot and implement various approaches and activities for the management of tuna fisheries including bycatch, and all t-RFMOs have in place conservation management measures (CMM) aimed at the management of resources and biodiversity conservation. Notwithstanding, experience shows that managing the impacts of fishing and, in particular fishing effort and capacity remains a real challenge. Catch limits have frequently been applied with too many exceptions and/or in ineffective ways, making it hard to regulate the total catch. As a consequence, there is a growing interest among stakeholders that rights-based approaches coupled with strong Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), offer promising alternative approaches to current management systems in some areas. Moreover, duly established processes to allocate fishing opportunities among t-RFMO members, in a fair, transparent and equitable manner, have been highlighted as imperative for effective management of global fishing capacity for tuna resources worldwide.

As part of a new initiative launched by the Global Environment Facility in 2011 to promote efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, FAO was requested to lead the development of a new global tuna project to address some of the key issues facing management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation. This project, using funds from GEF-5, was seen as a pilot initiative which, if successful, would lay the foundations for broader investment by the GEF in GEF-6. Towards this end, FAO placed a high degree of emphasis on transparency and inclusivity of a broad range of diverse stakeholders during project formulation. Moreover, FAO took the unprecedented step of seeking endorsement from COFI and all t-RFMO Members as a pre-cursor to implementation. Such a process, considered essential if the project is to have the far-reaching benefits expected from it, required a significant level of dialogue with Secretariats and their Members and took over twelve months to complete. However, as a result of this process all five t-RFMOs and their Members (over one hundred countries), international environmental NGOs, private sector organizations and sub-regional institutions endorsed the project document. Global acceptance of the project and its approach by all tuna fishing countries and by a diverse range of stakeholders with often competing priorities was seen as a major achievement and a key milestone in the projects development.

This Project, "Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction", is a critical component of the overall GEF supported ABNJ Program "ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction". It offers a unique opportunity for GEF and FAO and their associated partners to fast track the development, management and sustainability of ABNJ fisheries and biodiversity conservation and to make vital and urgently needed progress in strengthening responsible fisheries management and practices in these fisheries. Without the Project, the current inconsistencies in management, high levels of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities and threats to biodiversity from current fishing practices would likely continue with increasingly negative impacts on the tuna stocks and marine biodiversity and with ensuing damage to the wellbeing of the millions of people directly and indirectly dependent on these resources for their livelihoods.

With the Project, GEF funds will be used to provide the necessary boost and incentive to address the issues and constraints previously discussed: a set of challenges well beyond the capability of any single partner/stakeholder represented in this project. Consequently, GEF funding will result in substantial and meaningful progress towards achieving the agreed goals at national, regional and global levels for ABNJ fisheries.

The main principles agreed to at the initiation of project preparation together with the incorporation of the inputs of the partners in response to real concerns during the preparation process itself provided the basis for the strategy that guided project design and implementation. The main elements of the strategy are: (i) creation of an enabling institutional environment; (ii) reinforcing and extending existing institutional alliances and processes; (iii) providing support for institutional strengthening and national capacity building; (iv) promoting collective actions among stakeholders focusing on specific issues/areas of shared interest; (v) promoting greater use of certification schemes and consumer advocacy; and (vi) rolling out project implementation to demonstrate significant and discernible progress towards securing effective management systems based on clear and fair fishing rights set according to an ecosystem based approach.

The objective of the Full-Sized Project (FSP) is to achieve responsibility, efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach in tuna fisheries through: (i) supporting the use of sustainable and efficient fisheries management and fishing practices by the stakeholders of the tuna resources; (ii) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] fishing; and (iii) mitigating adverse impacts of bycatch on biodiversity.

The four project components and expected outcomes to achieve this objective are:

Component 1. Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach

Outcome 1.1. Improved management decision making concerning tuna and associated species in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for tuna (t-RFMOs), through enhanced engagement and motivation of the stakeholders, including the tuna industry at all levels.

Outcome 1.2. An efficient and effective RBM system has been designed, tested and implemented in one t-RFMO region with greater management control exercised over fishing fleets and increased economic revenue flows to Small Island Developing States

Component 2. Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)

Outcome 2.1. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems, particularly

those addressing IUU fishing and related activities, are strengthened and harmonized over all five t-RFMOs

Outcome 2.2. The number of illegal vessels operating in one t-RFMO is reduced by 20% from the baseline at project start.

Component 3. Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing

Outcome 3.1 WCPFC and IATTC integrate improved bycatch mitigation technologies and practices into their regular management planning process at regional and national levels

Outcome 3.2. Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the two t-RFMOs' areas.

Component 4: Information and Best Practices Dissemination, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Outcome 4.1 Evidence that "best practices" from the project are being taken up and replicated elsewhere

Outcome 4.2: Project well monitored and evaluated

The project strategy is to foster a new wave of technical cooperation and partnering among the key stakeholders, incorporating up-to-date best-practices, to broaden the stakeholder base and to facilitate dialogues for improvement at national, regional and global levels in order to generate additional critical human and financial resources to catalyze and accelerate priority activities of the tuna RFMOs by broadening the stakeholder base and facilitating dialogues for improvement at national, regional and global levels.

While good progress towards achieving this objective is expected in the initial five-year pilot phase during GEF-5, its full accomplishment is likely to require a multiple-phase approach over a period of 15 – 20 years of which the present Project of five years represents initial pilot phase during GEF-5. In this pilot phase, good progress towards meeting this objective would be achieved through supporting the implementation of three mutually reinforcing components, each one offering solutions to inter-related issues – plus a cross-cutting component, Component 4, in support of project monitoring and evaluation and information dissemination. The project components are: (i) Promotion of Sustainable Management in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach; (ii) Strengthening and Harmonization of Monitoring, Control & Surveillance to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing; (iiii) Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Fishing; and (iv) Information and Best Practices Dissemination and Project Monitoring & Evaluation.

The activities proposed in the three thematic components respond to the high priority needs of national, sub-regional and regional fishery management organization priorities as identified by these bodies through, inter alia, the Kobe Process. These activities are designed to supplement and complement on-going activities and support already being provided by other partners/stakeholders directed at achieving the sustainable development of ABNJ fisheries and to add appreciably to their effectiveness.

The main transformational change supported by these components over time will be to achieve a significant progression towards the adoption and implementation of management systems set according to a rigorous ecosystem approach thereby ensuring efficient and sustainable fishing over the years. The outcomes from the Project will be: (i) improved management decision-making in all t-RFMOs leading to more effective Conservation Management Measures based on an ecosystem approach, including use of appropriate harvest control rules and limit reference points being prepared & supported; (ii) an efficient, effective and equitable RBM system that has been designed, tested and implemented in at the Western Pacific Ocean and the results promoted globally; (iii) harmonization and adoption of MCS best practices across all five t-RFMOs strengthening the capacity of t-RFMOs and States to detect and

deter IUU fishing; (iv) implementation of MCS best practices including incorporation into the global record of tuna vessels greater than 100GT, an effective search tool (CLAV) that allows identification and tracking of all vessels authorized to fish and two pilot electronic observer systems that, when scaled up and implemented fleetwide, have the combined effect of reducing the number of illegal vessels operating by 20% in at least one t-RFMO and has a positive catalytic effect on IUU fishing in other t-RFMO regions; (v) new bycatch assessments and information sharing that will result in strengthened conservation management measures CMMs for sharks being adopted by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission and Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission with results shared globally; and (vi) bycatch mitigation measures for seabirds and sharks and small tuna being effectively demonstrated in fisheries of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and reported as having been taken-up in at least 40 % of vessels in both regions reporting uptake of agreed CMM mitigation measures.

The associated Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) will mainly be achieved through accelerating the pace of transformation in tuna fisheries in terms of: (i) measurable improvements in the status of the tuna stocks in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five t-RFMOs [substantial in the case of WCPFC], with catches reduced and biomasses closer to their maximum sustainable yield levels (MSYL); (ii) measureable reductions in the threats to bycatch species from fishing in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five t-RFMOs [substantial in the case of WCPFC, IOTC and ICCAT], especially of sharks, seabirds and sea turtles; (iii) stemming the loss of wealth associated with IUU fishing through MCS institutional strengthening, capacity building and application of new technologies and best practices across tuna supply chains; (iv) adopting lessons learned in one ocean seascape and applying it to other regions through south-south and north-south cooperation strategies; (iv) harnessing the power of industry groups/associations and civil society organizations, and (iv) implementation of rights based approaches as a tool towards sustainable management and to enhance revenue flows autonomy of Pacific Small Island Developing States.

To sum up in simple terms, there is a causal chain embedded in the strategy for this project. One or two RFMOs or Member States have agreed to test different types of measures to move toward (a) RBM and better understanding of economic and ecosystem benefits lost under business as usual; (b) use of satellite-based MCS systems to reduce IUU fishing and improve traceability; (c) various data acquisition and monitoring to support more efficient and sustainable decision-making by RFMOs; and (d) reduction of bycatch for ecosystem sustainability. With aggressive facilitation and training, successful experiences will be shared among RFMOs, private sector, NGOs, and their Member States to build confidence economically and socially that the pilots can be up-scaled elsewhere. The improvements in global traceability, data access that should prevent business as usual exceptions from being issued by the organizations, and the success of pilot measures, (when coupled with active constituency building in Member States provided by NGO and private sector partners) should catalyse action in all 5 RFMOs over time as barriers for inaction are removed and the path ahead for transformation becomes more politically feasible and economically attractive.

The ultimate objective of efficiency and sustainability for tuna production and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ rests on this causal chain brought about by this first GEF project. The progression toward the transformation should be accelerated if additional measures are supported by GEF and other partners with a follow-up once this project is successfully concluded, as has been done with other GEF IW projects that provide a decade of catalytic support. Even without GEF support of a second project, there should be some slow progress toward the politically agreed Kobe Process Course of Action, which is reflected in this project. In that case, this GEF project would serve in helping to remove barriers to actions which only recently in 2011 were politically reaffirmed at Kobe III. GEF support is consequently timely to reinforce the political commitments reaffirmed in 2011. Catalytic impacts occurring after this first GEF project ends toward efficiency and sustainability will be tracked by FAO with or without a future GEF project for the second 5 year effort needed to accelerate this transformation outlined in the Kobe Course of Action.

This Project supports the implementation of a number of important global instruments that are aimed at significantly enhancing the conservation and management of fisheries resources. These include: (i) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the associated United Nations

Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the UNCLOS; (ii) the 10 December 1982 Agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; (iii) Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas; (iv) FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; (v) FAO International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards; (vi) FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs) for IUU, Seabirds and Sharks); (vii) FAO Guidelines for Reducing Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations; (vii) Agreement on Port State Measures (PSM) to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (Port-State Measures Agreement); (viii) Convention on Biological Diversity; Convention on Migratory Species; (ix) Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels; (x) Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles; (xi) UN resolution on Sustainable Fisheries (A/RES/66/68) and (xi) Millennium Development Goals (Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability and Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development) as well as a number of international conventions associated with the establishment of the t-RFMOs.

The project is fully aligned with Aichi target 6: "by 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ABNJ	Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
ACAP	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
ADG-FI	Assistant Director-General – Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FAO)
AWP/B	Annual Working Plan and Budget
BD	Biodiversity
BLI	BirdLife International
BH	Budget Holder
BMIS:	Bycatch Mitigation Information System
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CDS	Catch Documentation Schemes
CEO	Chief Executive Officer (GEF)
CI	Conservation International
CLAV	Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels
CMMs	Conservation and Management Measures
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EM	Electronic Monitoring
EOS	Electronic Observer System
EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean
FA	Focal Area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FI	Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FAO)
FIDF	FAO's Global Partnerships for Responsible Fisheries Programme (FishCode)
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FSP	Full-Sized Project (GEF)
FT	Full Time
FTBOA	Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association
GEB	Global Environmental Benefits (GEF)
GE	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility
GFETW	Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshops
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOF	Global Ocean Forum
GPCU	Global Program Coordination Unit
GR	Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels
GSC	Global Steering Committee
GTPC	Global Tuna Project Coordinator
HCR	Harvest Control Rules
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
IHS	Information Handling Services
IMS	Information Management System
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPOA	International Plan of Action

ISSA	International Seafood Sustainability Association
ISSF	International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported
IW	International Waters (GEF Focal Area)
K2SM	Kobe II Strategy Matrix
LDC	Least Developed Country
LL	Longline
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LTO	Lead Technical Officer
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSE	Management Strategy Evaluation
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
OPP	Oceans Partnership Project
OSPESCA	Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization of the Central American Isthmus
PFD	Program Framework Document
PIF	Project Identification Form
PITIA	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PInR	Project Inception Report
PM	Person Month
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPR	Project Progress Report
PS	Purse seine
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSM	Port State Measures
PT	Part Time
PTF	Project Task Force
PTO	Project Team Oversight
PY	Project Year
RBM	Rights-Based Management
RP	Reference Point
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SO	Strategic Objective (FAO)
t-RFMO	Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organization
TA	Technical Assistance
TAE	Total Allowable Effort
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TCI	Investment Centre Division (FAO)
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program

UVI	Unique Vessel Identifier
VDS	Vessel Day Scheme
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WG	Working Group
WPO	Western Pacific Ocean
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

SECTION 1 – RELEVANCE

1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT

1.1.1 Rationale

Many of the world's most valuable fisheries and marine ecosystems are found in or are functionally connected with Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) more commonly referred to by lay persons as the high seas. These areas represent approximately 40% of the planet's surface, 66% of the ocean's surface and 95% of the latter's volume. The ABNJ are also characterized by a number of complex ecosystems that include pelagic waters, seamounts, submarine ridges and the seafloor itself. They are commonly considered to be the world's last large global commons lying beyond nation states' jurisdiction; a major constraint in ensuring their ecological health and long-term sustainability.

One of the most valuable fisheries found in the ABNJ are represented by tuna species that are estimated to extend over approximately 177 million km^2 or over 35% of the Earth's surface. Tuna fisheries account for about 20% of the value of all marine capture fisheries. The value of landed catches of the most important tunas is estimated at over USD 10 billion annually. More than 85 countries harvest tuna in commercial quantities and the yearly exports represent around 8% of the total of internationally traded seafood. Tuna are a highly migratory fish travelling vast distances across the oceans, passing through the Exclusive Economic Zones of coastal developing states and/or Small Island Developing States but also crossing Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, the so called High Seas.

The tuna industry is one of the most complex and highly dynamic of the world's seafood industries. Tuna fishing is undertaken in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans, using a range of gear types (purse seine, longline, pole and line, handline, troll), targeting five main commercially significant tuna species groups (bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack, albacore, bluefin), all of which are considered highly migratory. The global tuna fishing fleet is comprised of thousands of vessels from over eighty five countries that collectively produce over 4.2 million metric tonnes of tuna annually. These vessels range from small, artisanal-scale vessels operating in coastal waters to medium/large-scale domestic vessels operating within national waters and high seas, as well as large-scale distant water vessels capable of operating far from their home base in any ocean. Over 40 countries host tuna processing industries. A range of products including canned tuna, fresh and frozen sashimi, fresh and frozen value-added products and katsuobushi are marketed globally through complex distribution systems. Components of the global tuna supply chain (i.e. fishing, trading, processing, distribution, marketing, consumption) are closely interrelated. Hence, developments in one of these components has the potential to generate change throughout the entire tuna supply chain. This supply chain is particularly sensitive to developments relating to the status of tuna stocks, regulation (e.g. fisheries management, labour, environment, food safety etc.), input costs (e.g. raw materials, labour, energy, packaging, freight etc.), technological innovation, international trade regimes and consumer preferences. And because of the complex multinational nature of the fisheries with multiple source product entry points, tuna fisheries are particularly vulnerable to fish illegally entering into the supply chain.

Of the 4.2 million metric tonnes recently harvested, from the seven principal tuna species, one-third were estimated to be overexploited, 37.5 percent were fully exploited with bigeye, Atlantic bluefin, Pacific bluefin, southern bluefin and yellowfin tunas all showing a gradual decline in catch levels from historical peaks in previous years and raising three major inter-related concerns about unsustainable use of transboundary highly migratory fish stocks. They are: (i) declines in resources due to insufficient use of robust conservation and management measures; (ii) systemic IUU fishing; and (iii) threats to bycatch and conservation of biological diversity.

International law attributes sovereign rights to coastal states over marine living resources within their

exclusive economic zones (EEZs). These rights include the right to manage, explore and exploit those resources to the exclusion of other states.[1] However, a coastal state does not have complete freedom to do as it chooses with respect to those marine resources. A wide range of obligations seek to safeguard the interests of the international community. Coastal states must provide for optimum utilization of stocks within their jurisdiction, and in the case of trans-boundary and highly migratory fish stocks, which includes the most abundant and important tuna stocks, must cooperate with other states in their management.[2] RFMOs are the primary vehicle for cooperation between interested countries in the management of highly migratory species. As a member of RFMOs, countries are responsible for ensuring management measures applied within their area of national jurisdiction are compatible with those of the RFMOs, and fishing by vessels flying their flag both within and beyond the EEZ is carried out in accordance with any measures put in place by the relevant RFMO. Notwithstanding, weak policies and institutional arrangements and ineffective legal frameworks, combined with a lack of sectoral strategy, at the national level have been widely acknowledged as being a fundamental obstacle to effective fisheries management and contribute to significant amounts of unreported, unregulated and illegal fishing taking place.

Accordingly, this project is driven by serious concern about unsustainable use of the transboundary and highly migratory fish stocks and associated species globally and unsustainable levels and patterns of exploitation in the fisheries that target those stocks. The origins of the Project, its preparation, its objectives and its structure all address those concerns. These concerns are transboundary in nature that apply especially to the impacts of fishing in the areas of high seas in the region, but also apply more generally across all waters through which tuna and associated species are distributed.

Declines of tuna stocks

Over recent decades, a number of serious concerns have arisen regarding the status and long-term sustainability of tuna stocks. According to FAO's last classification, about one third of the tuna stocks are overexploited (including some heavily overexploited or depleted stocks). And while skipjack, a species that represents about fifty-five per cent of the total global catch, is currently below maximum sustainable yield (MSY), they are caught together with some fully or overexploited species raising concerns about the impacts on and resulting deterioration in the condition of these other stocks if skipjack catches are increased. As a consequence there is little, if any, room for further expansion of tuna fisheries and catches even though global demand for tuna continues to grow. Adding to the problems, unfortunately at the global level, tuna fishing capacity substantially exceeds that required for catching tuna in a sustainable manner. This excess and therefore under-utilised capacity creates and underlying pressure and incentive to over-exploit the resources. Moreover, as coastal and less developed states seek to increase their participation in tuna fisheries[3], over capacity concerns are likely to be further exacerbated. In the absence of more effective management these recent trends and projections are likely to result in the overexploitation of stocks that are already fully exploited and the further reduction or depletion of stocks that are currently considered overexploited.

From an ecosystem perspective, fishing at non-sustainable levels for target tuna species, or failing to take other measures to reduce bycatch where necessary, can prove detrimental to the associated non-target species (i.e., bycatch and ecologically dependent species) and the eventual undermining of the integrity of the ecosystem itself.

Bycatch and biodiversity conservation

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[1] United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982. Articles 61, 62.

[2] United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 Articles 61 to 64. Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. Article 8.

[3] The United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001) – See in particular Article VII Recognition of the special requirements of developing States.

In addition to tuna, ABNJ also provide habitat for other species including billfishes, marine mammals, seabirds, sharks and turtles – all of which can be affected by tuna fishing. Bycatch[4], sometimes referred to as 'non-target' or incidental catch, includes ecologically important and economically valuable related species and represents a growing threat to biodiversity conservation. Bycatch in tuna purse seine (PS) and pelagic longline (LL) fisheries, the two primary gear types for catching tunas, is a major cause of mortality for some populations of seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that data for some species are relatively poor. Bycatch not only represents a direct threat to non-target species but over time can undermine the integrity of the ecosystem itself through cumulative, adverse impacts on trophic structure and processes.

For example, the current state of knowledge of sharks and the practices employed in shark fisheries in many areas is causing problems for their conservation and management due to lack of available catch, effort, landings and trade data, as well as limited information on the biological parameters of many species and their identification. Concerns about the conservation status of shark species affected by international trade, and the slow progress in the implementation of the IPOA-Sharks, have led to an increasing level of attention from CITES on the conservation of shark species. Similarly, seabirds including threatened species of albatross and petrels are incidentally caught in various commercial tuna longline fisheries as they forage behind vessels for bait and fish waste are raising concerns about the impacts of these incidental catches. Seventeen of the 22 species of albatross are threatened with extinction, with the key threat to most species recognised as incidental mortality (bycatch) and a further 7 species of petrel face similar threats.

Over-capacity

While UNCLOS requires that states cooperate to ensure conservation and the promotion of the objective of optimum use of highly migratory fish, and a number of RFMOs have been established to this end, states participating in fisheries for tunas have frequently demonstrated an inability to cooperate effectively to achieve those management goals. The result has been that tuna fleets and their catches have been growing, often unsustainably. As a consequence, there are too many tuna fishing vessels for the amount of fish available and many stocks are either at risk of being, or are, overexploited. Eliminating the need to compete for a share of the available catch would allow individuals to optimize their investment in fishing effort to match their share of the catch, providing them with the incentive to avoid overcapacity. This, coupled with secure, exclusive and long-term rights could provide fishers with a collective interest in the conservation of the fisheries and the efficient use of the resources. To date, recognition of the need to reduce capacity and fishing effort has not alone been sufficient to curb the race to fish and transition to alternative management and harvesting strategies. Additional forces such as the role of consumers facilitated by a range of market based tools such as certification schemes and retailer / brand conservation codes of practice can facilitate producers to modify their practices.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing

A second but related issue is the growth in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. IUU is a major contributor to declining fish stocks and marine habitat destruction. IUU fishing is not only responsible for deleterious effects in local communities by extracting fishery products from local grounds and reducing the quality and quantity of available catch for local fishermen, it also affects the health of tuna populations and the direction of future management decisions. Scientists use information from catch records to set quotas for fishing seasons. But if catch records are inaccurate, the actual amount of fish killed each year will be incorrect and scientists will be unable to make accurate management recommendations, putting the species at further risk. Some estimates indicate that IUU fishing accounts for as much as $23.5 billion worldwide and may represent up to 20 per cent of all of the wild marine fish caught globally. While figures for tuna fisheries are not known, the fact

[4] The term bycatch in this document is used as per the FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf

that tuna are a globally traded product with high value caught in remote locations where monitoring of fishing operations is difficult, they are considered to be a major candidate species for IUU fishing, threatening productivity and health of ecosystems as well as the stability of socio-economic condition of many of the world's small-scale and artisanal fisheries. The absence of effective tools to curb IUU is a lost opportunity to prevent IUU fish entering the market. For example, effective catch documentation schemes could allow fish to be tracked not only from vessel to shore but through the supply chain (traceability) in a timely and transparent manner. Also, implementing National Port State Measures that include requirements related to use of designated ports, restrictions on port entry and landing/transhipment of fish, port inspections, as well as related measures, such as IUU vessel listing and sanctions would be an effective IUU deterrent. One thing is clear, there is no all-encompassing globally enforceable regime to prevent IUU fishing. Where IUU fishing is systemic its elimination can only be accomplished through a combination of the effective IUU measures and greater corporate responsibility across the supply chain.

Oceans and the UN

In the most recent sign of growing concern over oceans and living marine resources (such as highly migratory species) was the recent initiative launched by the UN Secretary General - The Ocean Compact. The "Healthy Oceans for Prosperity" initiative of the Secretary-General, aims to strengthen United Nations system-wide coherence to deliver on its oceans-related mandates and to enhance the UN system´s capacity to support actions by Governments, promote the engagement of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientists, the private sector and industry to tackle challenges in protecting and restoring the health and productivity of the oceans for the benefit of present and future generations. This broadened ocean initiative will be a critical building block to effectively manage highly migratory species bringing the UN system to work with Member States in support the following activities directly relevant to the ABNJ:

- step up efforts to reduce the capacity of the world's fishing fleet to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, including through ongoing capacity assessment;
- encourage the elimination of subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity and to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through the strengthening of disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector;
- development and implementation of science-based management plans, to include reduction or suspension of fish catch and effort commensurate with the status of the stock;
- enhance actions to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from significant adverse impacts including through the effective use of impact assessments;
- ensure that flag States comply fully with existing obligations and exercise effective control over their nationals, vessels engaged in such fishing are identified and offenders are deprived of the benefits accruing from it;
- enhance actions to manage bycatch, discards, and other adverse ecosystem impacts from fisheries including by eliminating destructive fishing practices; and
- support capacity building of developing countries.

It should also be noted that a key element of the RIO+20 and the Ocean Compact discussions was recognition of the need to achieve transformational change through collective actions at global, regional and national levels. FAOs role as the UN agency with competency in fisheries together with GEFs investments in ABNJ, provides a unique opportunity for FAO to become the focal point for higher level global debate on global governance arrangements in the ABNJ and, through its governing body COFI, bring the full influence of the UN to transform the way fisheries are managed and operated in the high seas. These priorities and approach are reflected in the project design.

Regional context and considerations

Global recognition of the existing and projected status of highly migratory species and urgent need for action is similarly reflected at the regional level. Regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) are international bodies made up of parties that share interest in managing fish stocks. RFMOs, which are generally established through agreements or treaties, can take different forms. Some focus on regulating fishing for a particular species or group of species. Others have a broader mandate, with responsibility to ensure that the fishery does not negatively impact the wider marine ecosystem and the species within it.

There are some 20 RFMOs currently in existence covering various geographic areas, some of which overlap. Of these, five are called tuna RFMOs (t-RFMOs) that manage fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species. The areas of competence of the t-RFMOs cover about 90% of the world's oceans area including most of the ABNJ. Chronologically, the first of the t-RFMOs established was the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) in 1949 followed by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in 1969, the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) formalized in 1994, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) formed in 1993 and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) whose Convention was ratified in 2004. T-RFMO memberships include both coastal states and distant water fishing nations and the Commissions provide fora for decision making in support of their collective mandates that focus primarily on ensuring the sustainable use, conservation and management of tuna fisheries. To fulfil their mandates, the t-RFMOs work collaboratively with their members and through specialized committees. As directed by their members, they pilot and implement various approaches and activities for the management of tuna and associated species, including bycatch species.

In general terms, t-RFMOs are comprised of a Secretariat and members and cooperating non-members. The size and roles of the Secretariats vary across the t-RFMOs. The method for provision of scientific advice for management within each t-RFMO also depends on its structure. The Secretariat may have its own scientific capacity, such as IATTC or it may rely more on scientific input from its working groups, composed by scientists of member states as, for example, in ICCAT or make use of different science providers, such as WCPFC. Data needed for scientific assessments and informed decision-making are generally supplied by the member states as an obligation under the terms of the relevant Conventions. States come together under the aegis of an RFMO because of their common interest and concern for conserving and managing their mandated fish stocks. However, RFMOs can only be as effective as their members permit.

For the most part, Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs), the major tool that t-RFMOs have to manage highly migratory species such as tuna, are typically adopted by consensus of the Parties to the t-RFMO Agreements or Conventions.[5] These CMMs are typically negotiated texts based on proposals submitted by one or more of the Parties. The t-RFMOs generally permit observer organizations, representing various stakeholders to attend meetings and contribute to debate about CMMs or other processes of the t-RFMOs. Stakeholders also provide input directly to the Parties to the Conventions. Typically, there is a lag between adoption of CMMs and their implementation in order for necessary complementary domestic actions in support of the CMMs to be completed.

The t-RFMOs recognize that the most commercially important tuna stocks in the world are fully or over-exploited and that the demand for tuna is continuously increasing. Moreover, they agree that there is an urgent need to arrest further stock decline in the case of depleted stocks, maintain and rebuild tuna stocks to sustainable levels and deal effectively with over-fishing, overcapacity and Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing activities.

[5] Although adoption by consensus is the rule in some cases CMMs are adopted with exceptions registered by some Parties

This shared view was re-enforced through the Kobe Process[6] in 2007 and subsequent adoption of a Course of Actions served as a framework in this project design. These include:

- Development and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing levels;
- Controls, including capacity reduction as appropriate, to ensure that actual catches are commensurate with available fishing stocks;
- Establishment of integrated MCS measures and their harmonization across the five t-RFMOs;
- Implementation of stronger measures to deter IUU fishing and mechanisms to quantify IUU activities based on trade and other relevant information;
- Adoption of an ecosystems approach to fisheries management, including improved data collection on bycatch and non-target species; and
- Improvement, sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments as well as all other relevant information.

However, progress has been slow in achieving many of these actions due to a number of factors. Presently, all five t-RFMOs have CMMs in place, either in the form of input controls (fishing effort) or output controls (catch limits and/or allocations). Experience with input controls however shows that fishing effort and/or capacity is made more difficult by technological change. On the other hand, catch limits are often applied with exceptions making it hard to regulate the total catch, whereas catch allocations, whilst easier to monitor, can contribute to under-reporting. Management by total quotas (for all participants in the fishery) or effort limits can lead to perverse incentives to over invest to maximize the share of catches. Rights-Based Management (RBM) offers a promising solution to increase economic efficiency, reducing, if not eliminating fishing over-capacity. Notwithstanding, some aspects of RBM remain particularly sensitive including initial allocations, transferability, period of validity, aggregation of rights and potential socio-economic consequences. The absence of appropriate tools to assess RBM approaches and insufficient international fora to debate RBM issues have contributed to limit interest in how they can be applied in tuna fisheries.

Another issue that impacts effective management of resources is the highly migratory nature of both tuna and bycatch some of which migrates outside the areas under the management of a single t-RFMO. In such instances, collaboration between t-RFMOs to assess target stocks and bycatch (eg sharks) that straddle one or more t-RFMO regions would ensure more precise assessments. However, as with many tuna associated species, priorities for funding are placed on target stocks with insufficient funding left to adequately address bycatch species.

Another factor is the inadequate capacity of many t-RFMO coastal and Small Island developing states to implement effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems with the result that IUU fishing continues in many fisheries and regions. The inability to curb IUU fishing coupled with ineffective monitoring of catches transhipped at sea or landed in ports allows IUU fish to enter into the supply chain and be traded internationally contributing to a loss of billions of dollars annually to legitimate fishing and processing enterprises. While this issue is primarily national in nature, the problems manifest at the regional level as a result of differing national standards and lack of information sharing when tracing / tracking fishing and carrier vessels. Some progress in improving MCS has been made, but in many areas the pace is slow and implementation is inadequate often driven by inadequate numbers of competent of MCS personnel, insufficient access to technical resources and limited experience in use of state of the art MCS hardware that could be used in fisheries where at sea observers are not available in sufficient numbers to effectively monitor fishing operations.

[6] The combined meetings of the Tuna Commissions known as the Kobe process was proposed at the 26th meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries. At the first meeting, held in Kobe, Japan in 2007, the participants agreed on a Course of Actions which included key areas and challenges to be urgently addressed through effective cooperation and coordination among the five tuna RFMOs to improve their performance, which have been refined in subsequent Kobe process meetings.

A further constraint to accelerate the transition to sustainable fisheries has been the near absence of market incentives in support of responsible and sustainable tuna harvest. More than 80% of tuna catches enter the international trade and market demand is therefore a main driver for tuna fishing. When buyers choose to purchase fish that has been certified, well-managed fisheries are rewarded for sustainable practices. In turn, the growing market for certified sustainable seafood generates a powerful incentive for other fisheries to demonstrate they are fishing sustainably or to improve their performance so that they too can be eligible for certification. In this way, the ecolabeling schemes help to harness market forces to incentivise positive environmental change. However, despite the importance of tuna fisheries in this trade there are still very few tuna fisheries appropriately certified for their sustainability. Notwithstanding, widespread consumer awareness of how threats to ABNJ resources and biodiversity can be lessened through purchasing of certified fish products, the market incentives for enhanced supply of sustainable and legal tuna will increase. Further obstacles to the creation of market incentives are the high costs of certification processes plus the difficulties (mainly lack of adequate human/physical resources) in meeting requirements for certification and eco-labeling schemes. And while t-RFMOs are increasingly using trade and catch documentation schemes to demonstrate the legality of products originating from their respective areas of competence, such schemes would be more effective if it enabled products to be unambiguously traced from point of origin to point of retail.

The t-RFMOs and other stakeholders are working to address some of the weaknesses identified above in the management of fisheries in the ABNJ at the regional level but lack sufficient resources to address some of the most critical of these issues and constraints. Supporting major improvement in both the operational and capacity aspects of the management of target fisheries and their ecosystems in participating t-RFMOs would be a significant and contributing factor to transformation of tuna fisheries.

National context and areas of concern

Despite the need for regional agreements to bring t-RFMO members to a common position for management of highly migratory tuna species, most of the "on-the-water" actions need actions to be implemented at the national level. Capacity building among t-RFMO members is essential for the efficiency and effectiveness of RFMOs, particularly in RFMOs whose members are mainly developing countries often with a large artisanal fleets. These countries face a huge challenge in putting in place all the administrative structures, procedures and legal provisions that are needed to fully comply with RFMO rules and all the other international rules applying to fisheries. In many cases their capacity to collect data, monitor and report on catches and bycatch and maintain surveillance of vessels in their EEZs is poor. Considering that the top fifteen tuna producing countries take 80% of the total global catch out of which nine are developing coastal states[7], emphasis on coastal states capacity building is warranted.

A recent approach to address resource constraints faced by many developing states national fisheries authorities is through widening the stakeholder base and the development of collaborative partnerships to affect change. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) have demonstrated their ability to effectively partner with fishing companies and assist in developing, testing and demonstrating bycatch mitigation technologies to reduce unwanted catches of seabirds, turtles, sharks and marine mammals to name a few. The ability of some environmental NGOs such as World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and BirdLife International (BLI) to work upstream with t-RFMO Secretariats and RFMO Members to influence policy as well as downstream with fishing vessel operators, has been particularly effective. Existing NGO networks providing a multi-ocean presence have been shown to promote and raise awareness on innovative solutions to bycatch.

NGOs and the private sector have also been successful in setting standards for sustainable fisheries in the seafood industry. Over the past decade eco-labels and related certification have become

[7] Indonesia takes 15% of the global catch but is not a member of WCPFC where it takes most of its catches.

increasingly a feature of international trade and marketing of fish and fish products.[8] A critical factor in contributing to the success of these schemes is industry's "enlightened self-interest" through retailers and brand owners that are now driving demand for suppliers to be certified against one or other eco-labelling or certification scheme. Eco-labels work as a marketing tool to protect and enhance the overall value of the brand or supermarket chain and under the right conditions, can offer additional guarantees of traceability and good governance.

Such actions are not solely restricted to retailers but several major tuna catching and processing companies have also started to set significantly higher standards (rather than minimum standards) for the way fishing operations are conducted. For example, ISSA is a trade association of tuna processors and marketers who, by virtue of their ISSA membership, agree to follow the conservation measures implemented by the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF). Such measures include limiting fishing capacity, stronger shark finning policies, the use of a Unique Vessel Identifier to assist fisheries authorities in tracking their vessels, setting standards for traceability in tuna supplies and the sourcing of tuna from companies that meet agreed conservation standards set by the ISSF. The involvement of such like-minded associations in the project can greatly facilitate the transformation of the sector as a whole.

Clearly, support directed toward increasing effectiveness of national efforts for a regional fishery should be a mix of capacity building targeting G-77 countries and building on existing and developing new partnerships with other institutions to broaden and diversify the menu of responses available to manage the resource. Project design has taken these factors into consideration and supports the establishment of an enabling institutional framework complemented with strategic pilot interventions and capacity building that over time promises to lead to sustainable management of the fisheries resources and conservation of biodiversity in the ABNJ.

1.1.2 FAO's comparative advantages

FAO is the United Nations agency with competency in all areas of fisheries and aquaculture, and enjoys a worldwide reputation, including with its 191 member countries, for the quality and effectiveness with which it is fulfilling its mandate. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Department provides technical inputs to the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) which is presently the only global inter-governmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture problems and issues are examined. COFI is also used as a forum in which global agreements and non-binding instruments are negotiated. FAO has a long and successful track record of building capacity and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries, through its country offices and also its technical/administrative support to RFMOs, including those under FAO's constitution (such as Asian Pacific Fishery Commission, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, IOTC and Regional Commission for Fisheries) and others (such as Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission, WCPFC, IATTC and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources). FAO has also developed instruments setting global standards for fisheries management, fighting IUU and bycatch. It has also led work on implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries and has produced codes of practices and standards related to product safety and responsible trade, including guidelines for the ecolabeling of fish and fishery products. FAO holds a leadership role in global fisheries information with the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics Secretariat for fishery statistical data standards, the Fishery Information Resources Monitoring System Secretariat which coordinates fisheries status and trends information sharing partnership, and chairs the iMarine initiative which promotes innovative distributed data infrastructure in support to the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and conservation of marine living resources.

[8] Eco-labels are a market-based mechanism designed to provide incentives for more sustainable fisheries management by encouraging buyers, from large scale retailers to individual consumers, to only purchase fish and seafood certified as having come from a sustainable fishery. Commitments to sustainable fish sourcing have become increasingly common in the procurement strategies and corporate social responsibility strategies of large-scale retailers and commercial brand owners. Eco-labelling and certification schemes are typically designed and managed by NGOs or private businesses.

1.1.3 Participants and other stakeholders

The main project stakeholders include the: (i) global and regional organizations involved in the management of tuna resources; (ii) coastal and small island developing states and their respective governments participating in the aforementioned global and regional organizations; (iii) selected countries participating in specific, project supported pilot activities; (iv) NGOs; and (v) the tuna industry participating in pilot activities. Specifically, these are: (i) the five t-RFMOs (CCSBT, IATTC, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC); (ii) the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA); (iii) the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA); (iv) Parties of the Nauru Agreement (PNA; (iv) Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC); (v) the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA); (vi) Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP); (vii) BirdLife International (BLI); (viii) International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF); (ix) the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC); (x) World Wildlife Fund (WWF); (xi) members of industry; and (xii) FAO. These stakeholders have been described in greater detail in section 4.1.

While many of the project activities stem from processes that have long been promoted by one or more of the project stakeholders and the broader community at large, arguably the initiation of a collaborative consultation in support of the Project began with a meeting in Madrid over the period of 11 – 13 April 2011. The main purpose of the meeting was to identify the scope and activities that would provide the basis for a GEF-funded Project and provide the main inputs into the development of GEF's Project Identification Form (PIF) and Project Preparation Grant (PPG). The stakeholders that participated in that meeting included all the Secretariats of the t-RFMOs (less CCSBT), FFA, BLI, ISSF and WWF. Following the approval of the PIF and PPG, the schedule of project consultation was designed, to the extent possible, to coincide with regularly scheduled meetings of the t-RFMOs and the FAO COFI - an approach that achieved savings in both budget and time. The projected date of submission agreed to with GEFSEC only allowed for consultations with two of the five t-RFMOs due to the other t-RFMO commission meetings scheduled for later in 2012. These were: WCPFC (26-30 March 2012 in Guam) and the IOTC (18 – 26 April 2012 in Fremantle). However, the other t-RFMOs and partners were consulted in a series of meetings and side events held during COFI (6 – 13 July 2012 in Rome). In addition to these meetings, there were a number of bilateral meetings that occurred over the course of project preparation, including with FFA, SPC, BLI, ISSF, MSC and WWF.

1.1.4 Lessons learned from past and related work, including evaluations

Key inputs derived from FAO's experience from similar projects incorporated into project design include the following: (i) the project should include a broad and diverse number of stakeholders with representatives of t-RFMOs, the private sector and civil society; (ii) the project wold benefit from the support of FAOs governing body COFI and all countries that are members of t-RFMOs; (iii) flexibility should be integrated into project design to allow for changing conditions that may occur between the design phase and actual implementation (Mid-term Evaluation Report of the Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem); (iv) future bycatch management projects (and any project supporting aquatic resources conservation and management) should adopt a holistic ecosystem based approach to fisheries and address the associated economic regulatory issues at the design stage; (v) a phased approach to the testing and upscaling of new technologies is required (e.g., on gear technology) to inform the formulation of relevant legislation. Nevertheless, the policy dimension should be initiated at an early stage of project implementation; (vi) overly ambitious project design should be avoided and assumptions critically verified; (vii) the use of business models for sustained action beyond the project cycle; and (viii) participatory design of an agreement on specific M&E plan elements and indicators is advisable (Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP/GEF Project Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management).

1.1.5 Links to national development goals, strategies, plans, policy and legislation, GEF/LDCF/SCCF and FAO's Strategic Objectives

Links to International Instruments.

The Project will support the implementation of important global instruments intended to contribute to the effective conservation and management of fisheries resources. These include: (i) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); (ii) the 10 December 1982 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of UNCLOS relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UN Fish Stocks Agreement); (iii) Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement); (iv) FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; (v) FAO International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards; (vi) FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs) for IUU, Seabirds and Sharks); (vii) FAO Guidelines for Reducing Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations; (vii) Agreement on Port State Measures (PSM) to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (Port-State Measures Agreement); (viii) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and particularly the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the associated Aichi Biodiversity Targets; (ix) Convention on Migratory Species; (x)Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels; (xi) Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles; (xii) Millennium Development Goal 7 (Environmental Sustainability and more specifically MDG 7a and 7b on integration of principles of sustainable development into county policies and reduction of biodiversity loss; and (xii) UN resolutions A/RES/66/68[9] on sustainable fisheries, respectively). In particular, the Project will support the international conventions and agreements of the t-RFMOs. This will include: (i) Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), (ii) Inter-American Tropical Tunas Convention (IATTC), (iii) International Convention of Atlantic Tropical Tunas (ICCAT), (iv) Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and (v) Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

Project Consistency with GEF strategies

The Project is a critical component of the overall GEF funded Program "Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)." The Project is designed to make a major contribution towards achieving the Program's main targets for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation, as set out in key global agreements such as: the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the associated Aichi Biodiversity Targets and relevant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Project will support the achievement of GEF's **International Water (IW) Focal Area** (**FA) Objective IW-4 Outcome 4.1 ABNJ (including deep-sea fisheries, oceans areas, and seamounts) under Sustainable Management and Protection (including Marine Protected Areas)**, mainly through: (i) enhanced engagement and motivation of partners and stakeholders through improved management decision-making for tuna resources, ensuring that conservation and management measures are based on the best available science and are effective; (ii) promotion of "mainstreaming" of ecosystem-based fishery management concepts in t-RFMOs analyses and CMMs; (iii) capacity building for developing countries involved in tuna fisheries to ensure their effective participation in the five Regional Fisheries Management Organization for tuna (t-RFMOs); (iv) harmonisation of effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) practices, in particular those addressing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and related activities; and (v) ensuring the rapid uptake of improved bycatch mitigation best practices through communication and partnerships between the industry and the t-RFMOs.

The Project will also support the implementation of **IW FA Objective IW-4 Outcome 4.2 Plans and Institutional Frameworks for Pilot Cases of ABNJ have Catalytic Effect on Global Discussions**,

[9] UN resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly A/RES/66/68 – Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments (in particular paragraphs 10-17, 72-77, 82-90 102, 108 and 110

mainly through: (i) improved management decision-making concerning tuna resources in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five Regional Fisheries Management Organizations through enhanced engagement, improved information sharing and harmonization, and motivation of the key stakeholders including the private sector; (ii) an efficient and effective RBM system designed, tested and implemented in at least one t-RFMO and results promoted globally; (iii) increased monitoring of fishing vessels using innovative electronic observer systems (EOS) to enhance MCS in two t-RFMO regions (ICCAT and WCPFC) and filling significant gaps in the amount of information on catch and discards in remote ocean areas; (iv) identification of practical measures aimed at reducing IUU fishing through analyzing value chains and identifying weak links in national and regional traceability systems; (v) development of efficient traceability systems for reducing IUU fishing and facilitation of their use in 10 countries that catch and trade tuna internationally; (vi) identification and uptake of best practices in bycatch mitigation for purse seine and longline fisheries in two RFMO regions and sharing results globally; (vii) support for the integration of these best practices into the fishery management planning process in at least two t-RFMO regions; and (viii) intensified communication and enhanced partnerships between the industry, t-RFMOs and civil society.

Finally, the Project will contribute to the implementation of the Biodiversity **FA Objective BD-2 Outcome 2.1 Increase in Sustainable Managed Seascapes that Integrate Biodiversity Conservation,** mainly through: (i) identification of MCS best practices and preparation of strategies aimed at maximizing synergies between technological tools – such as vessel monitoring systems (VMS), electronic catch documentation and observer systems – and global instruments focused on IUU, such as the Flag and Port State Measures Agreement; (ii) improved collection of bycatch data and species risk assessments (especially sharks and seabirds) used for priority setting and integration into the management planning processes of two t-RFMOs; (iii) promotion of a collaborative approach to achieving improved and integrated shark management in the Pacific Ocean basin between WCPFC and IATTC; and (iv) improving cooperation and coordination across all t-RFMOs as called for through the Kobe process[10].

