



**GEF**

# Global Environment Facility

## GEF INTERNATIONAL WATERS

### ANNUAL PROJECT PERFORMANCE RESULTS

#### I. Project Identifiers:

<b>Reporting Year</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project.</b>
<b>Implementing Agency/ies</b>	Implementing Agency: - UNDP Executing Agencies: - Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency - Pacific Community - World Conservation Union
<b>International Waters Operational Programme (8, 9, or 10)</b>	OP 8 the Waterbody-Based Operational Program - Large Marine Ecosystem Component; and  OP 9 - the Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Operational Programme, SIDS programme
<b>International Waters Strategic Priority (1, 2, or 3)</b>	IW1 - Catalyse financial resource mobilisation for implementation of reforms and stress reduction measures agreed through TDA-SAP or equivalent processes for particular transboundary systems; and IW2 - Expand global coverage of foundational capacity building addressing the two key programme gaps and support for targeted learning, specifically the fisheries programme gap.
<b>Priority Transboundary Concerns (Project Types A-C only)</b>	Unsustainable use of transboundary oceanic fish stocks in the Pacific region. Specifically : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the impact on target transboundary oceanic fish stocks;</li> <li>• the impact on non-target fish stocks;</li> <li>• the impact on other species of interest (such as marine mammals, seabirds and turtles);</li> <li>• the impact of fishing around seamounts;</li> <li>• the impact on foodwebs; and</li> <li>• the impact on biodiversity</li> </ul>

## II. Project Type:

<b>A. Foundational/Capacity Building Project</b>	Go to III.A	p. 2
<b>B. SAP Implementation – Regional Project</b>	<b>Go to III.B</b>	<b>p. 4</b>
<b>C. SAP Implementation - Strategic Partnership – Investment Fund</b>	Go to III.C	p. 6
<b>D. Global/Regional/National Demonstration project</b>	Go to III.D	p. 8
<b>E. Technical Support and Portfolio Learning Project</b>	Go to III.E	p. 10

### III. B. International Waters Results Template – SAP Implementation Projects

#### PROCESS OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

Process OUTCOMES			Process INDICATORS
Project	Rating	Catalytic	Project
<b>Effective national inter-ministry coordination</b>	Not Rated		Information on this issue from the 15 Pacific SIDS not yet available to the Project
<b>Stakeholder involvement in SAP implementation</b>	S	Eight NGOs accorded observer status and participated in the WCPF Commission (WCPFC) meetings in the reporting period	All Pacific SIDS participated in the meetings of the WCPFC, and its Scientific Committee (SC) and Technical & Compliance Committee (TCC), with 1 participant each financed from the WCPFC budget, additional participants nationally funded – also supported by technical advice from the Project.  ENGO & INGO representatives have participated in most national and regional Project activities including pre-WCPFC, SC & TCC meetings and Project National Consultative Committees
<b>Newly established and/or strengthened transboundary waters institutions</b>  The WCPFC established and beginning to function effectively;	HS	WCPFC established and adopted Rules of Procedure and organizational structure at its First Session in December 2004.	SC established & first regular session held in August 2005. The SC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• established specialist WGs in Fishing Technology, Methods, Statistics, Biology, Stock Assessment and Ecosystem and Bycatch;</li> <li>• agreed on the future work programme for the SC and</li> <li>• provided advice to the WCPFC on the status of major stocks and impacts of conservation and management measures</li> </ul> TCC established & first regular session held in Dec 2005. The TCC began establishment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a compliance programme including observer, boarding &amp; inspection, VMS schemes and</li> <li>• a process for identifying infringements and applying sanctions</li> </ul> Executive Director and other key WCPFC staff appointed by December 2005
<b>Adoption of national and regional legal, policy and institutional reforms that address priority transboundary concerns</b> The WCPF Convention being implemented	HS	All major fishing states except the US have ratified the	WCPFC Convention entered into force in June 2004, with 12 of the 13 Convention ratifications to bring the Convention into force from

