

The FAO-GEF ABNJ Tunas Project

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TUNA FISHERIES AND
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN THE AREAS BEYOND
NATIONAL JURISDICTION (ABNJ)

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The FAO-GEF ABNJ Tunas Project

http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=4581



The FAO-GEF ABNJ Tunas Project

- Briefly talk about the GEF, FAO-GEF ABNJ program
- The origins of the FAO-GEF tuna project
- The project preparation process
- The “Project”
- The opportunities for country engagement
- To learn what are Indonesia priorities for capacity building



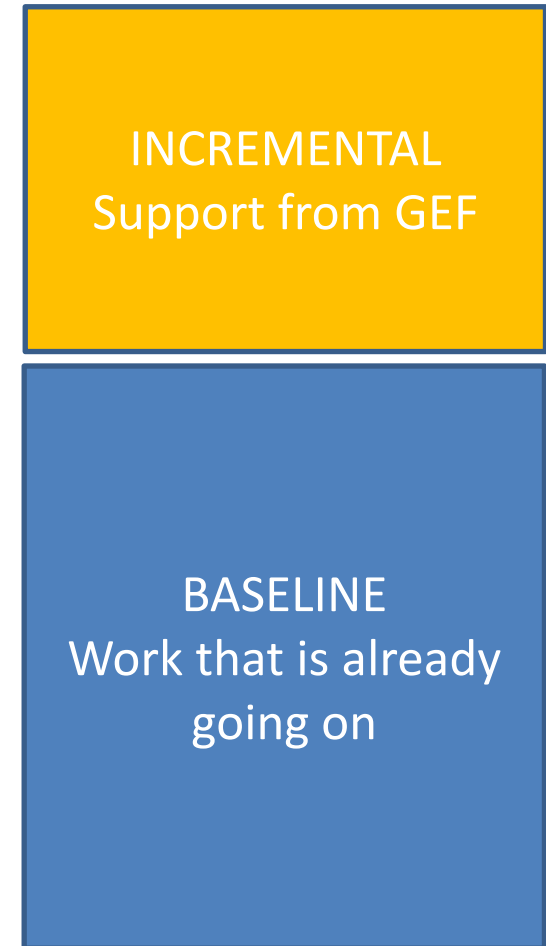
What is GEF?

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues
- An independently operating financial organization
- GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants
- Since 1991, GEF provided \$11.5 billion in grants and leveraging \$57 billion in co-financing for over 3,215 projects in over 165 countries

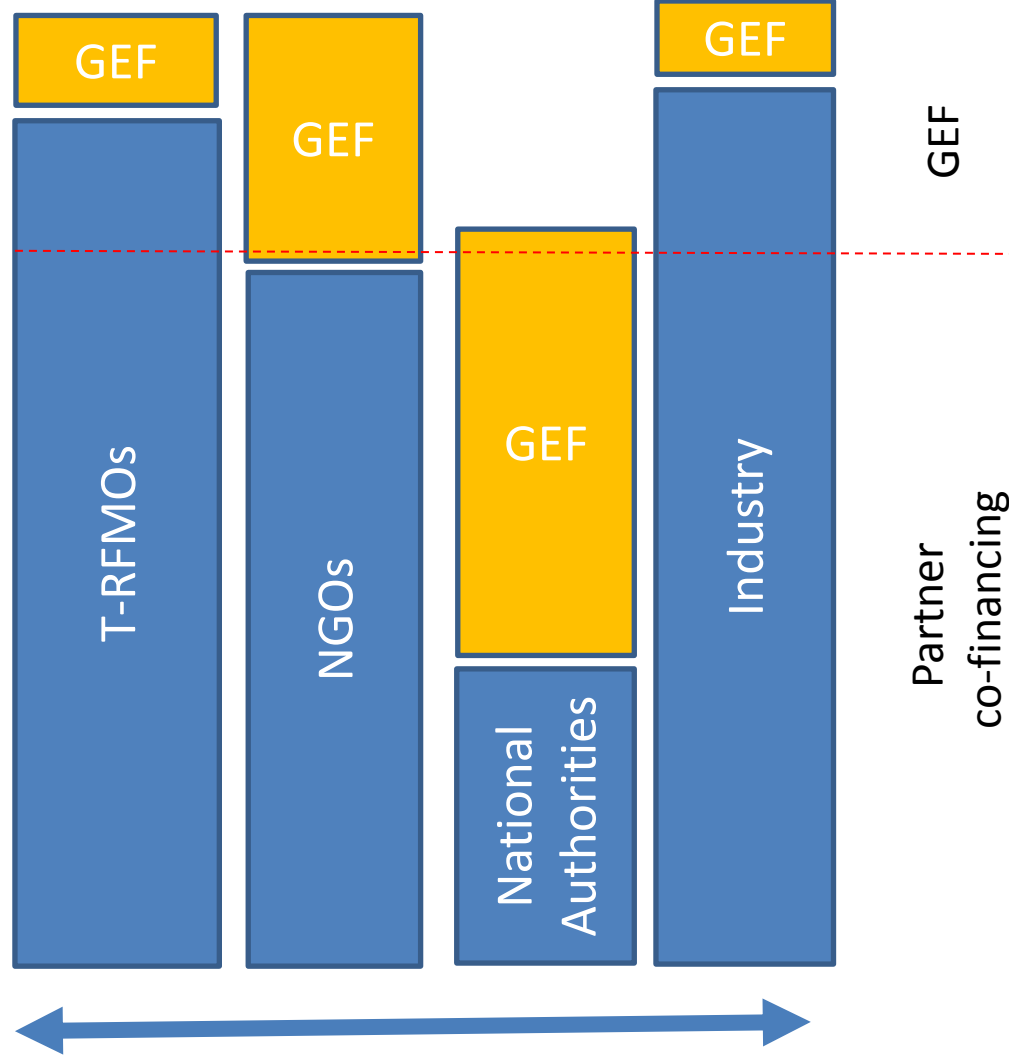
How does GEF support?