Links to FAO's Strategic Framework and Strategic Objectives

FAO's Strategic Framework 2010 – 2019 identified among other challenges the significant pressures on natural resources (including aquatic resources and biodiversity) while, at the same time, noted the existence of a number of opportunities to address these challenges. These included the following specifically relevant to the Project: (i) global governance mechanisms to address issues common to countries (including the loss of biodiversity and declining fish stocks); (ii) increased public awareness of the environmental dimensions of food production, including the importance of making food supply chains more environmentally friendly; and (iii) the role of technological development in addressing environment problems. More specifically, the Framework highlighted the importance of ensuring long term sustainability of fishery resources through management regulations and institutional measures that address IUU and the need for adoption and implementation of an ecosystem based approach to fisheries.

To guide the Organization's response to priorities identified in the Framework a series of Strategic Objectives (SOs) were formulated including one on the Sustainable Management and Use of Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources (SO-C). Specifically the Project supports FAO's SO-C through promoting the implementation of various aspects of FAO's Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries including: (i) strengthening regional and national regulatory frameworks that call for the effective management and conservation of fisheries; (ii) ensuring the conservation of aquatic biodiversity and health and productivity of ecosystems supporting fishery resources; and (iii) implementation of the ecosystem approach, Port State Measures and international guidelines on bycatch management and discards.

[10] See Kobe III recommendations on science and bycatch WCPFC8-2011/15

SECTION 2 – PROJECT FRAMEWORK AND EXPECTED RESULTS

2.1 PROJECT STRATEGY

Summarizing the previous section, highly migratory tuna stocks, one of the most valuable fisheries in the world and the target of a large and highly complex global industrial fishery supported by the harvest of fleets of some 85 countries are now either fully exploited or in some cases overexploited. In addition to the status of tuna stocks themselves, there is growing evidence that current rates and technologies of exploitation are contributing to changes in the ecosystem through bycatch and cumulative adverse impact from over and illegal fishing on the trophic structure. The main causal factors contributing to the present pressure on tuna stocks are: (i) governments failing to collectively agree on timely and precautionary measures for tunas and associated species; (ii) markets failing to adopt and implement policies that are in line with good governance, responsible fishing and science based conservation and management measures; (iii) global fleet over-capacity dependent on a finite resource; and (iv) illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) catches from multiple sources (fishing grounds, docks, processing facilities) and exported through the global supply chains.

The main constraints impeding the formulation and implementation of effective management measures include: (i) regional actions often requiring consensus among riparian states to be effective require that all participating states in the agreement must adopt and implement at the national level; (ii) absence of data for some stocks in certain water bodies; (iii) limited human, financial and technical resources at the national level required to effectively implement their national and regional obligations in fisheries; (iv) a large and diverse number of stakeholders whose collaboration, sharing of information and common approaches that is fragmentary and often in competition and or conflict; (v) insufficient interregional and global synergies to catalyze action; and (vi) limited public awareness and participation of non-state actors to influence national, regional and global transformation of the sector. The situation is likely to worsen as demand for tuna continues to grow exacerbated by the projected increase in the global fleet capacity as new entrants, particularly from newly emerging riparian states, want access to stocks that pass through their respective waters.

It is envisioned that the Project, together with other similar efforts developed and implemented over time, could lead to a substantial increase in economic benefits to bona fide fisheries enterprises derived from the sustainable harvesting of tuna whilst maintaining and improving biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ. It is also believed achieving this goal would result in additional benefits through: (i) contributing to ending poverty, ensuring food security and good nutrition; (ii) creating jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth; (iii) managing natural resource assets sustainably; and (iv) assuring good governance and effective institutions.

The process to achieve this vision began in a meeting held in Washington, D.C. in November 2010 with the participation of representatives from the GEF Secretariat, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and some 50 other organizations in the form of a new, over-arching program. The Program's goal is "to promote efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, in accordance with the global targets agreed in international forums." The Program focuses on achievable results obtained in a relatively short term and build on existing efforts in the public and private sectors (at regional as well as national levels) for achieving the global targets and would concentrate its activities on the fields of intervention decided at the March meeting.

Given what was felt to be the relatively modest institutional capability of most public actors in the ABNJ, the Program will follow a prudent, gradualist approach and several of the activities would be carried out on a pilot basis and in selected areas only. This will be accomplished through four mutually reinforcing projects of which the *Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ* is one. These conclusions and recommendations from the meeting were formalized in a Program Framework Document or PFD (see section F for more detail).

The expected outcome of this Project in support of the Program would be to achieve transformational change in the form of enhanced efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach for: (i) supporting the use of efficient and sustainable fisheries management as well as fishing practices by the stakeholders of the tuna resources; (ii) reducing IUU fishing; and (iii) reducing bycatch and other adverse ecosystem impacts on biodiversity.

Following the approval of the Project's PPG and recruitment of the design team a good deal of discussion during the initial stages of project preparation centred on what a viable approach (strategy) would look like given the magnitude and complexity of the issues involved, resources (institutional, human and financial), time available (typical life of project is 5 year), urgency of the problem to be addressed and need to demonstrate positive change "on-the-water." Based on these discussions consensus was reached on a number of basic "principles" that in turn, informed the strategy. These were the following:

- Conformity with the PFD and PIF. Clearly, the PFD and PIF provided the over-arching framework and context, respectively agreed to by most if not all the major stakeholders involved in ABNJ fisheries and other related sectors and the project strategy should flow from and be closely linked to these two documents;

- Basic Approach to Attack the Problem. The identification of the main activities themselves was guided by the three pronged approach described in the PIF, confirmed during preparation and incorporated in project design. These were: (i) achieving reductions in overfishing on tuna stocks and associated species as a result of t-RFMOs Members implementing strengthened Conservation and Management Measures based on an ecosystem approach, use of appropriate harvest control rules and limit reference points that have been developed using management strategy evaluation processes involving increased participation of coastal developing states; (ii) making significant and systemic cuts in IUU fishing and preventing IUU fish entering into domestic and international supply chains through implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations and through successful development and roll out of new IUU tools and best practices globally; and (iii) identifying and reducing threats to protected, endangered and prohibited bycatch species from fishing through bycatch and species risk assessments and through the adoption of "on the water" mitigation measures by fishing fleets;

- Building on Existing Structures and Processes. While the past approach to the management of migratory fish stocks has frequently not been entirely successful as evidenced by the present status of important stocks there nevertheless exists a basic structure, processes and partners in place that if they didn't exist would have to be created by the Project if it were to achieve its objective. As a result, one line of attack of the Project would be to strengthen the existing institutional framework and key processes by focusing on its main deficiencies much of which are already known (e.g., through the recent round of t-RFMO independent assessments and through the Kobe Process) and would be further assessed during the preparatory phase;

- Long-term Commitment. Despite the not inconsiderable amount of resources that GEFSEC together with the large number of co-financiers would commit to the Project, the sustainable management of tuna fish stocks cannot be achieved through a single, five year project. Rather a more substantial effort in terms of resources over a longer decadal period would be needed and some initial project activities can catalyze efforts to facilitate this long-term approach;

- Partnering. While partnering is now commonplace in GEF and most other international development projects in the case of the present Project, it would be absolutely essential to ensure project success. The problem is too large, complex and systemic, resources too few (even given the substantial sums associated with the project) and number of actors in the supply chain that play significant roles affecting change in the tuna sector too many

necessitating a truly inclusive approach to achieve transformational. In particular this includes the t-RFMOs and their member states, other relevant regional and international bodies, the private sector and NGO community. Project design would have to demonstrate how institutional inclusiveness could be achieved.

- Deferred selection of countries. Decisions on selection of most countries will be made in project year 1 of project implementation by the respective output leads in cooperation with the project management unit, project task forces, the t-RFMOs and other partners to ensure the various capacity building activities are synergistic and to avoid duplication. Notwithstanding, some countries have been preselected. For example, Indonesia has been pre-selected by merit in that it is the world's top tuna producer (15% of the global tuna catch). The project preparation team also identified the need for data on the drift gillnet fisheries in the northern Indian Ocean where there are exceedingly high levels of bycatch. Ghana and Fiji national fisheries authorities together with their fishing industry requested technical support on electronic monitoring pilots were also pre-selected.

In addition to the previously described principles that informed the project strategy, there were also factors that came out of the project formulation efforts. For example, it became apparent that progress towards completing project outputs was going to be a challenge in some activities identified at the PIF stage. Specifically, while all stakeholders agreed in general that Rights Based Management (RBM) could be used effectively to address shortcoming in current conservation and management of tuna fisheries through the elimination of the race for fish and providing incentives to avoid overcapacity, there was considerable scepticism expressed for implementing a multi-country pilot RBM in all but one t-RFMO region. A primary concern raised by the t-RFMOs and COFI Members was on how allocation of rights might prejudice coastal developing states right to participate in high seas fisheries. Concerns also arose with respect to the involvement NGOs and private sector organizations in what were considered by many as t-RFMO Member processes. These same issues arose again in COFI Bureau discussions and began to manifest themselves in a general reluctance of t-RFMO Secretariats to participate in the Project. Having less than all 5 t-RFMOs involved in the Project would have jeopardized the achievement of project objectives and constrained the extent to which it could legitimately build on existing initiatives such as the Kobe Course of actions which involved all 5 t-RFMOs. The reluctance of some countries to consider RBM highlights the magnitude of the challenges the project faces but also the need for undertaking important groundwork in promoting the advantages of RBM, exploring the constraints and working, wherever possible, with countries and RFMOs to consider possible, appropriate approaches and plans. On the positive side, through extensive dialogue with Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS), overwhelming support was received for the Project to pilot further development of Rights Based Approaches through the PNA Vessel Day Scheme in the Western Pacific Ocean.

An additional constraint in project formulation was the availability of funds to complete an indepth analysis of all fisheries, ocean regions and institutions. The geographic separations, numbers of stakeholders and opportunities for participatory planning were barriers to selection of all countries and fisheries and with this the associated detailed work planning. Accordingly, while some countries stood out as high priority candidates (eg Indonesia with 15% of the global catch but not yet a Member of the WCPFC where most of its catch is taken), others would be identified in Year 1.

Addressing these concerns required FAO and many project partners working through t-RFMO plenary meetings to seek full t-RFMO Member support for the Project; a process that significantly extended the time needed for preparation. Support from all 5 t-RFMOs was eventually secured with some elements of the Project needing to be tailored to address the concerns of t-RFMO members including the extent to which RBM could be addressed. Also, the approach by FAO to engage directly with t-RFMO Members through plenary Commission meetings was successful and resulted in all t-RFMOs Members supporting the project (85 Member countries).

Patience must be utilized in promoting change in all consensus-based organizations, especially those dealing with the global economy. Sovereign Member States determine the course of action under international agreements and the t-RFMOs are no exception. Transformation from the open access nature of ABNJ to ecosystem sustainability will take several decades, and this project represents an important first step toward that transformation. Just as other GEF multi-country international waters (IW) projects take several projects over a decade to catalyse action with their first enabling activities of a TDA and SAP and then additional GEF support for demonstration pilots and policy reforms, such a progression of interventions is needed over time to address ABNJ issues. As the GEF PIF notes, these efforts need to be undertaken over time with support from member States and demo pilots can be gradually extended to other areas.

The main principles agreed to at the initiation of project preparation together with the incorporation of the inputs of the partners in response to real concerns during the preparation process itself provided the basis for the strategy to guide the Project. This strategy is comprised of the following six elements.

1) The first element of the strategy is to create the appropriate enabling environment at global, regional and national levels harmonizing and focusing the actions of a broadened number of stakeholders involved in both decision making and decision influencing positions. This process actually started prior to project preparation in Madrid Spain in 2011 that brought together key stakeholders from around the world including t-RFMO Secretariats, environmental NGOs and the private sector. Communications with all stakeholders continued with follow up meetings during project preparation held on the margins of t-RFMO meetings (IOTC and WCPFC) and during COFI 30. Opportunities for collaboration were extended to the Global level through FAOs links to other UN agencies and the UNGA allowing ABNJ and tuna issues to be brought to the fore and to align the project with other on-going and new initiatives including RIO + 20 Sustainable Development Goals, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, UNCLOS and UNFSA. FAO as Secretariat to the Committee on Fisheries has also raised the profile of ABNJ and tuna fisheries within COFI and as a result, regular reporting on ABNJ issues will be presented to the Committee on a regular process continuing through implementation and has been reflected in supporting project activities.

2) A second element is to take advantage of existing alliances that had been built up through ongoing initiatives such as the Kobe Process where most of the key issues associated with tuna fisheries have been identified and agreed to by all t-RFMOs. Similarly, there is a need to identify and bring in key environmental NGOs into the Project that have a proven track record in working within t-RFMOs and with their Members and their Members fishing industries and to seek out responsible trade associations that had moved away from the "business as usual" scenario and had taken proactive steps to develop industry best practices in support of responsible fisheries. Bringing together an alliance of the top organizations engaged with fisheries management and oceans biodiversity together with the private sector, civil society and the GEF, provides access to human and financial resources far greater than any one single organization can muster. These diverse stakeholders will form the basis of a broadened and synergistic community of commitment and through this alliance, the Project can address some of the main systemic constraints impeding the effective management of fisheries in the high seas leading to an eventual reversal of existing trends and the achievement of both sustainable economic development and improved conservation of ocean biodiversity. Fortunately, many of these groups through their participation in the PFD meetings and Madrid have already been identified. Others as reflected in the list of partners, expressed their support and willingness to participate during the preparation process. It is believed that the partnership will grow during the implementation process.

3) A third element is to support institutional strengthening and national level capacity building with a particular focus on governance within coastal developing states and SIDS. This would include finding weaknesses in networks, duplication of effort, impoverished understanding

and implementation of legislation and policy and a need for better knowledge management and dissemination. At national level, the Project will focus on the need to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes through capacity-building, with the GEF grant financing the full range of capacity-building mechanisms (including workshops, courses, certification and south-south technical cooperation), twinning technical activities with capacity-building and providing specific support in areas such as cost recovery to ensure the availability of financial resources to sustain Project-supported activities, as well as securing long term engagement by regional organisations and coordination with other donors, especially those involved in institutional strengthening. The importance of capacity building including through t-RFMO processes has been echoed by a recent global workshop of RFMOs hosted by the European Commission[11] and for synergies to be created by better coordination of funding between international organisations (e.g. FAO) and others including for proper enforcement of RFMOs measures, combating national and international IUU fishing.

Training modalities would include traditional in country activities through development of certified training programs to ensure minimum standards had been reached, as well as through other delivery mechanisms where more two-way and participatory training is required to develop capacity related to attitudinal change, as well as in imparting information such as mentoring and facilitated workshops addressing specific management decision making processes in sub regional and regional contexts. For example, a key area of intervention will be to raise the profile and voice of developing coastal states in key decisions within t-RFMOs. The approach taken will support specific multi country developing coastal state MSE workshops running back to back with technical and science committee meetings. This process has been successfully trialled in some regions with great success to get common and coherent decisions on science processes and which can frame t-RFMO Member State positions during meetings of the Commission.

The strategy will also support national and regional interventions to strengthen plans and policies, associated with regional and sub-regional fisheries arrangements for coastal developing states and SIDS, including training of policy and management personnel, fisheries staff engaged in revisions of laws, regulations and preparation of license conditions, training at sea, dockside, in MCS and compliance and enforcement processes and integration of priority bycatch species issues into management planning processes in a way that is aligned with global instruments. It will also contribute to the development of effective national fisheries monitoring programmes and data and information management systems and operational support for observers and port samplers including training technical and scientific personnel in stock assessment methods and interpretation and ecosystem approach to fisheries.

4) A fourth element will facilitate a shift from thinking about individuals and individual organizations, single problems and single solutions to thinking about tuna fisheries as systems – governance systems, policy systems, production systems and distribution systems.

Given the magnitude and scope of fisheries it is evident that no single company, NGO or government can bring about the scale of environmental, social and economic change that is essential to deal with the many challenges currently faced in fisheries. At the same time, impacts associated with focusing efforts to change sub-components of a supply chain may be minimized given the dynamic and adaptive and international nature of the business and the systemic problems associated with IUU fishing. Through collective actions across the supply chain and with broad stakeholder involvement, the project strategy will significantly contribute to fomenting a culture change in the way tuna fisheries are operated. This will require multiple interventions in single fisheries (management – IUU – biodiversity conservation) involving a rage of stakeholders with decision making / influencing power across the supply chain. The approach will be to develop a cross cutting agenda (where

[11] Conference on Regional Fisheries Management Organisations RFMOs - Fit for the future. Brussels 2012

components are linked through a common objective), foster good will and areas of common ground between the stakeholders, and establish a level of trust that will allow financial and non-financial resources to be mobilized in a truly strategic, collaborative fashion, including through market based mechanisms.

5) A fifth element is to further promote change through greater use of product certification to inform consumers and consumer advocacy.[12] The project strategy will be to build partnerships with organizations that have developed standards for sustainable fishing and seafood traceability that meet or exceed FAOs requirements[13] for ecolabeling schemes and who continue to influence the purchasing behaviour of fish consumers against a background of increasing media attention to sustainability issues in marine fisheries. Partnering standard setting bodies with advocacy organizations with WWF, BirdLife International and ISSF will contribute further promotion and awareness raising among consumers of fish products.

6) The sixth and final element of the strategy is to schedule their implementation to support a significant progression from the "business as usual" fisheries management systems and fishing practices that do not fully take into account the status of existing stocks and fishers competing harmfully for the largest catches, to the adoption of management systems based on clear and fair fishing rights set according to an ecosystem approach, thereby ensuring the transition to efficient and sustainable fishing over the years. This will be reassessed during the project implementation workshop and monitored throughout the life of the project.

To sum up in simple terms, there is a causal chain embedded in the strategy for this project. One or two RFMOs or Member States have agreed to test different types of measures to move toward (a) RBM and better understanding of economic and ecosystem benefits lost under business as usual; (b) use of satellite-based MCS systems to reduce IUU fishing and improve traceability; (c) various data acquisition and monitoring to support more efficient and sustainable decision-making by RFMOs; and (d) reduction of bycatch for ecosystem sustainability. With aggressive facilitation and training, successful experiences will be shared among RFMOs, private sector, NGOs, and their Member States to build confidence economically and socially that the pilots can be up-scaled elsewhere. The improvements in global traceability, data access that should prevent business as usual exceptions from being issued by the organizations, and the success of pilot measures, (when coupled with active constituency building in Member States provided by NGO and private sector partners) should catalyse action in all 5 RFMOs over time as barriers for inaction are removed and the path ahead for transformation becomes more politically feasible and economically attractive.

The ultimate objective of efficiency and sustainability for tuna production and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ rests on this causal chain brought about by this first GEF project. The progression toward the transformation should be accelerated if additional measures are support by GEF with a follow-up once this project is successfully concluded as in other GEF IW projects that provide a decade of catalytic support. Even without GEF support of a second project, there should be some slow progress toward the politically agreed Kobe Process Course of Action, which is reflected in this project. In that case, this GEF project would serve in helping to remove barriers to actions which only recently in 2011 were politically reaffirmed at Kobe III. GEF support is consequently timely to reinforce the political commitments reaffirmed in 2011. Catalytic impacts occurring after this first GEF project ends toward efficiency and sustainability will be tracked by FAO with or without a future

[12] The biennial consumer survey conducted by Albemarle Marketing Research (the Albemarle Marketing Research survey is undertaken every two years to monitor awareness of and commitment to the MSC labelled products in key markets) reported an increasing value placed on "independent eco-labels;" 54 percent of respondents believe eco-labels are effective in "helping bringing changes to environmental/social problems" and 59 percent agree that "a product that carries an eco-label has less impact on the environment". The research also revealed that the presence of an eco-label on products continues to make a positive impact on consumers' perception of the host brand with 44 percent of consumers reporting a higher level of trust for brands that use eco-labels. The research also showed that 30 per cent of consumers who buy fish at least once every two months, are aware of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) ecolabel for sustainable and well managed fisheries.

[13] Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries. Revision 1. FAO. 2009

GEF project for the second 5 year effort needed to accelerate this transformation outlined in the Course of Action.

Based on the previously described pre-project history (i.e., the development of the PFD), early deliberations and conclusions of the design team, findings in the field confirmed with extensive consultation of all the partners, the previously described strategic framework in the form of basic tenets outlined above guided the preparation process and the detailed design of specific activities which are described in the next section presented by component and sub-component.

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project objective is to achieve efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach in tuna fisheries for: (i) supporting the use of sustainable and efficient fisheries management and fishing practices by the stakeholders of the tuna resources; (ii) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] fishing; and (iii) mitigating adverse impacts of bycatch on biodiversity.

2.3 EXPECTED PROJECT OUTCOMES

The outcomes from this project will be: (i) improved management decision making concerning tuna resources in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for tuna (t-RFMOs), through enhanced engagement and motivation of the stakeholders, including the tuna industry; (ii) an efficient and effective RBM system has been designed, tested and implemented in one t-RFMO region with greater management control exercised over fishing fleets and increased economic revenue flows to Small Island Developing States; (iii) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems, particularly those addressing IUU fishing and related activities, are strengthened and harmonized over all five t-RFMOs; (iv) the number of illegal vessels operating in one t-RFMO is reduced by 20% from the baseline at project start; (v) WCPFC and IATTC integrate improved bycatch mitigation technologies and practices into their regular management planning process at regional and national levels; (vi) Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the two t-RFMOs' areas; (vii) evidence that "best practices" from the project are being taken up and replicated elsewhere; and (viii) Project well monitored and evaluated.

2.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND OUTPUTS

The Project has been structured into the following five interlinked components and sub-components. These are presented in Table 1 and described in more detail below and include accompanying outputs and outcomes presented by sub-component and component, respectively. Component 4, Information Dissemination and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), a non-technical cross-cutting component, has been described in Section 4 (for more detail on the project's outputs and outcomes see the Results Matrix in Appendix 1).

Table 1. Components, Outcomes and Outputs of the Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) Project

Component 1.	**Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach**
Outcome 1.1.	Improved management decision making concerning tuna and associated species in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for tuna (t-RFMOs), through enhanced engagement and motivation of

the stakeholders, including the tuna industry at all levels.

Output 1.1.1 At least ten developing coastal states agree to harvest strategy framework plans at the national level, that supports the development of the t-RFMO harvest strategies, through capacity building of least 160 national fisheries personnel.

Output 1.1.2 Increased capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations

Output 1.1.3 Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches

Output 1.1.4. Regional Action Plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing revised and new CMMs, HCRs and RPs) and involving at least 250 personnel from t-RFMO G77 Member States.

Output 1.1.5 Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.

Outcome 1.2. An efficient and effective RBM system has been designed, tested and implemented in one t-RFMO region with greater management control exercised over fishing fleets and increased economic revenue flows to Small Island Developing States

Output 1.2.1 Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented

Output 1.2.2 Lessons learned from RBM pilot shared globally.

Component 2. Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)

Outcome 2.1. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems, particularly those addressing IUU fishing and related activities, are strengthened and harmonized over all five t-RFMOs

Output 2.1.1. Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs

Output 2.1.2. MCS practitioners IUU reporting capacity is enhanced through training in regional cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange of 100 MCS professionals

Output 2.1.3. Ten G77 National Fisheries offices effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS measures through training in a new competency based certification program by 160 national fisheries staff from IOTC/WCPFC regions

Output 2.1.4. PSM Agreement legislation drafted for ten coastal developing states

Output 2.1.5 CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions

Outcome 2.2. The number of illegal vessels operating in one t-RFMO is reduced by 20% from the baseline at project start.

Output 2.2.1 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to sub regional organizations and t-RFMOs for upscaling.

Output 2.2.2 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to all t-RFMOs for upscaling.

Output 2.2.3 Integrated MCS system in FFA

Output 2.2.4 Fully compliant Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems developed through assessments of 10 G77 tuna fishery supply chains with weak links identified and recommendations made for improvements to existing systems made available to all five t-RFMOs and their Members.

Component 3. Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing

Outcome 3.1 WCPFC and IATTC integrate improved bycatch mitigation technologies and practices into their regular management planning process at regional and national levels

Output 3.1.1 Harmonized and integrated bycatch data collection on sharks from WCPFC and IATTC regions including four additional species assessment (including species risk assessments) and results used for priority setting and development of robust pan pacific Conservation and Management Measures..

Output 3.1.2. A t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue prepared for one ocean basin with results made available globally

Output 3.1.3. Management decision making processes enhanced and accelerated through all t-RFMOs, their Members, the fishing industry and other stakeholders having access to all relevant material on bycatch management measures and practices in tuna fisheries available in multiple languages through a Global Bycatch Management and Information Portal

Outcome 3.2. Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the two t-RFMOs' areas.

Output 3.2.1. Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness of seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result in bycatch mitigation best practices integrated into the two RFMOs' management planning processes and uptake of bycatch mitigation best practices by at least 40% of the tuna vessels from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas.

Output 3.2.2. Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin demonstrate the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions.

Component 4: Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E

Outcome 4.1 Evidence that "best practices" from the project are being taken up and replicated elsewhere

Output 4.1.1. Information, best practices, technical reports on individual components and

communication material prepared and delivered to be published on ABNJ web portal demonstrated through monthly updates and publishing of best practices. Project results presented at global decision-making meetings for possible catalytic adoption.

Output 4.1.2 Synthesis of immediate project results, compilation of catalytic results globally, and projection of feasible next steps toward transformation for the next 5 years

Output 4.1.3 One percent of IW budget is allocated to IW:LEARN activities during project implementation demonstrated through publishing of 2 project experience notes and 25 key government representatives and project staff supported to participate in GEF IW Biennial Conferences, learning exchanges and key meetings relevant to the project

Outcome 4.2: Project well monitored and evaluated

Output 4.2.1. Midterm and final evaluations carried out and reports available

Component 1. Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in accordance with an Ecosystem Approach (Component Budget: USD 49.5 million (M); GEF Grant USD 7.7 M).

The objective of the component is to build capacity at national and regional levels to develop and implement robust national and regional fishery actions plans compliant with t-RFMO rules, national and international instruments.

The component objective will be achieved through providing support for the following four sub-components:

- *Sub-component 1. A. Development of harvest strategy framework plans at the national level and enhanced decision making*
- *Sub-component 1. B. Accelerated Development of Regional Action Plans*
- *Sub-component 1. C. Application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).*
- *Sub-component 1. D. Rights-Based Management (RBM).*

Sub-component 1. A. Development of national plans of action and enhanced decision making

The outputs from this sub-component are:

- Output 1.1.1 At least ten developing coastal states agreed to a harvest strategy framework plans at a the national level, that supports the development of the t-RFMO harvest strategies, through capacity building of least 160 national fisheries personnel .
- Output 1.1.2 Increased capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations
- Output 1.1.3 Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches.

The objective of this sub-component is to strengthen national institutions of at least ten G-77 t-RFMO members that will result in agreement at the national level to development of national tuna harvesting strategy framework plans that embrace the principles and process of good tuna fisheries management and will contribute to expedited and more effective and informed participation in the development of management advice and decision-making in t-RFMO processes. This will be achieved through three sets of activities: (i) the drafting of national harvest strategy framework plans based on precautionary

fisheries management and generated through harvest strategy training; (ii) enhanced technical support from t-RFMOs to G-77 members to strengthen compliance with Commission decisions on conservation and management measures through use of t-RFMO capacity building funds; and (iii) increased engagement of NGOs and small scale fishers to collect critical data on catches in priority data poor multispecies gillnet fisheries with high levels of bycatch. All three outputs will work synergistically to empower and strengthen national institutions responsible for management of tuna fisheries.

The t-RFMOs are the primary vehicle for cooperation between interested countries in the management of tuna species. As a member of these t-RFMO conventions, t-RFMO members are responsible for ensuring management measures agreed to at the regional level through the t-RFMO are applied within their EEZs. Capacity building among t-RFMO members is essential for the efficiency and effectiveness of RFMOs, particularly in RFMOs whose members are mainly developing countries often with large artisanal fleets. These countries face a huge challenge in putting in place all the administrative structures, procedures and legal provisions that are needed to fully comply with RFMO rules and all the other international rules applying to fisheries (IPOAs, international guidelines, PSM etc). As noted by the workshop hosted by European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Ms. Maria Damanaki,by Ms Damanarki and Lubchenko[14], "RFMOs capacity building funds have proven useful and donor countries are called upon to maintain their efforts. Synergies may be created by better coordination of funding between international organisations (e.g. FAO) and main donors". The workshop concluded that financial, technical and administrative support is needed, including for proper enforcement of RFMOs measures and monitoring of compliance by their own fleets, as well as for combating national and international IUU fishing.

An area of particular concern for capacity building due to the nature of the fishery and paucity of data are the drift gillnet fisheries of the Northern Indian Ocean. The tuna fisheries of the Indian Ocean differ to those in other parts of the world in that artisanal and semi-industrial fisheries are responsible for over 54% of all catches, with gillnets responsible for 40% of all catch. The characteristics of the gillnet fisheries of Indian Ocean coastal States are largely unknown, as are levels of bycatch which include sharks, cetaceans, turtles and seabirds. Of twenty one Indian Ocean coastal countries that fish with gill nets for tuna and tuna like species, seven were identified as the major contributors to gillnet catch and in particular warrant further study and engagement with: India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Yemen. A recent report by the ISSF[15] estimated that gillnets contributed between 30-40% of all catches reported to IOTC and that solutions to gap filling in these remote fisheries would need greater engagement with non-governmental organisations that have an interest in gillnet fisheries to build a more detailed picture of gillnet fisheries in the Indian Ocean and associated 'bycatch' issues. In recognizing the artisanal nature of many of these fleets often working remotely from designated national fisheries authorities, innovative solutions to conservation issues should be explored including a forum for collective engagement with relevant individual stakeholders to share information.

WWF (together with ISSF and FAO) will be responsible for training and curriculum development associated with preparation of national harvesting strategy framework plans based on precautionary fisheries management and developed through in country training (output 1.1.1). The training is aimed at increasing capacity among G-77 fisheries administration personnel and other key stakeholders on t-RFMO processes for development of management advice and decision-making based on, interalia; accepted good fisheries management practices, obligations associated with relevant international fisheries instruments; and the implementation of the precautionary approach. The training will address all elements of harvest strategies and use of MSE to evaluate harvest control rules. The Output will provide the platform and background skills for participation in Output 1.1.4

[14] Conference on Regional Fisheries Management Organisations RFMOs - Fit for the future Brussels, 1st June 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/events/2012/06/20120601_report_en.pdf

[15] A review of bycatch in the Indian Ocean gillnet tuna fleet focussing on India and Sri Lanka. ISSF Technical Report 2012-05

(regional level MSE discussions) and will support Output 1.2.2 where RBM is an element of good fisheries management practices.

Each t-RFMO will be responsible for the respective selection of regional candidates and disbursement of GEF funds to increase the capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations(output 1.1.2).

WWF will lead the provision of new and supplementary data catches in the tuna-directed driftnet fisheries in the northern Indian Ocean countries to assist decision makers in taking appropriate management actions (output 1.1.3).

Indonesia has been pre-selected by merit in that it is the world's top tuna producer (15% of the global tuna catch)[16]. Similarly, countries involved in the northern Indian Ocean driftnet fishery and with the electronic monitoring pilots were also pre-selected. Decisions on selection of additional countries will be made in project year 1 of project implementation by the respective output leads in cooperation with the PMU, PTO, FAO, WWF and the t-RFMOs to ensure the various capacity building activities are synergistic and to avoid duplication. Notwithstanding,

Sub-component 1. B. Accelerated Development of Integrated Regional Action Plans

The output from this sub-component is:

- Output 1.1.4 Regional Action Plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing CMMs, HCRs and RPs) and involving at least 250 personnel from t-RFMO G77 Member States.

The objective of this sub-component is to accelerate t-RFMO development and acceptance of HCRs and RPs in support of sustainable fisheries management decision-making through MSE processes, that are robust to several types of uncertainty and capable of balancing multiple economic, social and biological objectives. This regional level output will build on work that has been carried out at the national level (output 1.1.1)

Development and agreement on decision frameworks are important components of sustainable management of tuna fisheries. Maintenance of sustainable fisheries requires implementing a precautionary approach[17] to fishery management, as called for under the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and as framed in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. To support this approach, conservation and management measures (CMMs) based on harvest control rules (HCR) that take account of reference points (RPs) need to be evaluated and agreed by the relevant t-RFMOs. While some t-RFMOs have progressed in implementation of this concept, there has yet to be general acceptance and implementation of HCRs which relate recommended catch and/or another fishery control measures to the current state of the stock as reflected on the value of selected control variables.[18] Participants in the Kobe Process recommended that a Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) process in support of HCR development needs to be widely implemented in the t-RFMOs. In this way, t-RFMOs can objectively consider the ability of different candidate HCRs to deliver across the range of desired management outcomes and choose an HCR for a management procedure that is appropriate to the characteristics of the different fisheries involved and most robust to meeting Convention objectives with high probability of success.

[16] In May 2013, following discussions with the Indonesia national fisheries authority and WCPFC, FAO was requested to assist Indonesia with their instrument of ratification and the transition to full Membership that would include capacity building within their Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and compliance agencies to meet their full obligations as a Member of WCPFC.

[17] The precautionary approach involves the application of prudent foresight, taking account of the uncertainties in fisheries systems and the need to take action with incomplete knowledge.

[18] HCRs can be empirical or model based in which the control variables are quantities estimated from stock assessment or other models (e.g., $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$ and $SSB_{current}/B_{MSY}$, the metrics used in the Kobe plots now applied in all the t-RFMOs).

Advancing the Precautionary Approach through adoption of HCRs requires significant feedback (dialogue) between scientific advisors, policy-makers and stakeholders to illuminate key desirable features of these decision frameworks. This dialogue needs to elicit from t-RFMO policy-makers and stakeholders, preferred management alternatives, time-frames, and tolerable risk-of-failure levels (degree of precaution) in achieving each Commission's Convention objectives, while scientific advisors need to fully characterize uncertainty in stock status evaluations in order to advise on the possibilities of achieving management objectives under the alternatives considered. In response, the Kobe process has agreed that broader application of decision support tools, such as the Kobe II Strategy Matrix (K2SM)[19], be more fully developed and utilized in communicating risk-reward trade-offs for achieving management objectives under different management alternatives.

This objective will be achieved primarily through contracting a co-financed, part-time MSE adviser and supplementing t-RFMO funds for preparation for and conduct of regular regional dialogue workshops focused on MSE and the uncertainty in stock status evaluations. MSE workshops would be scheduled in conjunction with previously scheduled t-RFMO Commission meetings to reduce the number of additional meetings required and their associated costs. Where costs are incurred incremental to the regular Commission meetings they will be co-financed with the respective t-RFMO.

Each t-RFMO will share the technical lead for the development of HCRs and RP for priority tuna stocks in their respective ocean regions and for drafting the relevant CMMs. The Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), as service provider, will provide technical support to WCPFC with respect to HCRs and RP for priority stock(s) in the Western Pacific Ocean (WPO). FAO will provide general backstopping support to this process and specific support to Indonesia to facilitate their Membership of WCPFC. The MSE team will work with coastal developing states delegations to provide mentoring and advice on establishing measures based on reference points and harvest control rules for key target stocks, and longer term measures on non-target stocks based on the best available scientific information to replace the current ad hoc measures, including species-specific measures for the conservation and management of priority bycatch species. The focus of this work is on selected coastal developing states preparation for t-RFMO Scientific and Commission sessions, including the presentation of briefs for these sessions. Targets include having proposals reflecting global best practices submitted to the Commission and supported by coastal developing states for conservation and management of tuna, and protection of all non-target species identified as requiring protection. Emphasis will be placed on providing technical assistance to senior fisheries staff involved in management decision making.

Sub-component 1. C. Application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).

The main output from this sub-component is:

- Output 1.1.5. Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.

The objective of this sub-component is to provide support in the development of EAF plans within each t-RFMO. This will be achieved primarily through providing support for regional (t-RFMO regions) workshops to review, evaluate and develop EAF plans relevant to the tuna fishery in their specific region. Follow-up work will include presentation and promotion of adoption of each of the plans in the t-RFMO Commission meetings.

[19] This consists of a decision table in a harmonized format for presentation of fishery management alternatives. The K2SM is expected to improve the way in which the tuna RFMOs' Scientific Committees communicate to the Commissioners the potential risks and consequences of management options. When possible, K2SM tables, or similar tools, can guide Commission discussions when adopting conservation and management measures with the aim of providing a high probability of achieving and maintaining stocks at levels consistent with Convention objectives. The precautionary approach, which reflects the UN Fish Stocks Agreement as well as certain tuna RFMO Conventions, may be implemented by adopting a higher level of probability of success for a given management action.

Each t-RFMO will share the technical lead for the scheduling and coordination of the technical workshops and the follow-on preparation of the EAF plans for priority tuna species. The SPC (as service provider) will provide technical support to WCPFC with respect to EAF plan development in the WPO. This work will also feed into the MSE dialogue.

Sub-component 1. D. Rights-Based Management (RBM).

The main outputs from this sub-component are:

- Output 1.2.1 Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented
- Output 1.2.2 Lessons learned from RBM pilot shared globally.

The objective of this sub-component is to implement a pilot Rights-based Management system within the Western Pacific Ocean and to promote the results and application of RBM globally.

The open access nature of fisheries for tunas and high market demand has led to substantial overcapacity in harvest potential and has been an important underlying cause of the over-exploitation of some stocks. Rights based approaches, where tenure and responsibilities are assigned, tend to create a longer-term view and a sense of stewardship amongst rights-holders and to generate more wealth and benefits and at a lower cost in terms of harvesting, conservation and management. However, the establishment of such regimes in an international fishery poses a range of particularly difficult conceptual, political, legal and economic challenges. Approaches to rights-based management have been initiated in some fisheries, but there remain challenges to make such systems more effective. Despite the apparent benefits of RBM, the impact to date on tuna fisheries has been limited due to a number of technical and political issues associated with allocation criteria and the lack of opportunities to discuss and debate RBM issues in international fora.

The Pacific purse seine (PS) fishery for skipjack in the Western Central Pacific Convention Area has agreed and been selected to implement this sub-component. It represents the single largest tuna fishery in the world. There are presently 221 licensed fishing vessels in this fishery, and catches amounted to 730,991 t in 2009. The PS fishery focuses on the skipjack and yellowfin fishery, with a bycatch of bigeye with fishing by these vessels mostly taking place along the equator between 20°N and 20°S

The skipjack fishery largely takes place within the EEZs of the countries that are Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). These are Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Marshalls, Nauru, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Palau with a combined fishing area of 14.3 million km2. The eight PNA countries have recently implemented a limited fishing day scheme, the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). The purpose of the VDS is to constrain and reduce catch of target tuna species and increase the rate of return from fishing activities through access fees paid by Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) to the PNA members. It achieves its purpose through limiting the total number of fishing days or Total Allowable Effort (TAE) that are permitted in the EEZs of its eight PNA members. The total allocation of fishing days is set and apportioned between members for one-year periods up to three years in advance. This VDS is a form of individual transferable effort and represents a RBM system. It represents an example of multi-country collective allocation of rights in the tuna fisheries.

Notwithstanding the significant advances achieved by the PNA and its partners with the VDS towards an effective RBM scheme, there are deficiencies that limit the extent to which the system is sustainable and can continue to enhance economic benefits accruing to the PNA Member countries. A full gap analysis of the technical, scientific, socio-economic, legal, policy geo-political landscapes will identify the improvements needed and will form the first phase of a pilot activity towards its sustainability. The second phase of the pilot will be to implement the findings of the analysis by the PNA Member countries. When successfully implemented, the lessons learned from the PNA

experience will be a catalyst to the development of RBM in other regions of the world. Promoting and sharing experiences on the development of systems such as the PNA VDS will facilitate the development of rights-based approaches in other regions of the world. The main focus then of the sub-component will be to (i) implement measures for further strengthening of the existing VDS scheme and (ii) promote and raise awareness of the merits of RBM schemes in other t-RFMO regions.

The objective of this sub-component component will be achieved through supporting outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2

Output 1.2.1 will provide an independent assessment and performance review of the PNA VDS, including, inter alia, legal, policy, resource management and socio-economic benefits analyses. Deficiencies identified during the assessment will inform and guide PNA members on additional measures that need to be implemented in order to establish a robust system of managing and allocating effort across the fishery.

The PNA will lead these actions. The independent assessment will be conducted by a set of international consultants. FAO and PNA office will provide technical oversight of the review process. PNA will provide access to data and technically backstop the consultants. FFA/SPC/WCPFC/MSC will provide technical reviews of the VDS assessment. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department experts will be part of the consulting team and provide technical expertise and backstopping support to the assessment that is projected to be completed in PY 1. Taking the results of the assessment, FAO will organize and facilitate two workshops during COFI 31 (July 2014) and COFI 32 (July 2016), respectively, and be responsible for follow up publication and information dissemination of the findings to a global audience through publications, uploading of information onto the project website and dissemination in other fora. The main purpose of these workshops will be to review the experiences and lessons learned of the VDS and reach agreement on how the existing scheme can be improved. The PNA office will be responsible for informing its members and fishing partners of new measures as well as for developing a plan of action for implementation of the new Rights Based scheme.

Output 1.2.2 is to promote and raise awareness on the potential for applying rights based approaches to other tuna stocks in other ocean regions and is linked to work that will be carried out under output 1.1.1. The WWF will lead these actions. The World Bank will provide additional technical inputs on other ocean regions. FAO will provide backstopping support and technical inputs associated as appropriate. The main target of these actions will be to increase the number of national fisheries authorities, industry associations and other key stakeholders calling for increased use of RBM in tuna fisheries. These actions will complement work being carried out under the Oceans Finance Facility to Finance Effective Management and Transitional Reform of Oceanic Fisheries[20].

Component 2. Strengthening and Harmonizing MCS to Address IUU (Component Budget: USD 75.0 M; GEF Grant USD 9.3 M).

The objective of this component is to strengthen and harmonize Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems to address systemic problems associated with IUU fishing.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing remains one of the greatest threats to sustainable fisheries, marine ecosystems, and the livelihoods of legitimate fishers. It is also an increasing threat to global food security. A recent study indicates the global scale of IUU fishing is massive, worth an estimated USD 10 billion to USD 23 billion. There have been a number of global, regional and national efforts to combat tuna IUU fishing over the past two decades that have had some success. However, the problem still persists and is large enough to have gained international notoriety. The

[20] The Oceans Finance Facility is a GEF-World Bank initiative to increase sustainable, net economic benefits captured by small island developing states and coastal developing countries from the more effective management and utilization of fisheries in selected seascapes both within EEZs and in ABNJ while preserving or enhancing ocean biodiversity conservation in these areas.

complete elimination of IUU fishing globally is beyond the MCS capability of any one country or regional fishery body. It will take a concerted international effort, using a variety of tools in coordination, to significantly restrain these illegal activities.

This project component takes a multifaceted approach to combat tuna IUU fishing and to harmonize MCS activities through the application of best practices, technology, training and modern MCS instruments, such as the International Plan of Action (IPOA) on IUU fishing, the Port States Measures (PSM) Agreement, the Global Record and the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels (CLAV). Furthermore, and perhaps most importantly, it aims to involve MCS professionals and practitioners globally in a more cooperative and inclusive manner to apply these new and existing tools in the fight against IUU fishing.

The objective of the component will be achieved through the supporting the following sub-components:

- *Sub-component 2.A. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance "Best Practices" Identified and Endorsed*
- *Sub-component 2.B. Implementation of Selected "Best Practices" to reduce IUU fishing.*
- *Sub-component 2.C CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all regions.*
- *Sub-component 2.D. Innovative Satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System and Electronic Observer System longline and purse seine Pilot Demonstration Activities.*
- *Sub-component 2.E. Maximize Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Systems Tools Synergies.*
- *Sub-component 2F. Market/Trade Policy Traceability Analyses and "Best Practices".*

Sub-component 2.A. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance "Best Practices" Identified and Endorsed.

The main output of the sub-component will be:

- Output 2.1.1 Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs

The objective of this sub-component is to develop a series of internationally accepted MCS "best practices." The sub-component will support the compiling of a comprehensive inventory and review of MCS methods, MCS CMMs, and Compliance Committee practices across all t-RFMOs and selected other high performing RFMOs in the form of a comparative study. The study and its review by an MCS expert group comprised of t-RFMO Compliance Officers, Compliance Committee Chairs and other invited MCS experts and resource personnel will be consolidated into a set of harmonized MCS best practices and an action plan for consideration by t-RFMOs for implementation. Regional MCS Workshops, one per t-RFMO, will also be supported with emphasis placed on the participation of actual senior MCS operational representatives from member and cooperating non-member States with an intended outcome of improving and harmonizing MCS measures across all t-RFMOs.

FAO will have the lead technical role for the sub-component that will include: (i) in cooperation with t-RFMO Compliance Committees leading the preparation of a comparative study of t-RFMO MCS measures and practices; and (ii) convening an Expert Workshop on MCS best practices.

Sub-component 2.B. Implementation of Selected "Best Practices".

The main outputs of this sub-component are:

- Output 2.1.2 MCS practitioners IUU reporting capacity is enhanced through training in regional cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange of 100 MCS professionals.

- Output 2.1.3 Ten G77 National Fisheries offices effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS measures through training in a new competency based certification program by 160 national fisheries staff from IOTC/WCPFC regions.

- Output 2.1.4 PSM Agreement legislation drafted for ten coastal developing states.

The objective of this sub-component is to support a series of selected "best practices" identified from the previous sub-component for purposes of dissemination and upscaling to other relevant t-RFMOs and/or G-77 member states. The sub-component will provide capacity building for MCS professionals and will include: (i) training through participation of t-RFMO G-77 member states in the semi-annual International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance IMCS Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshops (GFETW); (ii) creation of a MCS Training and Qualification Program for compliance professionals in the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) sub-region and IOTC region; and (iii) implementation of port state measures (PSM) in the IOTC region where there already exists an enabling legal framework.

The objective for providing support for the Global Fisheries Enforcement Training activity is to improve the MCS capacity of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that are members of t-RFMOs. Challenges within fisheries MCS are often similar, even if the regions and fisheries are different, within national waters or the high seas. Training will be directed towards traditional and innovative MCS methods and approaches to tackle MCS challenges including: efficient information exchange, preparing analyses and studies related to IUU fishing, recognizing the dangers of IUU fishing and seeking common solutions, facilitation of communications with and between members, develop cooperation and information sharing capabilities among member nations to work regionally and globally to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and techniques to improve operational effectiveness, enhance skills and build their capacity to address IUU fishing. Selection criteria for participants will be based on, the level and proficiency of the State's MCS programs and provision for geographic diversity within the t-RFMO. Two representatives, each from a different G 77 country, per t-RFMO will be funded for participation in three workshops held between 2013 and 2017.

The objective of the MCS qualification and certification activity is to strengthen and harmonize MCS activities. Several t-RFMO Performance Reviews and Compliance Committee reports identify significant shortfalls in flag States', particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs), ability and capacity to ensure compliance with t-RFMO CMMs. The Pacific Islands and IOTC were selected for this Project since both identified a need for such a MCS training program, already had MCS training proposals drafted, but lacked resources to execute. A needs assessment will first be conducted to identify performance gaps and identify the student population and training requirements. Once the needs assessment is completed, a course design team consisting of a project consultant and stakeholders would draft course materials, lesson plans, and job aids including an MCS Manual specific to the t-RFMO to support the training. Upon completion of the course development, training would be provided in small groups of 15-25 students on a regional basis, four classes of 25 for IOTC and two classes of 15 for FFA.

Port State Measures (PSM) are interventions undertaken by port states which a foreign fishing vessel must comply with or is subjected to as a condition for use of ports. National PSM typically includes requirements related to use of designated ports, restrictions on port entry and landing/trans-shipment of fish, documentation requirements and port inspections. National legal frameworks will empower national authorities to take adequate enforcement action against vessels involved in IUU fishing.

The main objective of the Port State Measures (PSM) activity is to promote the formulation and adoption of national PSM aimed at securing the legal and compliance framework for ensuring that the stock-related measures are effectively applied. The PSM best practice activity is based on the recent adoption of a resolution by the IOTC on PSM to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing (IOTC Resolution 10/11). The resolution entered into force on 1 March 2011 and is modelled after the 2009 FAO Agreement on PSM. The Fisheries Administrations of the coastal co-operating non-contracting

parties are responsible for implementing the resolution. Effective implementation requires a suite of capacity building interventions relating to policy, legal, institutional, human resources and operational frameworks at the national level. The main inputs from the project activity will be legal assistance to IOTC G-77 member states to assist in drafting PSM enabling national legislation, preparation of training materials and manuals followed by capacity building both within the IOTC G-77 member states and to a lesser extent outside the IOTC area. The delivery mechanism will be through workshops and technical assistance in the development of compliance mechanisms to implement CMMs effectively and deter IUU fishing, including ensuring the effectiveness of the existing IOTC port state measures.

FAO's role in the sub-component will be to: (i) facilitate G-77 member states' participation in international fisheries enforcement training workshops; (ii) in cooperation with IOTC and FFA, facilitate the development and trialling of a new training program for MCS compliance professionals supported through the provision of technical assistance, design of the training curriculum and materials and follow up provision of training; and (iii) work directly with IOTC members to prepare a needs assessment on PSM development for the design of a training program and materials and deliver training in PSM and technical assistance in drafting of national PSM compliant legislation.

Sub-component 2.C CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all T-RFMO regions.

The main outputs of this sub-component are:

- Output 2.1.5 CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions.

The objective of this sub-component is to improve traceability of fishing vessels through a robust CLAV search tool and further development of the Global Record (GR)[21] of fishing vessels in order that they can be used in concert with other existing instruments to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing. This objective will be achieved through supporting the two activities described below:

It is a common practice for IUU fishing vessels to change names and flags with remarkable ease and frequency to avoid detection. The assignment of a permanent UVI is a powerful tool to combat IUU fishing that facilitates greater detection capabilities with much stronger vessel identification and vessel histories. The existing IHS-Fairplay system supports such a scheme through providing a UVI in the form of an International Maritime Organization (IMO) number once verification of the vessel has been confirmed. During 2012 and 2013, FAO has been working with IMO on changes to IMO Assembly resolutions that specifically exempt fishing vessels from requiring an IMO number. In mid 2013, FAO co-sponsored a paper requesting specific changes be made to Assembly Resolution A600 removing this exemption. The final decision supporting a change to A600 will be made in November 2013 and if supported, creates the opportunity for all fishing vessels greater than 100GT to obtain an IMO number. FAO will roll out the pilot GR system at COFI in July 2014 following which work will commence to complete Phase I of the GR during the project cycle. Records of all tuna vessels greater than 100GT having an IMO number will be added to the GR during the project cycle[22].

CLAV improved through updating, expanding and improving the reliability of information. IOTC will lead the technical development of the CLAV. This output will be achieved through the following activities to update, consolidate, and disseminate in near real time a CLAV for vessels fishing under the auspices of t-RFMOs: The (i) facilitate the interoperability of the different t-RFMO vessel lists; (ii) develop software which will support real time updating of the CLAV in response to changes made in each t-RFMO list; (iii) eliminate errors and inconsistencies in selected G 77 national vessel registers; (iv) support the IOTC Secretariat, the "lead" t-RFMO responsible for the coordination of global

[21] Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (GR)

[22] FAO will have responsibility for implementing phase I of the GR which includes IT system development and population of the database using records from RFMOs.

CLAV work and (iv) working with FAO and others, ensure that all tuna vessels greater than 100GT have been assigned an IMO number are entered into the GR database and cross posted to the CLAV.

National and Regional Vessel Registries Improved in Preparation for Entry into the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels A key constraint towards identifying IUU vessels is access to clear and unambiguous vessel information. National registries need to be set up correctly to ensure that all vessel data is comprehensive and correctly entered into the registry. Within a region, a lack of standardization and harmonization across registries is a key barrier towards identifying IUU vessels.

National and regional support will be provided through working with Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA), leading to an improvement in vessel registers at least to the degree that a Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI) number can be obtained (permanent identification of the vessel).

OSPESCA will organize a harmonization workshop with inputs from its member countries. FAO will provide technical advice and technical support to OPESCA and its members. Using available materials, FAO Fisheries Department will provide training at the workshop and individual technical assistance to at least five countries as well as support in developing the promotional campaign. OSPESCA will coordinate activities at the regional level and liaise with its members and FAO. OSPESCA member states will provide support to assess, propose and implement necessary changes for harmonizing fleet registers at national and regional level, as well as work in the implementation of upgrades to the systems.

Sub-component 2.D. Innovative Satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System and Electronic Observer System (EOS) longline and purse seine Pilot Demonstration Activities.

The main outputs of the sub-component are:

- Output 2.2.1 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to subregional Organizations and t-RFMOs for upscaling.

- Output 2.2.2 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to t-RFMOs for upscaling.

The objective of this sub-component is to evaluate VMS-EOS as a robust tool in support of MCS.

The lack of reliable at-sea information increases the uncertainty in management decisions and reduces the ability to monitor the effects of fishing on the marine ecosystem. Without reliable and accurate data on catch composition, management of discard is problematic, and the compliance and effectiveness of fishing regulations are effectively unknown. While 100% at-sea catch monitoring using human observers is a preferred option in many fisheries, a subset of the fishing fleet is selected for observer coverage in order to minimize costs. However, in some fisheries, particularly those where vessel size and accommodation space is restricted, and where vessels spend long periods at sea, training and retaining sufficient numbers of qualified human observers has been problematic. On the other hand, an accurate Electronic Observation System (EOS) can provide fishery managers with additional options for monitoring vessel catches, discards and transshipping activities. While some trials have been carried out in different fisheries, problems remain with respect to: the reliability and ability of systems to discriminate between species, efficacy and cost effectiveness of EOS systems for management purposes. Experience has also shown that testing and commercial piloting of EOS systems needs to be a partnership between the resource managers and the vessel operators. Experience also shows that vessel operators need to be an integral and willing partner in the test process as there are many ways that systems can malfunction or perform poorly. If these key issues can be overcome, EOS provides the potential for providing managers with near real time reliable information on catches

from individual vessels. EOS systems also provide a record that can be examined repeatedly and offers greater opportunity for visual verification than that afforded by the limited time available for a shipboard observer to make a determination. The Project will set up two pilot trials of EOS systems using video cameras, and GPS to create an integrated profile of a vessel's fishing activity at sea. An onboard control centre will monitor all inputs, and logs relevant events and video footage for later review and verification ashore.

Accordingly, two industry groups (purse seine vessels operators fishing out of Ghana and tuna longline vessels operators fishing out of Fiji) volunteered and were selected to be part of a testing process and offered their vessels and crews as the platform for pilot testing EOS systems. The respective governments of the two countries also expressed a willingness to be part of the pilot testing program.

The sub-component objective will be achieved through providing support for pilot activities in Ghana (purse seine) and Fiji (longline), respectively. Activities supported under the sub-component include: (i) designing pilot activities; (ii) selection and equipping vessel subsets representative of each fishing fleet; (iii) provision of training to conduct analysis of the video footage and in the installation, maintenance, repair, and troubleshooting of the Electronic Monitoring (EM) package; (iv) development of policy and legal frameworks to support the use of these new technologies and their integration into national fisheries management planning processes; and (v) develop and implement a business model which transfers ownership of the project activity to the national fisheries administration and the appropriate fishing fleets.

Specifically, in Fiji the pilot project involves a subset of 50 longline vessels selected from the larger fleet covering a three-year period. Over this period the sub-component will support a full-time project coordinator and a compliance specialist (based at the National Fisheries Authority MCS offices), purchase of EM vessel hardware and computers for data analysis, technical assistance in support of deploying and servicing EM technology, a business manager, training in video analysis and EM equipment servicing, service provider support and software licenses.

The National Fisheries Authorities of Fiji in cooperation with FFA, SPC, WCPFC and FAO will provide administrative and technical support to lead the development of the satellite-based VMS cum EOS systems for vessels engaged in the Fiji LL fishing. SPC will provide technical support to Fiji VMS cum EOS systems. Industry partners consist mainly of the participating fishing associations (Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA), Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association (FTBOA) and fleets of vessels working in the Fijian LL fishery. Industry will make available their vessels as a platform for at sea testing and demonstrating of various fishing activities and the participation of officers and crew in training workshops. The industry will also provide technical inputs into the design of the pilot activities and testing protocols.

A second pilot activity will be designed for Ghana. WWF will lead this output. The National Fisheries Authorities of Ghana in cooperation with ICCAT, ISSF, the fishing industry will provide technical and administrative support to lead the development Satellite-based VMS cum EOS systems for vessels engaged in purse seine fishing. ICCAT will provide policy and scientific advice to Ghana. Industry partners consist mainly of the participating fishing associations (International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA) and fleets of vessels working in the Ghanaian PS fishery. Industry will make available their vessels as a platform for at sea testing and demonstrating of various fishing activities and the participation of officers and crew in training workshops. The industry will also provide technical inputs into project pilot design and testing protocols.

Project inputs for the pilot activity in Ghana will support purchase of EM hardware and software and computers to analyze data, satellite communication hardware installation, TA in support of EM equipment, fishery data reporting and analyses, legal/policy, a part time business manager based at the National Fisheries Authority of Ghana, training in video analysis, and equipment maintenance, studies (policy study), and other costs associated including EM service provider, communication costs,

software licenses, and co-financing an on-site coordinator.

Noting the similarity in technologies and approaches between these two pilot steps will be put in place for information sharing and collaboration between the teams working on the pilots.

Sub-component 2.E. Maximize Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Systems Tools Synergies.

The main output of this sub-component is:

- Output 2.2.3 Integrated MCS system in FFA.

The objective of this sub-component is to increase capability at national and regional levels to conduct fisheries intelligence analyses. This will increase the ability to develop threat assessments and identify emerging trends in spatial and temporal fishing activity, markets, IUU fishing risks or threats, all of which can be used to complement and better inform primarily MCS operational planning, but also science and resource management. This capability becomes increasingly important the fewer the MCS resources that are available as is the case in the FFA region.

The sub-component takes a two-pronged approach to improve the application of this data in situations where data and human capacity available for MCS are limited. A technical study will map out how the technical expertise and MCS data / information available at FFA and WCPFC can be integrated to allow coupling of GIS technology into the existing FFA data system. The FFA will take the technical lead in the development of the FFA MCS Information Management System (IMS) and preparation of intelligence reports/threat assessments. WCPFC will be responsible for provision of data.

Sub-component 2F. Market/Trade Policy Traceability Analyses and "Best Practices".

The main output of the sub-component is:

- Output 2.2.4 Fully compliant Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems developed through assessments of 10 G77 tuna fishery supply chains with weak links identified and recommendations made for improvements to existing systems made available to all five t-RFMOs and their Members

The objective of this sub-component is to study, identify best practices and build capacity in market trade related measures in order to combat IUU fishing. This evaluation will assess, inter alia, potential shortcomings, including exemptions/exceptions, the opportunity for forgery and unauthorized duplication of paperwork, and mixing or substitution of legal and illegal material. Specifically, the sub-component will support the identification of ten developing countries producing tuna for international markets and map a total of at least one representative supply chain from each country to a major tuna market. Each country's competence with respect to issuing and handling catch certificates and other traceability documentation will be examined and proposals for capacity building in each country will be developed as necessary. Each supply chain will then be examined to determine where there are potential weaknesses for infiltration of IUU fish based on the types/locations of trade nodes involved in each chain. In addition, the catch documentation or traceability systems applicable to each supply chain will be identified and evaluated, based on theory and practice where available. Recommendations will be made for where catch documentation schemes and/or traceability schemes can be strengthened or combined to close these gaps. Combining the results from all assessed supply chains, components of a "best practice" traceability framework will be proposed as benchmark for comparing and improving existing trade flows. This framework can form the basis for voluntary sourcing policies for major tuna traders/purchasers that can be layered over current corporate traceability systems highlighting linkages between trade flows and systems, as well as areas for improvement.

FAO will facilitate the development of recommendations for traceability/Catch Documentation

Schemes (CDS) system improvements in ten G-77 countries with support from MSC and WWF. The MSC and WWF will support the sub-component through outreach and training on traceability requirements and identification and mitigation of supply chain risks.

Component 3. Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing (Component Budget USD 36.6 M; GEF Grant USD 8.0 M).

The objective of this component is to promote an ecosystem approach to tuna fisheries through supporting integrated management focusing on maintaining ecosystem structure and function.

Many of the species affected by tuna fisheries are components of oceanic ecosystems that mostly lie outside the focus of national fisheries management systems. In the ABNJ, t-RMFOs have traditionally focused on managing a small number of commercially important tuna species. In recent years, t-RFMOs have begun to undertake assessments and to adopt management measures for some taxa that have traditionally been considered bycatch, mainly seabirds, sea turtles and sharks, but such actions remain limited. In most cases, these taxa are released or discarded without being recorded; impacts to their populations and to the ecosystem as a whole have gone unassessed; implementation of management measures remains limited.

The ecosystem approach to fisheries involves moving away from a primary focus on target species, and secondary consideration of bycatch species towards integrated management focusing on maintaining ecosystem structure and function. Under the ecosystem approach, adverse impacts to ecologically-related species are not only mitigated through adjustment of tuna fishing operations, but also managed to ensure population sustainability and ecosystem integrity is maintained.

One of the key challenges to adopting the ecosystem approach is to ensure that stakeholders have sufficient knowledge and capacity to implement it effectively. In this component, this challenge is addressed by developing systems to gather and disseminate information about taxa that are usually excluded from catch reporting (Sub-component 3.A).

In addition to raising awareness of their ecosystem importance, this information can contribute to assessment of priority ecologically-related species and to evaluate whether current management measures and practices are effective and sufficient. Having ready access to the full range of measures and practices in tuna fisheries as well as information on their development and effectiveness could significantly reduce the time taken in developing new measures to combat threats in other fisheries (Sub-component 3.B).

Beyond data and assessment, another key challenge is to strengthen political will to implement agreed t-RFMO conservation and management measures involving avoidance or safe release and their uptake by the fishing fleets. In many cases, these techniques are known but have yet to gain widespread uptake in fishing fleets for a variety of reasons including: safety, loss of fishing efficiency, cost, incorrect advice/insufficient information on how to correctly use such measures. At sea demonstration and training is proposed to catalyze implementation in fleets that are currently lagging behind best practice (Sub-component 3.C).

Specifically, the component is comprised of the following sub-components:

- *Subcomponent 3.A. Improved and Integrated Shark Management (Output 3.1.1, 3.1.2)*
- *Subcomponent 3.B.Improved Information on Bycatch (3.1.3)*
- *Subcomponent 3.C. Uptake of Bycatch Mitigation Longline and Purse Seine "Best Practices" (Outputs 3.2.1, 3.2.2)*

Sub-component 3.A. Improved and Integrated Shark Management.

The main outputs of the sub-component are:

- Output 3.1.1 Harmonized and integrated bycatch data collection on sharks from WCPFC and IATTC regions including four additional species assessments and results used for priority setting and development of robust pan pacific Conservation and Management Measures.

- Output 3.1.2 A t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue prepared for one ocean basin with results made available globally.

The objectives of this sub-component are to: (i) identify risks and priorities for shark conservation and management; (ii) design and implement programs for obtaining improved data to support management measures; and (iii) to assess and identify necessary strengthening of bycatch and target shark management measures. This sub-component will begin with establishing a baseline on the status of the individual t-RFMOs in relation to shark information, data collection and assessments. It will then proceed to support activities designed to improve management of tuna fisheries affecting sharks in the WCPFC and IATTC regions. These two t-RFMOs volunteered to host this sub-component because of their recent shark activities (e.g. the WCPFC Shark Research Plan); their ability to work together to construct a pan-Pacific shark conservation and management approach for shared stocks impacted by tuna fishing; and their acknowledgement of the importance of this issue to their members. Ultimately, technical and management innovations in these two t-RFMOs will encourage similar advances in the remaining t-RFMOs through the Kobe process and through States which are members in more than one t-RFMO. The results of this work are expected to lead to a shark data inventory and assessment catalogue, improvements to shark data holdings and four new Pacific shark stock assessments.

- Main project inputs in support of the sub-component include equipment, technical assistance for data collection and analysis, training associated with support for data and enforcement modules and their respective training materials, contracting of a bycatch technical adviser and WCPFC and IATTC staff time.
- WCPFC and IATTC will lead the development of a t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue and completion of four new Pacific shark assessments.

Sub-component 3.B. Improved Information on Bycatch.

The main output of the sub-component is:

- Output 3.1.3 Management decision making processes enhanced and accelerated through all t-RFMOs, their Members, the fishing industry and other stakeholders having access to all relevant material on bycatch management measures and practices in tuna fisheries available in multiple languages through a Global Bycatch Management and Information Portal

The objective of this sub-component is to facilitate t-RFMOs and their stakeholders to make maximum use of existing information on bycatch, thereby removing duplication of effort, harmonizing the information base, reducing technical uncertainty and focusing discussion on management approaches. Presently, there is no single repository for online information on bycatch and no cross t-RFMO standards for information collection, organization and maintenance of such information. As a consequence, the t-RFMOs and members have varying access to information resulting in varying effectiveness in the approach of each t-RFMO to bycatch management. Moreover, the lack of standards and harmonization of bycatch information severely hampers the transfer of techniques and practices that have been effectively demonstrated in one ocean region to another. A global online searchable database on bycatch technologies and practices would be of benefit to a broad spectrum of stakeholders including fishers, fishery managers, fishery scientists and the general public.

In the Western Central Pacific, the Secretariat to the Pacific Community has already established a regional Bycatch Management Information System (BMIS). The database is a reference and educational tool that supports the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission's responsibilities with regard to the sustainable management of bycatch, species in WCPO fisheries targeting highly migratory species. The objective of this sub-component is to transform the existing regional BMIS

into a global BMIS. This will be achieved through providing support for: (i) enhancing the existing data platform and using it to promote data harmonization; (ii) capturing of new and RFMO-specific data including spatial information; and (iii) promoting harmonized bycatch data standards and fields through regional workshops. Main project support to this sub-component will come in the form of technical assistance to create and manage the data base, t-RFMO coordination workshops, workshop materials and reports, website development and upkeep.

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) will provide technical services to sub-component 3 B (Improved Information on Bycatch) and travel. The Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) will contribute to the Project primarily through technical assistance to the development of this sub-component.

Sub-component 3.C. Uptake of Bycatch Mitigation longline (LL) and purse seine (PS) "Best Practices"

The main outputs of the sub-component will be:

- Output 3.2.1. Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness of seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result in bycatch mitigation best practices integrated into the two RFMOs' management planning processes and uptake of bycatch mitigation best practices by at least 40% of the tuna vessels from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas.

- Output 3.2.2. Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin demonstrate the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions.

The objective of the sub-component will be to support the demonstration, refinement and promotion of at-sea bycatch mitigation techniques in fisheries for which there are high risk interactions and for which there is a high potential for propagating successful techniques beyond the vessels immediately involved in the trials. The sub-component will support: (i) trials for longline gear focused on seabird and turtle bycatch mitigation for vessels fishing in both the ICCAT and IOTC areas; and (ii) trials for purse seine mitigation techniques focused on small tunas and sharks in the western Pacific. The main activities will be provision of support for at-sea LL and PS trials in the form of equipment to evaluate cost effectiveness of different mitigation technologies, regional skipper's workshops and fleet dissemination meetings followed by t-RFMO dissemination meetings in the later years of the Project.

The BirdLife International (BLI) will have technical leadership for the implementation of the longline portion of this component which will be implemented in the South Atlantic and Southern Indian Oceans. Industry operating out of South African fishing ports will make available their vessels as a platform for at sea testing and demonstrating various fishing activities and the participation of officers and crew in training workshops. The industry will also provide technical inputs into project design and testing protocols.

The International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF) will be responsible for the development and dissemination of the PS portion of this sub-component that will be implemented in the Indian Ocean.

Component 4. Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E (Component Budget: USD 8.5 M; GEF Grant USD 0.8 M).

Sub-component 4.A Information and Best Practices Dissemination.

The main outputs of this component will be:

- Output 4.1.1 Information, best practices, technical reports and communication material

prepared and delivered to be published on ABNJ web portal demonstrated through monthly updates and publishing of best practices. Project results presented at global decision-making meetings for possible catalytic adoption

- Output 4.1.2 Synthesis of immediate project results, compilation of catalytic results globally, and projection of feasible next steps toward transformation for the next 5 years

- Output 4.1.3 One percent of IW budget is allocated to IW:LEARN activities during project implementation demonstrated through publishing of 2 project experience notes and 25 key government representatives and project staff supported to participate in GEF IW Biennial Conferences, learning exchanges and key meetings relevant to the project

This sub-component is described more in detail under section 4.7 Communication and Visibility. The sub-component will be led by FAO with inputs and information provided by project partners.

Sub-component 4.B Monitoring & Evaluation

The main output of this subcomponent will be:

- Output 4.2.1 Mid-term and final evaluations carried out and reports available

This sub-component is described more in detail under sections 4.5 Monitoring and Reporting and 4.6 Provision for Evaluations. The subcomponent will be lead by FAO. Project partners responsible for or contributing to the achievement of outputs will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation activities related to the respective outputs.

2.5 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Scenario without GEF Resources:

The pessimistic "baseline scenario" is that as a result of overfishing, catches from over exploited tuna stocks will continue declining and the status of fully exploited stocks transition to over exploited. In both cases, revenues will fall as catch per unit effort decreases creating conditions for IUU fishing to occur and exacerbating the loss of wealth from tuna fisheries. At the same time, low levels of uptake of bycatch mitigation technologies by the tuna industry will result in continued and increased threats to priority bycatch species such as seabirds, sharks and turtles making recovery from the impacts of fishing more difficult and increasing the risk and severity of further declines in populations. Gaps and weaknesses in monitoring control and surveillance systems, will fuel increases in the level of IUU fishing making it even more difficult for bona fide operators to benefit from adopting responsible fishing practices and creating disincentives for their cooperation. A less pessimistic "baseline scenario" will be a continuation of some financial resources in support of on-going activities and resulting progress achieved toward sustainable management in tuna fisheries. Nevertheless, progress is slow, remains isolated and confined to a particular fleet, county, sub-region and opportunities for synergies to resolve common problems in different ocean regions are missed.

Existing approaches will tend to contribute to and sustain isolated perspectives that impede broader understanding of the status of resource, the interaction and aggregative effect of over-exploitation of the resource on specific habitats and species characteristic of the ABNJ. Without the Project, the "business-as-usual" situation will have increasingly negative impacts on the tuna stocks and associated habitat and marine biodiversity and therefore eventually on people's wellbeing. In the case of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other developing coastal economies whose coastal communities are dependent on tuna resources as a source of food and income, the impacts of further deterioration of resources will be particularly severe. Frequently, a lack of concerted and immediate actions has not only delayed resolution but also contributed to an accelerated increase in the magnitude of the problem and the level of effort necessary for resolution. Concerted actions proposed through the Kobe process

set an appropriate course, but limited funds constrained the speed and therefore the extent to which agreed measures could be implemented.

Scenario with GEF resources:

With the project, GEF resources will be used to catalyze action in tuna fisheries and help bring about transformational change towards (i) the management of stocks according to an ecosystem approach with application of harvest control rules and limit reference points based on best available science, (ii) diminished level of threats to bycatch from fishing, (iii) prevention of IUU fish entering the supply chain, (iv) adoption of management systems based on clear and fair fishing rights and (v) an enhanced role of non-state actors in fisheries management planning and decision making processes. Together these investments will ensure efficient and sustainable fishing over the years. This progression over the Project's five-year period will materialize as follows: (i) sustainable management of tuna fisheries, in accordance with an ecosystem approach, will be improved and broadened throughout the five t-RFMOs, (ii) a pilot Rights-Based Management (RBM) system will be implemented in the Western Pacific Ocean, (iii) MCS systems will be strengthened and harmonized across all five t-RFMOs, (iv) the number of illegal vessels operating in one t-RFMO will be reduced by 20% from the baseline at project start, and (v) bycatch mitigation best technologies and practices will be adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the areas under the jurisdiction of at least two t-RFMOs.

With the Project, GEF funds would be used to provide the necessary incremental support and incentives to address the issues and constraints previously noted; a set of challenges beyond the capacity of any individual stakeholder or partner to resolve. GEF funding would be used to promote a more collaborative approach among a large range of partners and is expected to result in substantial progress towards achieving the agreed goals at national, regional and global levels for ABNJ tuna fisheries. This would be achieved through promoting: (i) the establishment of a global partnership among key stakeholders in the sector; (ii) closer collaboration among major stakeholders in the sector ranging from regional governing bodies, NGOs, national governments to industry; (iii) an accelerated dialogue among the t-RFMOs and promotion of new policies in support of sustainable management of the resource; (iv) increased capacity-building activities leading to more effective G-77 county participation in the fisheries and t-RFMO management discussions, decisions and implementation of CMMs; (v) sharing of experiences, "best-practices" and the results of new technologies supported under the Project among all the partners and the broader community at large; (vi) increased capacity in t-RFMOs and other sub-regional fishery bodies to apply a more integrated approach using a broad range of fishery management tools resulting in greater efficiencies; (vii) the establishment of trans-regional, up-to-date, user friendly and accessible data bases in support of management objectives; and (viii) an accelerated growth in revenues and jobs that SIDS and developing coastal economies receive from their share of tuna resources. These outcomes are critical for their ongoing economic and social resilience. The "with increment" scenario is likely to result in a significant acceleration of progress towards meeting the overall goal of sustainable tuna management. Nevertheless, it is recognized that this goal can only be achieved over the long term and many of the outputs and outcomes derived from the five-year Project should be viewed as laying a solid foundation for the greater and more expansive efforts required in subsequent phases.

The associated Global Environmental Benefits will mainly be in terms of: (i) measurable improvements in the status of the tuna stocks in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five t-RFMOs [substantial in the case of WCPFC], with catches reduced and biomasses closer to their maximum sustainable yields (MSY); (ii) measureable reductions in the threats to bycatch from fishing in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five t-RFMOs [substantial in the case of WCPFC, IOTC and ICCAT], especially for sharks, seabirds and sea turtles; (iii) stemming lost wealth associated with IUU fishing through MCS institutional strengthening, capacity building and application of new technologies and best practices across tuna supply chains; (iv) adopting lessons learned in one ocean seascape and applying it to other regions through south-south and north-south cooperation strategies; (iv) harnessing the power of industry groups/associations and civil society organizations. Reducing

fishing capacity will enhance profitability as well through achieving reductions in fuel consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and the overall carbon footprint of capture fisheries.

2.6 COST EFFECTIVENESS (alternative strategies and methodologies considered)

Three alternatives were considered. The first alternative was to do nothing and let the situation continue as described above. As an option, this cannot be seriously considered on the grounds that given the present status of the stocks and projected growth in fishing pressure coupled with increased evidence of adverse impacts of the ABNJ ecosystems and species, a concerted effort was warranted. The second alternative was to consider channelling resources into isolated, on-going efforts directed at selected aspects of the fishery whether it be at the geographic basis (e.g, t-RFMO) or a thematic basis (e.g. PSM or bycatch) rather than promote a more comprehensive, inter-sector effort based on an ecosystem framework. This was rejected largely due to the failures in the past of such fragmented and poorly coordinated efforts, slow progress in on-going efforts and the nature, scale and complexity of the issues associated with achieving sustainable management objectives of high migratory species found mostly in waters outside of national jurisdictions. For example, addressing tuna stocks without considering associated species (including bycatch) would have fallen short on biodiversity conservation, addressing IUU at single points in the supply chain would allow transfer of IUU fish into alternative supply channels, implementing best practices and developing new CMMs without due consideration of the social and economic impacts associated with their implementation could result in limited adoption and uptake by fishing fleets.

In light of the scale and diversity of the task at hand, only a coordinated, long-term partnership among all the stakeholders would lead to the achievement of the project objective. To ensure that project resources are used effectively in the short term (5 years) and will lead to an impact, a decision was taken early in project preparation to focus on activities that, in addition to generating progress in the short-term, potentially promise a significant and long-term impact. Thus, many of the activities proposed for support under the initial five-year phase consist of reinforcing technical expertise, increased capacity, technological solutions, development and dissemination of best practices, and promotion of a sound institutional and policy framework that ensures that existing resources are more effectively utilized in achieving their intended goals and objectives. These needs and corresponding activities were reflected in project design and, in the view of the project partners, arguably represent the only cost-effective approach available to reach the project objective. At a more technical level, cost-efficiencies are expected to be generated by promoting: (i) working through existing institutional frameworks and processes that have already been agreed to and appears promising (e.g., t-RFMOs, Kobe III and relevant Working Groups); (ii) working in a collaborative approach with a large number of key stakeholders to promote coordinated approaches to the issues that affect the sector and avoid duplication and overlap; and (iii) promoting greater capacity and participation of G-77 participants in t-RFMO decision making processes that, among other decisions, would promote increased implementation of conservation management measures based on agreed Harvest Control Rules and Reference Points at the level of the member states.

2.7 INNOVATIVENESS

Innovation through Collective Action

Implementing an ecosystem approach in fisheries is a complex task requiring that both management and development of the sectors are well functioning components in a public-sector, multi-stakeholder coordinated effort supported by adequate governance. Some overarching problems associated with conventional management approaches and the growing complexity of balancing the needs of different stakeholders has made problem solving in multination tuna fisheries in the ABNJ extraordinarily complex with no easy solutions or quick fixes. Enhanced institutional processes, enabled fishing

communities and greater partnering and collaboration among stakeholders to deal with present pressures can contribute to resolution but also requires moving beyond confrontation to more effective value-added cooperative relationships. FAOs role as a neutral, evidence based organization will be used to promote the formation of an alliance of the diverse key stakeholders to collaborate on common complex resource problems.

Accordingly, during project conceptualization FAO focused on bringing together an alliance of the top organizations engaged with fisheries management and oceans biodiversity together with the private sector and civil society and now which includes all t-RFMOs Secretariats, t-RFMO members (over 90 countries), key CSO groups and a large section of the tuna industry. The project partners include several of the world's leading CSOs involved in development and implementation of bycatch mitigation technologies. BirdLife International, WWF and ISSF have all taken leadership roles in supporting and facilitating the design and operation of technologies to minimize interactions of fishing operations with priority bycatch species such as seabirds, sharks, turtles and juvenile fish. Birdlife International has demonstrated its capability to work efficiently and effectively with t-RFMOs, intergovernmental agencies, fishing associations and individual owners. Birdlife played an important role in developing FAOs Best Practice Guidelines to reduce the incidental capture of seabirds and to support implementation of the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds). Guidelines.[23] BirdLife's experience is in advocating the adoption of practical seabird mitigation technologies. They have demonstrated their commitment to problem solving and have fostered strong partnerships / alliances with fishing vessels owners and fishing crews.

WWF works with other NGO´s as well as the fishing, processing and retailing sector to transform tuna fishing into a sustainable business. WWF's role in advocacy with governments and regional fisheries organisations (RFMOs) for better governance and more efficient tuna management has contributed to highlighting some of the major deficiencies in how tuna resources are managed. Additionally, WWF's work at the grass roots level with fishers and fishing communities together with their global outreach allows them to work in remote and hard to access locations. The Project will take advantage of WWFs grass roots expertise and interests to work in remote locations to fill gaps in data poor fisheries situations such as the Northern Indian Ocean tuna driftnet fishery. WWF also collaborated in the development of a global instrument on bycatch management[24] and have spearheaded several regional and global initiatives for more effective bycatch management.

A key constraint towards uptake of "on the water" conservation measures by the fishing sector has been the limited role industry has played in their design and testing. This project is innovative in the degree of responsibility given to industry and CSOs in developing and demonstrating new bycatch reduction technologies. For example, the ISSF have moved away from traditional science survey vessel platforms and innovatively used commercial fishing vessels as the platform for testing and demonstrating. Not only do commercial fishing vessels provide a more realistic environment for testing and demonstration, the full cooperation and active participation of the fishing industry provides "the missing element" of a commercial R&D process. Combining the CSO and industry in this unique environment minimizes the steps from prototype design through to commercial testing and adoption. The approach recognizes the importance of industry leadership and cooperation in technology development and adaptation while ensuring a degree of pragmatism. Moreover, the willingness of the tuna purse seine and longline boat owners to make their commercial vessels available for pilot demonstration and testing is seen as a key ingredient towards success of the pilots.

[23] Fishing operations. 2. Best practices to reduce incidental catch of seabirds in capture fisheries. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries . No. 1, Suppl. 2. Rome, FAO. 2009. 49p.

[24] International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards. Directives internationales sur la gestion des prises accessoires et la réduction des rejets en mer. Directrices Internacionales para la Ordenación de las Capturas Incidentales y la Reducción de los Descartes. Rome/Roma, FAO. 2011. 73 pp

Adding the collective efforts of the private sector, CSOs and others to the work of t-RFMO Secretariats and their members is a key element of this project's innovation.

Innovation through Application of New Technologies

Data collected by at-sea observers are essential for day-to-day management of fisheries. At-sea observers are independent, accredited technicians who collect detailed fisheries-related data on board domestic and foreign vessels. An At-Sea Observer Program allows for the collection of detailed, geographically co-ordinated information on the fishing effort, catches and discards at sea. This information allows resource managers to meet its information needs in a number of areas including conservation and protection, fisheries management and science. In some fisheries, reasons for insufficient observer coverage include lack of trained personnel, limited onboard accommodation space and safety, and in some cases a general unwillingness of one or more stakeholders to be observed. Other factors that have been cited are insufficient shore based national capacity to monitor fishing operations. Moreover, the general trend towards industry contributing to the costs of observer programs has met resistance with increasingly higher operating costs (fuel and labour in particular) being cited as a reason against user pay programs. Notwithstanding, the absence of adequate observer coverage can severely constrain: (i) detection of infractions committed by during fishing, (ii) an assessment of the scope of the problems through comparison catches and behaviours of monitored vessels and unmonitored fishing operations.

A major technological innovation in this project is the demonstration and testing of alternatives to conventional at human at sea observers. Electronic observer systems (EM systems) have the potential to reduce costs for observers while at the same time providing critical information on catches and discards. EM systems are compact, automated solutions designed to operate on fishing vessels including those where traditional alternatives (such as onboard observers) would be too costly or logistically challenging. EM tools are used to profile a wide variety of fishing activities, including identification of catch, bycatch and discards by fishing time and location. If this pilot is successfully demonstrated, it has the potential to revolutionize the way at sea monitoring is conducted in ABNJ fisheries.

WWF's International Smart Gear competition will also contribute to advancing innovation linked to the project. The well-established competition awards cash prizes for innovations to fishing gears and practices to reduce bycatch. WWF plans to run the competition once again during the project time period, involving all project partners as possible. The next Smart Gear Competition will feature a special prize for reducing shark bycatch. In this way, the competition will support project Component 3.

Notwithstanding the reliance on CSOs and industry for significant involvement in the project work, the project will take advantage of conventional management fora such as the t-RFMO Commission meetings and where appropriate, FAO governing body processes such as the Committee on Fisheries (COFI).

SECTION 3 – FEASIBILITY (FUNDAMENTAL DIMENSIONS FOR HIGH QUALITY DELIVERY)

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Project's stated objectives "to achieve efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach in tuna fisheries for: (i) supporting the use of sustainable and efficient fisheries management and fishing practices by the stakeholders of the tuna resources, (ii) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] fishing, and (iii) mitigating adverse impacts of bycatch on biodiversity." As a consequence, the Project will be beneficial to the environment and, if properly designed and adequately implemented, in the absence of impacts associated with adverse, non-project related externalities, should lead to an improvement of the "health" of tuna stocks and associated marine ecosystem and biodiversity from the existing baseline conditions. More specifically, the Project is designed in a bi-modal fashion. First, in recognition that to achieve the stated objective a long-term political commitment among the t-RFMOs and their members will be required, many of the activities supported in the first phase, five-year Project are designed to leave an enabling environment that will support this commitment in subsequent phases. This includes: (i) development and promotion of adoption of harmonized tuna harvest policies; (ii) strengthening on-going efforts in support of Rights-based Management (RBM); (iii) testing, upscaling and promoting experiences associated with "best practices" in sustainable tuna fisheries management; (iv) increased public awareness and support for efforts to conserve the ABNJ Ecosystem through provision of inputs to the ABNJ Program; and (v) increased institutional capacity among the t-RFMOs and their member states. In the short-term (i.e., the five-year life of project), positive, measurable impacts on the environment are expected to be achieved primarily "on-the-water" through developing and testing of: (i) new MCS technologies designed to reduce IUU; and (ii) mitigation technologies designed to reduce adverse impacts on bycatch associated with tuna harvesting practices.

Applying FAO's Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Field Projects, the design team completed an initial environmental review and concluded that the relevant environmental category is Category C defined by minimal or no adverse environmental (and social impacts) and no further assessment is required.

3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 Risks and mitigation measures

The following table (Table 2) details the risks faced by the project, the risk level, and the mitigation measures that will be put in place to mitigate these risks:

Table 2. Risks and Proposed Mitigation Measures to the *Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) Project*

Risks	Rating	Risk Mitigation Measures
The great number and diversity of stakeholders will constrain efficient coordination and implementation of the Project's activities	M	The Program's fourth Project (Global fisheries coordination and knowledge management) includes the establishment of global networks and partnerships that will contribute to fostering collective and harmonized approaches and actions among all stakeholders. Moreover, a Global Steering Committee (GSC) and Global Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will be set up under the Program for the specific purpose of ensuring the efficient coordination of the Project's different activities. At the project level preparation supported a broad stakeholder consultation process and the proposed institutional arrangements are highly inclusive. Coordination will be facilitated through the establishment of a Project Steering Committee (PSC) that will meet on an annual basis and have regularly scheduled videoconferences complemented with ad hoc consultations when required.
Changes in decision makers, or other political events beyond the control of the Project lead to changes in policies and/or support for project objectives and activities.	M	The Project's priorities are in line with what all stakeholders have agreed in the Kobe Course of Action (see section 2.1 above), and are hence strongly anchored in existing policies. Through stakeholder participation in all phases of the project formulation cycle, national and regional support has been secured already at the preparation stage and will be strengthened/broadened during preparation and all along implementation.
Gridlock in the RFMO Commissions	L-M	There is a risk that the consensus based decision making process can contribute to not fully achieving objectives. The combined efforts FAO, industry associations and NGOs support will be used to overcome reluctance of some t-RFMO members to support Commission decision making processes.
Increases in maritime security threats (e.g., piracy) will adversely influence tuna fisheries.	L	The geographical areas selected for project-supported activities involving the participation of industrial fleets are characterized by the presence of government (French and U.S.) or private (Spanish) security measures operating in the affected areas. This appears to be a significant deterrent and does not appear to be a major risk.
Lack of industry interest	L	The project has large industry associations as partners with a track record in promoting responsible fisheries and robust conservation measures. This will facilitate other like-minded associations participating in the project.
Adverse climate change (CC) impacts compromise the Project's achievements, particularly concerning the ecosystems and biodiversity.	L	Climate change considerations are presently taken into account in all of the t-RFMO precautionary decision frameworks (as are other sources of uncertainty) affecting fishery management decisions. Similarly, the assessment/monitoring of CC impacts (and other 'ecosystem' related impacts on the fisheries) are presently supported by all the t-RFMOs. In the Project, CC management practices for particularly vulnerable ecosystems will be developed and promoted through Management Strategy Evaluations (MSE) which account for plausible CC scenarios (supported under 1.A) and will be a major input in the development of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries EAF plans (sub-component 1.B).

H = High (greater than 60 per cent probability that the outcome/result will not be achieved).
M = Medium (30 to 60 per cent probability that the outcome/result will not be achieved).
L = Low (probability of less than 30 per cent that the outcome/result will not be achieved).

SECTION 4 – IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Partners:

This Project is unique in that it draws together a large and diverse group of partners and stakeholders who play important roles in tuna fisheries. Project design has built on this institutional foundation and will serve to both strengthen and diversify existing collaborative arrangements to promote more sustainable and coordinated approaches to managing the resources. Without broad-based cooperation and synergy to optimise the use of scarce capacity and resources there is little likelihood of achieving the global goals for sustainable fishing and biodiversity conservation.

The project partners are the five t-RFMOs, the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA), Parties of the Nauru Agreement (PNA, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA), Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), Birdlife International (BLI), International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF) Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), members of fish harvesting and processing industries and FAO.

In addition to supporting project activities involving all t-RFMOs there are a number of pilot activities in selected t-RFMOs member countries. These are Fiji and Ghana (Sub-component 2.D Innovative Satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System and Electronic Observer System Longline and Purse Seine Pilot Demonstration Activities), and the Republic of South Africa (Sub-component 3.C Uptake of Longline and Purse Seine "Best Practices").

All partners participated in project preparation through meetings, workshops and regular communications with the project preparation team. A brief description of the main partners that will be involved in project implementation follows below:

Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) is responsible for the management of southern bluefin tuna throughout its distribution.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) is responsible for the conservation and management of tuna and other marine resources in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The Convention Area adjoins the area of competence of the WCPFC.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) is responsible for the conservation of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas. The tuna species of primary concern are the Atlantic bluefin, skipjack, yellowfin, albacore and bigeye.

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) is an intergovernmental organization established under Article XIV of the FAO constitution. It is mandated to manage tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas. The tuna species currently under the management mandate of IOTC are the yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye, albacore, southern bluefin and longtail tunas.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The area covered by the WCPFC represents almost 20% of the Earth's surface. The Commission seeks to ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks (i.e. tunas, billfish, marlin) in the western and central Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is home to some of the world's most abundant populations of tuna species, such as albacore, skipjack and yellowfin.