- GEF support is incremental
- It builds on the current work of project partners
- The current work is called the “baseline”
- Example: data collection, regular work of the Commission, regular work of the Members in support of the Commission is baseline

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

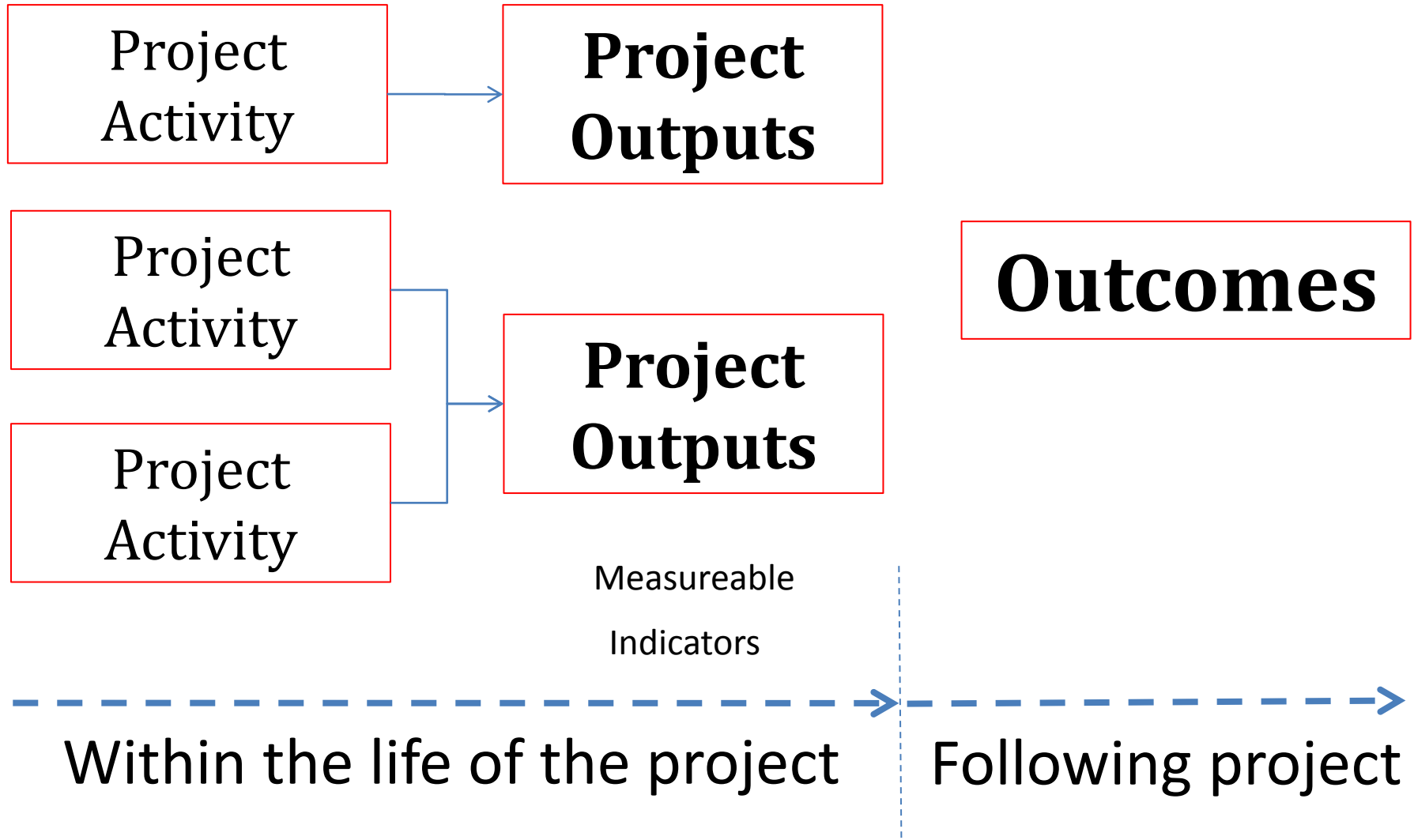


GEF & Co-financing



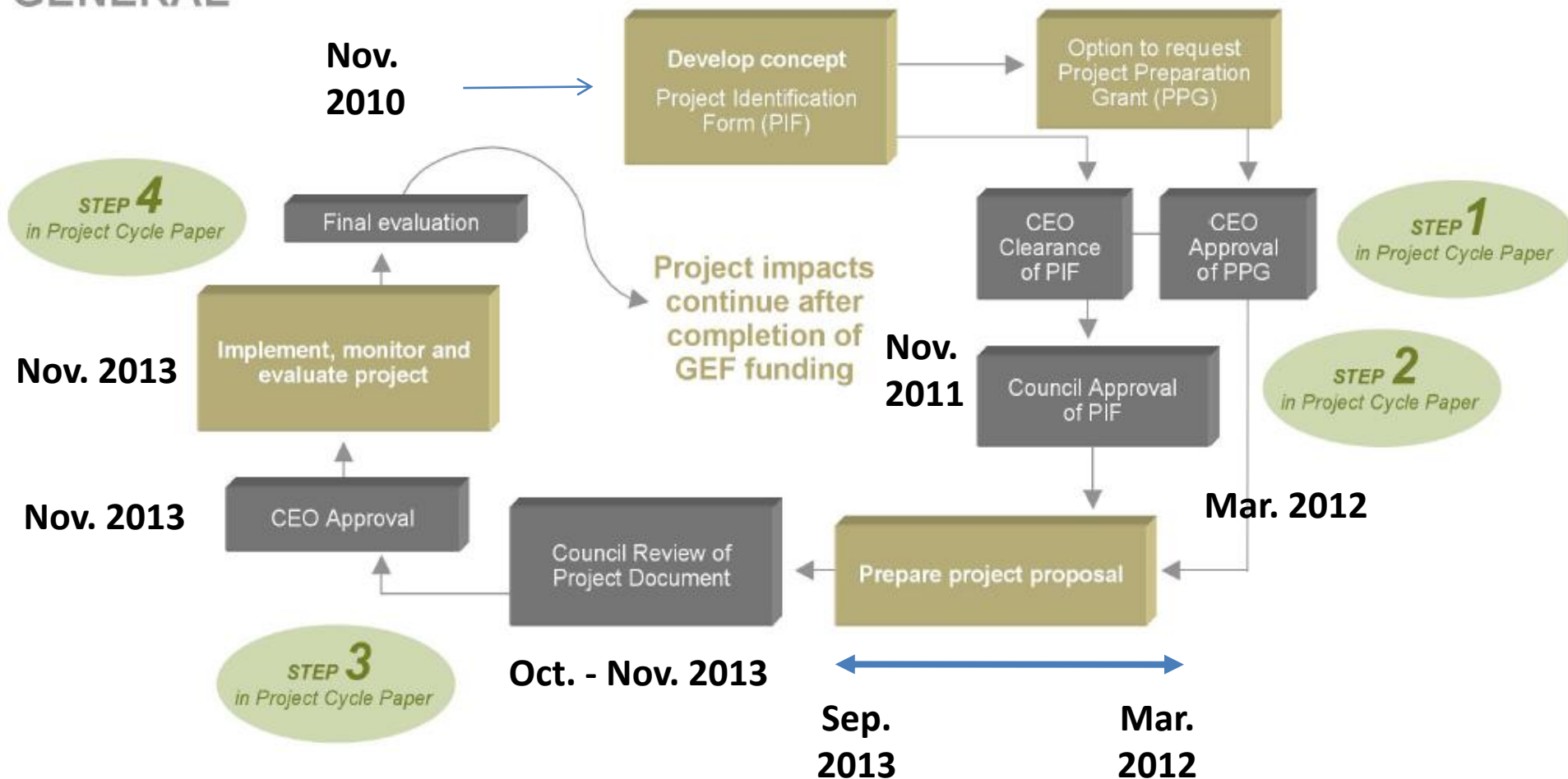
GEF Grant : Co-financing
5:1 Ratio

Financing – activities – outputs - outcomes



GEF Project Cycle

GENERAL



Why a tuna project?

- Implementation of international conventions and guidelines
- Implementation of Port State Measures agreement
- Increase investment in capacity (institutional, data collection and science, MCS)
- Use trade and certification measures to drive improvement in fishing behavior
- Remove overcapacity
- Curb IUU fishing
- Manage bycatch, reduce discards and protect vulnerable habitats
- Explore and pilot rights-based approaches
- Act on recommendations from RFMO Performance Review Process
- Implement Kobe Course of Actions



Kobe Course of Actions *interalia*

- Improvement of collection, enhanced sharing and dissemination of data related to stock assessments and on bycatch and non-target species;
- Provision of adequate capacity building assistance for developing coastal states and small island developing states, towards responsible fishery development;
- Development and implementation of mechanisms to identify and quantify IUU activities including use of integrated MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures;
- Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation systems;
- Creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number
- Development, where appropriate, and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or level of fishing effort



FAO & other International Instruments

interalia

- International Plans of Action – Seabirds, sharks, IUU, capacity
 - National Plans of Action
- International Guidelines on bycatch management and reduction of discards
- Port State Measures
- The Global Record of Fishing Vessels;
- CBD
- CMS

***COFI request FAO to support capacity building



Project 1 – Tuna Project

Project formulation process

Meeting/Event	Date
GEF-FAO consultation on ABNJ	November 2010
FAO COFI 29: meeting with RFMO Sec.	February 2011
“Madrid Workshop” preparation meeting	April 2011
Project preparation approved by GEF	March, 2012
Stakeholder consultations (Guam, Fremantle, Madrid, Thailand, Rome, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Seychelles)	April – December 2012
Submission of project document to GEF for final approval	May & August 2013
Start of project implementation	November 2013