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). FFA is an important regional fisheries body for tuna. The agency aims at strengthening national capacity and regional solidarity so that its 17 Pacific Island members can manage, control and develop their tuna fisheries adequately. Its formal role is advisory and focuses on the EEZs of the member countries. As tuna are migratory, their management needs to be addressed both in ABNJ and within the related EEZs. FFA can play an important role in bridging the EEZ and ABNJ dimensions.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA). A sub-regional fishery organization located in El Salvador, OSPESCA was created in 1995 for the purpose of promoting the sustainable development and coordination of fishery and aquaculture sector in the broader framework of Central American political integration through the definition, approval and implementation of policies, strategies, programs and projects.

Parties of the Nauru Agreement (PNA). The Nauru Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Management of Fisheries of Common Interest (Nauru Agreement) is an Oceania subregional agreement between the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. The eight signatories collectively control 25-30% of the world's tuna supply and approximately 60% of the western and central Pacific tuna supply. Historically, the Nauru Agreement and other joint fishery management Arrangements made by the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (usually referred to as PNA) have been concerned mainly with the management of tuna purse-seine fishing in the tropical western Pacific. From its initial enactment in 1982, the implementation of the Nauru Agreement was coordinated by the FFA. However, a separate PNA Office was created in 2010, based in Majuro, Marshall Islands.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). The SPC (sometimes Pacific Community), is a regional intergovernmental organization whose membership includes both nations and territories. It aims to "develop the technical, professional, scientific, research, planning and management capability of Pacific Island people and directly provide information and advice, to enable them to make informed decisions about their future development and well-being." The SPC headquarters is in Nouméa, New Caledonia.

National Fisheries Authorities. National Fisheries Authorities are responsible for ensuring, through proper conservation and management measures, that the living resources of the fishing zones under their jurisdiction are not endangered by over-exploitation. They may also have additional responsibilities associated with international agreements/obligations related to exploitation and management of resources on the high seas.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The NOAA is the lead U.S. federal government agency charged with science and stewardship of that country's living marine resources. As a member of three of the world's t-RFMOs, NOAA plays an active role in the provision of data, science and management of shared stocks of tuna and tuna-like species and the ecosystem impacts associated with the target fisheries. NOAA hosted the third global conference of t-RFMO Commissioners (Kobe III) in La Jolla in July 2011. The recommendations focused on improving scientific information, ensuring sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like stocks, and addressing compliance and IUU. Kobe III welcomed the scientific recommendations pertinent to bycatch, and it is likely that they will be considered for endorsement at the next annual meeting of the five t-RFMOs.

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP). It was created in order to halt the drastic decline of seabird populations in the Southern Hemisphere, particularly albatrosses and petrels procellariids. The Agreement requires that measures be taken by signatory governments (Parties) to reduce bycatch (by the use of mitigation measures), protection of breeding colonies and control and removal of introduced species from breeding islands. Currently ACAP protects all the World's albatross species and seven southern-hemisphere petrel species. The Agreement marks the increasing international commitment to protect albatrosses and petrels, and is a considerable step forward in the

fight to protect these charismatic seabirds. It is supported by a Secretariat located in Hobart, Tasmania.

BirdLife International (BLI). The BLI is a global partnership of conservation organizations aimed at conserving birds, their habitats and global biodiversity. BLI works on reducing bycatch in global fisheries, including assessment of known and potential impacts of bycatch on seabirds, and development of best-practice mitigation. BLI has played a key role in the development and implementation of IPOA-Seabirds, and the development of the supporting FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries – Best Practice to reduce incidental catch of seabirds in capture fisheries. Since 2004, BLI has been working with the five t-RFMOSs to assist in reducing bycatch of vulnerable albatross and petrel populations in their fisheries. In addition, BLI established the Albatross Task Force in 2005 which works in seven countries and directly with fishers and fishery managers to implement best-practice mitigation.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 119 (as of 1 April 2013) Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania. As the only global convention specializing in the conservation of migratory species, their habitats and migration routes, CMS complements and co-operates with a number of other international organizations, NGOs and partners in the media as well as in the corporate sector. The (CMS) will also partner with the project, especially regarding conservation of migratory species threatened by tuna fishing. Relevant activities and parallel financing will be determined during project implementation, and potentially confirmed in a memorandum of understanding between FAO, EAs, and CMS.

International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA). The International Seafood Sustainability Association ("ISSA") is a non-profit corporation whose main purposes are to inform and educate its members on emerging policies and practices to benefit marine ecosystems on a worldwide basis and to promote sustainable fishing practices and fisheries, both wild and farmed, through a variety of conservation activities, including dissemination to the industry of the results of the scientific research by worldwide conservation organizations. ISSA companies are involved in fishing and fish processing.

International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF). The ISSF is a global partnership between the tuna processing/trading industries, the world's leading fishery scientists and WWF. ISSF represents more than 70 per cent of the world's shelf stable tuna production and includes major purchasers of all species of tunas, except bluefin. The Foundation's mission is to undertake science-based initiatives for the long term sustainable use of tuna stocks, reduction of bycatch and promotion of ecosystem health. It is working to promote sustainable use of all tuna stocks by focusing on improving conditions on the water through direct action, applied science and advocacy. It has contributed significantly to concrete progress in the areas of bycatch reduction, improved MCS, elimination of IUU fishing and implementation of RBM.

Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). The MSC is an independent non-profit organization that sets a standard for sustainable fishing. Fisheries that wish to demonstrate they are well managed and sustainable against the science-based MSC standard are evaluated by a team of experts who are independent of both the fishery and the MSC. Seafood products can display the blue MSC ecolabel only if that seafood can be traced back through the supply chain to a fishery that has been certified against the MSC standard. The MSC's mission is to use its ecolabel and fishery certification program to contribute to the health of the world's oceans by recognising and rewarding sustainable fishing practises, influencing the choices people make when buying seafood, and working with partners to transform the seafood market to a sustainable basis.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The WWF is a global conservation organization with offices around the world, promotes sustainable fisheries management (including rights-based) within fishing communities, markets, associations, governments and inter-governmental institutions, to reduce excess fishing capacity as well as bycatch. WWF is actively involved in the Kobe process of strengthening t-RFMOs and is directly engaged with all of them. The Fund also promotes policies aimed at protecting habitats of biologically important marine species. WWF is a partner in the Sub-Saharan Fisheries Partnership with the U.S.A., World Bank and FAO, for helping African fisheries to become more sustainable. Its global Smart Fishing Initiative (SFI) provides an integrated framework for transformation of fisheries by focused fisheries, market, and financial strategies implemented dozens of participating countries. In addition, it runs a Smart Gear Competition designed to reward innovations for reducing bycatch.

Industry (Fishing vessel owners associations, purse seine and longline fishing companies engaged in fisheries of the WCPFC, IATTC, ICCAT and IOTC).

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ABNJ Global Tuna Project is one of four Projects in the ABNJ Program, each of which has its own implementation arrangements. This section describes the implementation arrangements of the Project, as well as of the Program within which the Project is situated.

Program Level Arrangements:

The ABNJ Program consists of four thematic projects: (i) Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ (Tuna project), (ii) Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-Sea Ecosystems in the ABNJ (Deep-Sea project), (iii) Ocean Partnerships Project (OPP), and (iv) Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ (Capacity project).

In accordance with the ABNJ Program Framework Document (PFD), FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department has established a Global Program Coordination Unit (**GPCU**) which will provide the secretariat services for a Global Steering Committee (**GSC**) and a Technical Advisory Group (**TAG**) while ensuring the overall coordination of the GEF-funded ABNJ Program and its four projects (noting that the Ocean Partnership Project (OPP) implemented through the World Bank will have separate coordination arrangements). These arrangements are described in more detail below (see also Figure 1).

Global Steering Committee (GSC). The ABNJ GSC will be co-chaired by the GEF Secretariat (GEFSEC) and FAO, with representatives from the main ABNJ Program Partners: UNEP, World Bank, WWF, CI, GOF and IUCN. The GSC's main responsibility will be to provide overall oversight and policy advice and provide coordination and monitoring of the overall Program. The GSC will meet at least once a year and thereafter as frequently as it itself deems necessary, in person and/or through multimedia facilities (e.g. video conferences etc.).

Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG will be chaired by FAO with participation of representatives of the main technical institutions directly concerned with ABNJ governance and management, such as RFMO/As, UNEP-RSP, IMO, ISA, UNESCO-IOC, World Bank and other relevant regional partners involved in projects under the Program and a member of the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). TAG members should have a strong scientific/technical background and membership of the TAG need not be limited to institutional representation but may also include scientific or technical experts serving in their individual capacities.

The TAG will be in regular contact and ensure peer review and overall technical quality assurance of global outputs, such as best practices, tools, methods and guidelines. TAG will meet as often as

requested by GSC and deliver opinion reports as required, in collaboration with the various Project Management Units (PMUs) concerned.

Global Program Coordination Unit (GPCU). FAO's Global Partnerships for Responsible Fisheries Programme (FishCode, FIDF) will host the GPCU composed of a core group led by an ABNJ Program Coordinator who acts as the Budget Holder (BH) of the program, supported by an Budget and Operations Officer, a M&E specialist having responsibility for the overall M&E of the ABNJ Program, and support staff as required. To this core group will be added a backup group participating on a regular but part-time basis and consisting mainly of the three FAO Lead Technical Officers (LTOs) representing the three FAO-led projects, respectively, and the Project Coordinators/Managers/Representatives of the four projects, noting that the Oceans Partnership Project will have somewhat different institutional arrangements. GPCU's main responsibility will be to provide guidance to and monitor the implementation of the four ABNJ projects. Corresponding to the policy role of the GSC, the GPCU will operationally aim at maximising the synergies between the projects as well as eliminating the overlaps and duplications. Furthermore, GPCU will provide secretariat services to GSC and TAG; in particular by producing periodic progress reports on the ABNJ Program as a whole (based on the results of the M&E system in place) and ensuring that the conclusions, recommendations and advice of GSC and TAG are acted upon.

Communications Team. A Communications Team for the entire ABNJ Program composed of communications specialists nominated by Conservation International, FAO, GEF, Global Ocean Forum, IUCN, UNEP, World Bank, and WWF (as per guidance received during the first Meeting of the GSC on 4th June 2012) has been established. The Communications Team will be responsible for the development and oversight of the ABNJ program's overall external communications strategy, ensuring the visibility and promotion of the programmatic goals and objectives, contributing thus to their achievement, through targeted outreach.

Project Level Arrangements:

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Agency responsible for supervision, and provision of technical guidance during the implementation of the project. FAO will also be a co-executing agency of the project in partnership with WWF and will jointly form a project oversight team (Project Team Oversight (PTO)). The individual t-RFMOs, FFA, SPC, PNA, OSPESCA, the governments of Fiji and Ghana, NOAA, ACAP, MSC, BirdLife and ISSF will also be executing partners of the project. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established to ensure the day-to-day management of the project, and a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide policy support and guidance, In addition, both FAO and WWF will set up multidisciplinary Project Task Forces to provide technical support and guidance to the project. The Project will be coordinated closely with the other projects in the ABNJ Program, and progress will be reported regularly and any issues raised with the ABNJ Global Programme Coordination Unit (GPCU), and through the GPCU to the Global Steering Committee, as necessary, as well as to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. The Project will be managed through the institutional structure depicted in Figure 1 below; a description of the roles and responsibilities of the different actors also follows below.

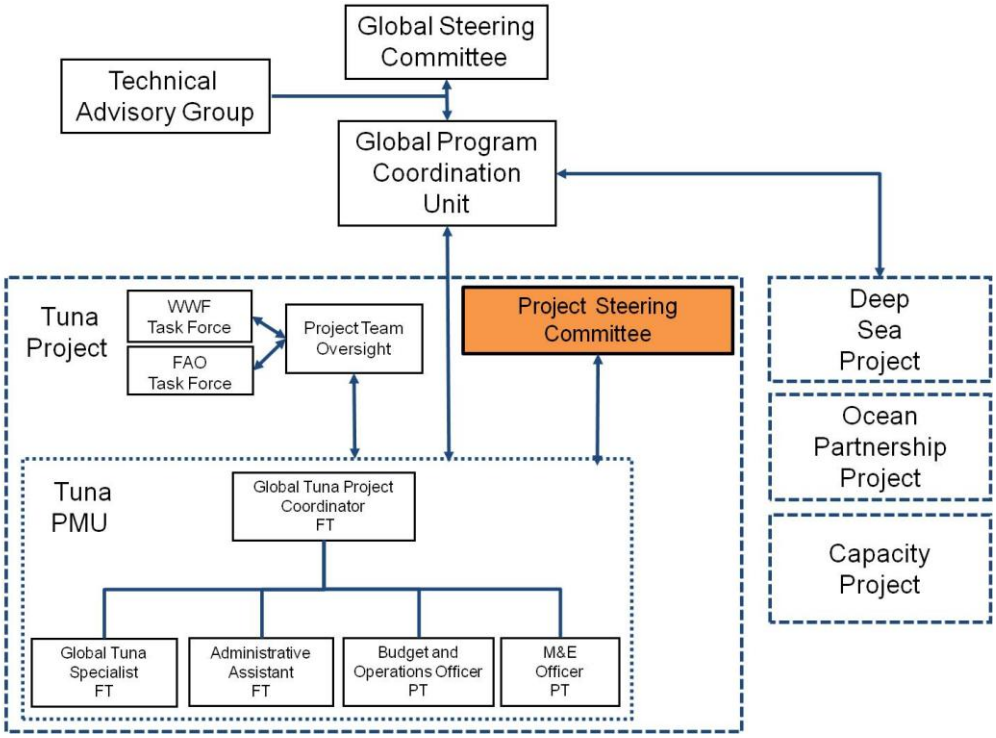

Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements for ABNJ Tuna Project

Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be the policy setting body for the Project; as and when required, the PSC will be the ultimate decision making body with regard to policy and other issues affecting the achievement of the project's objectives. Composition may include the project's executing partners (t-RFMOs, WWF, FFA, SPC, PNA, OSPESCA, the governments of Fiji and Ghana, NOAA, ACAP, MSC, BirdLife and ISSF and FAO) and will be chaired by FAO. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator will act as Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will normally meet once a year, although additional meetings, either in person or through multimedia (such as by video or skype conferences), can be called as necessary. Draft TORs for the PSC are appended in Appendix 7. The PSC will approve its TORs at its first meeting.

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

Project Team Oversight (PTO). The PTO's main responsibility will be to provide technical support and oversight during the project implementation. The PTO will advise the PMU on all technical matters, such as the technologies, technical tools, practices and guidelines involved with the project. It will provide support and guidance to the PMU and will review and clear documents to be submitted to the PSC. The PTO's core group will be composed of one representative (and alternate) from each of the project's two co-executing agencies (FAO and WWF); the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) will represent FAO on the PTO, and WWF will be represented by the designated contact person. These

individuals will be supported within their respective organizations by Project Task Forces (see below) as necessary. The FAO Budget Holder (BH) of the tuna project and the designated contact person in WWF will call regular meetings of their respective PTFs.

Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU, hosted in FAO's headquarters, will be headed by a Global Tuna Project Coordinator assisted by a Global Tuna Specialist, part-time Budget and Operations Officer, part-time Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and an administrative assistant.
The PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day financial and operational management of the project. In particular, the PMU will:

- implement the project in accordance with the approved Project Document and the results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B), and in compliance with FAO procedures and GEF requirements;
- draft AWP/Bs and six-monthly project progress reports in a timely manner for review and clearance by the LTO, BH and PTO, prior to their submission to the PSC and the GEF Coordination Unit, respectively, for approval;
- monitor progress and provide overall guidance to WWF and the t-RFMOs in the execution of the project activities under the Execution Agreement and LoAs, respectively;
- draft the Terms of Reference and technical inputs to the Letters of Agreement (LoAs) to be concluded with project partners;
- in close consultation with the LTO and Budget and Operations Officer, review project progress reports from WWF and t-RFMOs, provide comments and clearance;
- in close consultation with the LTO and PTO; liaise with GPCU in order to ensure the necessary synchronization and complementarity with the three other projects comprising the ABNJ Program.
- set up a M&E system to monitor project progress and impact;
- disseminate project information and best practices;
- maintain records pertaining to the technical and financial aspects of project operation, including the monitoring of project activities and their outcomes;
- arrange for all PSC meetings; and
- prepare reports of PSC meetings and circulate these documents to all PSC members; and provide project-related inputs for the ABNJ Web Portal and ensure it is regularly updated.

The Global Tuna Project Coordinator will be responsible for carrying out the day-to-day management of the project and for providing technical inputs to project partners. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator will lead the PMU team in implementing the project, and will act as the Secretary to the PSC (detailed ToRs in Appendix 6, No.1).

The Global Tuna Specialist will be responsible for supporting and ensuring delivery of the project's scientific and technical work, which involves planning, managing and communicating the project's work, and provision of scientific and technical advice to project partners (detailed ToRs in Appendix 6, No.2)

The Budget and Operations Officer (part-time) will be responsible for the day-to-day financial management of the project. The Budget and Operations Officer will work in close consultation with the Global Tuna Project Coordinator, BH, LTO and executing partners, particularly with WWF and the t-RFMOs and will take the operational responsibility for timely delivery of the outputs of the project's objectives. (detailed ToRs in Appendix 6, No.3);

The M&E Specialist (part-time) will be responsible for setting up a system for monitoring project progress and impact and for ensuring timely reporting (detailed ToRs in Appendix 6, No.4)

The Administrative Assistant will be responsible for providing administrative support to the PMU (detailed ToRs in Appendix 6, No.5)

Project Task Forces (PTF). The PTO's core group will be supported within their respective organizations by PTFs comprised of a number of specialists as and when deemed necessary by FAO and WWF. In FAO, the Budget Holder (BH) will establish a multidisciplinary PTF that will be comprised of: representatives of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Division (FIP), the FAO Development Law Service (LEGN), the Fishing Operations and Technology Service (FIRO), the GEF Coordination Unit/Investment Centre Division, Finance Division, and Procurement Division.

Internal FAO Implementation Arrangements:

FAO will serve as both the GEF agency and executing agency of the project. As the GEF agency, FAO will be responsible for project oversight to ensure that GEF policies and criteria are adhered to and that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes in an efficient and effective manner. FAO will report on the project progress to the GEFSEC and provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee in accordance with the agreement between FAO and the GEF Trustee.

GEF Agency

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Agency of the Project. FAO will provide supervision and technical guidance services during the project execution. Administration of the GEF grant will be in compliance with the rules and procedures of FAO, and in accordance with the agreement between FAO and the GEF Trustee.

As the GEF Agency for the project, FAO will:

- Manage and disburse funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Enter into an Execution Agreement with WWF as the co-executing agency for the provision of services to the project;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all project activities;
- Carry out at least one supervision mission per year. Supervision missions will be organized by the GEF Coordination Unit/Investment Centre Division in the Technical Cooperation Department;
- Organize independent mid-term and final project evaluations through FAO's Office of Evaluation; and
- Report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress; provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee; and evaluation reports to the GEF Evaluation Office and GEF Secretariat.

Co-executing agency role

FAO will also serve as a **co-executing agency** of the Project. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Department will designate a Lead Technical Officer (LTO) from the Fishing Operations and Technology Service (FIRO) and Budget Holder (BH) from FAO's Global Partnerships for Responsible Fisheries Programme (FishCode, FIDF) to coordinate the implementation of the project. The LTO will maintain primary accountability for the timeliness and quality of technical services rendered for project execution. The BH will be responsible for administrative functions, and in this capacity will authorize the disbursement of funds. Together, they would be responsible, *inter alia*, for facilitating the coordination of project activities, including the identification and recruitment of international and national project staff, facilitate the establishment of the Project Steering Committee

(PSC), review and clear Letters of Agreement (LoAs) with t-RFMOs and other partners, all in close consultation with project partners and, once established, the PSC. A selection panel will be established to select the Global Tuna Project Coordinator and the Global Tuna Specialist. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the project, in close consultation with the LTO, BH and PTO.

The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) will provide technical advice and backstopping to the project and support the Global Tuna Project Coordinator and Global Tuna Specialist on specific technical issues during project execution. Specifically, the LTO will:

- represent FAO as a member of the PTO;
- represent FAO in the Project Steering Committee and interview and selection panels for key project positions to be financed by GEF resources;
- supervise the Global Tuna Project Coordinator and Global Tuna Specialist;
- review and give no-objection to TORs for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the project and to CVs and technical proposals short-listed by the WWF and the t-RFMOs for key project positions/consultancies, goods and services to be financed by GEF resources;
- review procurement and contract documentation;
- review and clear final technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders financed by GEF resources before the final payment can be processed;
- assist with review and provision of technical comments to draft technical products/reports;
- review and approve project progress reports submitted by PMU in consultation with the Project Task Force, BH and GEF Coordination Unit;
- support the PMU in preparing the results-based AWP/B and clearing it prior to submission to the Project Steering Committee;
- prepare the annual Project Implementation Review report, supported by the Global Tuna Project Coordinator and the Budget Holder and with inputs from WWF and t-RFMOs and other project partners to be submitted for clearance and completion by the GEF Coordination (TCI) which will subsequently submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The LTO (and Budget Holder) must ensure that project partners have provided information on co-financing contributed during the course of the year for inclusion in the PIR;
- carry out technical backstopping missions as necessary;
- review and provide comments on TORs for the mid-term and final evaluations; and
- troubleshoot when complications arise or issues are raised, participate in review missions and, if necessary, collaborate with project partners in drawing up an eventual agreed adjustment plan to mitigate project risk.

The Budget Holder (BH), working in close consultation with the LTO, will be responsible for timely operational, administrative and financial management of the project. Financial reporting, procurement of goods and contracting of services for project activities financed by these resources will be implemented in accordance with FAO rules and procedures. Specifically, working in close collaboration with the part-time Budget and Operations Officer and LTO, the BH will:

- authorize the disbursement of the project's GEF resources;
- give final approval of procurement, LoAs, and financial transactions in accordance with FAO's clearance/approval procedures;
- be responsible for the management of project resources and all aspects in the agreements between FAO and the various executing partners;
- monitor all areas of work, including those delegated to the Budget and Operations Officer, and suggest corrective measures as required;
- submit to the GEF Coordination Unit, the TCID Budget Group and the LTO six-monthly financial reports on the use of the GEF resources (due 31 July and 31 January) *that* show the amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, including un-

liquidated obligations (commitments) including details of project expenditures on an output-by-output basis, reported in line with project budget lines as set out in the project budget included in the Project Document;

- be accountable for safeguarding resources from inappropriate use, loss, or damage;
- be responsible for addressing recommendations from oversight offices, such as Audit and Evaluation; and
- establish a multi-disciplinary FAO Project Task Force to support the project.

The GEF Coordination Unit (TCI) will review and approve project progress reports, annual Project Implementation Review, financial reports and budget revisions. The GEF Coordination Unit will provide project oversight, organize annual supervision missions, participate as a member in the FAO Project Task Force and as an observer in the Project Steering Committee meetings, as necessary. The GEF Coordination Unit will also assist in the organization and be a key stakeholders in the mid-term and final evaluations. It will also contribute to the development of corrective actions in the project implementation strategy in the case needed to mitigate eventual risks affecting the timely and effective implementation of the project. The GEF Coordination Unit will, in collaboration with the FAO Finance Division, request transfer of project funds from the GEF Trustee based on six-monthly projections of funds needed

The FAO Finance Division will provide annual Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee and, in collaboration with the GEF Coordination Unit, call for project funds on a six-monthly basis from the GEF Trustee.

Specific Roles and Responsibilities of the Partners

Tuna RFMOs. All five t-RFMOs will share the technical lead to: (i) develop regional action plans (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing CMMs, HCRs and RPs) for priority tuna stocks in their respective ocean regions and for drafting CMMs (Output 1.1.4). SPC (as service provider) will provide technical support to WCPFC with respect to HCRs and RP for priority stock(s) in the WPO, (ii) develop EAF plans for priority fisheries (Output 1.1.5) and (iii) disburse GEF funds to increase the capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations (Output 1.1.2). In addition, IOTC will lead the technical development of the CLAV (Output 2.1.5), WCPFC and IATTC will lead the development of a t-RFMO shark data inventory, assessment methods catalogue and completion of four new Pacific shark assessments (Output 3.1.1). ICCAT will provide policy and scientific advice to Ghana (Output 2.2.2).

Support to the Project from t-RFMOs will come in the form of in kind technical assistance associated with their t-RFMO regular program of activities in support of compliance, stock assessment, resource management, data management and information sharing in support of Components 1, 2 and 3 through salaries, office space and utilities.

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). The FFA will: (i) take the technical lead on the development of the integrated MCS system in FFA (Outputs 2.2.3), (ii) provide in kind policy and legal support to the Fiji fisheries administration in the pilot testing and implementation of electronic observer systems (Output 2.2.1), (iii) provide policy and technical support to PNA countries in support of the review and implementation of a revised vessel day scheme (Output 1.2.1) and (iv) provide support to the development of training curricula (Output 2.1.3).

Support to the Project from FFA will come in the form of in kind technical assistance associated with their FFA's regular program of activities in support of compliance, data management, policy and legal advice to FFA members and information sharing in support project Components 1, 2 and 3 through salaries, office space and utilities.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). The SPC will: (i) provide technical leadership in the development of a Global Bycatch Management and Information Portal capable of supplying information for management decision-making (Outputs 3.1.3), (ii) support to development of regional action plans (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing CMMs, HCRs and RPs) (Output 1.1.4) and EAF (Output 1.1.5), (iii) provide support to Fiji VMS cum EOS systems (observer data) (Output 2.2.1).

Support to the project from SPC will come in the form of in kind technical assistance associated with their SPC's Oceanic Fisheries program of activities in support of compliance, data management, stock assessment, information sharing in support of Components 1 and 2. The SPC will also support the Project through providing technical services to Subcomponent 3 A (Improved Information on Bycatch) and travel.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization of the Central American Isthmus (OSPESCA). OSPESCA in cooperation with FAO will support the updating, expanding and improving the reliability of national and regional vessel registries in OSPESCA countries in support of the Global Record (Output 2.1.5).

OSPESCA support to the Project will come in the form of salaries for government staff, office space and utilities associated with development and maintenance of national vessel registries and participation in workshops and training activities associated with Outputs 2.1.5.

FAO. FAO's technical role in the Project will be to provide overall support to each of the four component areas of work including backstopping from its Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Division and its Resources Use and Conservation Division especially where it relates to more effective implementation of its global fisheries instruments. FAOs Governing body, the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) will be used as a forum for discussion of key aspects of project implementation and to raise issues of global significance. More specifically, FAO will provide technical support to t-RFMOs with respect to: (i) develop national harvest strategy framework plans s for ten developing coastal states (output 1.1.1), (ii) develop regional action plans (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing CMMs, HCRs and RPs) (Output 1.1.4), (iii) develop EAF plans for priority fisheries (Output 1.1.5), in cooperation with t-RFMOs, (iv) development of a third party review, assessment and implementation of enhancements to the PNA purse seine Vessel Day Scheme and global sharing of lessons learnt (Outputs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2), (v) in cooperation with t-RFMO compliance committees, lead the preparation of a comparative study of t-RFMO MCS measures and practices; (vi) convene an Expert Workshop on MCS best practices (both Output 2.1.1); (vii) support to IMCS workshops (Output 2.1.2); (viii) in cooperation with IOTC and FFA, facilitate the development and trialling of a new training programme for MCS compliance professionals (Output 2.1.3); and (ix) work directly with IOTC members to prepare a needs assessment on PSM and deliver training in PSM and technical assistance in drafting of PSM compliant legislation (Output 2.1.4), (x) technical support to IOTC in the development of the CLAV and further integration with the Global Record (Output 2.1.5), (xi) support to OSPESCA in support of enhancement of national and sub-regional vessel registries (Output 2.1.5), (xii) Satellite-based VMS cum EOS systems for vessels engaged in Purse seine and longline fishing (Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2), (xiii) set up the LOA with FFA for delivery of Output 2.2.3, (xiv) provide technical support and facilitate the development of recommendations for traceability/CDS system improvements in 10 G77 countries (Output 2.2.4) with support from MSC and WWF and others, (xv) set up the LOAs with t-RFMOs for delivery of Output 1.1.5, (xvi) set up the LOAs with SPC and WCPFC for delivery of Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.3 and (xvii) set up the LOA with BirdLife International for delivery of Output 3.2.1.

Support to the Project will come primarily in the form of provision of technical and administrative services in support of both the technical Components 1, 2 and 3 and certain aspects of Component 4 (Information Dissemination and Best Practices, and support to project management).

Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). The PNA in cooperation with FAO, FFA and WCPFC will have the technical lead for the development of a third party review, assessment and implementation of enhancements to the PNA purse seine Vessel Day Scheme (Output 1.2.1) supported by FAO, FFA and WCPFC.

Support to the Project will come in the form of PNA member salaries, travel to regular PNA meetings during which Output 1.2.1 will be discussed, office space and utilities associated with workshops.

Fiji Fisheries Administration: The National Fisheries Authorities of Fiji in cooperation with FFA, SPC, WCPFC and FAO will provide administrative and technical support to lead the pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna longline vessels (Output 2.2.1).

Support to the Project will come in the form of salaries for government coordination and fishery observers and office space and utilities.

Ghanaian Fisheries Administration: The National Fisheries Authorities of Ghana in cooperation with ICCAT, ISSF, WWF and the fishing industry will provide technical and administrative support to lead the pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels (Output 2.2.2).

Support to the Project will come in the form of salaries for government coordination and fishery observers and office space and utilities.

Industry. Industry partners in the Project consist mainly of the participating fishing associations (ISSA, PITIA, FTBOA) and fleets of vessels working in (i) the longline (Fiji) fishery (Output 2.2.1), (ii) the purse seine (Ghana) fisheries (Output 2.2.2), longline fishing fleets fishing out of South African fishing ports and participating in the BirdLife International led implementation of bycatch best practices (Output 3.2.1), and (iv) ISFF tuna purse seine fleets demonstrating and testing small tuna / shark bycatch mitigation measures in the Western Pacific Ocean (Output 3.2.2). Industry will make available their vessels as a platform for at sea testing and demonstrating of various fishing activities and the participation of officers and crew in training workshops. The industry will also provide technical inputs into pilot project design and testing protocols.

Project support from the industry will be primarily in the form of: vessel time, salaries associated with industry observers and assuming all the costs following the start-up phase (i.e., licenses, technical backup and O&M of the VMS equipment placed on the participating vessels and its coordination).

BirdLife International (BLI). The BLI will have technical leadership for Implementation of Long line Best Practices in Southern Atlantic and Southern Indian Oceans (Output 3.2.1) through provision of birdlife bycatch mitigation equipment, development of experimental mitigation gear, promotion of technology transfer through covering salaries for the technology transfer instructors and coordinators, covering the costs of basic economic analyses, pre and post cruise workshops, information dissemination and covering the costs of salaried personnel and travel to t-RFMO meetings. FAO will set up the LOAs with BirdLife International.

Support to the Project will come in the form of vessel time, equipment, salaries, office space and utilities associated with workshops, at sea testing and demonstration and information dissemination.

International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF). The ISSF will provide technical leadership for: (i) the development of training curricula and implementation of training programs in ten G77 countries to support improved decision making at the national level for fisheries administration personnel and other key stakeholders (Output 1.1.1) and (ii) support the development and dissemination of Purse seine Best Practices in the Indian Ocean (Output 3.2.2).

Project support from the ISSF will be primarily in the form of: coordination of the programme of with ISSA industry partners, salaries and workshops in support of Project Components 1, 2 and 3.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). In light of NOAA's significant presence in supporting the sustainable management of tuna and other associated species its contribution to the Project, either directly or indirectly, will cover most of the project's sub-components. Support will come primarily in the form of salaries, travel expenses and vessel time associated with (i) capacity building, (ii) monitoring and research related to tunas and associated species and (iii) strengthening the t-RFMOs. Support will come from contributions through its Pacific Islands Regional Office, Pacific Islands Science Center, Southeast Fisheries Science Center and Headquarters. NOAAs support will be spread primarily across the t-RFMOs for which the USA is a member and in general support to the effective implementation of global and regional instruments that contribute to sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation.

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP). The ACAP will contribute to the Project primarily through technical assistance to development of the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (BMIS) component (Output 3.3.1). Specifically, ACAP will contribute to BMIS by providing: (i) the results of regular reviews of research undertaken on seabird bycatch mitigation measures and the production of best practice advice in English, French and Spanish; (ii) species assessments on over 30 species that are maintained and updated as appropriate through a database maintained by the ACAP Secretariat, with inputs provided by ACAP Parties and researchers on an annual basis and serve as inputs into ecological risk assessments supported under Output 3.3.1); and together with BLI, (iii) preparation and maintenance of mitigation fact sheets, which provide detailed information on mitigation measures that can be used to minimise the incidental mortality of seabirds caused by fishing operations (Output 3.1.3 and 3.2.1).

Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). The MSC will support the Project primarily through contributions to Output 2.2.4 (Market/trade Policy Traceability Analyses and "best practices") in the form of outreach and training on traceability requirements, and identification and mitigation of supply chain risks.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF). The WWF will use its global presence and linkages to ISSF and MSC to promote and support all work being developed under components 1, 2, 3 and 4. They will provide technical oversight to the project through their involvement in the PTO and other arrangements associated with the project and the ABNJ program in general. Using its role as a global environmental NGO, WWF will play an overarching coordinating role within the project for enhancing and furthering cooperation and collaboration of CSOs with UN agencies and the project partners.

WWF will be responsible for delivery of Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.4, 1.2.2, 2.2.4, 3.2.2.). More specifically, WWF will lead: (i) development of on the job training in support of harvest strategy framework plans at the national level for 10 G77 countries (Output 1.1.1), (ii) filling of bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches (Output 1.1.3), (iii) global sharing of Lessons Learnt from RBM pilots (Output 1.2.2), (iv) Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to all t-RFMOs for upscaling.(Output 2.2.2), (v) Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin confirm the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions (Output 3.2.2).

Table 3 (below) shows involvement of primary partners by output (as described above). FAO will have direct management responsibility for some of the project outputs. For other outputs, WWF under the overall responsibility of FAO will have management responsibility (the respective outputs have been identified under the "lead" column in Table 3. The responsibility for technical leadership among the partners for their respective outputs has been described above.

Table 3. "Lead" Implementing Partner by Output and primary partner involvement (as per section 4.2)

	Outputs	LEAD	CCSBT	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC	SPC	FFA	PNA	OSPSECA	WWF	ISSF	FAO	BLI	ACAP	MSC	t-RFMO members	Industry
Component 1: Promotion of sustainable management (including Rights-Based Management) of tuna fisheries, in accordance with an ecosystem approach																			
1.A Development of harvest strategy framework plans at the national level and enhanced decision making	**Output 1.1.1** At least ten developing coastal states agree to harvest strategy framework plans at the national level, that supports the development of the t-RFMO harvest strategies, through capacity building of least 160 national fisheries personnel.	WWF											x	x				x	x
	Output 1.1.2 Increased capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations	FAO	x	x	x	x	x											x	
	Output 1.1.3 Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management	WWF				x												x	

	Outputs	LEAD	CCSBT	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC	SPC	FFA	PNA	OSPSECA	WWF	ISSF	FAO	BLI	ACAP	MSC	t-RFMO members	Industry
	approaches																		
1.B Accelerated Development of Regional Action Plans	**Output 1.1.4** Regional Action Plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing CMMs, HCRs and RPs) and involving at least 250 personnel from t-RFMO G77 Member States.	FAO	x	x	x	x	x	x										x	
1.C Application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).	**Output 1.1.5** Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.	FAO	x	x	x	x	x	x										x	
1.D Rights Based Management	**Output 1.2.1** Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented	FAO					x		x	x									x
	Output 1.2.2 Lessons learned from RBM pilot shared globally.	WWF											x	x				x	x
Component 2: Strengthening & Harmonizing MCS to Address IUU																			
2.A Monitoring, Control and Surveillance "Best Practices" Identified and Endorsed	**Output 2.1.1** Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs	FAO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x						x	
2.B Implementation of	**Output 2.1.2** MCS	FAO							x									x	

	Outputs	LEAD	CCSBT	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC	SPC	FFA	PNA	OSPSECA	WWF	ISSF	FAO	BLI	ACAP	MSC	t-RFMO members	Industry
Selected MCS "Best practices"	practitioners IUU reporting capacity is enhanced through training in regional cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange of 100 MCS professionals.																		
	Output 2.1.3 Ten G77 National Fisheries offices effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS measures through training in a new competency based certification program by 160 national fisheries staff from IOTC/WCPFC regions	FAO																x	
	Output 2.1.4 PSM Agreement legislation drafted for ten coastal developing states	FAO				x												x	
2 C CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all regions	**Output 2.1.5** CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO".	FAO	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x					x	x
2.D Innovative Satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System and Electronic Observer System Longline and Purse Seine Pilot	**Output 2.2.1** Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji	FAO					x	x	x			x						x	x

	Outputs	LEAD	CCSBT	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC	SPC	FFA	PNA	OSPSECA	WWF	ISSF	FAO	BLI	ACAP	MSC	t-RFMO members	Industry
Demonstration Activities Longline (LL) and purse seine (PS) Pilot Activities EM in PS Pilot Activities in (Fiji)	with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to subregional organizations and t-RFMOs for upscaling.																		
EM in PS Pilot Activities (Ghana)	**Output 2.2.2** Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to t-RFMOs for upscaling.	WWF			x									x				x	x
2.E Maximize Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Systems Tools Synergies.	**Output 2.2.3** Integrated MCS system in FFA	FAO							x										
2.F Market/Trade Policy Traceability Analyses and "Best practices"	**Output 2.2.4** Fully compliant Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems developed through assessments of 10 G77 tuna fishery supply chains with weak links identified and recommendations made for improvements to existing systems made available to all five t-RFMOs and their Members.	FAO	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x				x	x	x

	Outputs	LEAD	CCSBT	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC	SPC	FFA	PNA	OSPSECA	WWF	ISSF	FAO	BLI	ACAP	MSC	t-RFMO members	Industry
Component 3: Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing																			
3.A *Improved and Integrated Shark Management*	**Output 3.1.1** Harmonized and integrated bycatch data collection on sharks from WCPFC and IATTC regions including four additional species assessment (including species risk assessments) and results used for priority setting and development of robust pan pacific Conservation and Management Measures.	FAO		x			x	x										x	
	Output 3.1.2 A t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue prepared for one ocean basin with results made available globally	FAO	x	x	x	x	x		x										
3.B *Improved Information on Bycatch*	**Output 3.1.3** Management decision making processes enhanced and accelerated through all t-RFMOs, their Members, the fishing industry and other stakeholders having access to all relevant material on bycatch management measures and practices in tuna fisheries available in multiple languages	FAO	x	x	x	x	x		x										

	Outputs	LEAD	CCSBT	IATTC	ICCAT	IOTC	WCPFC	SPC	FFA	PNA	OSPSECA	WWF	ISSF	FAO	BLI	ACAP	MSC	t-RFMO members	Industry
	through a Global Bycatch Management and Information Portal																		
3.C *Uptake of Bycatch Mitigation Longline and Purse Seine "Best Practices"* Implementation of longline Best Practices in South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans	**Output 3.2.1** Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness of seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result in bycatch mitigation best practices integrated into the two RFMOs' management planning processes and uptake of bycatch mitigation best practices by at least 40% of the tuna vessels from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas.	FAO			x	x									x	x		x	x
Implementation of purse seine Best Practices in Indian Ocean	**Output 3.2.2** Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin demonstrate the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions.	WWF				x							x					x	x

4.3 FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

4.3.1 Financial plan

The total cost of the Project will be USD 178 million, to be financed through a GEF grant of USD 27,172,936 and USD 150.8 million in co-financing. The sources of co-financing are: (i) FAO (USD 25.0 million); the following multi-lateral organizations: (ii) Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (USD 1.3 million), (iii) Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (USD 6.3 million), (iv) International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (USD 4.3 million), (v) Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (USD 2.5 million), (vi) the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (USD 6.3 million), (vii) Forum Fisheries Agency (USD 2.0 million), (viii) Parties to the Nauru Agreement (USD 0.4 million) and (ix) Secretariat of the Pacific Community (USD 0.2 million); the following national government agencies: (x) Government of Fiji (USD 0.3 million), (xi) Government of Ghana (USD 1.1 million), (xii) US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USD 45.0 million); the following foundations: (xiii) Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (USD 1.0 million), (xiv) BirdLife International (USD 2.9 million), (xv) International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (USD 2.3 million), (xvi) Marine Stewardship Council (USD 0.2 million) and (xvii) World Wildlife Fund (USD 15.0 million); and (xviii) Industry (USD 34.7 million). Financing by project component is provided in Table 4 below. The nature and amount of co-financing is provided in Table 5 below.

Table 4 Project Cost by Component and Source of Co-financing (million USD)

Component	1		2		3		4		Project Management	Total all Components
	Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach		Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)		Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing		Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E			
Outcome	**1.1**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**4.1**	**4.2**		
GEF	6.9	0.8	2.9	6.4	4.1	3.9	0.4	0.3	1.4	27.1
FAO	5.9	0.2	2.1	3.9	1.6	1.4	2.7	0.2	7	25.0
t-RFMOs	9.8	0.1	3.1	0.8	5.3	1.7	0	0	0	20.8
FFA	0	0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0	0	0	0	2.0
PNA	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4
SPC	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2
Participating Governments	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.4
NOAA	12	0.8	7.8	9.9	5	4.6	4.9	0	0	45.0
ACAP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.0
BLI	0	0	0	0	0.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.9
ISSF	0	0	0	1.1	0	1.2	0	0	0	2.3
MSC	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
WWF	10.3	2.3	0	1.4	0	1	0	0	0	15.0
Industry	0	0	0	32.2	0	2.5	0	0	0	34.7
Total	**44.9**	**4.6**	**17.1**	**57.9**	**17.5**	**19.1**	**8.0**	**0.5**	**8.4**	**178**
%	**25.3**	**2.6**	**9.5**	**32.6**	**9.9**	**10.7**	**4.5**	**0.2**	**4.7**	**100**

Table 5 Sources of Co-financing

Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Project USD	%
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	GEF Agency	cash & in-kind	25,000,000	16.6
Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	1,300,000	1.0
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	6,285,000	4.2
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	4,334,000	2.9
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	2,500,000	1.7
Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	6,347,000	4.2
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	2,000,000	1.3
Parties of the Nauru Agreement (PNA)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	370,000	0.2
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	186,000	0.2
Government of Fiji	National Government	in-kind	335,600	0.2
Government of Ghana	National Government	in-kind	1,118,000	0.7
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	National Government	in-kind	45,000,000	29.8
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)	Multi-lateral Agency	in-kind	992,500	0.7
BirdLife International (BLI)	Foundation	in-kind	2,900,000	1.9
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)	Foundation	in-kind	2,297,000	1.5
Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)	Foundation	in-kind	150,000	0.1
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Foundation	cash & in-kind	15,000,000	9.9
International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA)	Private sector	in-kind	19,790,000	13.8
Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association and associates	Private sector	in-kind	14,900,000	9.2
Total Co-financing			**150,805,100**	**100**

4.3.2 GEF inputs

GEF grant resources totalling USD 27.172,936 over the five-year year life of project are allocated primarily to development and implementation of pilot demonstration activities, capacity building and training, technical assessments to support the pilot demonstration activities, and the provision of technical assistance.

4.3.3 Government inputs

The two governments directly participating in pilot activities, Fiji and Ghana, will contribute a total of USD 1.4 M of in-kind support. This is allocated for salaries (95%) and O&M (5%). In the future, once G-77 governments are identified to participate in other project supported activities (e.g., training), it is expected additional co-financing will be leveraged from the new participating partners

4.3.4 FAO inputs

FAO co-financing of USD 25.0 M is divided into USD 20.0 M in-kind and USD 5.0 M cash. The FAO contribution will be used primarily to support technical assistance.

4.3.5 Other co-financiers inputs

The cost categories for the remaining co-financing totalling USD 124.3 M are variable dependent on the co-financier's role in the Project. The total in-kind contribution of the 5 t-RFMOs of USD 20.8 M will support salaries (58 %), TA and training (32 %) and civil works, infrastructure and O&M (10 %). The FFA in-kind contribution of USD 2.0 M will support salaries (40%), TA and training (50%) and infrastructure (10 %). PNA's in-kind contribution of USD 0.4 M will support salaries (45%), TA and training (45 %) and infrastructure and O&M (10%). SPC's support of USD 0.2 will support salaries (81%) and travel (19%). NOAA's in-kind support of USD 45.0 M will support vessel time (39%), salaries (53%) and travel (8%). ACAP's in-kind support of USD 1.0 M will support salaries (100%). BLI in-kind support of USD 2.9 M will support vessel time (58%), (equipment (10%), TA (20%), studies and workshops (10 %) and salaries (2 %). ISSF cash and in-kind support of USD 2.3 M will support salaries, travel and workshops. The MSC in-kind support of USD 0.2 M will support salaries (100%). WWF's cash and in-kind support of USD 15.0 M will support salaries, travel and office costs (in-kind) and consultancies, training, services and other field costs (cash). Industry participation totalling of USD 34.7 M cash and in-kind support will be used for vessel time (97%) and salaries (3%).

4.3.6 Financial management of and reporting on GEF/LDCF/SCCF resources

Financial Records. FAO shall maintain a separate account in USD for the Project GEF resources showing all income and expenditures. Expenditures incurred in a currency other than USD shall be converted into USD at the United Nations operational rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. FAO shall administer the GEF resources in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives

Financial Reports. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department as the Budget Holder, supported by a designated Budget and Operations Officer, shall prepare six-monthly project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the project GEF resources, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and separately, the unliquidated obligations as follows:

1. Details of Project expenditures on a component-by-component basis, reported in line with Project budget codes as set out in the Project Document, as at 30 June and 31 December each year.
2. Final accounts on completion of the Project on a component-by-component cumulative basis, reported in line with project budget codes as set out in the Project Document.
3. A final statement of account in line with FAO Oracle Project budget codes, reflecting actual final expenditures under the GEF component of the Project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

The BH will submit the financial reports for review and monitoring by the Lead Technical Officer and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. Financial reports for submission to the donor (GEF) will be prepared in accordance with the provisions in the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and submitted by the FAO Finance Division.

Budget Revisions. Annual budget revisions will be prepared by the BH in consultation with the Lead Technical Officer and the Global Tuna Project Coordinator in accordance with FAO standard guidelines and procedures and approved by the GEF Coordination Unit/TCI Budget Group.

Responsibility for Cost Overruns. The BH is authorized to enter into commitments or incur expenditures up to a maximum of 20 per cent over and above the annual amount foreseen in the GEF component of the Project budget under any budget sub-line provided the total cost of the annual budget is not exceeded and the component total remains unchanged.

Any cost overrun (expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount) on a specific budget sub-line over and above the 20 per cent flexibility on a specific budget sub-line should be discussed with the FAO GEF Coordination Unit with a view to ascertaining whether it will involve a major change in Project scope or design. If it is deemed to be a minor change, the BH shall prepare a budget revision in accordance with FAO standard procedures. If it involves a major change in the Project's objectives or scope, a budget revision and justification should be prepared by the BH for discussion with the GEF Coordination Unit and GEF Secretariat.

Savings in one budget sub-line may not be applied to overruns of 20 per cent in other sub-lines even if the total cost remains unchanged, unless this is specifically authorized by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit upon presentation of the request. In such a case, a revision to the Project Document amending the budget will be prepared by the BH.

Under no circumstances can expenditures exceed the approved total project budget for the GEF resources or be approved beyond the completion (NTE) date of the Project. Any over-expenditure is the responsibility of the BH.

Audit. Project GEF resources shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in FAO financial regulations, rules and directives and in keeping with the Financial Procedures Agreement between the GEF Trustee and FAO.

The audit regime at FAO consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor-General (or persons exercising an equivalent function) of a member nation appointed by the governing bodies of the Organization and reporting directly to them, and an internal audit function headed by the Inspector-General who reports directly to the Director-General. This function operates as an integral part of the Organization under policies established by senior management, and furthermore has a reporting line to the governing bodies. Both functions are required under the Basic Texts of FAO that establish a framework for the TOR of each. Internal audits of impress accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place at FAO field and liaison offices on a cyclical basis.

4.4 PROCUREMENT

The Budget Holder, in close collaboration with the Global Tuna Project Coordinator, Lead Technical Officer and Budget and Operations Officer will procure the equipment and services provided for in the detailed budget in Appendix 3 and in accordance with the Annual Work Plan and Budget in accordance with FAO's rules and regulations. Prior to commencement of procurement, the BH, in close consultation with the Global Tuna Project Coordinator and the Lead Technical Division, will complete the procurement plan for all services and equipment to be procured by FAO.

The Budget Holder, in close consultation with the Lead Technical Officer, will review the procurement plans of WWF and other partners with which FAO will conclude Execution Agreements or Letters of Agreement to ensure that the procurement process is transparent and competitive and conducted in accordance with the terms of the agreements. All actions agreed in the mitigation plan of fiduciary risks should be completed and reported to FAO before the first disbursement of funds.

Before the commencement of procurement, the executing parties shall complete individual procurement plans to be reviewed at the project inception and cleared by the FAO BH and LTO. The procurement plan shall be updated by the executing partners every six months and submitted to and cleared by the FAO Budget Holder and LTO with the six-monthly financial statement of expenditures report, Project Progress Reports and Cash Transfer Requests for the next instalment of funds.

4.5 MONITORING AND REPORTING

This global tuna Project is an integral part the "Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ" Program. As such, the Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and activities (sub-component 4B: Monitoring and Evaluation) should constitute a "module", self-standing but fully integrated into the overall M&E system put into place at the Program level. The project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been budgeted USD 789,526 (see table in the end of this section below).

The Project M&E will be conducted in accordance with FAO and GEF policies and guidelines. Monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving project results and objectives will be done based on the targets and indicators established in the Project Results Matrix (Appendix 1). The GEF Biodiversity and International Waters tracking tools will be completed and updated at the time of the mid-term and final evaluations. The monitoring and evaluation system will also facilitate learning and generation of knowledge necessary for replication and scaling-up of the technologies tested and promoted in the field and best practices

With the complexity of multiple components and the projected multiple catalytic actions that should result, the full story of policies and regulations adopted, actions undertaken, and institutional changes catalysed will be assembled into a synthesis during the last year of the project. This will clarify the links and progression toward the desired transformation made during this first operation of a series needed over more than a decade to fully transform tuna fisheries management in ABNJ and set the stage for next steps. The M&E system will facilitate communication of results and best practices which will be communicated through the ABNJ portal, at international conferences and meetings on oceans and the ABNJ FAO's global and IW:LEARN (see section 4.7 Communication and Visibility). The monitoring and evaluation system will also facilitate learning and generation of knowledge necessary for the preparation of follow-on phases for the scaling-up of the technologies promoted in the field where relevant.

4.5.1 Oversight and monitoring responsibilities

The GEF Coordination Unit will provide oversight of the project. The FAO BH, LTO will monitor the progress of the project largely through the review of recording and verification of inputs, including financial disbursements and technical levels-of-effort, and the Project Progress Reports (PPR), Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) (see below) and periodic supervision and backstopping missions. Financial inputs (disbursements) will be largely drawn from FAO's financial management system, while technical inputs will be drawn from PPRs and PIRs, and reports produced by the project. The monitoring system will specifically compare financial disbursements to technical activities programmed in the annual results-based Work Plans and identify and assess any significant discrepancies between the two.

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

WWF and project partners responsible for or contributing to the achievement of outputs will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation activities related to the respective outputs.

Monitoring of project implementation will be driven by the preparation and implementation of an annual work plan and budget (AWP/B). The preparation of the AWP/B will represent the product of a unified planning process. As a tool, it will identify the actions proposed for the coming project year and provide the necessary details to monitor their implementation including specific monitoring tasks and supervision activities.

Following the approval of the Project, the project's first year work plan and budget (AWP/B) will be adjusted (either reduced or expanded in time) to synchronize it with FAO financial reporting requirements. In subsequent years, the AWP/B and budget will follow an annual preparation and reporting cycle as specified in section 4.5.3 below.

4.5.2 Indicators and information sources

To monitor project outputs and outcomes specific indicators have been established in the Results Framework (see Appendix 1). The framework's indicators and means of verification will be applied to monitor both project performance and impact. Following FAO's monitoring procedures and progress reporting formats data collected will be of sufficient detail to be able to track specific activities, outputs and outcomes and flag project risks early on. Output target indicators will be monitored on a six-monthly basis and outcome target indicators will be monitored on an annual basis, if possible, or as part of the mid-term and final evaluations.

Key indicators at the outcome level include:

Outcome 1.1 Improved management decision making concerning tuna resources in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for tuna (t-RFMOs), through enhanced engagement and motivation of the stakeholders, including the tuna industry shown by 23 stocks covered by CMMs with HCRs and RPs and 98% of global catch is by full Members of t-RFMOs

Outcome 1.2 An efficient and effective RBM system has been designed, tested and implemented in one t-RFMO region with greater management control exercised over fishing fleets and increased economic revenue flows to Small Island Developing States

Outcome 2.1. Harmonization and adoption of MCS best practices across all t-RFMOs strengthens the capacity of t-RFMOs and States to detect and deter IUU fishing shown by at least 25 MCS measures supported under the project being considered by t-RFMOs.

Outcome 2.2. Implementation of best practices reduces the number of illegal vessels operating by 20% in one t-RFMO and has a positive catalytic effect on IUU fishing in other t-RFMO regions shown by an increase of the number of "black-listed" tuna vessels from 49 to 61 in t-RFMO Commission documents.

Outcome 3.1. WCPFC and IATTC integrate improved bycatch mitigation technologies and practices into their regular management planning process at regional and national levels.

Outcome 3.2. Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the two t-RFMOs' areas.

The main sources of information to support the M&E will be: (i) Technical Reports and "Best Practices" for "on the water" pilots; (ii) t-RFMO Committee Reports and Annual Reports and papers presented to the t-RFMO Scientific Committees; (iii) Draft EAF Plans and Legislative Review Reports (iii) Workshop reports and lists of participants in trainings and workshops and science-management dialogues (iv) Project Progress Reports prepared by the PMU with inputs from WWF and project partners; (v) consultants reports; (vi) mid-term and final impact and evaluation studies completed by independent consultants; (vii) financial reports and budget revisions; (viii) FAO supervision mission reports.

Under the guidance of the Global Tuna Project Coordinator and the FAO LTO and in close collaboration with the project partners concerned, the collection of baseline data will be carried out by project staff and compiled into a base document for each pilot (sub-components 2D and 3C) in accordance with the indicators established to monitor "on the water" impacts and performance of the technologies and practices tested. To assess and confirm the congruence of outcomes with project objectives, physical inspection and/or surveying of activity sites and participants will be carried out. This latter task would often be undertaken by the PMU supported by the FAO LTO.

4.5.3 Reporting schedule

Specific reports that will be prepared for the project as a whole are: (i) Project Inception Report ; (ii) Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation

Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) Co-financing Reports; (vii) GEF Biodiversity and International Waters Tracking Tools; and (viii) Terminal Report. Reports will be distributed to the tuna Project Steering Committee (PSC), ABNJ Global Steering Committee (GSC) .

Project Inception Report. After approval of the Project and signature of the Execution Agreement, an inception workshop will be held. Immediately after the workshop, PMU will prepare a PInR in consultation with the PTO and other project partners. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed First Year AWP/B and a plan with all monitoring and supervision requirements. The draft report will be circulated in FAO and to the PSC for review and comments before its finalization and submission to the GSC through the GPCU. The budget holder will upload the final version of the Inception Report on the ABNJ portal and on FAO's Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS).

Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget. The PMU will submit to the LTO and BH an AWP/B (more detailed description under 4.5.1) which will be divided into monthly timeframes detailing the activities and progress indicators that would guide implementation during the year of the Project. As part of the AWP/B, a detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. A draft five-year work plan is provided in Appendix 2. The AWP/B will be approved by the PSC. The budget holder will upload the AWP/B onto the FPMIS.

Project Progress Reports. The PMU will submit six-monthly Project Progress Reports to the FAO budget holder and Lead Technical Officer. The reports are used to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and ensure that appropriate remedial action is taking in a timely manner. PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Matrix. It will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The BH and LTO will review the progress reports and circulate them to the Project Team Oversight, the FAO Project Task Force and GEF Coordination Unit for comments and clearance prior. The BH will submit the draft final version to the GEF Coordination Unit for final approval and uploading on the FPMIS.

The six-monthly PPRs will be submitted to the GEF Coordination Unit as follows:

- the period 1 January – 30 June and to be submitted no later than 31 July and
- the period 1 July – 31 December to be submitted no later than 31 January.

Project Implementation Review. The PTO supported by BH with inputs from the PMU will prepare an annual Project Implementation Review (PIR). The PIR will cover the period 1 July to 30 June and will be submitted no later than 31 July to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit for review and approval. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will clear and submit the PIRs to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The GEF Coordination Unit will also upload the PIR onto the FPMIS.

Technical Reports. Draft technical reports should be cleared by project partners responsible for the preparation of the report before being reviewed by the PMU. The PMU will submit the draft reports to the PTO for review and clearance (and consultation with WWF and/or FAO task forces and TAG, as required). The cleared reports will then be sent by PMU to the PSC for information and to the GPCU for further distribution and publication. The GPCU will send the reports to FAO GEF Coordination Unit for information and publish the reports on the ABNJ workspace as well as on the ABNJ Portal following procedures established by the Communications team. The budget holder will upload the technical reports on the FPMIS. GSC, TAG and other project partners will receive automatic email alerts including links to the reports for their information.

Co-financing Reports. The PMU will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing provided by the partners on an annual basis. The PMU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit in a timely manner to the LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period 1July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR.

GEF-5 Tracking Tool Reports. In accordance with GEF M&E policy, the tracking tools for the Biodiversity and International Waters Focal Areas will be prepared by the project preparation team and included as part of the project documentation submitted to the GEF Secretariat at the time of CEO endorsement. The tracking tools will be updated on two occasions: at the of project's mid-term and final evaluations. The tracking tools will be submitted with the annual PIR and evaluation reports to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review (AMR). The GEF Coordination Unit will upload the tracking tools on the FPMIS.

Terminal Report. Within three months of the project completion date, the PMU will submit to the PTO, BH and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit for review and clearance a draft Terminal Report, including a list of outputs and description of activities undertaken by the Project, "lessons learned" and any recommendations to improve the efficiency of similar activities in the future. The draft report will be shared with the final evaluation mission. The final version of the Terminal Report will specifically include the findings of the final evaluation as described above. A final project Steering Committee meeting is expected to take place mid 2018.

4.5.4 Monitoring and evaluation plan summary

Table 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Summary

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs (USD)
Inception Workshop	PMU, LTO, BH, PTO and FAO GEF Coordination Unit	Within three months after CEO endorsement	USD 101,625
Project Inception Report (including first year AWP/B)	PMU in consultation with LTO and other project partners Cleared by PTO and BH	Two months after workshop	-
Measurement of project indicators (progress and performance indicators, outcome, GEF tracking tools); Field based impact monitoring	PMU with the respective project partners.	Continually	M&E Officer (part-time) USD 166,449 Travel USD 34,291 IW-Learn USD 70,555
Supervision missions	FAO GEF Coordination Unit and independent consultants	Annual or as required	Covered by Agency fee
Project Steering Committee	PMU, BH, PTO	Annual	USD 176,444
Project Progress Reports	PMU with inputs from all executing partners, approval by LTO, PTO, and BH, final approval by FAO GEF Coordination Unit	Semi-annual	-
Review Project Implementation Review, including report on co-financing	LTO, supported by PTO and PMU the PMU; cleared and submitted by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit to the GEFSEC	Annual	Paid by GEF agency fee
Technical reports	Consultants/contractors submitted in draft to PMU Cleared by PTO	As appropriate	-

Technical Support and Backstopping Missions	FAO Units (e.g., FI, LEG)	Regular	Paid by Agency Fee
Mid-term Evaluation	FAO Evaluation Office and external consultants in consultation with the project team including the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and other partners	At mid-point of project implementation	USD 108,401 for external consultants plus agency fee for paying expenditures of FAO staff time and travel
Final evaluation	FAO Evaluation Office and external consultants in consultation with the project team including the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and other partners	At the end of project implementation	USD 115,761 for external consultants plus agency fee for paying expenditures of FAO staff time and travel
Biodiversity and International Waters tracking tools	Global Tuna Coordinator, with support from LTO and WWF	At time of mid-term and final evaluations	Paid by GEF Fee
Terminal Report	PMU/LTO/BH/FAO GEF Coordination Unit	At least three months before end of project	USD 16,000
TOTAL			**USD 789,526**

4.6 PROVISION FOR EVALUATIONS

A mid-term evaluation will be undertaken after two and one-half years of project implementation. The mid-term evaluation will determine progress being made towards achievement of objectives, outcomes, and outputs, and will identify corrective actions if necessary. It will, *inter alia*:

- review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
- analyze effectiveness of implementation and partnership arrangements;
- identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;
- identify lessons learned about project design, implementation and management;
- highlight technical achievements and lessons learned; and
- propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary.

An independent final evaluation will take place to be completed three months prior to the terminal review meeting of the project partners. In addition, the final evaluation will review project impact, analyze sustainability of results and whether the project has achieved its environmental objectives and benchmarks. The evaluation will furthermore provide recommendations for follow-up actions.

The Budget Holder and the GEF Coordination Unit will contact the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) six months before the ideal start-up of the mid-term and final evaluations, to allow sufficient time for proper organization. OED will be responsible for the preparation of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the mid-term and final evaluations, the selection of the evaluation teams, providing guidance on the organization of the teams' work and quality assurance of the final draft reports. All this will be carried out in close consultation with the GEF Coordination Unit, Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Lead Technical Unit. The draft TORs and final draft report will be shared with the project partners for suggestions and comments.

4.7 COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Project communications plans and activities will be aligned with and reflect the overall ABNJ Program Communications Strategy, including for branding and messaging, as developed through the ABNJ Program Communications Team (see below).

The Tuna Project will regularly provide ABNJ-related knowledge, including information on relevant scientific studies and discoveries, policy developments and best practices produced and gathered in the framework of the project to be published on the ABNJ Portal (see below) following the guidelines and standards as developed by the Communications Team. The Project will also communicate best practices and experience notes at international conferences and meetings on oceans and IW:LEARN. These tasks will be coordinated through the Project Management Unit (PMU), assisted by a Communications and Knowledge Management specialist (see Appendix 6, No. 29).

At the global level, project information will be presented to the FAO COFI. COFI constitutes the only global inter-governmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture problems and issues are examined and recommendations addressed to governments, regional fishery bodies, NGOs, fishworkers, FAO and international community. COFI conducts periodic general reviews of fishery and aquaculture problems of an international character and appraise such problems and their possible solutions with a view to concerted action by nations, by FAO, inter-governmental bodies and the civil society.

As part of the ABNJ Program, the project *Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ* (Capacity Project) will play a key role in public outreach and knowledge management. At the Program

level, the Capacity Project will serve to showcase information and knowledge generated and captured through the activities undertaken through it and the other projects.

The Capacity project includes a component termed *Knowledge Management and Outreach* which foresees the following outputs:

- Establishing a Public Outreach Network to improve and expand efforts to educate and inform the general public on important ABNJ issues

- Creation of an ABNJ Web Portal designed to improve sharing of information and best practices from ABNJ Program projects and other ABNJ partners.

As the ABNJ Program will focus on establishing strong networks, best management practices, and information-sharing to improve sustainable use and management of ABNJ fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation, the Capacity project will work closely with the other projects in the ABNJ Program to ensure a coherent programmatic approach and close linkages with relevant global and regional processes related to ABNJ. This will be primarily achieved through the ABNJ web portal to facilitate information and knowledge sharing among all four projects.

The ABNJ Program Communications Team will consist of communications specialists nominated by ABNJ Program key partners and will be anchored in the Global Program Coordination Unit. The Communications Team will be responsible for the development and oversight of the ABNJ program's overall external communications efforts, ensuring the visibility and promotion of the programmatic goals and objectives, contributing thus to their achievement, through targeted outreach. The Communications Team will facilitate, guide and help ensure overall coherence to the communications activities and efforts of the four ABNJ Program projects. The team will provide guidance and guidelines for communications activities through an agreed Communications Strategy and Protocol, ensure that synergies and outreach opportunities for communication activities at Program level are optimized and properly undertaken, and share/distribute such information to ABNJ partners and stakeholders. The team will report to the Program Global Steering Committee through the ABNJ Global Program Coordination Unit. All communications on the ABNJ Program and its associated projects will clearly highlight the role of the GEF in advancing the management of ABNJ through this program.

Additionally, a restricted-access ABNJ workspace has already been set up for all key ABNJ Program partners to facilitate the sharing of approved and working documents. Each project, as well as the global coordination unit, will have a dedicated entry point in the ABNJ workspace.

SECTION 5 – SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

GEF resources are minute in contrast to the size and complexity of the challenge associated with achieving the sustainable management of migratory species such as tuna in the ABNJ. In recognition of the enormity of the task, GEFSEC, following extensive consultation with key stakeholders, agreed to support a five year ABNJ Program consisting of 4 projects including the ABNJ Tuna Project. A key tenet of the Program is to promote the bringing together of governments, regional management bodies (including the t-RFMOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector for the purpose of developing and implementing a collaborative approach directed towards ensuring the sustainable use and conservation of the ABNJ biodiversity and ecosystem services. The Program concentrates on a long-term plan to establish strong networks, best management practices and facilitated information sharing needed to make a transformational impact towards responsible and sustainable use of ABNJ resources. As a key component of the Program, the design of the ABNJ Project reflects this overall programmatic approach and is the foundation for ensuring that project outputs and outcomes are sustainable over the medium to long-term. The Project supports the broader programmatic goals through building a firm foundation based on promoting increased technical expertise and capacity, piloting new, technological solutions, development and dissemination of "best practices" and promotion of sound institutional and policy frameworks that ensures that existing resources are more effectively utilized in achieving their intended goals and objectives.

5.1 SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The socio-economic importance of tuna fisheries in countries varies significantly by geographical area. The locations where tuna fisheries are extremely important from a socio-economic point of view are the small island nations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans as well as in the western central Atlantic. In other parts of the developing world – such as in Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Mexico and Ecuador – the tuna canning industry plays an important role as a provider of employment.

As noted above, most of the world's tuna stocks are either fully or are over-exploited with attendant socio-economic impacts associated with lost employment, reduced incomes and food security. Moreover, given present trends these impacts are likely to worsen particularly in the SIDs and less developed states that have access to fewer options to mitigate social impacts. The project objective is to achieve efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, and by so doing address the aforementioned adverse socio-economic impacts and result in major socio-economic benefits for the populations involved. Specifically, it is expected that the Project (and the ABNJ Program) will contribute to employment, nutrition and trade resulting in benefits to people in both developing and developed countries that depend on jobs in tuna fisheries as well as in associated activities such as boat construction, gear manufacture and pre and post-harvesting of tuna. Moreover, tuna certification schemes supported by the Project, whenever deemed feasible, would include social criteria for working conditions in the tuna industry and would therefore promote better life quality for tuna plant workers (mostly women) and their families, thus generate decent and fair jobs for employees and their dependents.

The project will be guided by principles of equitable development and will pay attention to gender and promote gender equality and equity through the systematic compliance with FAO's stated commitment to and policy on mainstreaming a gender perspective into its normative work and field activities.

The project recognizes that project interventions may impact on men and women in different ways and this has to be understood and taken into consideration. Special efforts will be devoted to the involvement of women at the institutional level in organizational development efforts and capacity building.

Project planning, development and implementation will be done in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner with the stakeholders and target beneficiaries. As the GEF implementing agency, FAO work will systematically examine and address women's as well as men's needs, priorities and experiences as part of the development of policies, normative standards, programs, projects and knowledge building activities, so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.

Furthermore, FAO will also address gender through the project's public imaging and that branding is gender-sensitive and project posts, recruitment of consultants, formulation of letters of agreement, etc are all carried out with sue regard to FAOs stated policy on equitable development.

5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The longterm project objective is to achieve efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach in tuna fisheries for: (i) supporting the use of sustainable and efficient fisheries management and fishing practices by the stakeholders of the tuna resources, (ii) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] fishing, and (iii) mitigating adverse impacts of bycatch on biodiversity. Chances of achieving environmental sustainability, defined as restoring tuna stocks to sustainable harvest levels and achieving significant reductions in associated bycatch, will be significantly increased through: (i) adoption of a broad participation in the project of key stakeholders in the tuna fishery sector; (ii) developing an agreed on long term strategic approach to address major issues affecting the sector; (iii) promoting a more effective and harmonized policy framework (i.e., HCRs and RP implemented through CMMs); (iv) increasing awareness and capacity among stakeholders to adopt and implement policy measures more effectively; (v) testing and promoting the adoption of new technologies designed to reduce IUU and adverse impacts associated with bycatch; and (vi) developing and providing access to data bases to support project objectives.

5.3 FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

The Project is supported by a mix of grant funds and in-kind contributions so no financial analysis (i.e., internal rate of return) was possible. Economic sustainability will be ensured through:

1. Improved decision making at national, regional and global levels
2. Fostering and supporting a new approach to collaboration and partnership building through involvement of broad range of stakeholders representing fishers, processors, governments and conservationists combining their strengths to work to resolve problems associated with the most commonly fished tuna species;
3. Enhanced stakeholder engagement at all levels to produce management frameworks that instil a sense of responsibility and stewardship over the resource;
4. Tangible benefits accruing to bona fide resource users as a result of significant reductions in IUU fishing;
5. The development of capacity in G77 countries to enhance MCS recover costs;
6. The use of innovative traceability tools to verify the integrity of fisheries supply chains;
7. Reduction of threats to economically viable fisheries through use the use of HCR, strengthened MCS to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and adoption of best practices to minimize excessive bycatch.
8. The use of innovative interoperable data infrastructure platforms which enhance collaboration and synergies regarding information systems development through pooling of resources among partners, resulting in cost effectiveness improvements.

5.4 SUSTAINABILITY OF CAPACITIES DEVELOPED

Decisions taken in project design that support the long-term sustainability of the project outcomes and outputs generally and capacity development specifically include: (i) promoting an inclusive approach that is reflected in the large number of stakeholders involved in project implementation; (ii) working through existing institutional structures focusing on increasing their capacities and efficiencies (e.g., the t-RFMOs and the Kobe Process and relevant Kobe Working Groups); (iii) promotion of closer collaborative approaches among policy makers, stakeholders and scientists involved in formulation of policy options for the sustainable management of the resource (e.g., through provision of support for regular dialogue workshops); (iv) taking into account socio-economic considerations into policy frameworks (e.g., through support for studies assessing impacts and their distribution associated with policy options); (v) provision of support for a number of capacity building activities including supporting a number of efforts directed at G 77 countries (e.g., increased participation in and impact on t-RFMO decision making); and (vi) providing user friendly, relevant and up to date data bases and related data sharing policies that meet current needs (e.g., MCS, CLAV and by catch data bases).

It is also expected sustainability of project supported capacity development will also be facilitated through the upscaling of experiences and "lessons-learned" generated by the Project through providing support for increased awareness among the stakeholders and the public at large. Specifically, the dissemination and promotion of adoption of "lessons learned" and related efforts similar to the approaches supported under the Project will be facilitated through a range of activities incorporated in project design. These include: (i) support for existing Kobe Working Groups on MSA and bycatch; (ii) adoption of CMMs based on agreed on HCR and RP that will in turn influence national government formulation of legal measures; (iii) development, testing and dissemination of "best practices" (selected MCS measures, and technological measures to reduce bycatch impacts associated with LL and PS fisheries); (iv) support for regional and international workshops to exchange information and experiences and lessons-learned (e.g. t-RFMO MCS and bycatch practitioner workshops and COFI side-events); (v) training programs; and (vi) the IW LEARN webpage. Clearly if these experiences lead to other similar efforts in the participating regional t-RFMOs MS and among the t-RFMOs themselves this would provide demand for human resources equipped with relevant tools and skill sets.

5.5 APPROPRIATENESS OF TECHNOLOGY INTRODUCED

The main support for new technologies will be in the four "on the water" pilot activities supported under sub-components 2 D and 3 C. Specifically activities supported under the former sub-component promote "test of concept" for Satellite-based VMS & EOS for longline and purse seine fisheries in Fiji and Ghanaian based fleets, respectively. The main objective of the new technologies is to achieve a more effectively monitoring of purse seine fleets and tuna longline vessels especially where human observers are either not available or where small size of the vessels has limited observer monitoring and thus contributing to arresting the decline in stocks due to IUU and achieve more sustainable management efforts. These technologies supported are initially to be implemented on a pilot basis and where proved effective will then be upscaled to the rest of the fleets. Under the project's sub-component 3C Uptake of Bycatch Mitigation Longline and Purse Seine "Best Practices, support will be provided to develop new and refine existing tuna harvesting technologies to reduce adverse impacts on birdlife, sharks, turtles, and other species associated with tuna harvesting practices.

5.6 REPLICABILITY AND SCALING UP

Replicability: Project outputs that are intended to be the basis for scale up and replicability will be implemented in a stepwise manner using lessons learned from initial set of actions to feed and inform subsequent actions. In some cases (Output 2.2.3 and 2.2.4) business model scenario planning will

assist in minimizing the risks associated with replicability of outputs to other regions. Emphasis on harmonization and standardization of approaches together with building upon existing work of the partners (including recommendations from the Kobe process) will also facilitate incremental development. Best practices intended for global adoption will be developed through OECD-G77 participation and equitable geographical representation to ensure processes are balanced and take into consideration the perspectives of developed and developing countries.

Scaling up: The process of inclusivity during project formulation and use of participatory planning processes has laid the foundations for scale up. For example, the project document has been endorsed by all t-RFMOs and their Members. Work that is carried out in the project at national or sub regional level and which is applicable to agreement / implementation at the regional level will be prepared and submitted to regional t-RFMOs for consideration. Where there is a need / requirement for changes in policy at the global level, issues can be brought before FAOs governing body the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) which includes representation of all t-RFMO members, observer status of t-RFMOs and other stakeholders.

Broad scale "on the water change" in fishing technologies and practices is addressed by having one of the largest associations of tuna companies (ISSA) as a partner. ISSA members span the catching, processing, trading and importing sectors. ISSA membership is contingent upon compliance with ISSF conservation measures and standards of practice. Measures have been proven and demonstrated at the pilot level and which have broad scale applicability as ISSF conservation measures and standards of practice be brought before the ISSA membership. Having industry take ownership and in some cases lead the development process will also facilitate the adoption and scale up of new technologies.

Mechanisms for scaling up work that has been successfully demonstrated in the EM pilots (Output 2.2.3 and 2.2.4) include identification of all lessons learned to assist with replication and suitability of this technology in reducing IUU globally, and dissemination of best practices in preparation, operations, and policy as well as coordination at all phases of the pilots coupled with a detailed assessment of the costs and benefits of their introduction a the fleet wide / national level. Moreover, business plan development for economic sustainability has been built into the project outputs. Development of best practices will take place with balanced OECD-G77 participation and equitable geographical distribution to ensure that best practice formulation can apply at sub regional, regional and global levels.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Results Matrix
Appendix 2: Work Plan (Results-based)
Appendix 3: Results Budget
Appendix 4: Risk Matrix
Appendix 5: Procurement Plan
Appendix 6: Terms of Reference (TORs) for International and National Consultants
Appendix 7: Project Steering Committee Draft TORs

APPENDIX 1: RESULTS MATRIX

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
PROJECT OBJECTIVE To achieve efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach in tuna fisheries for: (i) supporting the use of sustainable and efficient fisheries management and fishing practices by the stakeholders of the tuna resources, (ii) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] fishing, and (iii) mitigating adverse impacts of bycatch on biodiversity.	Number of tuna stocks with inadequate conservation and management measures to curb overexploitation	Eight out of twenty three tuna stocks have inadequate conservation and management measures in place to curb overexploitation	Enhanced conservation and management measures in place for all 23 tuna stocks	Scientific Committee reports	• Sufficient political will • Sufficient and timely co-financing • Increases fuel prices will not affect industry participation • Political stability • Climate change impacts adequately accounted for in fisheries management • Changes in maritime security threats (e.g., piracy) influencing tuna fisheries are adequately accounted
	t-RFMO compliance reports	Estimates indicate that IUU fishing accounts for as much as $23.5 billion worldwide and may represent up to 20 per cent of all of the wild marine fish caught globally but figures for tuna fisheries are not known.	Harmonized and strengthened MCS systems in place for all t-RFMOs	t-RFMO Commission Reports	
	Number of fisheries adopting on the water best practices for reducing bycatch	Some measures in place but low uptake and adoption of best practices by fishing fleets	At least four fisheries adopting on the water best practices for reducing bycatch	t-RFMO Scientific Committee reports	
Component 1: Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in accordance with an Ecosystem Approach					
Outcome 1.1. Improved management decision making concerning tuna resources in	Number of stocks of targeted species with CMMs that	1 stock covered by CMMs that embody precautionary fishery	23 stocks covered by CMMs with HCRs and RPs	t-RFMO reports MSE dialogue reports	Developing Coastal States remain committed to project

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
the areas under the jurisdiction of the five Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for tuna (t-RFMOs), through enhanced engagement and motivation of the stakeholders, including the tuna industry at all levels	embody precautionary fishery management (green quadrant) and HCR and RP. Percentage of global tuna catches by full t-RFMO members	management (green quadrant) and HCR and RP. Catch of tunas by full t-RFMOs members is only 88% of global catch	98% of global catch is by full Members of t-RFMOs		objectives.
Output 1.1.1. At least ten developing coastal states agree to harvest strategy framework plans at the national level, that supports the development of the t-RFMO harvest strategies, through capacity building of least 160 national fisheries personnel.	Number of coastal developing state partners that have adopted new or revised national harvest strategy plans for tuna fisheries management	Currently, 0 national harvest strategy plans have been developed or revised through the project. Substantial lags exist between agreement of regional & international arrangements, & their implementation at the national level	National harvest strategy plans adopted or revised by 10 coastal developing states for tuna fisheries management	Project progress reports National reports submitted to t-RFMOs	Developing Coastal States remain committed to regional management arrangements Countries willing to host & participate in training and plan development workshops & make staff available for attachments. Appropriate national personnel able to participate Number of plans incorporating biodiversity reported in GEF Tracking Tool TT) National specialists available to take part Countries willing to
	Number of national fisheries management personnel with increased capacity and new skills in fisheries management and policy	New skills needed as CMMs become more comprehensive, sophisticated & complex, & the threat of IUU fishing increases	160 national fisheries management personnel with increased capacity and new skills in fisheries management, planning & policy	National reports to t-RFMOs Project progress reports	

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
					host & participate in workshops & make staff available for attachments.
Output 1.1.2. Increased capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations	Number of additional national fisheries staff participating in t-RFMO capacity building activities	t-RFMO capacity Building Fund is insufficient to support priority countries and fisheries in critical areas of the Commissions scientific and technical work 2013 numbers of national fisheries staff participating t-RFMO capacity building funds	160 additional national fisheries staff from t-RFMO coastal developing states participating in t-RFMO capacity building activities (covering all 5 t-RFMOs)	National reports to t-RFMOs	Developing Coastal States remain committed to regional management arrangements
Output 1.1.3. Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches	Annual t-RFMO reports WWF reports	Limited reports on catches in the tuna directed drift gillnet fisheries in the N. Indian Ocean. Initial report on the driftnet fishery published but highlights significant data gaps	Data on fleet wide catches and bycatch in the gillnet driftnet fishery inform t-RFMO SC meetings and guide management interventions needed by the fishery	Project Progress Reports t-RFMO reports	NGOs and coastal fishers cooperate in data collection and co-management approaches
Output 1.1.4**.** Regional action plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports	Number of regional action plans containing CMMs, HCRs and	Currently, no regional action plans exist	Five regional action plans containing CMMs, HCRs and RPs agreed through	t-RFMO science and Commission reports	Consensus on HCRs, RP can be reached Coastal developing

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
containing revised and new CMMs, HCRs and RPs) and involving at least 250 personnel from t-RFMO G77 Member States.	RPs greed through multi country collaboration and submitted to respective t-RFMO commission meetings		multi country collaboration and submitted to respective t-RFMO commission meetings		states retain interested to fully comply with t-RFMO obligations and other fisheries instruments
	Number of fisheries management personnel from t-RFMO G77 member States contributing to the development of regional action plans	Limited involvement of coastal developing states in management planning and decision-making processes No fisheries management personnel contributing to the development of regional action plans	250 fisheries management personnel from t-RFMO G77 member States. contributing to the development of regional action plans	Attendance logs and commission reports.	Number of regional plans incorporating biodiversity reported in GEF TT National specialists available to take part Countries willing to host & participate in workshops & make staff available for attachments.
Output 1.1.5. Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.	t-RFMO SC reports	Current plans address stocks of target stocks rather target stocks and associated species	EAF plans drafted in all t-RFMOs and submitted to t-RFMO Commissions	Commission reports.	t-RFMOs remain committed to Kobe Course of Actions
Outcome 1.2. An efficient and effective RBM system has been designed, tested and implemented in one t-RFMO region with greater management control exercised over fishing fleets and increased economic revenue flows to Small Island	PNA reports FFA reports	t-RFMO members are sceptical about use of RBM in the high seas and opportunities through which coastal developing states can participate.	PNA VDS is effective and operational with greater level of revenues accruing to PNA member countries	National Reports FFA Reports WCPFC Commission Reports	PNA/FFA SIDS remain committed to sub-regional management arrangements

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
Developing States					
Output 1.2.1 Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented	PNA reports on VDS status FFA reports on implementing arrangements	RBM in place but with acknowledged weaknesses	Robust Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented	Project records	PNA members continue to maintain solidarity on key issues
Output 1.2.2 Lessons learned from RBM pilot implementation shared globally	WWF Progress reports	Many t-RFMO Members are sceptical of the use of RBM for highly migratory species and fear criteria used for catch allocations No systematic RBM workshops presently organized for coastal developing states	Two RBM workshops highlighting social, economic and resource benefits to coastal developing states	Workshop reports	
Component 2: Strengthening and Harmonizing MCS to Address IUU					
Outcome 2.1. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems, particularly those addressing IUU fishing and related activities, are strengthened and harmonized over all five t-RFMOs	t-RFMO Commission and Compliance Committee Reports	Most t-RFMO Members have implemented MCS measures to eliminate IUU fishing. However, some gaps & weaknesses exist at the national levels and measures are not harmonized and integrated at the RFMO level	Ten G-77 countries national institutions strengthened through access to information and new MCS and through greater collaboration of MCS professionals MCS measures (including minimum substantive criteria for vessel registries, access arrangements,	t-RFMO compliance reports	t-RFMOs remain committed to Kobe Course of Actions

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
			cooperation in vessel surveillance and law enforcement) to eliminate IUU fishing are harmonized across all five t-RFMOs		
Output 2.1.1 Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs	FAO publication	No comparative studies addressing MCS best practices in tuna fisheries	MCS Best Practices Report published and submitted to all 5 t-RFMOs and COFI for endorsement	Expert consultation report	Consensus achieved through FAO expert consultation COFI Members endorse best practices
Output 2.1.2. MCS practitioners IUU reporting capacity is enhanced through training in regional cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange of 100 MCS professionals	Number of MCS operation specialists workshop participants	New skills required as CMMs & MCS arrangements become more comprehensive, sophisticated & complex & the threat of IUU fishing increases	100 MCS operations specialists have enhanced networks, tools and best practices for detecting IUU fishing through participation in two workshops	MCS workshop reports GFETW participation records	National specialists available to take part Countries willing to host & participate in workshops & make staff available for attachments.
Output 2.1.3. Ten G77 National Fisheries offices effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS measures through training in a new competency based certification program by 160 national fisheries staff from IOTC/WCPFC regions	Establishment of competency based certification program Number of certified national fisheries staff from IOTC/WCPFC regions with increased capacities to effectively implement and enforce national	No competency based MCS training program for tuna fisheries in IOTC and WCPFC/FFA regions exists	New competency based certification program established	IOTC and WCPFC/FFA annual reports;	National specialists available to take part National specialists available to take part Countries willing to host & participate in workshops & make staff available for attachments.
		Insufficient capacity in the existing cadre of MCS officers to stem IUU fishing, enforce current regulations and implement best practices	160 certified national fisheries staff from IOTC/WCPFC regions with increased capacities to effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS	Participation records	

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
	and regional MCS measures		measures		
Output 2.1.4. PSM Agreement legislation drafted for ten coastal developing states	National legislation	Currently no IOTC developing coastal state members have legislation compliant with IOTC PSM resolution which entered into force on 1 March 2011	Ten coastal states have PSM compliant legislation drafted	Legislative review reports	National specialists available to take part National specialists available to take part
	Number of IOTC coastal states fisheries department officers trained in policy, planning and PSM implementation	No IOTC coastal states fisheries department officers trained in policy, planning and PSM implementation	180 IOTC coastal states fisheries department officers trained in in policy, planning and PSM implementation.	Participation records	
Output 2.1.5 CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions	Number of records of vessels in the CLAV and global record	CLAV 89 % (estimated accurate listings) 0% tuna related vessels >100GT in GR	CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions and all tuna related vessels in excess of 100GT have an IMO number and entered into the "Global Record of Fishing Vessels"	IOTC reports FAO reports	COFI members remain committed to Global Record t-RFMOs remain committed to Kobe Corse of actions
Outcome 2.2. The number of illegal vessels operating in one t-RFMO is reduced by 20%	Numbers of "black listed" vessels	49 "black listed" tuna vessels currently exist in Commission	61 "black listed" tuna vessels exist in Commission	RFMO compliance reports	t-RFMOs data sharing agreements in place

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
from the baseline at project start.		documents.	documents.		
Output 2.2.1. Pilot trials of Electronic Observer Systems (EOS) aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to sub regional organizations and t-RFMOs for up-scaling.	Fishing License conditions	Systems available and tested in some fisheries but not adopted as viable MCS tools for reducing IUU. Number of human observers to effectively monitor fishing vessels is insufficient	Fleet wide adoption of electronic observer systems in Fiji with results disseminated to sub-regional and regional organizations	Project reports Ministry of Fisheries (Fiji)	EOS hardware is robust for use on vessels Continued industry support for trials Business model and operational costs accepted by industry
Output 2.2.2. Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to t-RFMOs for up-scaling.	Fishing License conditions	Systems available and tested in some fisheries but not adopted as viable MCS tools for reducing IUU. Number of human observers to effectively monitor fishing vessels is insufficient	Fleet wide adoption of electronic observer systems in Ghana with results disseminated to sub-regional and regional organizations	Project reports Ministry of Fisheries (Ghana)	EOS hardware is robust for use on vessels Continued industry support for trials Business model and operational costs accepted by industry
Output 2.2.3. Integrated MCS system in FFA	Number of IUU reports	No actionable targeted intelligence reports/threat assessment presently generated by the FFA MCS cell	Integrated system procedures in place and thirty-three additional actionable targeted intelligence reports/threat assessments received.	Reports	Sub regional and regional management organizations continue to cooperate

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
Output 2.2.4. Fully compliant Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems developed through assessments of 10 G77 tuna fishery supply chains with weak links identified and recommendations made for improvements to existing systems made available to all five t-RFMOs and their Members.	Number of supply chains analysed	Zero tuna supply chains analysed	10 tuna supply chains analysed with gaps identified and new measures proposed	Technical reports	
		No best practices presently exist	Best practices for specific tuna supply chains published	FAO publication	
Component 3: Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing					
Outcome 3.1. WCPFC and IATTC integrate improved bycatch mitigation technologies and practices into their regular management planning process at regional and national levels.	CMMs based on pan Pacific assessments	Bycatch data between t-RFMOs not interoperable t-RFMOs operate independently Kobe Course of actions not implemented	WCPFC and IATTC implement Pan Pacific Shark Management Plan for tuna fisheries	Annual reports by Kobe TWG-Bycatch At least 2 t-RFMOs adopt harmonized data standards and fields (CMM or Data Rules)	Number /type of policies/regulatory frameworks adopted and implemented reported in GEF TT for biodiversity and IW
Output 3.1.1. Harmonized and integrated bycatch data collection on sharks from WCPFC and IATTC regions including four additional species assessment (including species risk assessments) and results used for priority setting and development of robust pan pacific Conservation and Management Measures..	t-RFMO Commission Reports	Kobe course of actions agree on need for harmonization and information sharing on bycatch but not carried out	Bycatch Data standards harmonized for sharks from IOTC and WCPFC	Annual reports by GEF ABNJ Shark and Bycatch Coordinator and each t-RFMO	t-RFMOs remain committed to Kobe Corse of actions
		WCPFC has committed to three assessments, all of which are funded	Four new pan Pacific species assessment (including species risk assessments)	t-RFMO Science Committee Reports	
		Stock status of sharks	CMMs drafted for	t-RFMO	

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
		not known	sharks	Commission Reports	
Output 3.1.2. A t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue prepared for one ocean basin with results made available globally		There is no detailed inventory of t-RFMO shark data and no assessment methods catalogue	Detailed inventory of t-RFMO shark data and no assessment methods catalogue	Annual reports by GEF ABNJ Shark and Bycatch Coordinator and each t-RFMO	t-RFMOs remain committed to Kobe Corse of actions
Output 3.1.3. Management decision making processes enhanced and accelerated through all t-RFMOs, their Members, the fishing industry and other stakeholders having access to all relevant material on bycatch management measures and practices in tuna fisheries available in multiple languages through a Global Bycatch Management and Information Portal	Comprehensive Bycatch Management Web Portal	WCPFC specific database only with significant data and knowledge gaps for all other ocean regions	Global Bycatch Management and Information Portal operational	Annual reports by WCPFC and the BMIS contractor (all years) and each t-RFMO (Years 2-5)	t-RFMOs remain committed to Kobe Corse of actions
Outcome 3.2. Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the two t-RFMOs' areas.	Percentage of the tuna vessels operating adopting best practice bycatch mitigation measures	ICCAT and IOTC have adopted new CMMs for seabird bycatch in 2011, but currently numbers of vessels actually using best practices may be close to 0 % although exact number is not known. Industry led purse seine bycatch	Threats to seabirds from longline fishing abated through implementation of best practice mitigation measures by 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the IOTC and ICCAT fishing areas Threats to small tuna and sharks from purse	t-RFMO Scientific and Technical Committee and Commission reports BirdLife International Reports. ISSF reports	Bycatch mitigation technologies are practical, safe to use and vessel operators fully informed on their use and fine tuning.