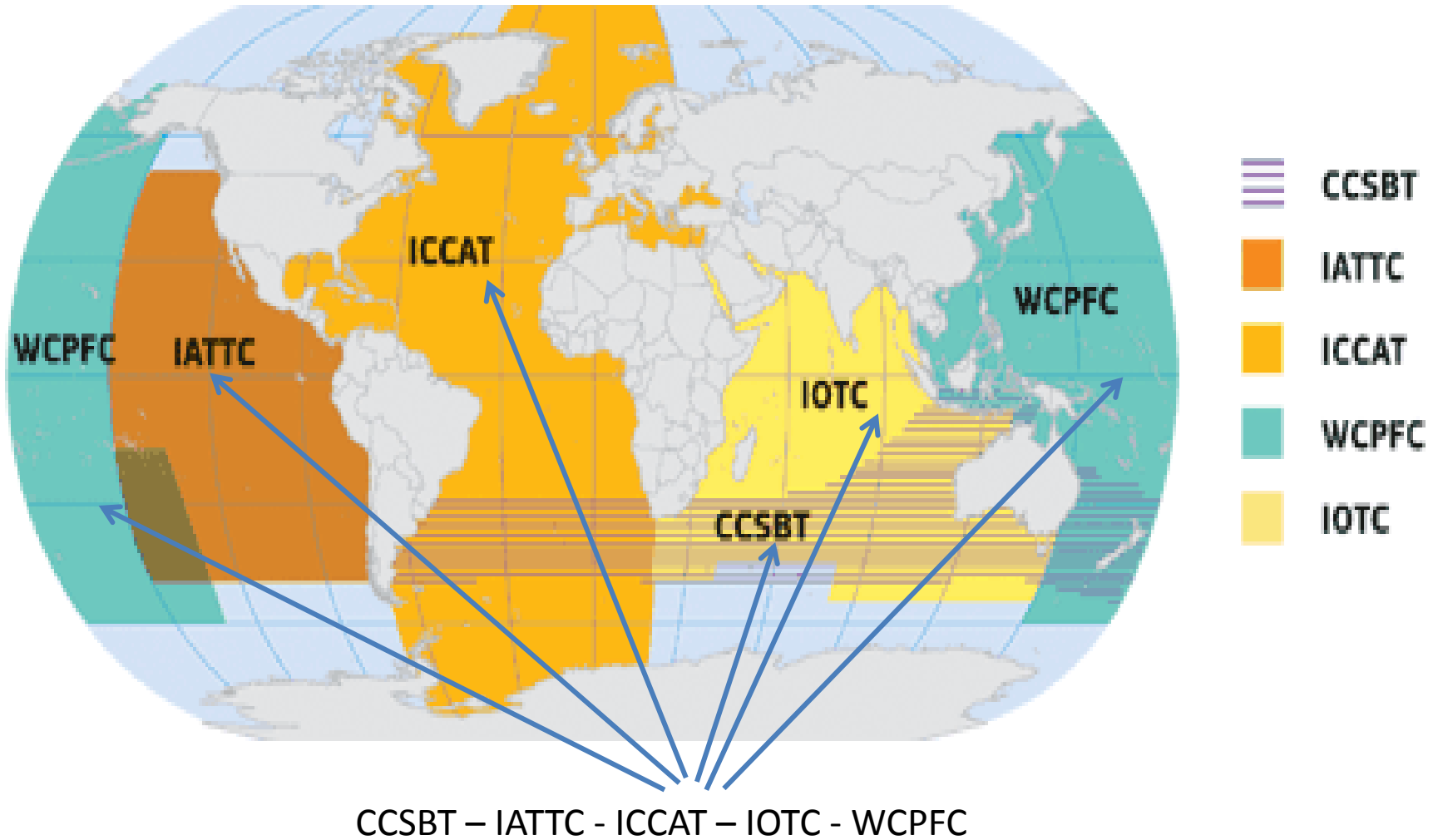
The FAO-GEF ABNJ Program

Total funding by the Global Environment Facility USD 50 million

ABNJ Program Coordinating Agency (PCA) is FAO	GEF Implementing Agency	GEF grant (USD)	Co-financing (USD) (estimated)
Project 1 (Tuna)	FAO	30 million	150.8 million
Project 2 (Deep-Seas)	FAO/UNEP	8.4 million	29.4 million
Project 3 (OPP)	World Bank	10.0 million	85 million
Project 4 (Capacity)	FAO	1.1 million	4.6 million



The FAO-GEF ABNJ Tuna Project



TUNA Project partners

Funding:

US\$ 30 million
from GEF for
5 years



Co-funding

US\$ 150.8 million

GEF Agency

FAO



Executing Agencies

WWF



FAO



Partners



BLI

BirdLife International



CCSBT

Commission for the
Conservation of Southern
Bluefin Tuna



IATTC

Inter-American Tropical
Tuna Commission



Government of **Fiji**



Government of **Ghana**



ICCAT

International Commission for
the Conservation of Atlantic
Tuna



IOTC

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission



ISSA

International Seafood
Sustainability Association



ISSF

International Seafood
Sustainability Foundation



NOAA

National Oceanic &
Atmospheric Administration



FFA

Pacific Islands Forum
Fisheries Agency



PNA

Parties to the Nauru
Agreement



SPC

Secretariat of the
Pacific Community



WCPFC

Western & Central Pacific
Fisheries Commission

Tuna Project

Objective & components

Objective: To achieve sustainable & profitable tuna fisheries while conserving biodiversity by improving fisheries management

Component 1

Promotion of sustainable management (incl. RBM) of tuna fisheries in accordance with an ecosystem approach

Component 2

Strengthening & harmonizing the Monitoring, Control & Surveillance (MCS) to address IUU

Component 3

Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing

Component 4 Monitoring & Evaluation

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Tuna Project

Components and Outcomes

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)



Tuna Project Component 1 Outputs

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 Capacity Building in at least ten developing coastal states for national harvest strategy framework plans

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

Output 1.1.4. Regional Action Plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing revised and new CMMs, HCRs and RPs)

Output 1.1.5 Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans for each t-RFMO.



Tuna Project Component 1 Outputs

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

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.