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
		mitigation technologies primarily tested in one ocean region only	seine fishing in the abated through demonstration and dissemination of best practice mitigation measures to tuna vessels skippers and crews		
Output 3.2.1. Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness of seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result in bycatch mitigation best practices integrated into the two RFMOs' management planning processes and uptake of bycatch mitigation best practices by at least 40% of the tuna vessels from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas.	Percentage of vessels implementing best practice seabird mitigation measures in IOTC and ICCAT	One longline sea trial designed to promote effective mitigation measures has been conducted for ABNJ fleets in these oceans. The % of vessels currently implementing seabird bycatch mitigation best practices is not known	40% of the tuna vessels in IOTC and ICCAT from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas implement best practice seabird mitigation measures	Annual reports and papers presented to t-RFMO Scientific Committees	Third-party certification scheme adoption reported in BD TT
Output 3.2.2. Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin demonstrate the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions	Completion of purse seine sea trials demonstrating the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and dissemination of	ISSF has conducted 4 research cruises in the Indian Ocean, one each in the eastern and western Pacific. No purse seine sea trials have been	Purse seine sea trials demonstrating the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures completed in one ocean basin and results disseminated to other ocean regions	Annual reports and papers presented to t-RFMO Scientific Committees	Fish behaviour and operational patterns of vessels are similar for all ocean regions

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
	results to other ocean regions	conducted yet.			
Component 4: Information and Best Practices Dissemination, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)					
Outcome 4.1. Evidence that "best practices" from the project are being taken up and replicated elsewhere		No evidence	Replication of project best practices	t-RFMO Reports	Reports of actions at global decision-making fora reported in IW TT
Output 4.1.1 Information, best practices, technical reports on individual components and communication material prepared and delivered to be published on ABNJ web portal demonstrated through monthly updates and publishing of best practices. Project results presented at global decision-making meetings for possible catalytic adoption.	Regular updating of ABNJ Portal with information from this project Publication of best practices and presentation of project results at global decision-making meetings	No tuna project specific updates of ABNJ exist at present. No best practices exist at present	ABNJ Portal monthly updated with information from this project 4 best practices publications published on ABNJ Portal and project results presented at global decision-making meetings	ABNJ Portal updating statistics ABNJ Portal	
Output 4.1.2 Synthesis of immediate project results, compilation of catalytic results globally, and projection of feasible next steps toward transformation for the next 5 years		No synthesis or projection exists	Planned components lead to catalytic actions by RFMOs and select countries and these impacts of all project components are documented and expected steps in scaling-up over next 5-years is projected	Synthesis compiled and reasonable scaling-up interventions produced	RFMOs and countries will follow the project strategy and catalytic impacts will result and further progress toward transformation will be feasible.
Output 4.1.3 One percent of IW budget is allocated to IW:LEARN activities during project implementation	Project experience notes prepared and published on IW:Learn	No project experience notes exist at present.	2 project experience notes prepared and published on IW:Learn	IW:LEARN	

	Indicators	Baseline	End of project target	Source of verification	Assumptions
demonstrated through publishing of 2 project experience notes and 25 key government representatives and project staff supported to participate in GEF IW Biennial Conferences, learning exchanges and key meetings relevant to the project	Number of key government representatives and project staff supported to participate in GEF IW Biennial Conferences, learning exchanges and key meetings relevant to the project	No project staff have participated IW:LEARN activities.	25 key government representatives and project staff supported to participate in GEF IW Biennial Conferences, learning exchanges and key meetings relevant to the project	BTORs of participating staff	
Outcome 4.2. Project well monitored and evaluated	Project reports	No Project monitoring and evaluation system in place	Project well managed addressing risks and challenges	Project reports	
Output 4.2.1. Midterm and final evaluations carried out and reports available	Project evaluation reports	No evaluations exist at present	Mid-term and terminal evaluations carried out and evaluation reports prepared and made available	Evaluation reports	

APPENDIX 2: WORK PLAN (RESULTS BASED)

	PY 1				PY 2				PY 3				PY 4				PY 5			
Component 1. Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in accordance with an Ecosystem Approach																				
Output 1.1.1 At least ten developing coastal states agree to harvest strategy framework plans at the national level, that supports the development of the t-RFMO harvest strategies, through capacity building of least 160 national fisheries personnel.																				
Training curriculum development			●																	
Work Plan development and selection of countries/participants			●	●	●	●														
Directed training of fisheries admin personnel on t-RFMO processes				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 1.1.2 Increased capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations																				
Supplementing t-RFMO capacity building funds for G 77 participants in t-RFMO			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 1.1.3 Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches																				
Work plan developed in cooperation with IOTC			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
Curriculum developed and training of national counterparts implemented				●	●															
Workshops held with stakeholders					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●							
Synthesis of data and submission of reports to IOTC science meetings								●				●			●					
Output 1.1.4 Regional Action Plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing revised and new CMMs, HCRs and RPs) and involving at least 250 personnel from t-RFMO G77 Member States.																				
Work Plan development and selection of countries/participants			●	●	●	●														
Contract part-time MSE coordinator			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Standardized curriculum for MSE dialogue workshops across all t-RFMOs developed			●	●	●															
Initiate regular MSE regional dialogue workshops				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 1.1.5 Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.																				
EAF regional workshops in each t-RFMO					●		●		●	●	●									
Output 1.2.1 Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented																				

	PY 1				PY 2				PY 3				PY 4				PY 5			
Work plan developed			●																	
Independent assessment and review of the existing VDS scheme completed				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●									
recommendations / guidelines for further strengthening of the existing VDS scheme developed and made available to PNA members						●			●				●							
results disseminated globally							●				●									
Implementation of plan commenced												●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 1.2.2 Lessons learned from RBM pilot implementation shared globally																				
Work shop curriculum developed and information papers prepared						●	●													
National fisheries authorities, industry associations and other key stakeholders from at least 10 G-77 countries awareness raised on RBM opportunities through regional workshops								●			●									
Component 2. Strengthening and Harmonizing MCS to Address IUU																				
Output 2.1.1 Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs																				
Work Plan development and selection of countries/participants			●	●	●	●														
Compiling comprehensive inventory and review of MCS practices			●	●	●	●														
FAO supported Expert Workshop						●		●												
Best Practices Report and Action Plan prepared						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						
Output 2.1.2 MCS practitioners IUU reporting capacity is enhanced through training in regional cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange of 100 MCS professionals																				
Work Plan development and selection of countries/participants			●	●	●	●														
Curriculum developed and training materials prepared																				
Regional MCS workshops							●		●		●		●		●		●			
Output 2.1.3 Ten G77 National Fisheries offices effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS measures through training in a new competency based certification program by 160 national fisheries staff from IOTC/WCPFC regions																				
Work Plan development and selection of countries/participants			●	●	●	●														
Finalize selection criteria (GFETW)				●																
Select candidates (GFETW)					●						●								●	
Participate in training (GFETW)					●							●								●

	PY 1				PY 2				PY 3				PY 4				PY 5			
Needs analysis completed (MCS certification)					●															
Course design team contracted (MCS certification)					●															
Preparation of course materials (MCS certification)						●	●													
Implementation of training program (MCS certification)							●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
Output 2.1.4 PSM Agreement legislation drafted for ten coastal developing states																				
Contracting experts			●															●		
Work Plan development and selection of countries/participants			●	●	●	●														
Review of national fisheries legislation (PSM)				●	●	●	●	●												
Drafting of PSM enabling legislation (PSM)						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●							
Capacity building needs assessment (PSM)										●	●									
Initiation of capacity building activities (PSM)													●	●	●	●	●	●		
Preparation of "best practices" guidance document (PSM)																			●	
Output 2.1.5 CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions																				
Contract ST TA to support t-RFMOs (CLAV)			●	●	●	●	●	●												
Develop software to update CLAV in real time (CLAV)			●	●																
Provide support and training to G 77 countries (CLAV)			●	●	●	●	●	●												
Provide support to IOTC (CLAV)			●	●	●	●	●	●												
National / Regional Registry Development (GR) Development (OSPESCA)			●	●	●	●	●	●												
Output 2.2.1 Pilot trials of Electronic Observer Systems (EOS) aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to sub regional organizations and t-RFMOs for up-scaling.																				
Hiring of national coordinators (Fiji)			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Contract VMS & EOS service provider (Fiji)			●																	
Provision and installation of VMS & EOS equipment (Fiji)				●																
Procurement of other equipment (Fiji)				●			●			●										
Project design meeting (Fiji)				●		●														
Implementation of pilots (Fiji)				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
Review of national legislation and licenses conditions									●	●	●									
Re-drafting of legislation and license conditions to integrate EM systems												●	●	●						
Development of business plan													●	●	●	●	●			

	PY 1				PY 2				PY 3				PY 4				PY 5			
Roll out of business model for EM use on a fleet wide basis																		●	●	●
Output 2.2.2 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to t-RFMOs for up-scaling.																				
Hiring of national coordinators (Ghana)			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Contract VMS & EOS service provider (Ghana)			●																	
Project design meeting (Ghana)				●		●														
Provision and installation of VMS & EOS equipment (Ghana)				●																
Implementation of pilots (Ghana)				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Training in video analysis and EM equipment maintenance (Ghana)				●								●				●				●
Provision of human observers (Ghana)				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Legal & policy gap analysis (Ghana)						●	●													
Review of national legislation and licenses conditions									●	●	●									
Re-drafting of legislation and license conditions to integrate EM systems												●	●	●						
Development of business plan													●	●	●	●	●			
Roll out of business model for EM use on a fleet wide basis																		●	●	●
Output 2.2.3 Integrated MCS system in FFA																				
Contract fisheries intelligence expert (FFA)			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●						
Internal stakeholder workshop (WCPFC)					●															
Requirements analysis (WCPFC)						●														
Design and extension of IMS extension WCPFC)							●													
Output 2.2.4 Fully compliant Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems developed through assessments of 10 G77 tuna fishery supply chains with weak links identified and recommendations made for improvements to existing systems made available to all five t-RFMOs and their Members.																				
Finalizing country selection criteria			●																	
Supply chain mapping (10 countries)			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●										
Supply chain analyses					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
“best practice” framework prepared									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
Follow-up training in selected countries											●	●	●	●	●	●				
Component 3. Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing																				
Output 3.1.1 Harmonized and integrated bycatch data collection on sharks from WCPFC and IATTC regions including four additional species assessment (including species risk assessments) and results used for priority setting and development of robust pan pacific Conservation and Management Measures..																				

	PY 1				PY 2				PY 3				PY 4				PY 5			
Baseline shark inventory			●	●	●	●	●													
Conduct of data improvement activities							●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Equipment procurement								●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Training								●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Formulation of new CMMs								●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 3.1.2 A t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue prepared for one ocean basin with results made available globally																				
Contracting bycatch coordinator			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Contracting ST technical assistance				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 3.1.3 Management decision making processes enhanced and accelerated through all t-RFMOs, their Members, the fishing industry and other stakeholders having access to all relevant material on bycatch management measures and practices in tuna fisheries available in multiple languages through a Global Bycatch Management and Information Portal																				
Contracting ST consultants			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Preparation of BMIS enhancement plan			●	●																
Redesign of the BMIS					●	●	●	●												
Populating of re-designed BMIS							●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
t-RFMO coordination workshop							●													
Regional t-RFMO workshops													●	●	●	●	●	●		
Information reports prepared for t-RFMO members																			●	●
Output 3.2.1 Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness of seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result in bycatch mitigation best practices integrated into the two RFMOs' management planning processes and uptake of bycatch mitigation best practices by at least 40% of the tuna vessels from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas.																				
Equipment procurement (LL)		●																		
Pre-trial workshops (LL)			●	●																
Pre-cruise coordination meetings (LL)																				
Conduct of the trials (LL)					●	●	●	●	●	●										
Post-cruise meetings (LL)											●	●								
Fleet dissemination meetings (LL)											●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
t-RFMO dissemination workshops (LL)															●	●	●	●	●	
Output 3.2.2 Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin demonstrate the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions																				
Equipment procurement (PS)		●																		

	PY 1				PY 2				PY 3				PY 4				PY 5			
Characterization studies (PS)			●	●																
Sea trials (PS)				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●									
Regional skippers workshops (PS)										●	●									
Results dissemination workshops (PS)															●	●	●	●	●	
Component 4. Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E																				
Output 4.1.1 Information, best practices, technical reports on individual components and communication material prepared and delivered to be published on ABNJ web portal demonstrated through monthly updates and publishing of best practices. Project results presented at global decision-making meetings for possible catalytic adoption.																				
Creation and maintenance of IW web page			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 4.1.2. Synthesis of immediate project results, compilation of catalytic results globally, and projection of feasible next steps toward transformation for the next 5 years																				
Continuous monitoring of project results and collection of evidence for catalytic results			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 4.1.3 One percent of IW budget is allocated to IW:LEARN activities during project implementation demonstrated through publishing of 2 project experience notes and 25 key government representatives and project staff supported to participate in GEF IW Biennial Conferences, learning exchanges and key meetings relevant to the project																				
Inception workshop	●																			
Preparation of PIR and monitoring plan	●																			
Periodic reporting		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output 4.2.1 Midterm and final evaluations carried out and reports available																				
											●	●								●
Project Management																				
Contracting of project management staff		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

APPENDIX 3: RESULTS BUDGET

Component 1. Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach

Output 1.1.1 At least ten developing coastal states agree to harvest strategy framework plans at the national level, that supports the development of the t-RFMO harvest strategies, through capacity building of least 160 national fisheries personnel.
Output 1.1.2 Increased capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations
Output 1.1.3 Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches
Output 1.1.4. Regional Action Plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing revised and new CMMs, HCRs and RPs) and involving at least 250 personnel from t-RFMO G77 Member States.
Output 1.1.5 Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.
Output 1.2.1 Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented
Output 1.2.2 Lessons learned from RBM pilot shared globally.

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
5300 Salaries Professionals											
No. 1. Global Tuna Project Coordinator	month	60	23,148	231,48		23,148	231,480	23,148	23,148		324,072
No. 2. Global Tuna Specialist	month	60	20,133	238,576			301,995				540,571
No. 3. Budget and Operations Officer	month	40	18,900								0
No. 4. M&E Specialist (x)	month	15	11,097								0
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				261,724	0	23,148	533,475	23,148	23,148	0	864,643
5500 Salaries General Service											
No. 5 Administrative Assistant	month	60	8,200								0
Sub-total salaries general service				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
5570 Consultants											
National Consultants											
No. 14. On-site Project Coordinator (Fiji) (50% GEF)	month	54	2,862								0
No. 15. EM Compliance Specialist (Fiji)	month	54	2,289								0
No. 14. On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) (50% GEF)	month	54	4,100								0
No. 30. Technology transfer instructors (38% GEF)	month	315	1,237								0
No. 18. Fishery observers (Ghana)	month	1,240	268								0
No. 17. Fishery data/reporting Analyst (Ghana)	month	48	3,650								0
No. 31. Technology transfer coordinator (56% GEF)	month	125	1,976								0
Sub-total national Consultants				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Consultants											
No. 6. MSE Coordinator	month	19	14,230				270,376				270,376
No. 8. PSM Legal Expert (j)	month	12	18,400								0
No. 9. PSM Expert (best practices)	month	1	17,900								0
No. 7. MCS Fisheries Training Specialist (k)	month	4	17,500								0
No. 11. CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) (p)	month	4	17,500								0
No. 10. CLAV Specialist (q)	month	2	17,500								0
No. 12. EM Technicians (Fiji and Ghana)	month	10	6,980								0
No. 13. Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) (q)	month	12	18,200								0
No. 16. Legal Expert (Ghana)	month	3	12,300								0
No. 19. FFA Fisheries Intelligence Specialist (50% GEF)	month	36	5,336								0
No. 20. Tuna Market and Trade Specialist	month	8	18,400								0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
No. 21. BMIS Information System Data Officer (v) (80% GEF)	month	32	6,063								0
No. 23. BMIS Database Manager (80% GEF)	month	34	6,047								0
No. 22. Database Design Officer (80% GEF)	month	24	5,905								0
No. 25. BMIS Website Development Officer (80% GEF)	month	18	6,034								0
No. 24. BMIS Mapping Officer	month	9	7,542								0
No. 28. Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch (80% GEF)	month	48	14,000								0
No. 27. Shark Data Analyst	month	36	5,000								0
No. 26. Shark Biodiversity Assessment Scientist (80% GEF)	month	18	12,300								0
No. 29. Communications and Knowledge Management Specialist	month	5	7,598								0
Sub-total international Consultants					0	0	270,376	0	0	0	270,376
5570 Sub-total consultants					0	0	270,376	0	0	0	270,376
5650 Contracts											
Independent assessment (e) (80% GEF)	study	1	325,200						325,200		325,200
MCS Study	lumpsum	1	91,463								0
IOTC PSM need assessment	studies	10	21,680								0
EM service provider project support	per week	50	3,509								0
Data integration	lumpsum	1	53,629								0
Legal/policy gap analysis	lumpsum	1	52,472								0
Support to Global Record (49% GEF)	lumpsum	1	185,120								0
Database software development	lumpsum	1	83,910								0
WCPFC GIS studies	lumpsum	1	6,774								0
CDS & traceability study with value chain analysis (s)	lumpsum	2	12,195								0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
National assessments of market/trade measure competence and efficiency (t)	month	10	31,284								0
Analysis of technical solutions and methods to harmonize and link existing CDS systems (u)	lumpsum	1	37,780								0
Traceability Best Practice report	lumpsum	1	39,024								0
Translation	per day	234	459								0
Shark inventory and shark data improvement field studies	lumpsum	1	249,534								0
Integrated shark management: new risk and stock assessments for four species	lumpsum	1	288,600								0
Economic analysis (67% GEF)	month	4	5,541								0
Mid-term Project Evaluation	lumpsum	1	108,401								0
Terminal Project Evaluation	lumpsum	1	115,761								0
5650 Sub-total Contracts				0	0	0	0	0	325,200	0	325,200
5900 Travel											
MSE Coordinator tickets	trip	19	6,000				114,000				114,000
MSE Coordinator DSA	days	152	325				49,400				49,400
PSM Legal Expert tickets	trip	10	8,000								0
PSM Legal Expert DSA	days	217	325								0
PSM Expert (best practices) tickets	trip	1	5,500								0
PSM Expert (best practices) DSA	days	16	325								0
MCS Fisheries Training Specialist tickets	trip	4	6,000								0
MCS Fisheries Training Specialist DSA	days	85	325								0
CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) tickets	trip	4	6,000								0
CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) DSA	days	85	325								0
CLAV Specialist tickets	trip	4	6,000								0
CLAV Specialist DSA	days	85	325								0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) tickets	days	8	8,000								0
Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) DSA	days	208	325								0
Legal Expert (Ghana) tickets	days	2	4,000								0
Legal Expert (Ghana) DSA	days	40	325								0
Tuna Market and Trade Specialist tickets	days	10	6,000								0
Tuna Market and Trade Specialist DSA	days	163	325								0
COFI side-events (f) (80% GEF)	meetings	2	86,779						173,558		173,558
PMU tickets and DSA	trip	50	5,238						52,317		52,317
On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) tickets	trip	5	4,000								0
On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) DSA	days	45	325								0
Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch tickets	trip	45	3,653								0
Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch DSA	days	312	325								0
Participant travel to t-RFMO workshops	trip	120	4,579								0
BLI contractor travel	trip	50	3,018								0
5900 Sub-total travel					0	0	163,400	0	225,875	0	389,275
5023 Training											
Studies and Workshops (74% GEF)	meetings	23	92,078				2,017,490				2,017,490
EAFM workshops (a)	workshop	5	80,263					401,316			401,316
Training in catch composition & disposition	lumpsum	5	110,946			554,728					554,728
t-RFMO participation (b)	lumpsum	18	65,590		1,180,612						1,180,612
Curriculum development (c)	lumpsum	1	254,063	254,063							254,063
Training workshops (d)	meetings	14	80,606	1,128,482							1,128,482
RBM Awareness raising (g)	meetings	3	54,225							162,674	162,674

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
Expert workshop (h) (53% GEF)	lumpsum	1	55,620								0
MCS workshop (i) (92.5% GEF)	lumpsum	5	68,847								0
IOTC participant training	participants	160	1,943								0
PSM Training in other regions	lumpsum	1	55,095								0
IOTC PSM training package	lumpsum	1	30,100								0
MCS training course	participants	130	3,640								0
GFETW meetings (n)	participants	30	3,801								0
Video analysis training	lumpsum	5	8,544								0
EM equipment service training	lumpsum	3	8,544								0
Project design team meeting	lumpsum	3	40,650								0
Human observer training	lumpsum	3	89,200								0
EM equipment service	lumpsum	2	8,405								0
Capacity building to improve CDS/traceability systems (r)	country	10	23,143								0
Coordination workshop	workshop	1	3,673								0
t-RFMO workshops (w)	workshop	5	11,576								0
Pre-trial workshop(57% GEF)	meetings	2	20,274								0
Pre & post cruise meetings (50% GEF)	meetings	18	525								0
Fleet dissemination meetings (48% GEF)	meetings	27	538								0
Host t-RFMO meetings (70% GEF)	meetings	4	19,929								0
Skipper's workshop (40% GEF)	per month	1	56,910								0
Results dissemination workshop	lumpsum	2	284,707								0
Observer/port sampler training module	per month	6	11,276								0
Enforcement module	per month	6	11,276								0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
IW:Learn workshops and other activities	per year	20	7,705								0
Project inception workshop	meeting	1	101,628								0
PSC meetings	meeting	4	39,707				39,707				39,707
5023 Sub-total training				1,382,544	1,180,612	554,728	2,057,197	401,316	0	162,674	5,739,072
6000 Expendable procurement											
Publications	lumpsum	2	17,526						35,051		35,051
Publish study report	copies	500	20								0
IOTC PSM training materials	copies	80	122								0
MCS training materials	copies	150	112								0
Publish Best Practice and Sourcing Report	copies	500	23								0
Printing (brochures)	copies	5,000	5								0
Printing (workshop materials)	copies	100	25								0
Printing (workshop report)	copies	500	25								0
Training materials for shark identification	units	3,000	28								0
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	0	35,051	0	35,051
6100 Non-expendable procurement											
EM vessel hardware	lumpsum	50	16,739								0
Computer equipment for EM analysis	units	3	3,324								0
EM software license	year	7	4,478								0
EM equipment maintenance	lumpsum	3	118,751								0
Computer equipment for EM analysis (Ghana)	units	4	3,265								0
EM vessel hardware (Ghana)	lumpsum	18	25,177								0
Satellite communication installation (VMS)	vessel	18	1,314								0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
EM equipment maintenance - Ghana (60% GEF)	vessel	78	2,172.2								0
GPS (25% GEF)	units	8	80								0
Binoculars (25% GEF)	units	8	160								0
Camera (25% GEF)	units	8	321								0
Satellite phone (25% GEF)	units	8	160								0
Laptops/software (38% GEF)	units	8	406								0
Observer database system (50% GEF)	units	2	5,344								0
Onboard protective clothing (25% GEF)	units	40	86								0
Mitigation equipment (bird scaring lines)	units	560	51								0
Mitigation equipment (line weights)	units	30,000	2								0
Mitigation equipment (new experimental gear)	units	10,500	23								0
Mitigation equipments (torsion poles)	units	68	592								0
Satellite phone calls (24% GEF)	calls	198	28								0
Instructor insurance	per year	10	1,403								0
Equipment insurance	per year	10	877								0
EMS (20% GEF)	lumpsum	1	16,033								0
Satellite & acoustic tags (54% GEF)	units	450	2,902								0
SCUBA equipment (24% GEF)	lumpsum	5	539								0
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6300 GOE budget											
Communication costs for EM equipment	units	90	1,369								0
EM communication costs (60% GEF)	vessel	78	853								0
Office (40% GEF)	office months	5	15,938								0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 1							
				1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.2.1	1.2.2	Total
Miscellaneous (aa)	lumpsum	1	189,673	7,550	7,550	7,550	57,639	7,550	7,550	7,550	102,939
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				7,550	7,550	7,550	57,639	7,550	7,550	7,550	102,939
TOTAL				1,651,818	1,188,162	585,426	3,082,087	432,014	616,824	170,224	7,726,556

Component 2. Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)

Output 2.1.1. Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs
Output 2.1.2. MCS practitioners IUU reporting capacity is enhanced through training in regional cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange of 100 MCS professionals
Output 2.1.3. Ten G77 National Fisheries offices effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS measures through training in a new competency based certification program by 160 national fisheries staff from IOTC/WCPFC regions
Output 2.1.4. PSM Agreement legislation drafted for ten coastal developing states
Output 2.1.5 CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions
Output 2.2.1 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to sub regional organizations and t-RFMOs for upscaling.
Output 2.2.2 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to all t-RFMOs for upscaling.
Output 2.2.3 Integrated MCS system in FFA
Output 2.2.4 Fully compliant Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems developed through assessments of 10 G77 tuna fishery supply chains with weak links identified and recommendations made for improvements to existing systems made available to all five t-RFMOs and their Members.

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
5300 Salaries Professionals													
No. 1. Global Tuna Project Coordinator	month	60	23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148	46,296	115,740	115,740		115,740	486,108
No. 2. Global Tuna Specialist	month	60	20,133						184,217	201,330			385,547
No. 3. Budget and Operations Officer	month	40	18,900										0
No. 4. M&E Specialist (x)	month	15	11,097										0
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				23,148	23,148	23,148	23,148	46,296	299,957	317,070	0	115,740	871,655
5500 Salaries General Service													
No. 5. Administrative Assistant	month	60	8,200										0
Sub-total salaries general service													

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
5570 Consultants													
National Consultants													
No. 14. On-site Project Coordinator (Fiji) (50% GEF)	month	54	2,862						154,538				154,538
No. 15. EM Compliance Specialist (Fiji)	month	54	2,289						123,631				123,631
No. 14. On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) (50% GEF)	month	54	4,100							221,400			221,400
No. 30. Technology transfer instructors (38% GEF)	month	315	1,237										0
No. 18. Fishery observers (Ghana)	month	1,240	268							332,110			332,110
No. 17. Fishery data/reporting Analyst (Ghana)	month	48	3,650							175,200			175,200
No. 31. Technology transfer coordinator (56% GEF)	month	125	1,976										0
Sub-total national Consultants				0	0	0	0	0	278,169	728,710		0	1,006,879
International Consultants													
No. 6. MSE Coordinator	month	19	14,230										0
No. 8. PSM Legal Expert (j)	month	12	18,400				220,800						220,800
No. 9. PSM Expert (best practices)	month	1	17,900				17,900						17,900
No. 7. MCS Fisheries Training Specialist (k)	month	4	17,500			70,000							70,000
No. 11. CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) (p)	month	4	17,500					70,000					70,000
No. 10. CLAV Specialist (q)	month	2	17,500					35,000					35,000
No. 12. EM Technicians (Fiji and Ghana)	month	10	6,980						52,822	18,700			71,522
No. 13. Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) (q)	month	12	18,200						109,200	109,200			218,400
No. 16. Legal Expert (Ghana)	month	3	12,300							36,900			36,900
No. 19. FFA Fisheries Intelligence Specialist (50% GEF)	month	36	5,336								192,095		192,095

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
No. 20. Tuna Market and Trade Specialist	month	8	18,400									147,200	147,200
No. 21. BMIS Information System Data Officer (v) (80% GEF)	month	32	6,063										0
No. 23. BMIS Database Manager (80% GEF)	month	34	6,047										0
No. 22. Database Design Officer (80% GEF)	month	24	5,905										0
No. 25. BMIS Website Development Officer (80% GEF)	month	18	6,034										0
No. 24. BMIS Mapping Officer	month	9	7,542										0
No. 28. Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch (80% GEF)	month	48	14,000										0
No. 27. Shark Data Analyst	month	36	5,000										0
No. 26. Shark Biodiversity Assessment Scientist (80% GEF)	month	18	12,300										0
No. 29. Communications and Knowledge Management Specialist	month	5	7,598										0
Sub-total international Consultants				0	0	70,000	238,700	105,000	162,022	164,800	192,095	147,200	1,079,817
5570 Sub-total consultants				0	0	70,000	238,700	105,000	440,191	893,510	192,095	147,200	2,086,696
5650 Contracts													
Independent assessment (e) (80% GEF)	study	1	325,200										0
MCS Study	lumpsum	1	91,463	91,464									91,464
IOTC PSM need assessment	studies	10	21,680				216,801						216,801
EM service provider project support	per week	50	3,509						87,122	52,239			139,361
Data integration	lumpsum	1	53,629						53,629				53,629
Legal/policy gap analysis	lumpsum	1	52,472							52,472			52,472
Support to Global Record (49% GEF)	lumpsum	1	185,120					185,120					185,120
Database software development	lumpsum	1	83,910							83,910			83,910
WCPFC GIS studies	lumpsum	1	6,774								6,774		6,774

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
CDS & traceability study with value chain analysis (s)	lumpsum	2	12,195									24,390	24,390
National assessments of market/trade measure competence and efficiency (t)	month	10	31,284									312,839	312,839
Analysis of technical solutions and methods to harmonize and link existing CDS systems (u)	lumpsum	1	37,780									37,780	37,780
Traceability Best Practice report	lumpsum	1	39,024									39,024	39,024
Translation	per day	234	459										0
Shark inventory and shark data improvement field studies	lumpsum	1	249,534										0
Integrated shark management: new risk and stock assessments for four species	lumpsum	1	288,600										0
Economic analysis (67% GEF)	month	4	5,541										0
Mid-term Project Evaluation	lumpsum	1	108,401										0
Terminal Project Evaluation	lumpsum	1	115,761										0
5650 Sub-total Contracts				91,464	0	0	216,801	185,120	140,751	188,621	6,774	414,033	1,243,564
5900 Travel													
MSE Coordinator tickets	trip	19	6,000										0
MSE Coordinator DSA	days	152	325										0
PSM Legal Expert tickets	trip	10	8,000				80,000						80,000
PSM Legal Expert DSA	days	217	325				70,525						70,525
PSM Expert (best practices) tickets	trip	1	5,500				5,500						5,500
PSM Expert (best practices) DSA	days	16	325				5,200						5,200
MCS Fisheries Training Specialist tickets	trip	4	6,000			24,000							24,000
MCS Fisheries Training Specialist DSA	days	85	325			27,625							27,625
CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) tickets	trip	4	6,000					24,000					24,000

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) DSA	days	85	325					27,625					27,625
CLAV Specialist tickets	trip	4	6,000					24,000					24,000
CLAV Specialist DSA	days	85	325					27,625					27,625
Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) tickets	days	8	8,000						32,000	32,000			64,000
Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) DSA	days	208	325						33,800	33,800			67,600
Legal Expert (Ghana) tickets	days	2	4,000							8,000			8,000
Legal Expert (Ghana) DSA	days	40	325							13,000			13,000
Tuna Market and Trade Specialist tickets	days	10	6,000									60,000	60,000
Tuna Market and Trade Specialist DSA	days	163	325									52,975	52,975
COFI side-events (f) (80% GEF)	meetings	2	86,779										0
PMU tickets and DSA	trip	50	5,238						52,317				52,317
On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) tickets	trip	5	4,000							20,000			20,000
On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) DSA	days	45	325							14,625			14,625
Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch tickets	trip	45	3,653										0
Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch DSA	days	312	325										0
Participant travel to t-RFMO workshops	trip	120	4,579										0
BLI contractor travel	trip	50	3,018										0
5900 Sub-total travel				0	0	51,625	161,225	103,250	118,117	121,425	0	112,975	668,617
5023 Training													
Studies and Workshops (74% GEF)	meetings	23	92,078										0
EAFM workshops (a)	workshops	5	80,263										0
Training in catch composition & disposition	lumpsum	5	110,946										0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
t-RFMO participation (b)	lumpsum	18	65,590										0
Curriculum development (c)	lumpsum	1	254,063										0
Training workshops (d)	meetings	14	80,606										0
RBM Awareness raising (g)	meetings	3	54,225										0
Expert workshop (h) (53% GEF)	lumpsum	1	55,620	55,620									55,620
MCS workshop (i) (92.5% GEF)	lumpsum	5	68,847		344,231								344,231
IOTC participant training	participants	160	1,943				310,900						310,900
PSM Training in other regions	lumpsum	1	55,095				55,095						55,095
IOTC PSM training package	lumpsum	1	30,100				30,100						30,100
MCS training course	participants	130	3,640			473,223							473,223
GFETW meetings (n)	participants	30	3,801			114,025							114,025
Video analysis training	lumpsum	5	8,544						25,620	16,820			42,440
EM equipment service training	lumpsum	3	8,544						26,631				26,631
Project design team meeting	lumpsum	3	40,650						40,690	82,587			123,277
Human observer training	lumpsum	3	89,200							267,601			267,601
EM equipment service	lumpsum	2	8,405							16,809			16,809
Capacity building to improve CDS/traceability systems (r)	country	10	23,143									231,425	231,425
Coordination workshop	workshops	1	3,673										0
t-RFMO workshops (w)	workshops	5	11,576										0
Pre-trial workshop(57% GEF)	meetings	2	20,274										0
Pre & post cruise meetings (50% GEF)	meetings	18	525										0
Fleet dissemination meetings (48% GEF)	meetings	27	538										0
Host t-RFMO meetings (70% GEF)	meetings	4	19,929										0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
Skipper's workshop (40% GEF)	per month	1	56,910										0
Results dissemination workshop	lumpsum	2	284,707										0
Observer/port sampler training module	per month	6	11,276										0
Enforcement module	per month	6	11,276										0
IW:Learn workshops and other activities	per year	20	7,705										0
Project inception workshop	meeting	1	101,628										0
PSC meetings	meeting	4	39,707	39,707									39,707
5023 Sub-total training				95,327	344,231	587,248	396,095	0	92,941	383,817	0	231,425	2,131,084
6000 Expendable procurement													
Publications	lumpsum	2	17,525.6										0
Publish study report	copies	500	20	10,163									10,163
IOTC PSM training materials	copies	80	122				9,744						9,744
MCS training materials	copies	150	112			16,782							16,782
Publish Best Practice and Sourcing Report	copies	500	23									11,672	11,672
Printing (brochures)	copies	5,000	5										0
Printing (workshop materials)	copies	100	25										0
Printing (workshop report)	copies	500	25										0
Training materials shark identification	units	3,000	28										0
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				10,163	0	16,782	9,744	0	0	0	0	11,672	48,361
6100 Non-expendable procurement													
EM vessel hardware	lumpsum	50	16,739						836,959				836,959
Computer equipment for EM analysis	units	3	3,324						9,973				9,973
EM software license	year	7	4,478						13,418	11,000			24,418

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
EM equipment maintenance	lumpsum	3	118,751						356,252				356,252
Computer equipment for EM analysis (Ghana)	units	4	3,265							13,059			13,059
EM vessel hardware (Ghana)	lumpsum	18	25,177							453,188			453,188
Satellite communication installation (VMS)	vessel	18	1,314							23,645			23,645
EM equipment maintenance - Ghana (60% GEF)	vessel	78	2,172							169,434			169,434
GPS (25% GEF)	units	8	80										0
Binoculars (25% GEF)	units	8	160										0
Camera (25% GEF)	units	8	321										0
Satellite phone (25% GEF)	units	8	160										0
Laptops/software (38% GEF)	units	8	406										0
Observer database system (50% GEF)	units	2	5,344										0
Onboard protective clothing (25% GEF)	units	40	86										0
Mitigation equipment (bird scaring lines)	units	560	51										0
Mitigation equipment (line weights)	units	30,000	2										0
Mitigation equipment (new experimental gear)	units	10,500	23										0
Mitigation equipments (torsion poles)	units	68	592										0
Satellite phone calls (24% GEF)	calls	198	28										0
Instructor insurance	per year	10	1,403										0
Equipment insurance	per year	10	877										0
EMS (20% GEF)	lumpsum	1	16,033										0
Satellite & acoustic tags (54% GEF)	units	450	2,902										0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 2									
				2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.2.4	Total
SCUBA equipment (24% GEF)	lumpsum	5	539										0
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	0	1,216,602	670,326	0	0	1,886,928
6300 GOE budget													
Communication costs for EM equipment	units	90	1,369						123,181				123,181
EM communication costs (60% GEF)	vessel	78	853							66,519			66,519
Office (40% GEF)	office months	5	15,938										0
Miscellaneous (aa)	lumpsum	1	189,673	7,550	7,550	7,550	13,448	7,550	26,500	46,981	7,550	9,218	133,897
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				7,550	7,550	7,550	13,448	7,550	149,681	113,500	7,550	9,218	323,597
TOTAL				227,651	374,929	756,353	1,059,161	447,216	2,458,240	2,688,269	206,419	1,042,263	9,260,501

Component 3. Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing

Output 3.1.1 Harmonized and integrated bycatch data collection on sharks from WCPFC and IATTC regions including four additional species assessment (including species risk assessments) and results used for priority setting and development of robust pan pacific Conservation and Management Measures..

Output 3.1.2. A t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue prepared for one ocean basin with results made available globally

Output 3.1.3. Management decision making processes enhanced and accelerated through all t-RFMOs, their Members, the fishing industry and other stakeholders having access to all relevant material on bycatch management measures and practices in tuna fisheries available in multiple languages through a Global Bycatch Management and Information Portal

Output 3.2.1. Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness of seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result in bycatch mitigation best practices integrated into the two RFMOs' management planning processes and uptake of bycatch mitigation best practices by at least 40% of the tuna vessels from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas.

Output 3.2.2. Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin demonstrate the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions.

Component 4: Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E

Output 4.1.1. Information, best practices, technical reports on individual components and communication material prepared and delivered to be published on ABNJ web portal demonstrated through monthly updates and publishing of best practices. Project results presented at global decision-making meetings for possible catalytic adoption.

Output 4.1.2 Synthesis of immediate project results, compilation of catalytic results globally, and projection of feasible next steps toward transformation for the next 5 years

Output 4.1.3 One percent of IW budget is allocated to IW:LEARN activities during project implementation demonstrated through publishing of 2 project experience notes and 25 key government representatives and project staff supported to participate in GEF IW Biennial Conferences, learning exchanges and key meetings relevant to the project

Output 4.2.1. Midterm and final evaluations carried out and reports available

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
5300 Salaries Professionals															
No. 1. Global Tuna Project Coordinator	month	60	23,148	115,740		115,740	115,740	115,740	462,960					0	115,740
No. 2. Global Tuna Specialist	month	60	20,133	140,931		140,931			281,862					0	

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
No. 3. Budget and Operations Officer	month	40	18,900						0					0	756,000
No. 4. M&E Specialist (x)	month	15	11,097						0		77,676		88,773	166,449	
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				256,671	0	256,671	115,740	115,740	744,822	0	77,676	0	88,773	166,449	871,740
5500 Salaries General Service															
No. 5. Administrative Assistant	month	60	8,200						0					0	492,000
Sub-total salaries general service															492,000
5570 Consultants															
National Consultants															
No. 14. On-site Project Coordinator (Fiji) (50% GEF)	month	54	2,862						0					0	
No. 15. EM Compliance Specialist (Fiji)	month	54	2,289						0					0	
No. 14. On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) (50% GEF)	month	54	4,100						0					0	
No. 30. Technology transfer instructors (38% GEF)	month	315	1,237				389,792		389,792					0	
No. 18. Fishery observers (Ghana)	month	1,240	268						0					0	
No. 17. Fishery data/reporting Analyst (Ghana)	month	48	3,650						0					0	
No. 31. Technology transfer coordinator (56% GEF)	month	125	1,976				246,944		246,944					0	
Sub-total national Consultants				0	0	0	636,736	0	636,736	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Consultants															
No. 6. MSE Coordinator	month	19	14,230						0					0	
No. 8. PSM Legal Expert (j)	month	12	18,400						0					0	
No. 9. PSM Expert (best practices)	month	1	17,900						0					0	
No. 7. MCS Fisheries Training Specialist (k)	month	4	17,500						0					0	

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
No. 11. CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) (p)	month	4	17,500						0					0	
No. 10. CLAV Specialist (q)	month	2	17,500						0					0	
No. 12. EM Technicians (Fiji and Ghana)	month	10	6,980						0					0	
No. 13. Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) (q)	month	12	18,200						0					0	
No. 16. Legal Expert (Ghana)	month	3	12,300						0					0	
No. 19. FFA Fisheries Intelligence Specialist (50% GEF)	month	36	5,336						0					0	
No. 20. Tuna Market and Trade Specialist	month	8	18,400						0					0	
No. 21. BMIS Information System Data Officer (v) (80% GEF)	month	32	6,063	194,014					194,014					0	
No. 23. BMIS Database Manager (80% GEF)	month	34	6,047	205,581					205,581					0	
No. 22. Database Design Officer (80% GEF)	month	24	5,905	141,720					141,720					0	
No. 25. BMIS Website Development Officer (80% GEF)	month	18	6,034	108,607					108,607					0	
No. 24. BMIS Mapping Officer	month	9	7,542	67,880					67,880					0	
No. 28. Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch (80% GEF)	month	48	14,000	108,340	455,320			108,340	672,000					0	
No. 27. Shark Data Analyst	month	36	5,000			180,000			180,000					0	
No. 26. Shark Biodiversity Assessment Scientist (80% GEF)	month	18	12,300			221,400			221,400					0	
No. 29. Communications and Knowledge Management Specialist	month	5	7,598						0			37,991		37,991	
Sub-total international Consultants				826,141	455,320	401,400	0	108,340	1,791,201	0	0	37,991	0	37,991	0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
5570 Sub-total consultants				826,141	455,320	401,400	636,736	108,340	2,427,937	0	0	37,991	0	37,991	0
5650 Contracts															
Independent assessment (e) (80% GEF)	study	1	325,200						0					0	
MCS Study	lumpsum	1	91,463						0					0	
IOTC PSM need assessment	studies	10	21,680						0					0	
EM service provider project support	per week	50	3,509						0					0	
Data integration	lumpsum	1	53,629						0					0	
Legal/policy gap analysis	lumpsum	1	52,472						0					0	
Support to Global Record (49% GEF)	lumpsum	1	185,120						0					0	
Database software development	lumpsum	1	83,910						0					0	
WCPFC GIS studies	lumpsum	1	6,774						0					0	
CDS & traceability study with value chain analysis (s)	lumpsum	2	12,195						0					0	
National assessments of market/trade measure competence and efficiency (t)	month	10	31,284						0					0	
Analysis of technical solutions and methods to harmonize and link existing CDS systems (u)	lumpsum	1	37,780						0					0	
Traceability Best Practice report	lumpsum	1	39,024						0					0	
Translation	per day	234	459	80,390			35,026		115,416					0	
Shark inventory and shark data improvement field studies	lumpsum	1	249,534		249,534				249,534					0	
Integrated shark management: new risk and stock assessments for four species	lumpsum	1	288,600		288,600				288,600					0	
Economic analysis (67% GEF)	month	4	5,541				22,166		22,166					0	

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
Mid-term Project Evaluation	lumpsum	1	108,401						0				108,401	108,401	
Terminal Project Evaluation	lumpsum	1	115,761						0				115,761	115,761	
5650 Sub-total Contracts				80,390	538,134	0	57,192	0	675,716	0	0	0	224,162	224,162	0
5900 Travel															
MSE Coordinator tickets	trip	19	6,000						0					0	
MSE Coordinator DSA	days	152	325						0					0	
PSM Legal Expert tickets	trip	10	8,000						0					0	
PSM Legal Expert DSA	days	217	325						0					0	
PSM Expert (best practices) tickets	trip	1	5,500						0					0	
PSM Expert (best practices) DSA	days	16	325						0					0	
MCS Fisheries Training Specialist tickets	trip	4	6,000						0					0	
MCS Fisheries Training Specialist DSA	days	85	325						0					0	
CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) tickets	trip	4	6,000						0					0	
CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) DSA	days	85	325						0					0	
CLAV Specialist tickets	trip	4	6,000						0					0	
CLAV Specialist DSA	days	85	325						0					0	
Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) tickets	days	8	8,000						0					0	
Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) DSA	days	208	325						0					0	
Legal Expert (Ghana) tickets	days	2	4,000						0					0	
Legal Expert (Ghana) DSA	days	40	325						0					0	
Tuna Market and Trade Specialist tickets	days	10	6,000						0					0	

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
Tuna Market and Trade Specialist DSA	days	163	325						0					0	
COFI side-events (f) (80% GEF)	meetings	2	86,779						0					0	
PMU tickets and DSA	trip	50	5,238	23,548	23,548	23,548	52,317		122,961				34,291	34,291	0
On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) tickets	trip	5	4,000						0					0	
On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) DSA	days	45	325						0					0	
Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch tickets	trip	45	3,653	29,224	97,359		17,841	17,841	162,265					0	
Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch DSA	days	312	325	32,784	65,880		5,100	5,100	108,864					0	
Participant travel to t-RFMO workshops	trip	120	4,579	549,439					549,439					0	
BLI contractor travel	trip	50	3,018				150,879		150,879					0	
5900 Sub-total travel				634,995	186,787	23,548	226,137	22,941	1,094,408	0	0	0	34,291	34,291	0
5023 Training															
Studies and Workshops (74% GEF)	meetings	23	92,078						0	100,300				100,300	
EAFM workshops (a)	workshops	5	80,263						0					0	
Training in catch composition & disposition	lumpsum	5	110,946						0					0	
t-RFMO participation (b)	lumpsum	18	65,590						0					0	
Curriculum development (c)	lumpsum	1	254,063						0					0	
Training workshops (d)	meetings	14	80,606						0					0	
RBM Awareness raising (g)	meetings	3	54,225						0					0	
Expert workshop (h) (53% GEF)	lumpsum	1	55,620						0					0	
MCS workshop (i) (92.5% GEF)	lumpsum	5	68,847						0					0	
IOTC participant training	participants	160	1,943						0					0	

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
PSM Training in other regions	lumpsum	1	55,095						0					0	
IOTC PSM training package	lumpsum	1	30,100						0					0	
MCS training course	participants	130	3,640						0					0	
GFETW meetings (n)	participants	30	3,801						0					0	
Video analysis training	lumpsum	5	8,544						0					0	
EM equipment service training	lumpsum	3	8,544						0					0	
Project design team meeting	lumpsum	3	40,650						0					0	
Human observer training	lumpsum	3	89,200						0					0	
EM equipment service	lumpsum	2	8,405						0					0	
Capacity building to improve CDS/traceability systems (r)	country	10	23,143						0					0	
Coordination workshop	workshops	1	3,673	3,673					3,673					0	
t-RFMO workshops (w)	workshops	5	11,576	57,880					57,880					0	
Pre-trial workshop(57% GEF)	meetings	2	20,274				40,548		40,548					0	
Pre & post cruise meetings (50% GEF)	meetings	18	525				9,449		9,449					0	
Fleet dissemination meetings (48% GEF)	meetings	27	538				14,522		14,522					0	
Host t-RFMO meetings (70% GEF)	meetings	4	19,929				79,718		79,718					0	
Skipper's workshop (40% GEF)	per month	1	56,910					56,910	56,910					0	
Results dissemination workshop	lumpsum	2	284,707					569,413	569,413					0	
Observer/port sampler training module	per month	6	11,276			67,658			67,658					0	
Enforcement module	per month	6	11,276			67,658			67,658					0	
IW:Learn workshops and other activities	per year	20	7,705						0			154,100		154,100	

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
Project inception workshop	meeting	1	101,628	33,876	33,876	33,876			101,628					0	0
PSC meetings	meeting	4	39,707	39,707					39,707	39,707				39,707	0
5023 Sub-total training				135,136	33,876	169,191	144,237	626,323	1,108,764	140,007	0	154,100	0	294,107	0
6000 Expendable procurement															
Publications	lumpsum	2	17,526						0					0	
Publish study report	copies	500	20						0					0	
IOTC PSM training materials	copies	80	122						0					0	
MCS training materials	copies	150	112						0					0	
Publish Best Practice and Sourcing Report	copies	500	23						0					0	
Printing (brochures)	copies	5,000	5	12,500					12,500			12.,500		12,500	
Printing (workshop materials)	copies	100	25	2,542					2,542					0	
Printing (workshop report)	copies	500	25	12,711					12,711					0	
Training materials for shark identification	units	3,000	28			85,404			85,404					0	
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				27,753	0	85,404	0	0	113,157	0	0	12,500	0	12,500	0
6100 Non-expendable procurement															
EM vessel hardware	lumpsum	50	16,739						0					0	
Computer equipment for EM analysis	units	3	3,324						0					0	
EM software license	year	7	4,478						0					0	
EM equipment maintenance	lumpsum	3	118,751						0					0	
Computer equipment for EM analysis (Ghana)	units	4	3,265						0					0	
EM vessel hardware (Ghana)	lumpsum	18	25,177						0					0	

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
Satellite communication installation (VMS)	vessel	18	1,314						0					0	
EM equipment maintenance - Ghana (60% GEF)	vessel	78	2,172						0					0	
GPS (25% GEF)	units	8	80				641		641					0	
Binoculars (25% GEF)	units	8	160				1,283		1,283					0	
Camera (25% GEF)	units	8	321				2,565		2,565					0	
Satellite phone (25% GEF)	units	8	160				1,283		1,283					0	
Laptops/software (38% GEF)	units	8	406				3,249		3,249					0	
Observer database system (50% GEF)	units	2	5,344				10,689		10,689					0	
Onboard protective clothing (25% GEF)	units	40	86				3,449		3,449					0	
Mitigation equipment (bird scaring lines)	units	560	51				28,752		28,752					0	
Mitigation equipment (line weights)	units	30,000	2				68,979		68,979					0	
Mitigation equipment (new experimental gear)	units	10,500	23				245,172		245,172					0	
Mitigation equipments (torsion poles)	units	68	592				40,273		40,273					0	
Satellite phone calls (24% GEF)	calls	198	28				5,473		5,473					0	
Instructor insurance	per year	10	1,403				14,034		14,034					0	
Equipment insurance	per year	10	877				8,771		8,771					0	
EMS (20% GEF)	lumpsum	1	16,033					16,034	16,034					0	
Satellite & acoustic tags (54% GEF)	units	450	2,902					1,305,957	1,305,957					0	
SCUBA equipment (24% GEF)	lumpsum	5	539					2,694	2,694					0	
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				0	0	0	434,613	1,324,685	1,759,298	0	0	0	0	0	0
6300 GOE budget															

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Component 3						Component 4					PM
				3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2.1	3.2.2	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.2.1	Total	
Communication costs for EM equipment	units	90	1,369						0					0	
EM communication costs (60% GEF)	vessel	78	853						0					0	
Office (40% GEF)	office months	5	15,938				79,689		79,689					0	
Miscellaneous (aa)	lumpsum	1	189,673	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550	37,750	3,739	0	7,385	0	11,097	
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				7,550	7,550	7,550	87,239	7,550	117,439	3,739	0	7,358	0	11,097	0
TOTAL				1,968,638	1,221,667	943,764	1,701,894	2,205,579	8,041,542	143,746	77,676	211,949	347,226	780,597	1,363,740

(a) Develop integrated ecosystem evaluation to support EAFM in each t-RFMO through t-RFMO regional workshops
(b) Contribute to increased capacity in at least 10 G77 r-RFMO members to participate more fully in t-REMO management and decision-making
(c) Curriculum development and training workshops targeting G77 fisheries administration personnel and stakeholders
(d) Application of curricula in support of in-country training workshops targeting G77 fisheries administration personnel and stakeholders
(e) Consists of independent assessment of PNA Vessel Day Scheme to include legal, policy and socio-economic elements.
(f) Covers costs of travel, DSA of participants and meeting expenses
(g) This is for EPO and other RBM promotion activities - also linking to WB projects
(h) Consists of 5 t-RFMO compliance officers, 1 consultant, 7 experts, 5 day workshop in FAO HQ, travel and per-diem and consultant time. Experts not paid and t-RFMO pay their own way.
(i) Five day workshops supported in each t-RFMOs include on average regional travel (19 participants), DSA, translation, terminals and facilities.
(j) IOTC PSM activity that includes review of regional fisheries legislation
(k) MCS training and qualification program; includes drafting of user manual and 4 trips to t-RFMOs to provide training
(n) GFETW workshop participation (2 from G77 countries per t-RFMO x5 t-RFMOS
(p) ST expert in IT and data base management to visit each t-RFMO Regional coordinator at 50% time for first 3 years; ST expert in IT and data base management to visit each t-RFMO.
(q) To work with government and industry to transfer burden of costs to WMC EOS monitoring to industry
(r) Follow-up in-country capacity building to implement recommendations from national assessments
(s) Home-base desk study
(t) Estimated one pm per in-country national assessment
(u) Estimated equivalent to 3 pm of home based consultant
(v) To identify, confirm, complete and report BMIS enhancements.
(w) Five, three day workshops (one per t-RFMO) to target 20 national technical managers in each region responsible for bycatch issues. Costs include travel for participants.
(x) Remaining time of this FT position covered with other ABNJ programmatic M&E tasks
(y) Global ticket to visit pilot/partner sites
(z) Includes honorarium, and travel costs for tickets and DSA
(aa) To be used for contingency costs

EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
5300 Salaries Professionals									
No. 1. Global Tuna Project Coordinator	month	60	23,148	1,388,880	277,776	277,776	277,776	277,776	277,776
No. 2. Global Tuna Specialist	month	60	20,133	1,207,980	241,596	241,596	241,596	241,596	241,596
No. 3. Budget and Operations Officer	month	40	18,900	756,000	151,200	151,200	151,200	151,200	151,200
No. 4. M&E Specialist (x)	month	15	11,097	166,449	33,289	33,289	33,289	33,289	33,293
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				3,519,309	703,861	703,861	703,861	703,861	703,865
5500 Salaries General Service									
No. 5. Administrative Assistant	month	60	8,200	492,000	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400
Sub-total salaries general service				492,000	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400
5570 Consultants									
National Consultants									
No. 14. On-site Project Coordinator (Fiji) (50% GEF)	month	54	2,862	154,538	17,171	34,342	34,342	34,342	34,342
No. 15. EM Compliance Specialist (Fiji)	month	54	2,289	123,631	13,737	27,473	27,473	27,473	27,473
No. 14. On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) (50% GEF)	month	54	4,100	221,400	44,280	44,280	44,280	44,280	44,280
No. 30. Technology transfer instructors (38% GEF)	month	315	1,237	389,792	77,958	77,958	77,958	77,958	77,958
No. 18. Fishery observers (Ghana)	month	1,240	268	332,110	53,566	107,132	107,132	42,853	21,426
No. 17. Fishery data/reporting Analyst (Ghana)	month	48	3,650	175,200	35,040	35,040	35,040	35,040	35,040
No. 31. Technology transfer coordinator (56% GEF)	month	125	1,976	246,944	49,389	49,389	49,389	49,389	49,389
Sub-total national Consultants				1,643,615	291,141	375,615	375,615	311,335	289,909
International Consultants									
No. 6. MSE Coordinator	month	19	14,230	270,376	42,691	56,921	56,921	56,921	56,921

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
No. 8. PSM Legal Expert (j)	month	12	18,400	220,800	64,000	115,000	41,800	0	0
No. 9. PSM Expert (best practices)	month	1	17,900	17,900	0	0	0	0	17,900
No. 7. MCS Fisheries Training Specialist (k)	month	4	17,500	70,000	35,000	35,000	0	0	0
No. 11. CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) (p)	month	4	17,500	70,000	35,000	35,000	0	0	0
No. 10. CLAV Specialist (q)	month	2	17,500	35,000	17,500	17,500	0	0	0
No. 12. EM Technicians (Fiji and Ghana)	month	10	6,980	71,522	16,796	33,593	21,133	0	0
No. 13. Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) (q)	month	12	18,200	218,400	0	0	72,800	72,800	72,800
No. 16. Legal Expert (Ghana)	month	3	12,300	36,900	24,600	12,300	0	0	0
No. 19. FFA Fisheries Intelligence Specialist (50% GEF)	month	36	5,336	192,095	32,016	64,032	64,032	32,016	0
No. 20. Tuna Market and Trade Specialist	month	8	18,400	147,200	0	0	73,600	73,600	0
No. 21. BMIS Information System Data Officer (v) (80% GEF)	month	32	6,063	194,014	18,189	54,566	54,566	54,566	12,126
No. 23. BMIS Database Manager (80% GEF)	month	34	6,047	205,581	24,186	60,465	54,419	54,419	12,093
No. 22. Database Design Officer (80% GEF)	month	24	5,905	141,720	47,240	53,145	17,715	23,620	0
No. 25. BMIS Website Development Officer (80% GEF)	month	18	6,034	108,607	24,135	24,135	24,135	24,135	12,067
No. 24. BMIS Mapping Officer	month	9	7,542	67,880	15,084	15,084	15,084	15,084	7,543
No. 28. Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch (80% GEF)	month	48	14,000	672,000	134,400	134,400	134,400	134,400	134,400
No. 27. Shark Data Analyst	month	36	5,000	180,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
No. 26. Shark Biodiversity Assessment Scientist (80% GEF)	month	18	12,300	221,400	44,280	44,280	44,280	44,280	44,280
No. 29. Communications and Knowledge Management Specialist	month	5	7,598	37,991	7,598	7,598	7,598	7,598	7,598
Sub-total international Consultants				3,179,386	618,715	799,020	718,483	629,440	413,729
5570 Sub-total consultants				4,823,001	909,856	1,174,634	1,094,098	940,775	703,638
5650 Contracts									
Independent assessment (e) (80% GEF)	study	1	325,200	325,200	325,200	0	0	0	0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
MCS Study	lumpsum	1	91,463	91,464	91,464	0	0	0	0
IOTC PSM need assessment	studies	10	21,680	216,801	0	0	216,801	0	0
EM service provider project support	per week	50	3,509	139,361	27,872	27,872	27,872	27,872	27,872
Data integration	lumpsum	1	53,629	53,629	53,629	0	0	0	0
Legal/policy gap analysis	lumpsum	1	52,472	52,472	0	52,472	0	0	0
Support to Global Record (49% GEF)	lumpsum	1	185,120	185,120	0	185,120	0	0	0
Database software development	lumpsum	1	83,910	83,910	0	83,910	0	0	0
WCPFC GIS studies	lumpsum	1	6,774	6,774	6,774	0	0	0	0
CDS & traceability study with value chain analysis (s)	lumpsum	2	12,195	24,390	24,390	0	0	0	0
National assessments of market/trade measure competence and efficiency (t)	month	10	31,284	312,839	62,568	250,271	0	0	0
Analysis of technical solutions and methods to harmonize and link existing CDS systems (u)	lumpsum	1	37,780	37,780	0	37,780	0	0	0
Traceability Best Practice report	lumpsum	1	39,024	39,024	0	0	39,024	0	0
Translation	per day	234	459	115,416	28,312	28,312	16,827	20,983	20,983
Shark inventory and shark data improvement field studies	lumpsum	1	249,534	249,534	49,906	49,906	49,906	49,906	49,906
Integrated shark management: new risk and stock assessments for four species	lumpsum	1	288,600	288,600	57,720	57,720	57,720	57,720	57,720
Economic analysis (67% GEF)	month	4	5,541	22,166	0	5,541	5,541	5,541	5,541
Mid-term Project Evaluation	lumpsum	1	108,401	108,401	0	0	108,401	0	0
Terminal Project Evaluation	lumpsum	1	115,761	115,761	0	0	0	0	115,761
5650 Sub-total Contracts				2,468,642	727,834	778,903	522,093	162,022	277,783
5900 Travel									
MSE Coordinator tickets	trip	19	6,000	114,000	22,800	22,800	22,800	22,800	22,800
MSE Coordinator DSA	days	152	325	49,400	9,880	9,880	9,880	9,880	9,880
PSM Legal Expert tickets	trip	10	8,000	80,000	26,666	26,666	26,668		

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
PSM Legal Expert DSA	days	217	325	70,525	23,508	23,508	23,509		
PSM Expert (best practices) tickets	trip	1	5,500	5,500					5,500
PSM Expert (best practices) DSA	days	16	325	5,200					5,200
MCS Fisheries Training Specialist tickets	trip	4	6,000	24,000	12,000	12,000			
MCS Fisheries Training Specialist DSA	days	85	325	27,625	13,812	13,812			
CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) tickets	trip	4	6,000	24,000	12,000	12,000			
CLAV Assistant IT Expert (IOTC) DSA	days	85	325	27,625	13,812	13,812			
CLAV Specialist tickets	trip	4	6,000	24,000	12,000	12,000			
CLAV Specialist DSA	days	85	325	27,625	13,812	13,812			
Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) tickets	days	8	8,000	64,000			21,333	21,333	21,334
Business Manager (Fiji and Ghana) DSA	days	208	325	67,600			22,534	22,533	22,533
Legal Expert (Ghana) tickets	days	2	4,000	8,000	5,000	3,000			
Legal Expert (Ghana) DSA	days	40	325	13,000	8,000	5,000			
Tuna Market and Trade Specialist tickets	days	10	6,000	60,000			30,000	30,000	
Tuna Market and Trade Specialist DSA	days	163	325	52,975			26,488	26,487	
COFI side-events (f) (80% GEF)	meetings	2	86,779	173,558	0	83,955	0	89,603	0
PMU tickets and DSA	trip	50	5,238	261,886	52,377	52,377	52,378	52,377	52,377
On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) tickets	trip	5	4,000	20,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
On-site Project Coord. (Ghana) DSA	days	45	325	14,625	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925
Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch tickets	trip	45	3,653	162,265	17,954	36,078	36,078	36,078	36,078
Technical Coordinator Shark and Bycatch DSA	days	312	325	108,864	21,773	21,773	21,774	21,773	21,773
Participant travel to t-RFMO workshops	trip	120	4,579	549,439	0	0	0	0	549,439
BLI contractor travel	trip	50	3,018	150,879	30,176	30,176	30,176	30,176	30,176

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
5900 Sub-total travel				2,186,591	302,494	399,573	330,542	369,965	784,014
5023 Training									
Studies and Workshops (74% GEF)	meetings	23	92,078	2,117,790	276,234	460,389	460,389	460,389	460,389
EAFM workshops (a)	workshops	5	80,263	401,316	0	160,527	240,790	0	0
Training in catch composition & disposition	lumpsum	5	110,946	554,728	110,946	221,891	221,891	0	0
t-RFMO participation (b)	lumpsum	18	65,590	1,180,612	131,179	262,358	262,358	262,358	262,358
Curriculum development (c)	lumpsum	1	254,063	254,063	254,063	0	0	0	0
Training workshops (d)	meetings	14	80,606	1,128,482	161,212	322,423	322,423	322,423	0
RBM Awareness raising (g)	meetings	3	54,225	162,674	0	54,225	54,225	54,225	0
Expert workshop (h) (53% GEF)	lumpsum	1	55,620	55,620	0	55,620	0	0	0
MCS workshop (i) (92.5% GEF)	lumpsum	5	68,847	344,231	0	203,852	140,379	0	0
IOTC participant training	participants	160	1,943	310,900	0	0	0	155,450	155,450
PSM Training in other regions	lumpsum	1	55,095	55,095	0	55,095	0	0	0
IOTC PSM training package	lumpsum	1	30,100	30,100	0	0	0	30,100	0
MCS training course	participants	130	3,640	473,223	0	236,612	236,612	0	0
GFETW meetings (n)	participants	30	3,801	114,025	38,008	0	38,008	0	38,008
Video analysis training	lumpsum	5	8,544	42,440	16,948	16,948	8,544	0	0
EM equipment service training	lumpsum	3	8,544	26,631	8,877	8,877	8,877	0	0
Project design team meeting	lumpsum	3	40,650	123,277	81,964	41,314	0	0	0
Human observer training	lumpsum	3	89,200	267,601	89,200	89,200	0	89,200	0
EM equipment service	lumpsum	2	8,405	16,809	8,405	8,405	0	0	0
Capacity building to improve CDS/traceability systems (r)	country	10	23,143	231,425	0	0	115,713	115,713	0
Coordination workshop	workshops	1	3,673	3,673	0	3,673	0	0	0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
t-RFMO workshops (w)	workshops	5	11,576	57,880	0	0	0	0	57,880
Pre-trial workshop(57% GEF)	meetings	2	20,274	40,548	40,548	0	0	0	0
Pre & post cruise meetings (50% GEF)	meetings	18	525	9,449	3,150	3,150	3,150	0	0
Fleet dissemination meetings (48% GEF)	meetings	27	538	14,522	0	0	4,841	4,841	4,841
Host t-RFMO meetings (70% GEF)	meetings	4	19,929	79,718	0	0	0	39,859	39,859
Skipper's workshop (40% GEF)	per month	1	56,910	56,910	0	0	56,910	0	0
Results dissemination workshop	lumpsum	2	284,707	569,413	0	0	0	284,707	284,707
Observer/port sampler training module	per month	6	11,276	67,658	22,553	11,276	11,276	11,276	11,276
Enforcement module	per month	6	11,276	67,658	22,553	11,276	11,276	11,276	11,276
IW:Learn workshops and other activities	per year	20	7,705	154,100	30,820	30,820	30,820	30,820	30,820
Project inception workshop	meeting	1	101,628	101,628	101,625	0	0	0	0
PSC meetings	meeting	4	39,707	158,828	0	39,707	39,707	39,707	39,707
5023 Sub-total training				9,273,026	1,398,283	2,297,638	2,268,189	1,912,343	1,396,572
6000 Expendable procurement									
Publications	lumpsum	2	17,525	35,051	0	17,525	0	17,525	0
Publish study report	copies	500	20	10,163	10,163	0	0	0	0
IOTC PSM training materials	copies	80	122	9,744	0	0	0	9,744	0
MCS training materials	copies	150	112	16,782	0	16,782	0	0	0
Publish Best Practice and Sourcing Report	copies	500	23	11,672	0	0	11,672	0	0
Printing (brochures)	copies	5,000	5	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
Printing (workshop materials)	copies	100	25	2,542	0	0	0	0	2,542
Printing (workshop report)	copies	500	25	12,711	0	0	0	0	12,711
Training materials for shark identification	units		28	85,404	0	28,468	28,468	28,468	0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
		3,000							
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				209,069	10,163	62,775	40,140	55,737	40,253
6100 Non-expendable procurement									
EM vessel hardware	lumpsum	50	16,739	836,959	167,392	334,784	334,784	0	0
Computer equipment for EM analysis	units	3	3,324	9,973	3,324	3,324	3,324	0	0
EM software license	year	7	4,478	24,418	7,224	7,224	7,224	2,746	0
EM equipment maintenance	lumpsum	3	118,751	356,252	118,751	118,751	118,751	0	0
Computer equipment for EM analysis (Ghana)	units	4	3,265	13,059	6,529	6,529	0	0	0
EM vessel hardware (Ghana)	lumpsum	18	25,177	453,188	151,063	302,125	0	0	0
Satellite communication installation (VMS)	vessel	18	1,314	23,645	7,882	15,763	0	0	0
EM equipment maintenance - Ghana (60% GEF)	vessel	78	2,172.2	169,434	13,033	39,100	39,100	39,100	39,100
GPS (25% GEF)	units	8	80	641	641	0	0	0	0
Binoculars (25% GEF)	units	8	160	1,283	1,283	0	0	0	0
Camera (25% GEF)	units	8	321	2,565	2,565	0	0	0	0
Satellite phone (25% GEF)	units	8	160	1,283	1,283	0	0	0	0
Laptops/software (38% GEF)	units	8	406	3,249	3,249	0	0	0	0
Observer database system (50% GEF)	units	2	5,344	10,689	10,689	0	0	0	0
Onboard protective clothing (25% GEF)	units	40	86	3,449	690	690	690	690	690
Mitigation equipment (bird scaring lines)	units	560	51	28,752	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750
Mitigation equipment (line weights)	units	30,000	2	68,979	13,796	13,796	13,796	13,796	13,796
Mitigation equipment (new experimental gear)	units	10,500	23	245,172	49,034	49,034	49,034	49,034	49,034
Mitigation equipments (torsion poles)	units	68	592	40,273	8,055	8,055	8,055	8,055	8,055
Satellite phone calls (24% GEF)	calls	198	28	5,473	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost (USD)	Total GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
Instructor insurance	per year	10	1,403	14,034	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,807
Equipment insurance	per year	10	877	8,771	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754	1,754
EMS (20% GEF)	lumpsum	1	16,033	16,034	16,034	0	0	0	0
Satellite & acoustic tags (54% GEF)	units	450	2,902	1,305,957	435,319	435,319	435,319	0	0
SCUBA equipment (24% GEF)	lumpsum	5	539	2,694	2,694	0	0	0	0
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				3,646,226	1,031,935	1,345,900	1,021,483	124,827	122,081
6300 GOE budget									
Communication costs for EM equipment	units	90	1,369	123,181	13,687	41,060	68,434	0	0
EM communication costs (60% GEF)	vessel	78	853	66,519	5,117	15,350	15,350	15,350	15,350
Office (40% GEF)	office months	5	15,938	79,689	15,938	15,938	15,938	15,938	15,938
Miscellaneous (aa)	lumpsum	1	189,673	285,683	0	45,000	55,000	76,097	109,586
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				555,072	34,741	117,349	154,722	107,385	140,874
TOTAL				27,172,936	5,217,567	6,979,033	6,233,528	4,475,315	4,267,481

SUBTOTAL Comp 1			7,726,556	28.4%
SUBTOTAL Comp 2			9,260,501	34.1%
SUBTOTAL Comp 3			8,041,542	29.6%
SUBTOTAL Comp 4			780,597	2.9%
SUBTOTAL Project Management			1,363,740	5.0%
TOTAL GEF			27,172,936	100.0%

(a) Develop integrated ecosystem evaluation to support EAFM in each t-RFMO through t-RFMO regional workshops
(b) Contribute to increased capacity in at least 10 G77 r-RFMO members to participate more fully in t-REMO management and decision-making
(c) Curriculum development and training workshops targeting G77 fisheries administration personnel and stakeholders
(d) Application of curricula in support of in-country training workshops targeting G77 fisheries administration personnel and stakeholders
(e) Consists of independent assessment of PNA Vessel Day Scheme to include legal, policy and socio-economic elements.
(f) Covers costs of travel, DSA of participants and meeting expenses
(g) This is for EPO and other RBM promotion activities - also linking to WB projects
(h) Consists of 5 t-RFMO compliance officers, 1 consultant, 7 experts, 5 day workshop in FAO HQ, travel and per-diem and consultant time. Experts not paid and t-RFMO pay their own way.
(i) Five day workshops supported in each t-RFMOs include on average regional travel (19 participants), DSA, translation, terminals and facilities.
(j) IOTC PSM activity that includes review of regional fisheries legislation
(k) MCS training and qualification program; includes drafting of user manual and 4 trips to t-RFMOs to provide training
(n) GFETW workshop participation (2 from G77 countries per t-RFMO x5 t-RFMOS
(p) ST expert in IT and data base management to visit each t-RFMO Regional coordinator at 50% time for first 3 years; ST expert in IT and data base management to visit each t-RFMO.
(q) To work with government and industry to transfer burden of costs to WMC EOS monitoring to industry
(r) Follow-up in-country capacity building to implement recommendations from national assessments
(s) Home-base desk study
(t) Estimated one pm per in-country national assessment
(u) Estimated equivalent to 3 pm of home based consultant
(v) To identify, confirm, complete and report BMIS enhancements.
(w) Five, three day workshops (one per t-RFMO) to target 20 national technical managers in each region responsible for bycatch issues. Costs include travel for participants.
(x) Remaining time of this FT position covered with other ABNJ programmatic M&E tasks
(y) Global ticket to visit pilot/partner sites
(z) Includes honorarium, and travel costs for tickets and DSA
(aa) To be used for contingency costs

APPENDIX 4: RISK MATRIX

Risk Description	Category	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation Actions	Owner	Status
The great number and diversity of stakeholders will constrain efficient coordination and implementation of the Project's activities	M	Project implementation could be affected and undermine cost-efficiencies	30 to 60 %	The Program's fourth Project (Global fisheries coordination and knowledge management) includes the establishment of global networks and partnerships that will contribute to fostering collective and harmonized approaches and actions among all stakeholders. Moreover, a GSC and Global TAG will be set up under the Program for the specific purpose of ensuring the efficient coordination of the Project's different activities. At the project level preparation supported a broad stakeholder consultation and proposed institutional arrangements are highly inclusive. Coordination will be facilitated through the establishment of a PSC that will meet on an annual basis and have regularly scheduled videoconferences complemented with ad hoc consultations when required.	GSC/GTAG/PSC	NA
Changes in decision makers, or other political events beyond the control of the Project lead to changes in policies and/or support for project objectives and activities.	M	Delays in project implementation and possible lack of a coordinated approach among certain project supported activities.	30 to 60 %	The Project's priorities are in line with what all stakeholders have agreed in the Kobe Course of Action (see section 2.1 above), and are hence strongly anchored in existing policies. Through stakeholder participation in all phases of the project formulation cycle, national and regional support has been secured already at the preparation stage and will be strengthened/broadened during preparation and all along implementation.	GSC/GTAG/PSC/t-RFMOs	NA

Gridlock in the RFMO Commissions	L-M	May block or delay adoption of key Conservation and Management Measures	30 to 50 %	There is a risk that the consensus based decision making process can contribute to not fully achieving objectives. The combined efforts FAO, industry associations and NGOs support will be used to overcome reluctance of some t-RFMO members to support Commission decision making processes.	t-RFMOs	Ongoing
Increases in maritime security threats (e.g., piracy) will adversely influence tuna fisheries.	L	May affect geographjcal areas and stocks fished in theABNJ during the project	< 30 %	The geographical areas selected for project-supported activities involving the participation of industrial fleets are characterized by the presence of government (French and U.S.) or private (Spanish) security measures operating in the affected areas. This appears to be a significant deterrent and does not appear to be a major risk.	GSC/GTAG/PSC	Not a problem at present
Lack of industry interest	L	On the water Conservation and Management Measures may not be adopted	<30%	The project has large industry associations as partners with a track record in promoting responsible fisheries and robust conservation measures. This will facilitate other like-minded associations participating in the project.	Industry	Present within some fisheries
Adverse CC impacts compromise the Project's achievements, particularly concerning the ecosystems and biodiversity.	L	Fishstock health, range and/or distribution targeted by project could be affected.	< 30 %	CC considerations are presently taken into account in all of the t-RFMO precautionary decision frameworks (as are other sources of uncertainty) affecting fishery management decisions. Similarly, the assessment/monitoring of CC impacts (and other 'ecosystem' related impacts on the fisheries) are presently supported by all the t-RFMOs. In the Project CC management practices for particularly vulnerable ecosystems will be developed and promoted through MSEs which account for plausible CC scenarios (supported under sub-	t-RFMOs	On-going studies to assess current status of the risk.

				component 1A) and will be a major input in the development of EAF plans (sub-component 1B).		

APPENDIX 5: PROCUREMENT PLAN

DATE:
PROJECT TITLE AND SYMBOL:

Ref. No.	Requirement	Unit	Estimated Quantities	Estimated Cost	Unit Price	Solicitation Method	Procurement Method	Buyer	Targeted Tender Launch Date	Targeted Contract Award Date	Targeted Delivery Date	Final Destination and Delivery Terms	Status	Other Constraints/Consdierations

APPENDIX 6: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORS) FOR INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL CONSULTANTS

Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)

No. 1. Draft Terms of Reference: GLOBAL TUNA PROJECT COORDINATOR

Background and Tasks:

The project, "Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction", is one of four projects of the ABNJ Program "ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction". The objective of the project is to achieve sustainable and profitable tuna fisheries while conserving biodiversity. It will be implemented and coordinated through a Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted in FAO's headquarters, and will be headed by the Global Tuna Project Coordinator (GTPC), who will be assisted by a Global Tuna Specialist, a part-time M&E officer, a part-time Budget and Operations Officer and an administrative assistant. The PMU will be responsible for carrying out the day-to-day management of the project, and will report to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) on the project's implementation and financial accountability. It will ensure implementation of the project in accordance with the approved project document and in compliance with the GEF requirements, rules and procedures. The PMU will submit, for consideration and approval by the PSC, all the required results based annual work plans and budgets as well as six monthly progress reports, and liaise with the ABNJ Global Program Coordination Unit in order to ensure the necessary synchronization and complementarily with the three other projects comprising the ABNJ Program.

Under the general supervision of the ADG of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, and the direct supervision of the ABNJ Program Coordinator/Budget Holder, and the technical guidance of the Senior Fishery Industry Officer in his/her capacity as Lead Technical Officer (LTO), the Coordinator will lead the PMU team in implementing the Tuna Project, as well as act as Secretary to the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Specifically he/she will:

1. Serve as the FAO's point of contact with the Project and Project partners with a scope that addresses a vast number of tuna fisheries concerns and be responsible for overall functioning and performance of the project in an administratively complex environment;
2. Manage and supervise human resources allocated to the PMU;
3. Act as the Secretary for all PSC meetings and activities, including preparation of documents and the reports;
4. Work closely with the Project's partners and develop and maintain regular contacts and partnership with the them;
5. Establish working relations with appropriate national, sub regional and regional agencies and groups in participating countries to ensure effective implementation of project supported activities at the national and regional level;
6. Coordinate the design of a project monitoring system and exercise overall management responsibility of the regular monitoring and review of the execution of the components and subcomponents;
7. Ensure preparation and submission of Annual Work Plans as well as the project's financial and technical reports as required;
8. Represent the project in relevant meetings and conferences and facilitate coordination and integration where appropriate beneficial to the achievement of the Project's objectives;
9. Maintain overall responsibility for proposals and bidding documents, terms of reference and performance contracts for consultants hired under the responsibility of the PMU; and
10. Perform other related duties as required.

Minimal Requirements:

1. A post-graduate degree in environmental management or natural sciences;
2. At least 12 years professional experience in the marine sector;
3. Solid and demonstrated understanding of the technical aspects of the field of fisheries and the marine environment;
4. A minimum of seven years of demonstrated experience in the management of multi-country projects;
5. Proven capacity to work with and establish working relationships with medium to high-level government and non-government representatives;
6. Proven capacity as a team leader and team builder in developed and developing countries;
7. Experience in working with international donors including bilateral donors;
8. Experience in preparing project technical and financial reports for international donors; and
9. Excellent oral and written communication skills in English.

Selection Criteria:
Working knowledge of Spanish or French

Location: Rome

Duration: 60 person months (the selected candidate will be contracted for a probationary period of one year subsequent to which the contract would be extended for the remaining period of the project.

Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)

No. 2. Draft Terms of Reference: GLOBAL TUNA SPECIALIST

Background and Tasks:
The project, "Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction", is one of four projects of the ABNJ Program "ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction". The objective of the project is to achieve sustainable and profitable tuna fisheries while conserving biodiversity. It will be implemented and coordinated through a Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted in FAO's headquarters, and will be headed by a Global Tuna Project Coordinator, who will be assisted by a Global Tuna Specialist, a part-time M&E officer, a part-time Budget and Operations Officer and an administrative assistant.

The Global Tuna Specialist (GTS) will be qualified and experienced in fisheries science, in particular the development and provision of scientific and technical advice on management of tuna fisheries. He/She will be responsible for overseeing the project's scientific and technical work, which involves planning, managing and communicating the project's work, and scientific backstopping to project partners. He/She is also expected to play a role in the execution of specific outputs.

Under the general supervision of the ABNJ Global Program Coordinator/Budget Holder, and the specific guidance of the Global Tuna Project Coordinator (GTPC), and in collaboration with other project staff and partners, the Global Tuna Specialist will be responsible for planning, promoting and technical backstopping support to the ABNJ Tuna project and activities in the fields of fisheries management, MCS and biodiversity conservation. Specifically he/she will:

1. Serve as the Project's Lead point of contact with project partners on technical and scientific matters.
2. Develop, liaise and maintain regular contacts and partnerships with appropriate national, sub-regional and regional agencies and groups to ensure effective implementation of project supported activities;
3. Guide and backstop project partners and staff of their technical duties of the project's components and sub components;
4. Be responsible for ongoing monitoring of project partners' technical performance;
5. Represent the project in relevant scientific and technical meetings seeking to facilitate coordination and integration where appropriate beneficial to the achievement of the project's objectives;
6. Promote, assist and as required, act as Technical Secretary to project committees, working parties and working groups of concerned with project technical components and sub components;
7. Ensure incorporation of the different stakeholder perspectives and relevant human and environmental interactions in planning and implementation of the project's components and sub-components;
8. Represent the project and/or lead missions and negotiating/review teams in the fields of resource management, MCS and biodiversity conservation;
9. Supervise the preparation of and edit technical papers for discussion and publications on project topics and contribute to publication of manuals, case studies and guidelines associated with the project; and
10. Perform other related duties as required.

Minimal Requirements:
1. A post-graduate degree in fisheries science or related subject;
2. At least 10 years professional experience in the tuna fisheries;
3. Solid and demonstrated understanding / analyzing the technical aspects of the field of tuna fisheries and fisheries resource management;

4. Sound understanding of the operations of t-RFMOs, their scientific and technical committees and the Commission as a whole;
5. A minimum of seven years of demonstrated experience in the management of multi-country projects;
6. Proven capacity to work with and establish working relationships with medium to high-level government and non-government representatives;
7. Proven capacity as a team leader and team builder in developed and developing countries and multicultural settings;
8. Experience in preparing project technical reports for international donors;
9. Excellent oral and written communication skills in English.

Selection Criteria:
Working knowledge of Spanish or French

Location: Rome

Duration: 60 person months (the selected candidate will be contracted for a probationary period of one year subsequent to which the contract would be extended for the remaining period of the project).

No. 3. Draft Terms of Reference: BUDGET AND OPERATIONS OFFICER

Background and Tasks:

The project, "Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction", is one of four projects of the ABNJ Program "ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction". The objective of the project is to achieve sustainable and profitable tuna fisheries while conserving biodiversity. It will be implemented and coordinated through a Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted in FAO's headquarters, and will be headed by the Global Tuna Project Coordinator (GTPC), who will be assisted by a Global Tuna Specialist, a part-time M&E officer, a part-time Budget and Operations Officer and an administrative assistant. The PMU will be responsible for carrying out the day-to-day management of the project, and will report to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) on the project's implementation and financial accountability. It will ensure implementation of the project in accordance with the approved project document and in compliance with the GEF requirements, rules and procedures.

Under the general supervision of the ABNJ Program Coordinator, and specifically the guidance of the GTPC and in close collaboration with the executing partners and donors of the project, the Budget and Operations Officer will take the operational responsibility for timely delivery of the outputs of the project's objectives. Specifically he/she will:

1. Ensure smooth and timely implementation of project activities in support of an approved, results-based workplan, through operational and administrative procedures according to rules and regulations of FAO and the donor(s);
2. Coordinate the project's operational arrangements through contractual agreements with key project partners;
3. Be operationally responsible for Letter of Agreements and Executing Agreements with relevant project partners;
4. Maintain interdepartmental linkages with the FAO units for donor liaison, Finance, Personnel and other units as required;
5. Responsible for the day to day management of the project's budget including monitoring of cash availability, and for preparation of budget and project revisions for review by the Project Coordinator;
6. Responsible for ensuring accurate recording of all relevant data for operational, financial and results-based monitoring;
7. Responsible for ensuring that relevant reports on expenditures, forecasts, progress against work-plans, and closure of projects are prepared and submitted in accordance with defined procedures and reporting formats, schedules and communication channels, as required;
8. Responsible for organizing Project Steering Committee meetings, technical consultations and training activities;
9. Responsible for accurate and timely actions on all operational requirements for personnel related matters, equipment and materials, and field disbursements;
10. Assist with preparation of Terms of Reference and supervision of consultants and short-term staff assigned to the project;
11. Participate and represent the project in collaborative meetings with project partners and Steering Committee meetings, as required;
12. Undertake missions as appropriate to monitor project progress and resolve outstanding operational problems; and
13. Be accountable for results achieved within his/her area of work, and ensure issues affecting project delivery and success are brought to the attention of higher level authorities through the BH in a timely manner in consultation with the FAO Evaluation Office, the LTO and the GEF Coordination Unit, support the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations,
14. Undertake any other duties as required.

Minimal Requirements:

1. University degree in Fisheries or a directly fishery related field;
2. At least ten years of experience in project operation and management related to fisheries, including field experience in developing countries;
3. Proven capacity to work with and establish working relationships with government and non-governmental representatives;
4. Proven oral and written communications skills in English.

Selection Criteria:
Knowledge of FAO's project management systems

Language: English

Location: Rome

Duration: 40 person months over life of project

Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)

No. 4. Draft Terms of Reference: M&E SPECIALIST

Background and Tasks:
The project, "Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction", is one of four projects of the ABNJ Program "ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction". The objective of the project is to achieve sustainable and profitable tuna fisheries while conserving biodiversity. It will be implemented and coordinated through a Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted in FAO's headquarters, and will be headed by the Global Tuna Project Coordinator (GTPC), who will be assisted by a Global Tuna Specialist, a part-time M&E officer, a part-time Budget and Operations Officer and an administrative assistant. The PMU will be responsible for carrying out the day-to-day management of the project, and will report to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) on the project's implementation and financial accountability. It will ensure implementation of the project in accordance with the approved project document and in compliance with the GEF requirements, rules and procedures. The PMU will submit, for consideration and approval by the PSC, all the required results based annual work plans and budgets as well as six monthly progress reports, and liaise with the ABNJ Global Program Coordination Unit in order to ensure the necessary synchronization and complementarily with the three other projects comprising the ABNJ Program.

Under the general supervision of the ABNJ Program Coordinator, and specifically under the supervision of the GTPC and in close collaboration with the t-RFMOs and other executing partners, the M&E Specialist will take the responsibility for planning and conducting the monitoring activities required to evaluate project progress and quality in meeting stated outputs and outcomes. Specifically he/she will:

1. Assist the GTPC in the design and establishment of the Project's M&E system;
2. Assist the GTPC in the regular monitoring and review of the execution of the Project supported activities;
3. Prepare draft Project progress reports and contribute to the development of annual work-plans.
4. Participate and represent the project in collaborative meetings with project partners and Steering Committee meetings, as required;
5. Undertake missions as appropriate to monitor project progress; and
6. Perform other related duties as required.

Minimal Requirements:
1. Advanced university degree in a relevant field such as social or natural sciences or project management. Relevant specialized courses in M+E would be an advantage;
2. Demonstrated knowledge of sustainable marine fisheries management; and biodiversity conservation;
3. A minimum of five years experience in general programme/project related work, including experience in results-based M&E;
4. Proven writing and communication skills;
5. Ability to work in an international environment with various partners (including donors), as a member of a team; and
6. Ability to take initiatives and to work with minimum supervision.

Selection Criteria:
M&E experience; knowledge of FAO and GEF M&E requirements
Language: English
Location: Rome

Duration: 15 person months over life of project***Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)***

No. 5. Draft Terms of Reference: ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The project, "Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction", is one of four projects of the ABNJ Program "ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction". The objective of the project is to achieve sustainable and profitable tuna fisheries while conserving biodiversity. It will be implemented and coordinated through a Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted in FAO's headquarters, and will be headed by the Global Tuna Project Coordinator (GTPC), who will be assisted by a Global Tuna Specialist, a part-time M&E officer, a part-time Budget and Operations Officer and an administrative assistant. The PMU will be responsible for carrying out the day-to-day management of the project, and will report to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) on the project's implementation and financial accountability. It will ensure implementation of the project in accordance with the approved project document and in compliance with the GEF requirements, rules and procedures.

Under the supervision of the GTPC and in close collaboration with the project staff, the Project Administrative Assistant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Initiate and follow up on recruitment action and administrative procedures for consultants, payment requests, Letters of Agreement, purchase requisitions, purchase orders, local orders, field disbursement requests and expenditure committing documents, using computerized personnel and financial systems of the Organization; (ORACLE/ATLAS/Dataware house/e- Budget Maintenance Module [BMM]);
2. Initiate travel authorizations for staff and non-staff, prepare travel expense claims and secondment reports using the Organization's computerized travel system;
3. Verify accuracy of coding, appropriate budget line and conformity with financial rules and regulations of transactions to be initiated;
4. Maintain records of expenditure, verify conformity with administrative rules and availability of funds prior to review by the supervisors; enter forecast data in the BMM;
5. Review Data Warehouse transaction monthly listings following each BMM refreshment to reconcile projects accounts and prepare requests for adjustment through journal vouchers;
6. Draft routine correspondence with regard to budgetary, administrative, financial and accounting matters;
7. Assist in the preparation of meetings, workshop and seminars, book meeting rooms and assure that all necessary arrangements are made;
8. Create, maintain and update office files and reference systems; and
9. Perform other related duties as required.

Minimal Requirements:
The FAO Administrative Assistant must have a secondary school education, including or supplemented by courses in general administration or related training and demonstrate four years of clerical experience of which at least two years related to the implementation of larger program or projects. He/she should be able to demonstrate: (i) good knowledge of project operations procedures; (ii) initiative, good judgment and ability to organize office work; (iii) willingness to work as a team member; and (iv) ability to use PC, word processors and other related technology.

Selection Criteria:
Knowledge of FAO's project management systems

Location: Rome

Duration: 60 person months

No. 6. Draft Terms of Reference: MANAGEMENT STRATEGY EVALUATION COORDINATOR

Background and Tasks:
Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) is used to evaluate the extent to which the current management strategy for a fishery and its alternatives are able to satisfy the management objectives of avoiding low stock size and achieving high, stable catches, given errors and uncertainty regarding the data and other information used for assessment purposes, including the form of the stock-recruitment relationship.