Tuna Project Component 2 Outputs

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



Tuna Project Component 2 Outputs

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

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Tuna Project Component 2 Outputs

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

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.



Tuna Project Component 3 Outputs

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



Tuna Project Component 3 Outputs

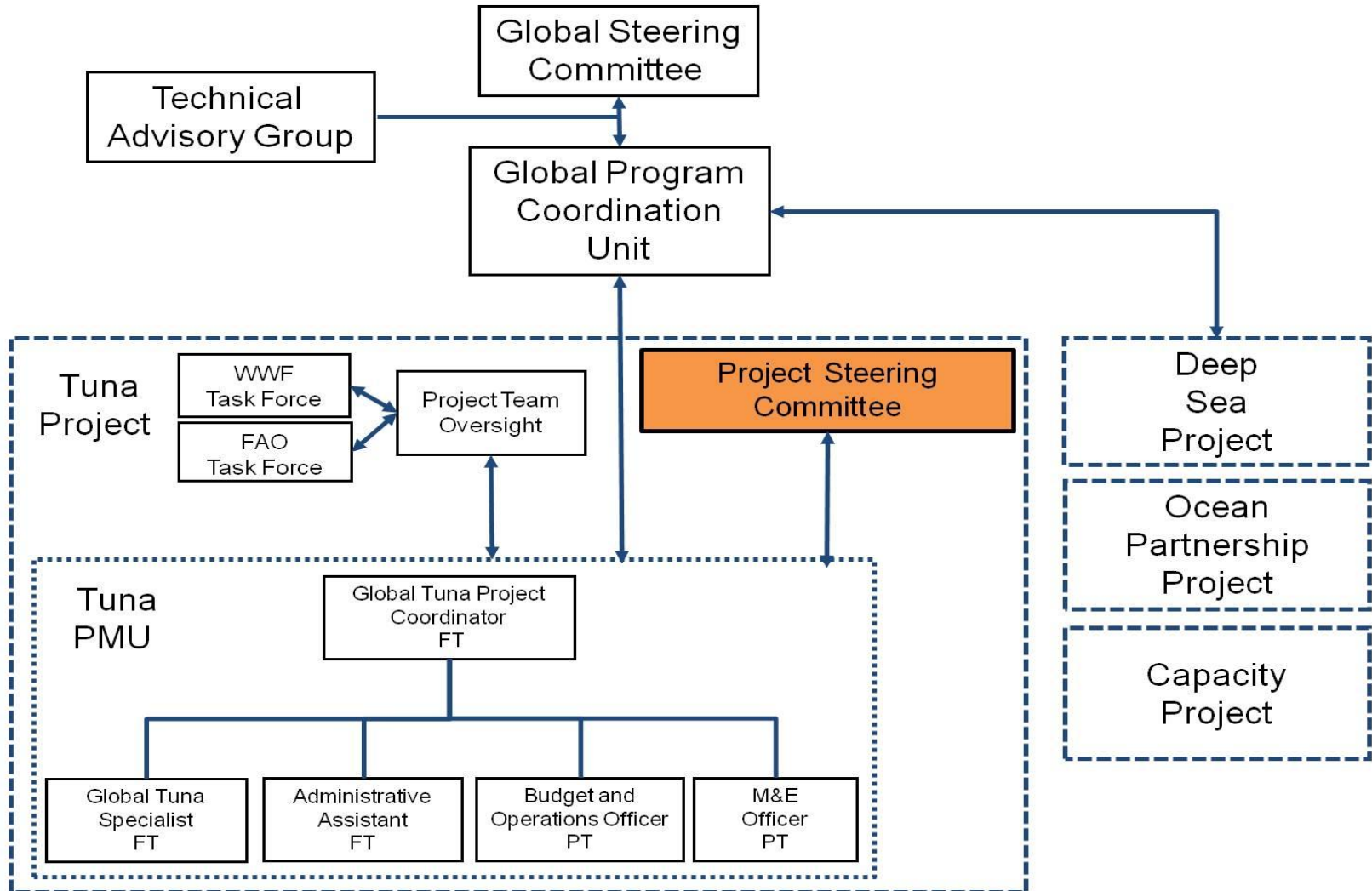
Outcome 3.2. Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the two t-RFMOs' areas.

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.



Tuna Project Management



Tuna Project – current status and next steps

- Project approval from GEF – November 2013
- Recruitment of Project Management Nov – Feb
- Detailed work planning Nov – March
- Project implementation

Thank you

Terima kasih