The results of an MSE are performance measures that quantify the effectiveness of the estimation model and the management strategy. MSE involves assessing the consequences of a range of management strategies or options and presenting the results in a way which lays bare the tradeoffs in performance across a range of management objectives and seeks to provide the decision makers with the information on which to base a rational decision, given their own objectives, preferences, and attitudes to risk.

Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and under the direct supervision of the Executive Secretary of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), the Management Strategy Evaluation Coordinator will be responsible for guiding/advising on the processes used for advancing the concept of Harvest Control Rules through MSE procedures across the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs). An element of the program is to develop a robust advice framework consistent with the Precautionary Approach within each of the t-RFMOs.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a PhD or equivalent degree in Mathematics, Statistics, Engineering, Fisheries Science, Marine Biology Natural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Environmental Sciences or closely related fields. A minimum of 5 years of experience in tuna stock assessment and/or management advice. Strong quantitative computer and analytical skills applied to fisheries statistics. Expert knowledge of MSE process.

Language: English

Location: TBD

Duration: 19 person months

No. 7. Draft Terms of Reference: MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE FISHERIES TRAINING SPECIALIST

Background and Tasks:
Under the general supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and in close collaboration with Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Fisheries Training Specialist will be responsible for leading the implementation of the Project's Sub-component *2.B: Implementation of Selected "Best Practices*".
The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. In conjunction with IOTC and FFA, apply the ADDIE[25] training model to develop a training course for MCS operations personnel in the FFA and IOTC regions.
2. Develop a MCS Manual (job aid) for MCS operations personnel in each region.
3. Conduct a minimum of two site visits to each regional office headquarters, one to facilitate the training program design phase and one following the development phase.
4. Participate in at least one training session in each region and make adjustments to the training program as necessary.
5. Assist the FFA and IOTC with methods to evaluate the effectiveness of the training.
6. The consultant, if available, could be contracted to participate in additional training sessions if agreed by FAO or FFA/IOTC.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience should be an undergraduate degree preferably complemented with instructional technology background. Professional experience in instructional design, as well as fisheries management & MCS, with knowledge of international fisheries instruments and Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission/IOTC tuna fisheries is also desired. Applicants must be able to show successful results as a program manager demonstrating clear public and political skills working with a range of institutional stakeholders.

Language: English

Location: Home base and field.

Duration: 4 person months

[25] ADDIE is (1) Analysis, (2) Design, (3) Development, (4) Implementation, and (5) Evaluation

No. 8. Draft Terms of Reference: PORT STATE MEASURES LEGAL SPECIALIST

Background and Tasks:
Under the general supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and the technical supervision of the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office and in close collaboration with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Port State Measures (PSM) Legal Specialist will be responsible for leading the implementation of the law related aspects of the Project's Sub-component 2.B: *Implementation of Selected "Best Practices*".
The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Review the national legislation of each IOTC Least Developed Country (LDC) for conformance with the IOTC PSM Resolution.
2. Conduct country visits and provide assistance with drafting or amending national PSM legislation to enable implementation of the PSM Resolution and assure the legal framework supports its implementation.
3. Provide FAO with a template for PSM legislation that can be distributed to other tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and LDCs.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience should be a law degree preferably specializing in maritime law complemented with a management background. Professional experience in maritime law, PSM, tuna fisheries, maritime security or maritime administration is also desired. Applicants must be able to show successful results as a program manager demonstrating clear public and political skills working with a range of institutional stakeholders.

Language: English

Location: Home base and field

Duration: 12 person months

No. 9. Draft Terms of Reference: PORT STATE MEASURES EXPERT (BEST PRACTICES)

Background and Tasks:
Under the general supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and in close collaboration with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Port State Measures (PSM) Expert will be responsible for leading the implementation of the operational aspects of the Project's Sub-component 2.B: *Implementation of Selected "Best Practices*".
The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Conduct a needs assessment and determine gaps between existing and required PSM capacity (e.g., fisheries administrations, port managers, inspectors, legal personnel).
2. Draft a capacity building plan per country.
3. Develop PSM inspection standard operating procedures including a PSM Manual, risk assessment methodology (decision matrix), and inspection report format.
4. Develop a PSM training program for port inspectors. Provide four regional training sessions.
5. Provide a Best Practice/lessons learned report to FAO in a format that can be distributed to other tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations or Least Developed Countries to guide similar PSM efforts.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience should be an undergraduate degree preferably complemented with management background. Professional experience in the administration of PSM, tuna fisheries, maritime security or maritime administration is also desired. Applicants must be able to show successful results as a program manager demonstrating clear public and political skills working with a range of institutional stakeholders.

Language: English

Location: Home base and field

Duration: 1 person month

No. 10. Draft Terms of Reference: CONSOLIDATED LIST OF AUTHORIZED VESSELS SPECIALIST

Background and Tasks:

Under the general supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and in close collaboration with the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs), particularly the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels (CLAV) Specialist will be responsible for leading the implementation of the Project's Sub-component 2.C *CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all T-RFMO regions.*

The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Manage the CLAV Module at the IOTC Secretariat, including coordination of exchange of vessel records from the five t-RFMO Secretariats.
2. Cross-verify records of authorized vessels, as exchanged by the t-RFMO Secretariats, including follow-up issues identified as discrepancies.
3. Prepare reports on the status of the CLAV on a regular basis for dissemination to all t-RFMO Secretariats.
4. Prepare materials for the regular dissemination of a newsletter to all t-RFMO members and other interested parties.
5. Conduct other CLAV related duties as required by the IOTC.

Minimal Requirements:

Professional experience should be an undergraduate degree preferably complemented with management background. Professional experience in vessel registers and knowledge of global tuna fisheries is also desired. Applicants must be able to show successful results as a program manager demonstrating clear public and political skills working with a range of institutional stakeholders.

Language: English

Location: IOTC Secretariat, Victoria Seychelles

Duration: 2 person months

No. 11. Draft Terms of Reference: CONSOLIDATED LIST OF AUTHORIZED VESSELS TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (IT EXPERT))

Background and Tasks:

Under the general supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and in close collaboration with the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs), the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels (CLAV) Technical Assistant will be responsible for assisting with the implementation of the Project's Sub-component 2C: Sub-component 2.C *CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all T-RFMO regions.*

The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Conduct site visits to each t-RFMO Secretariat to provide IT technical assistance in the form of software installation and database management that will automate the updating of the CLAV.
2. Provide training to the t-RFMO CLAV Coordinators in the use of the software.

Minimal Requirements:

Professional experience should be an undergraduate degree preferably complemented with management background. Professional experience in IT and database management and knowledge of global tuna fisheries is also desired. Applicants must be able to show successful results as a program manager demonstrating clear public and political skills working with a range of institutional stakeholders.

Language: English

Location: Field

Duration: 4 person months

No. 12. Draft Terms of Reference: ELECTRONIC MONITORING VESSEL TECHNICIANS (GHANA / FIJI)

Background and Tasks:
Electronic Monitoring EM involves the placement of tamper-proof automated computing systems aboard fishing vessels to independently monitor a variety of activities to provide accurate, timely and verifiable fisheries data. Recent technology developments enable data capture for many routine fishery operations. EM has been successfully applied in a variety of commercial fisheries in North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been used for a variety of fishery information needs including: fishing time and location; gear deployment and retrieval methods; catch and by-catch handling; and catch identification, enumeration and disposition. The participation of the fishing industry has been essential to developing and implementing EM solutions through industry knowledge of the fishery, and the design of and participation in effective data collection processes.

The purpose of this post will be to provide technical and administrative oversight to the Electronic Monitoring pilot project

Under the general supervision of the Ghanaian/Fijian Fishery Administration, the EM Vessel Technician will be responsible for coordinating the overall project, compiling, analyzing, and preparing reports in the required formats, of the EM and associated fishery observer data compiled during the project including inter alia.

1. System set up, installation and validation of the EM system aboard each vessel
2. System set up within the Ministry of for data review, analysis and reporting systems.
3. Review and assess installation of EM systems and develop a manual for standardized installation protocols
4. Provide EM technical support for operation and maintenance of the EM systems
5. Provide training to fishing crews and Monitoring Control Surveillance persons on use of the systems
6. Communications with all stakeholders on system implementation
7. Technical backstopping to the EM pilot
8. Ensuring timely and effective communication with vessel owners, government officers and other key stakeholders

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a secondary degree in fishery biology or a related field. Strong quantitative computer skills, including use of MS Access and methods for converting data between multiple formats, are essential. Strong analytical skills applied to tuna fishery statistics. Familiarity with purse seine tuna fishery issues is highly desirable.

Language: English

Location: Tema, Ghana / Suva, Fiji

Duration: 50 days in Ghana / 150 days in Fiji

No. 13. Draft Terms of Reference: BUSINESS MANAGERS (GHANA / FIJI)

Background and Tasks:
Electronic Monitoring (EM) involves the placement of tamper-proof automated computing systems aboard fishing vessels to independently monitor a variety of activities to provide accurate, timely and verifiable fisheries data. Recent technology developments enable data capture for many routine fishery operations. EM has been successfully applied in a variety of commercial fisheries in North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been used for a variety of fishery information needs including: fishing time and location; gear deployment and retrieval methods; catch and by-catch handling; and catch identification, enumeration and disposition. The participation of the fishing industry has been essential to developing and implementing EM solutions through industry knowledge of the fishery, and the design of and participation in effective data collection processes.

The purpose of this post will be to provide business service support the development and up scaling of the EM pilot project

Under the general supervision of the Ghanaian/ Fijian Fishery Administration, the EM Business Manager will be responsible for development of the EM business model for the national fisheries authority including inter alia.

1. Overall evaluation of the operational costs of the EM pilot system, including individual vessel costs, fleet costs and government costs associated with the EM Pilot system;
2. Complete various scenario models for industry-government costing the roll out of a national EM system for the tuna longline fleet following discussions with all relevant national. sub regional and regional stakeholders
3. Preparation of the business plan for national level up scaling and roll out of the EM system on a fleet wide basis

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a business degree or a related field. At least 5 years experience working in the private sector with previous experience in preparation of business plans, cost-benefit analysis and scenario modeling. Familiarity with tuna fishery issues is highly desirable.

Language: English

Location: Tema, Ghana / Suva Fiji

Duration: 6 person months each

No. 14. Draft Terms of Reference: ON-SITE PROJECT COORDINATORS (FIJI & GHANA)

Background and Tasks:
Electronic Monitoring (EM) involves the placement of tamper-proof automated computing systems aboard fishing vessels to independently monitor a variety of activities to provide accurate, timely and verifiable fisheries data. Recent technology developments enable data capture for many routine fishery operations. EM has been successfully applied in a variety of commercial fisheries in North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been used for a variety of fishery information needs including: fishing time and location; gear deployment and retrieval methods; catch and by-catch handling; and catch identification, enumeration and disposition. The participation of the fishing industry has been essential to developing and implementing EM solutions through industry knowledge of the fishery, and the design of and participation in effective data collection processes. The purpose of this post will be to provide onsite coordination and support to the implementation of the EM pilot project

Under the general supervision of the Ghanaian / Fijian Fishery Administration, the EM On-site Project Coordinator will be responsible for

1. Overall supervision of system design, installation and operation of the EM pilot including data collection and reporting systems.
2. Overall supervision of EM Pilot experimental design and operation of the EM pilot including data collection and reporting systems.
3. Review and assessment of reports on biological and commercial catch data and the provision of these data in a verified electronic format.
4. Communications with all stakeholders on system implementation
5. Technical backstopping to the EM pilot
6. Ensuring timely and effective communication with other stakeholders (including Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and Government of Fiji representatives) involved in the EM pilot
7. Contribute to provision of specialized training, procedural manuals, required for the collection and reporting of both catch and biological fisheries data.
8. Timely collection, verification and delivery of reports
9. Production of detailed cruise reports and program summaries.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a secondary degree in fishery biology or a related field. Strong quantitative computer skills, including use of MS Access and methods for converting data between multiple formats, are essential. Strong analytical skills applied to tuna fishery statistics. Familiarity with purse seine tuna fishery issues is highly desirable.

Language: English

Location: Tema, Ghana / Suva FIJI

Duration: 54 person months each

No. 15. Draft Terms of Reference: ELECTRONIC MONITORING COMPLIANCE SPECIALIST (FIJI)

Background and Tasks:
Electronic Monitoring (EM) involves the placement of tamper-proof automated computing systems aboard fishing vessels to independently monitor a variety of activities to provide accurate, timely and verifiable fisheries data. Recent technology developments enable data capture for many routine fishery operations. EM has been successfully applied in a variety of commercial fisheries in North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been used for a variety of fishery information needs including: fishing time and location; gear deployment and retrieval methods; catch and by-catch handling; and catch identification, enumeration and disposition. The participation of the fishing industry has been essential to developing and implementing EM solutions through industry knowledge of the fishery, and the design of and participation in effective data collection processes. The purpose of this post will be to provide compliance support to the development and up scaling of the EM pilot project.

Under the general supervision of the Fijian Fishery Administration, the EM Compliance Specialist will be responsible for advising on the use of EM systems for compliance purposes. Specifically, he/she will:

1. Act as a focal point in the Ministry for the collection and analysis of data from fisheries observers
2. Manage and support staff responsible for functions including compliance and research
3. Participate in inspection of fishing vessels equipped with EM systems to ensure EM systems are operational and well maintained
4. Work collaboratively with industry to assess EM equipment performance and to assist in technical backstopping
5. Prepare reports on the performance of EM systems in comparison to other monitoring systems / services
6. Educate, advise and provide information to all stakeholders on EM systems and their role relating to fish and their protection
7. Provide support to the policy and legal experts involved in drafting legislation and license conditions

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a degree in fishery biology or a related field. Strong quantitative computer skills, including use of MS Access and methods for converting data between multiple formats, are essential. Strong analytical skills applied to tuna fishery statistics. Familiarity with purse seine tuna fishery issues is highly desirable.

Language: English

Location: Fiji

Duration: 54 person months

No. 16. Draft Terms of Reference: LEGAL EXPERT (GHANA)

Background and Tasks:
Electronic Monitoring (EM) involves the placement of tamper-proof automated computing systems aboard fishing vessels to independently monitor a variety of activities to provide accurate, timely and verifiable fisheries data. Recent technology developments enable data capture for many routine fishery operations. EM has been successfully applied in a variety of commercial fisheries in North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been used for a variety of fishery information needs including: fishing time and location; gear deployment and retrieval methods; catch and by-catch handling; and catch identification, enumeration and disposition. The participation of the fishing industry has been essential to developing and implementing EM solutions through industry knowledge of the fishery, and the design of and participation in effective data collection processes.

The purpose of this post will be to provide legal service support to the development and up scaling of the EM pilot project at the national level.

Under the general supervision of the Ghanaian Fishery Administration and in cooperation with FAO, the Legal Expert will be responsible for:

1. Undertake a review of fisheries laws, regulations and license conditions for fishing vessels engaged in tuna fisheries and identify redundant passages, errors and contradictions with respect to Monitoring Control and Surveillance and compliance
2. Lead the drafting of fisheries law/ legislation associated with use of EM systems.
3. Manage the process of consultation on revisions to the fisheries law and legislation (with emphasis on participatory approaches and involvement of all stakeholders);
4. Propose necessary amendments to remove legal uncertainties.
5. Discuss with the stakeholders, potential improvements to the use of observers and EM system alternatives
6. Review regulations relating to the punishment of violations;
7. Discuss with the stakeholders, the potential to introduce a new system of fines to punish violations of fisheries regulations associated with observers and EM systems
8. Presents and promotes adherence to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and develops a programme for strengthening community relationships to support and encourage a strong conservation ethic.
9. Provides legal feedback on cross cutting issues with other Ministries and government authorities/institutions;

Minimal Requirements:
Masters degree in fishery/marine sciences or a closely related field with a relevant combination of academic and professional qualifications. Relevant legal qualifications, particularly in with a focus on fisheries/marine law would be an advantage. A minimum of 15 years of relevant working experience, including extensive experience in fisheries law and enforcement. Excellent computer skills, including full working knowledge of standard word processing, spreadsheet and presentation packages. Experience in directing fishery policy, legal/legislative and development studies.

Language: English

Location: Tema, Ghana

Duration: 3 person months

No. 17. Draft Terms of Reference: FISHERIES DATA/REPORTING ANALYST (GHANA)

Background and Tasks:
Electronic Monitoring (EM) involves the placement of tamper-proof automated computing systems aboard fishing vessels to independently monitor a variety of activities to provide accurate, timely and verifiable fisheries data. Recent technology developments enable data capture for many routine fishery operations. EM has been successfully applied in a variety of commercial fisheries in North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been used for a variety of fishery information needs including: fishing time and location; gear deployment and retrieval methods; catch and by-catch handling; and catch identification, enumeration and disposition. The participation of the fishing industry has been essential to developing and implementing EM solutions through industry knowledge of the fishery, and the design of and participation in effective data collection processes. The purpose of this post will be to provide technical support associated with compilation of fisheries data and reports associated with the EM pilot project

Under the general supervision of the Ghanaian Fishery Administration, the Fishery Data/Reporting Analyst will be responsible for coordinating the overall project, compiling, analyzing, and preparing reports in the required formats, of the EM and associated fishery observer data compiled during the project.

1. Process and prepare fisheries data collected by fisheries observers and compare results from the EM pilot
2. Analyze collected data and produce reports on the discarding rates of various
3. Quality control collected data and report back to their line manager for feedback to fisheries observers
4. Arrange observer trips on board commercial fishing vessels
5. Participate in the design of onboard and shore based sampling protocols
6. Present reports at various fora
7. Providing regular reports on activities
8. Liaising and coordinating closely with all key stakeholders

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a secondary degree in fishery biology or a related field. Strong quantitative computer skills, including use of MS Access and methods for converting data between multiple formats, are essential. Strong analytical skills applied to tuna fishery statistics. Familiarity with purse seine tuna fishery issues is highly desirable.

Language: English

Location: Tema, Ghana

Duration: 48 person months

No. 18. Draft Terms of Reference: FISHERY OBSERVERS (GHANA)

Background and Tasks:
Electronic Monitoring (EM) involves the placement of tamper-proof automated computing systems aboard fishing vessels to independently monitor a variety of activities to provide accurate, timely and verifiable fisheries data. Recent technology developments enable data capture for many routine fishery operations. EM has been successfully applied in a variety of commercial fisheries in North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been used for a variety of fishery information needs including: fishing time and location; gear deployment and retrieval methods; catch and by-catch handling; and catch identification, enumeration and disposition. The participation of the fishing industry has been essential to developing and implementing EM solutions through industry knowledge of the fishery, and the design of and participation in effective data collection processes. The purpose of this post will be to provide human observer support to the EM pilot project

Under the general supervision of the Ghanaian Fisheries, the Fisheries Observers shall have the following responsibilities and functions (additional technical requirements are held in International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) Recommendation [11-01]:

1. Record and report upon the fishing activities carried out;
2. Observe and estimate catches and verify entries made into logbooks;
3. Sight and record vessels which may be fishing in contravention to ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs);
4. Verify position of the vessel when engaged in catching activity;
5. Carry out scientific work such as collecting task II data based on directives from the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics; and
6. Provide maintenance support for the on-board EM equipment.

Minimal Requirements:
Observers shall have the following minimum qualifications:

1. Sufficient experience to identify species and fishing gear;
2. Satisfactory knowledge of ICCAT CMMs assessed by a certificate based on ICCAT training guidelines;
3. Ability to observe and record accurately;
4. Satisfactory knowledge of the language of the flag of the vessel observed.
5. Observers shall have completed technical training required by the guidelines established by ICCAT.

Language: English

Location: Tema, Ghana

Duration: 40 person months each (31 persons) over life of project.

No. 19. Draft Terms of Reference: PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM FISHERIES AGENCY FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE SPECIALIST

Background and Tasks:
Under the general supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and in close collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), the Fisheries Intelligence Specialist will be responsible for leading the implementation of the Project's Sub-component 2 E. *Maximize MCS Tool Synergies*. The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Develop FFA national and regional fisheries threat assessments, identify emerging trends in spatial and temporal fishing activity, markets and trade, and Illegal Unreported Unregulated fishing risks.
2. Assist FFA with Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) operational planning, targeting, and response.
3. Conduct FFA country visits to build national MCS analysis capacity.
4. Produce a Recommended Best Practices & Guidelines for a Model MCS Data Analysis Unit for distribution to tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs), sub regional organizations, and t-RFMO Least Developed Countries member states.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience should be an undergraduate degree preferably complemented with management background. Professional experience in intelligence practices, global tuna fisheries, IUU fishing trends and practices, and MCS tools and methods are also desired. Applicants must be able to show successful results as a program manager demonstrating clear public and political skills working with a range of institutional stakeholders.

Language: English

Headquarters: FFA Secretariat, Honiara, Solomon Islands

Duration: 36 person months

No. 20. Draft Terms of Reference: TUNA MARKET & TRADE SPECIALIST

Background and Tasks:
Under the general supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and in close collaboration with the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs), the Market & Trade Specialist will be responsible for leading the implementation of the Project's Sub-component 2 F:. *Market/trade Policy Traceability Analyses and "Best Practices"*.
The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. In conjunction with FAO and the t-RFMOs, identify ten developing countries with representation from each t-RFMO that are producing tuna for major international markets and map at least one value chain from each country to a major tuna market.
2. Conduct site visits to assess each country's competence with regard to Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) and other traceability systems with an emphasis on identifying Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fish infiltration points.
3. Conduct an analysis of CDS technical solutions and methods to harmonize, improve, and link existing CDS systems.
4. Publish a Traceability Best Practice report that includes sourcing guidelines for major tuna traders and purchasers.
5. Based on the assessment of national CDS/traceability systems, provide capacity building to improve these systems.

Minimal Requirements:

Professional experience should be an undergraduate degree preferably complemented with management background. Professional experience in the tuna fishing industry market and trade practices and CDS/traceability systems is also desired. Applicants must be able to show successful results as a program manager demonstrating clear public and political skills working with a range of institutional stakeholders.

Language: English

Location: Home base and field

Duration: 8 person months

No. 21. Draft Terms of Reference: BYCATCH MITIGATION INFORMATION SYSTEM DATA OFFICER[26]

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the general supervision of the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, and specific supervision of the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (BMIS) Database Manager, the BMIS Data Officer will be responsible sourcing, formatting and loading the contents of the BMIS. The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Review and continuously monitor the academic, government and NGO bycatch literature, and organize the information for review and future access.
2. In coordination with the BMIS Database Manager identify priority information for acquisition, formatting and loading, or for electronic linking only.
3. In coordination with the BMIS Database Manager and the BMIS Database Designer develop cost-efficient ways of loading information into the system and quality checking the information.
4. Import or transfer data received from tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations bycatch coordinators into the BMIS after any necessary formatting or quality checking.
5. Maintain metadata on the sources and currency of data loaded into the system.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a secondary degree in biology, information management or a related field. Strong computer skills, including use of MS Access and methods for converting data between multiple formats, are essential. Familiarity with seabird, sea turtle, shark and/or cetacean bycatch issues is highly desirable.

Language: English

Location: SPC Secretariat, Nouméa, New Caledonia

Duration: 32 person months

[26] Encompasses Data Sourcing and Synthesis and Database Population workstreams

No. 22. Draft Terms of Reference: BYCATCH MITIGATION INFORMATION SYSTEM DATABASE DESIGN OFFICER

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department , the general supervision of the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, and specific supervision of the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (BMIS) Database Manager, the BMIS Database Design Officer will be responsible for the design and functioning of the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (BMIS). The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Review and recommend improvements to the existing BMIS platform.
2. Upon agreement with the BMIS Database Manager undertake and document system improvements.
3. Assist the BMIS Database Manager with updating of the User Manual and Administration Guides to reflect system developments.
4. In coordination with the BMIS Database Manager, receive and acknowledge user feedback and improve the BMIS in response.
5. Provide technical support for the coordination and for the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations workshops that will introduce the BMIS to new users.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a degree in computer science, information management or a related field. Experience with bibliographic datasets, particularly those relating to technical knowledge bases, and an ability to design automatic quality control checks are desirable. The consultant should be able to demonstrate an ability to work independently, meet deadlines and cost-effectively design products to meet project objectives.

Language: English

Location: SPC Secretariat, Nouméa, New Caledonia

Duration: 24 person months

No. 23. Draft Terms of Reference: BYCATCH MITIGATION INFORMATION SYSTEM DATABASE MANAGER[27]

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the general supervision of the Principle Scientist, Ecosystem Analysis and Monitoring Section, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and under the specific management of the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (BMIS) Database Manager will be responsible for coordinating the design, building and promotion of the BMIS. The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Supervise the compilation and organization of information for the BMIS, including monitoring the quality of data, identifying the appropriate balance of species- and geographic-focused information, and obtaining permission for loading and linkage of data from other organizations.
2. Undertake basic data analysis from source information to provide summary statistics that can be accessed from within the BMIS.
3. Design and manage the functionality of the database and web interface, i.e. ensure that user expectations are catered for, user statistics are monitored, user feedback is incorporated, interfaces and user manuals and administration guides are updated regularly, etc.
4. Maintain frequent communication with the five from tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMO) bycatch coordinators to ensure that regional issues are appropriately represented in the database and that new information is identified and loaded promptly.
5. Assist the Chair of the Kobe TWG-Bycatch in planning and holding a coordination workshop involving the bycatch coordinators from the five t-RFMOS and other technical specialists involved in the development of the BMIS in Year 2 of the project.
6. Design and prepare educational materials on use of the BMIS for workshops to be held in each t-RFMO in Years 4 and 5 of the project.
7. With the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, report on progress to the Chair of the Kobe TWG – Bycatch and the Executive Directors of the t-RFMOSs periodically through written and verbal reports.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a secondary degree in biology, information management or a related field and at least five years experience with fisheries bycatch studies, biological information management including database design, and/or biological mapping. Familiarity with marine fisheries data and/or seabird, sea turtle, shark and cetacean bycatch issues is highly desirable. As this position will be responsible for much of the day-to-day management of the BMIS, experience in technical project management is essential.

Language: English

Location: SPC Secretariat, Nouméa, New Caledonia

Duration: 34 person months

[27] Encompasses Database Review & Moderation and Data Analysis workstreams

No. 24. Draft Terms of Reference: BYCATCH MITIGATION INFORMATION SYSTEM MAPPING OFFICER

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the general supervision of the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, and specific supervision of the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (BMIS) Database Manager, the BMIS Mapping Officer will be responsible for the integrating of existing map products into the BMIS database and website. The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Search for and review existing map products relating to bycatch information (e.g. seabird distributions, sea turtle tagging tracks) through literature search and consultation with experts.
2. Upon agreement with the BMIS Database Manager access, obtain permission where necessary, and capture maps for display in the BMIS.
3. Work with the BMIS Database Design Officer and BMIS Website Design Officer to integrate the maps into the BMIS as static plots of information.
4. In coordination with the BMIS Database Manager, receive and acknowledge user feedback and improve the BMIS maps in response.
5. Provide technical support for the coordination and for the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations workshops that will introduce the BMIS to new users.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a degree in computer science, cartography or a related field. Experience should focus more on the manipulation and creative presentation of existing maps, rather than on the creation of new maps from raw data. The consultant should be able to demonstrate an ability to work independently, meet deadlines and cost-effectively design products to meet project objectives.

Language: English

Location: SPC Secretariat, Nouméa, New Caledonia

Duration: 9 person months

No. 25. Draft Terms of Reference: BYCATCH MITIGATION INFORMATION SYSTEM WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the general supervision of the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, and specific supervision of the Bycatch Mitigation Information System (BMIS) Database Manager, the BMIS Website Development Officer will be responsible for the design and functioning of the BMIS website. The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Review and recommend improvements to the existing BMIS website.
2. Upon agreement with the BMIS Database Manager undertake and document website improvements, including the potential addition of "wiki" techniques, free reference management software, and static map products.
3. Assist the BMIS Database Manager with updating of the User Manual and Administration Guides to reflect new website developments.
4. In coordination with the BMIS Database Manager, receive and acknowledge user feedback and improve the BMIS website in response, including assisting with monitoring website traffic and usage statistics.
5. Provide technical support for the coordination and tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations t-RFMO workshops that will introduce the BMIS to new users.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a degree in computer science, information management or a related field. Experience with interactive, multi-functional website design is essential. The consultant should be able to demonstrate an ability to work independently, meet deadlines and cost-effectively design products to meet project objectives.

Language: English

Location: SPC Secretariat, Nouméa, New Caledonia

Duration: 18 person months

No. 26. Draft Terms of Reference: SHARK BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT SCIENTIST

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the general supervision of the Executive Directors of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and directly under the supervision of the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, the Shark Assessment Scientist will be responsible for undertaking shark stock assessments for key species in the WCPFC and IATTC Convention Areas in collaboration with Secretariat of the Pacific Community and IATTC staff. The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Work cooperatively with the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, the staff of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (Scientific Services Provider to the WCPFC), and the staff of the IATTC, to identify priority shark stock assessments.
2. Undertake data preparation exercises (e.g. catch rate standardization) in collaboration with the t-RFMO data managers and stock assessment scientists, and the Shark Data Analyst.
3. Prepare stock assessments to a standard identical to those prepared by the tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs) stock assessments scientists for at least one shark stock (e.g. silky sharks in the eastern Pacific) in each year of the project (i.e. in total three stock assessments will be produced).
4. Model the effectiveness of various shark mortality mitigation measures such as no-retention policies or other practical measures to manage and conserve stocks at sustainable levels.
5. Prepare interim summaries and final reports on project results and present these to the Scientific Committees of the respective t-RFMOs as required.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a postgraduate degree in mathematical biology or quantitative fisheries science and at least five years experience in population dynamics modeling of marine species. Experience with shark stock assessment is desirable, as is experience with management of highly migratory species in international waters. Familiarity with Multifan-CL or Stock Synthesis (SS) population dynamics models is preferred.

Language: English

Location: TBD

Duration: 18 person months

No. 27. Draft Terms of Reference: SHARK DATA ANALYST

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the general supervision of the Executive Directors of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and directly under the supervision of the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch, the Shark Data Analyst will be responsible for undertaking innovative data analysis to estimate and/or characterize shark catches and understand stock status. The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Examine existing tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs) and other shark data sets identifying areas of strengths and weaknesses and proposing means of remedying weaknesses through either additional data collection or innovative analytical techniques.
2. Work closely with t-RFMO data management staff, statisticians, and stock assessment scientists to produce recommendations for improved data holdings and analytical methods for sharks.
3. Design and conduct analyses that produce new catch, effort, catch rate or other data series useful in understanding the status of shark stocks in the Pacific.
4. Investigate new sources of information, such as trade data, cannery data, transshipment information, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance data etc. and explore how these can supplement traditional sources of fisheries information for sharks.
5. Prepare interim summaries and final reports on project results and actively disseminate and exchange information with the broader research community.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a postgraduate degree in statistics, mathematics or quantitative fisheries science and at least five years experience in the analysis of large, complex data sets. Experience with data mining, imputation, kriging or other techniques specifically designed to address missing data or incomplete data sets are desirable. Applicants should be capable of independently designing and executing a research plan to address project objectives and possess strong communication and writing skills to communicate the results.

Language: English

Location: TCB

Duration: 36 person months

No. 28. Draft Terms of Reference: TECHNICAL COORDINATOR – SHARKS AND BYCATCH

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department , the supervision of the Executive Directors of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and reporting on progress to the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department on a regular basis, the Technical Coordinator – Sharks and Bycatch will be responsible for providing technical and project management of WCPFC and IATTC-based shark work and a focal point for shark and bycatch science and policy integration across the five tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs). The consultant will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Design, manage and participate in a Program of shark research in the WCPFC and IATTC Convention areas involving inventorying existing data, management procedures and risks; improving catch reporting; tagging and other field studies to inform assessment; innovative analysis of existing data including stock assessment; and design of management and mitigation measures.
2. Lead all internal shark project management reporting including preparing written project descriptions and results summaries for internal and external audiences.
3. Work cooperatively with t-RFMO staff and Commission members to identify and promote research and policy synergies aimed at managing and conserving sharks, including presenting materials at Commission meetings and organizing meetings/working groups to progress key issues.
4. Assist with project management and encourage the uptake of scientific results into management decision-making for other Program components relating to bycatch (i.e. bycatch mitigation information system, and at-sea mitigation studies of purse seine and longline bycatch).
5. Serve as a public spokesperson for the efforts undertaken by t-RFMOs to address shark and bycatch issues including highlighting gaps in data, funding and political will and encouraging further collaboration and support.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience must comprise a postgraduate degree in fisheries science or marine biology and at least ten years of experience in assessment and/or management of non-target species. Demonstrated expertise in high seas fisheries throughout the Pacific Rim is desirable; comparable experience in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans is advantageous. In addition to a strong background in science and science management, familiarity with the structure and function of t-RFMOs is expected, preferably demonstrated through a history of active participation in t-RFMO activities. Applicants must be accomplished in project management, data analysis, public speaking, and writing for both technical and managerial audiences, and have a successful track record of designing, promoting and/or implementing fisheries management initiatives.

Language: English; an additional language relevant to Pacific shark fisheries (i.e. Spanish, Chinese or Japanese) is desirable.
Location: TBD

Duration: 48 person months

No.29. Draft Terms of Reference: COMMUNICATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

Background and Tasks:
Under the overall supervision of the Global Tuna Project Coordinator and in close collaboration with the ABNJ Program Communications Team and Global Capacity Project Coordinator, the consultant will be responsible for the development and implementation of the ABNJ Tuna Project communications strategy, information and communications products and related plans of action.

Specifically he/she will:

1. Develop the Project's communication strategy, in line with the overall ABNJ Program Communications Strategy, to enhance visibility and increase the impact of the Project's work;
2. Conceptualize, design and plan content and products;
3. Participate in managing, processing, documenting and disseminating information and knowledge products developed from the Project, specifically through the ABNJ Web portal (Common Oceans);
4. Liaise with partners across the project to gather requisite information and content
5. Package and synthesize the Project's knowledge-based products for target audiences (policy makers, governmental agencies, NGOs, etc.);
6. Liaise with ABNJ Program M&E specialist for guidelines, templates, workflows to assist partners and provide guidance in the preparation of reports, meetings and Web material to ensure overall quality, accuracy and clarity of material and project documents and presentations;
7. Act as the Project focal point for the ABNJ Program Communications Team
8. Liaise closely with the Public Outreach Network as part of the ABNJ Capacity Project
9. Liaise with IW:Learn

Minimal Requirements:

1. University Degree in Communications Science, Journalism or related fields
2. Five years of relevant experience in the field of communications and information/knowledge management
3. Proven knowledge and experience in using and applying information and communication technology (ICT) tools for: multimedia development; web development; database/information management and content management systems
4. Highly developed communication (spoken, written and presentational) skills, to effectively communicate with partners and multiple target audiences, including ability to present sensitive issues/positions; demonstrated ability in pro-active media relations
5. Excellent writing and editing skills
6. Experience in all facets of communications and public information, including the use of social media platforms
7. Level of creative thinking and content development skills

Languages: Fluency in English with working knowledge of two of French or Spanish

Location: Rome

Duration: 5 months over life of project

No.30. Draft Terms of Reference: TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER COORDINATOR

Background and Tasks:
Seabirds migrate over a wide geographical area, often across national borders. As a result, bycatch mitigation measures implemented by a single country are generally insufficient to fully protect seabird populations. Recognizing this issue, the international community promulgated a number of agreements to help protect seabirds over the entirety of their migration paths, including the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's International Plan of Action to Prevent the Bycatch of Seabirds (IPOA-Seabirds) and more a set of technical guidelines to support the implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds. In this regard, while significant progress has been made in the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organization regions regarding adoption of new Conservation Management Measures for reducing seabird bycatch, further work is required to increase the level of uptake of bycatch reduction technologies among the commercial fishing fleets.

BirdLife International is a global Partnership of conservation organizations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. The BirdLife strategy is implemented through a number of programmes that together help fulfill the vision of a world where people and nature live in harmony, and natural resources are used sustainably. BirdLife's work is driven by good science, clear priorities and the strong determination to achieve high impact on the ground.

As part of the FAO-GEF global tuna project titled *Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)*, BirdLife International will lead the implementation of work associated with FAO-GEF Global Tuna Project Output 3.2.1 "Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result in bycatch mitigation best practices integrated into the two RFMOs' management planning processes and uptake of bycatch mitigation best practices by at least 40% of the tuna vessels from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas." This requires the recruitment of a Technology Transfer Coordinator.

Background and Tasks:
Under the direct supervision of BirdLife South Africa and in close collaboration with ICCAT and IOTC, the Technology Transfer Coordinator will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. In conjunction with BirdLife South Africa, the BirdLife Global Seabird Programme, ICCAT and IOTC, design and manage the implementation plan for Project Output 3.2.1
2. Secure engagement in the project by relevant ICCAT and IOTC longline fisheries
3. Coordinate, design, oversee and participate in project workshops, including pre-trial, pre/post cruise, fleet dissemination and t-RFMO outreach workshops.
4. Coordinate, design and oversee at-sea bycatch mitigation trials
5. Coordinate collection and analysis of economic cost-benefit data in relation to the bycatch mitigation measures being tested
6. Lead all Project Output 3.2.1 internal management reporting including preparing written project descriptions and results summaries for internal and external audiences.

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience should be an undergraduate degree and at least 5 years of relevant fisheries or project management experience, preferably with experience of non-target species management. Knowledge of international fisheries instruments, ICCAT/IOTC tuna fisheries, and fisheries bycatch mitigation is also desired. Applicants must be able to show successful results as a program manager demonstrating clear public and political skills working with a range of institutional stakeholders.

Language: English

Location: Cape Town

Duration: Full project duration (60 months)

No.31. Draft Terms of Reference: TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INSTRUCTORS

Background and Tasks:
Seabirds migrate over a wide geographical area, often across national borders. As a result, bycatch mitigation measures implemented by a single country are generally insufficient to fully protect seabird populations. Recognizing this issue, the international community promulgated a number of agreements to help protect seabirds over the entirety of their migration paths, including the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's International Plan of Action to Prevent the Bycatch of Seabirds (IPOA-Seabirds) and more a set of technical guidelines to support the implementation of the IPOA-Seabirds. In this regard, while significant progress has been made in the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organization (t-RFMO) regions regarding adoption of new Conservation Management Measures for reducing seabird bycatch, further work is required to increase the level of uptake of bycatch reduction technologies among the commercial fishing fleets.

BirdLife International is a global Partnership of conservation organizations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. The BirdLife strategy is implemented through a number of programmes that together help fulfill the vision of a world where people and nature live in harmony, and natural resources are used sustainably. BirdLife's work is driven by good science, clear priorities and the strong determination to achieve high impact on the ground.

As part of the FAO-GEF global tuna project titled *Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ),* BirdLife International will lead the implementation of work associated with FAO-GEF Global Tuna Project Output 3.2.1 "Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result in bycatch mitigation best practices integrated into the two RFMOs' management planning processes and uptake of bycatch mitigation best practices by at least 40% of the tuna vessels from baseline at project start in two t-RFMO areas". This requires the recruitment of two Technology Transfer Instructors.

Background and Tasks:
Under the direct supervision of BirdLife South Africa and the Technical Transfer Coordinator, and in close collaboration with ICCAT and IOTC, the Technical Transfer Instructor will be responsible for implementing the project Output 3.2.1. The Technical Transfer Instructors will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Lead and participate in port visits and fishermen's workshops to demonstrate bycatch mitigation measures, and secure engagement by longline fishery managers, observers, captains and crew
2. Conduct at-sea trials onboard ICCAT and IOTC longline vessels in order to test and demonstrate bycatch mitigation devices

Minimal Requirements:
Professional experience should be at least 2 years of practical on-board fisheries experience. Demonstrated experience and skills in the following are particularly desired: experience as an on-board observer, skills in data collection and reporting, experience in the use of bycatch mitigation measures, ability to engage with a range of stakeholders. Knowledge of ICCAT/IOTC tuna fisheries is also desirable.

Language: English

Location: Cape Town, with possible extensive travel including periods at sea

Duration: Two posts for full project duration (60 person months each)

APPENDIX 7: PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

Role of the PSC

The PSC will be the policy setting body for the project; as and when required, the PSC will be the ultimate decision making body with regard to policy and other issues affecting the achievement of the project's objectives. The PSC will be responsible for providing general oversight of the execution of the ABNJ Tuna Project and will ensure that all activities agreed upon under the GEF project document are adequately prepared and carried out. In particular, it will:

- Provide overall guidance to the Project ManagementUnit in the execution of the project.
- Ensure all project outputs are in accordance with the ABNJ Tuna Project document.
- Review, amend if appropriate, and approve the draft Annual Work Plan and Budget of the project for submission to FAO.
- Provide inputs to the mid-term and final evaluations, review findings and provide comments for the Management Response
- Ensure dissemination of project information and best practices

Meetings of the PSC

1. The Project Steering Committee meetings will normally be held annually, but the Chairperson will have the discretion to call additional meetings, if this is considered necessary. Meetings of the PSC would not necessarily require a physical meeting and could be undertaken electronically. No more than 13 months may elapse between PSC meetings.

2. Invitations to a regular PSC meeting shall be issued not less than 90 days in advance of the date fixed for the meeting. Invitations to special meetings shall be issued not less than forty days in advance of the meeting date.

Agenda

1. A provisional agenda will be drawn up by the Global Tuna Project Coordinator and sent to members and observers following the approval of the Chairperson. The provisional agenda will be sent not less than 30 days before the date of the meeting.

2. A revised agenda including comments received from members will be circulated 5 working days before the meeting date.

3. The Agenda of each regular meeting shall include:

a) The election of the Vice-Chairperson

b) Adoption of the agenda

c) A report of the Global Tuna Project Coordinator on Project activities during the inter-sessional period

d) A report and recommendations from the Global Tuna Project Coordinator on the proposed Annual Work Plan and the proposed budget for the ensuing period

e) Reports that need PSC intervention

f) Consideration of the time and place (if appropriate) of the next meeting;

g) Any other matters as approved by the Chairperson

4. The agenda of a special meeting shall consist only of items relating to the purpose for which the meeting was called.

The Secretariat

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will act as Secretariat to the PSC and be responsible for providing PSC members with all required documents in advance of PSC meetings, including the draft Annual Work plan and Budget and independent scientific reviews of significant technical proposals or analyses. The PMU will prepare written report of all PSC meetings and be responsible for logistical arrangements relative to the holding of such meetings.

Election of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

The PSC will be chaired FAO. A Vice-Chairperson for PY1 will be nominated by PSC members at their first meeting from among PSC members. The Vice-Chairperson will serve up to the subsequent PSC meeting, finishing his/her term upon the completion of the PSC meeting held closest to one year after selection. At this point a successor Vice-Chairperson shall be chosen by the PSC members in a similar manner.

The position of Vice-Chairperson is not renewable and the new Vice-Chairperson shall not represent the same project partner as the outgoing Vice-Chairperson.

The Vice- Chairperson shall assume office at the beginning of the regular meeting in which they are elected.

Functions of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

1. The Chairperson shall exercise the functions conferred on him elsewhere in these Rules, and in particular shall:

a) Declare the opening and closing of each PSC meeting

b) Direct the discussions at such meetings and ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions

c) Rule on points of order

d) Subject to these Rules, have complete control over the proceedings of meetings

e) Appoint such ad hoc committees of the meeting as the PSC may direct

f) Ensure circulation by the Secretariat to PSC members of all relevant documents

g) Sign approved Annual Work Plans and Budgets and any subsequent proposed amendments submitted to FAO

h) In liaison with the PSC Secretariat, the Chairperson shall be responsible for determining the date, site (if appropriate) and agenda of the PSC meeting(s) during his/her period of tenure, as well as the chairing of such meetings

2. The Vice- Chairperson shall exercise the functions of the Chairperson in the Chairperson's absence or at the Chairperson's request.

Participation

The PSC may include the project's executing partners (t-RFMOs, WWF, FFA, SPC, PNA, OSPESCA, the governments of Fiji and Ghana, NOAA, ACAP, MSC, BirdLife and ISSF and FAO).

The Global Tuna Project Coordinator and an official from FAO's GEF Coordination Unit shall also be represented on the PSC, in ex-officio capacity. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator will also be the Secretary to the PSC. Other institutions active in ABNJ Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation may also be requested to participate as observers.

Decision-making

1. All decisions of the PSC shall be taken by consensus.

Reports and recommendations

1. At each meeting, the PSC shall approve report text that embodies its views, recommendations, and decisions, including, when requested, a statement of minority views.

2. A draft Report shall be circulated to the Members as soon as possible after the meeting for comments. Comments shall be accepted over a period of 20 days. Following its approval by the Chairperson, the Final Report will be distributed and posted on the ABNJ Workspace as soon as possible after this.

Official language

The official language of the PSC shall be English.