<p>Regional institutional arrangements for oceanic fisheries management strengthened</p> <p>National laws, policies, institutions and programmes relating to management of transboundary oceanic fisheries reformed, realigned and strengthened to implement the WCPF Convention and other applicable global and regional instruments</p>	<p>HS</p> <p>S</p>	<p>Convention at June 2006</p> <p>Pacific Island Forum Heads of State established a Ministerial committee to oversee regional fisheries affairs which met in May 2004 and May 2005</p>	<p>Pacific SIDS, following PDF-B support.</p> <p>WCPFC-related legal, policy and institutional reviews under way in many Pacific SIDS, supported from the Project by national fishery status reports (2 in 2005-06) legal reviews (4 in 2005-06) and reviews of management plans based on EAFM, and by regional scientific, legal, compliance and policy workshops and consultations.</p>
<p>Financial sustainability of joint transboundary waters institutions</p>	<p>HS</p>	<p>WCPFC has begun to finance oceanic SPC fisheries monitoring and science activities previously funded by donors</p> <p>Japan pledged \$2m over 5 years to the WCPFC for technical assistance (implementation to be coordinated with the GEF PIOFMP). Voluntary extra-budgetary assistance for specific WCPFC activities provided by other Commission Members.</p>	<p>WCPFC adopted Financial Regulations and schedule of financial contributions at its First Session in December 2004, based largely upon the principle of “those who fish should pay” (70% of contributions based on catches with discount for developing countries)</p> <p>Financial Regulations include provision for a Special Requirements Fund for SIDS. Permanent HQ jointly donated by FSM and China.</p>
<p>Improved information and knowledge on the oceanic transboundary fish stocks and related ecosystem aspects of the WTP warm pool LME being used by the WCPFC and Pacific SIDS to adopt and apply measures to enhance the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources and protection of the biodiversity of the WTP LME</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>WCPFC has established arrangements with ISC or data services and scientific services related to northern WCPO stocks and with IATTC relating to WCPO/EPO cooperation</p>	<p>MOU between SPC and the WCPFC provides the basis for provision of data management and scientific services by SPC to the WCPFC.</p> <p>WCPFC adopted standards for provision of WCPFC data</p> <p>SPC oceanic fisheries data and scientific programmes, including SIDS capacity building, strengthened by resources from the Project, the EU and the WCPFC</p> <p>Tuna Fishery Data Management System installed &amp; operation in 7 Pacific SIDS, national Observer Programmes established in 10 of the 15 Pacific SIDS,</p>

Information on the Project and the WCPF process contributing to increased awareness of oceanic fishery resource and ecosystem management;	S		OFM Project webpage established April 2006
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## STRESS REDUCTION OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

Stress Reduction OUTCOMES			Stress Reduction INDICATORS (report vs. baseline if possible)
Project	Rating	Catalytic	Project
Improved information and knowledge on the oceanic transboundary fish stocks and related ecosystem aspects of the WTP warm pool LME being used by the WCPFC and Pacific SIDS to adopt and apply measures to enhance the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources and protection of the biodiversity of the WTP LME	HS		<p>SPC and the SC provided advice to WCPFC1 and 3 identifying stocks requiring management attention and assessing the projected impacts of a range of conservation and management measures.</p> <p>WCPFC1 (Dec 2004) adopted conservation and management measures barring vessels of states that were not WCPFC Members or cooperating non-Members (CCMs) from operating in the region and establishing a record of vessels authorised to operate in the WCPO</p> <p>WCPFC2 (Dec 2005) adopted conservation and management measures requiring Members to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not increase fishing effort for bigeye &amp; yellowfin beyond current levels;</li> <li>• cap purse seine effort at 2004 levels or an average of 2001 to 2004;</li> <li>• limit the longline catch of bigeye generally to 2001-04 average levels</li> <li>• not increase numbers of fishing vessels targeting South Pacific albacore;</li> <li>• keep fishing effort for North Pacific albacore north of the equator not greater than current levels.</li> </ul> <p>WCPFC2 also adopted resolutions to apply the FAO International Plan of Action to Reduce the Incidental Catch of Seabirds, and the FAO Guidelines to Reduce Turtle Mortality , reduce incidental catches of other non-fish species and avoid vessel transfers that contribute to over-capacity.</p>
National laws, policies, institutions and programmes relating to management of transboundary oceanic fisheries reformed, realigned and strengthened to implement the WCPF Convention and other applicable global and regional instruments	S	Fiji introduced a lower limit on the number of longliners it will licence. Samoa adopted a revised Tuna Plan 2005-2009. Other Pacific SIDS reviewing policies on limits to fishing based on the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries	<p>Pacific SIDS stopped numbers of non-CCN fishing vessels, carriers and other support vessels from operating</p> <p>Pacific SIDS whose waters are the major purse seine fishing grounds adopted a Vessel Day Scheme to limit purse seine effort in accordance with the WCPFC decision from December 2007</p>

## ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

Environmental Status OUTCOMES			Environmental Status INDICATORS
Project	Rating	Catalytic	Project
Information on the Project and the WCPF process contributing to increased awareness of oceanic fishery resource and ecosystem management;	S	At the 2004 Pacific Islands Forum, Leaders called for strengthened oversight of regional fisheries matters,” while enhancing the role of FFA vis-a-vis the WCPFC  The Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Framework for Integrated Strategic Action was launched (Jan 2005)	FFA produced a first report to measure indicators of socio-economic contributions of oceanic fisheries
Improved information and knowledge on the oceanic transboundary fish stocks and related ecosystem aspects of the WTP warm pool LME being used by the WCPFC and Pacific SIDS to adopt and apply measures to enhance the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources and protection of the biodiversity of the WTP LME	S		SPC and the SC provided estimates to the Commission of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• key indicators of status of four major tuna stocks</li> <li>• estimates of mortalities of non-target species from fishing (including sharks, seabirds and turtles)</li> </ul> and, inter alia, a proposal for ecosystem monitoring, measuring of ecosystem indicators and ecosystem reference points and ecosystem model development

**Ratings:**

<b>Highly Satisfactory</b>	<b>HS</b>	The outcome is likely to be achieved or exceeded, efficiently with no significant shortcomings
<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>S</b>	The outcome is likely to be achieved, efficiently with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory</b>	<b>MS</b>	The outcome is likely to be achieved, efficiently with moderate shortcomings.
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory</b>	<b>MU</b>	The outcome has moderate shortcomings that limit or jeopardize its achievement, but resolution is likely.
<b>Unsatisfactory</b>	<b>U</b>	The outcome has significant shortcomings that limit or jeopardize its achievement, and resolution is uncertain.
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory</b>	<b>HU</b>	The outcome has major shortcomings that limit or jeopardize its achievement, and resolution is unlikely.



#### IV. Linkages and support to achievement of MDGs

**Millenium Development Goals:** Briefly summarize how the project is helping to achieve the relevant MDGs below.

MDG Indicator No.	MDG Descriptor	Check MDGs that apply	Briefly describe how the MDG is being supported
<p><b>1.1.1</b></p> <p><b>1.1.2</b></p> <p><b>1.1.3</b></p> <p><b>1.2.4</b></p> <p><b>1.2.5</b></p>	<p>Proportion of population below \$1 per day</p> <p>Poverty gap ratio.</p> <p>Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</p> <p>Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age</p> <p>Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>The project targets sustainable development of oceanic fisheries. Sustainable development of oceanic fisheries is a major component of the plans for socio-economic development of all SIDS. The scope for benefits from sustainable oceanic fisheries, including food security and incomes, is particularly important in the poorer Pacific SIDS - most of the Pacific SIDS with the lowest levels of development, as measured by the UNDP Human Development Index, are also the countries with the richer oceanic fisheries resources.</p>

## V. Project Support to WSSD Plan of Implementation:

WSSD PoI Action Reference Code	WSSD Description	Check WSSD that apply
III.15.c	Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management, and promote the exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;	√
III.17.a	Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;	√
IV.29.b	Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21 which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones; marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources; addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change; strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and sustainable development of small islands.	√
IV.29.d	Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem and decision 5/6 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.	√
IV.29.e	Promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level, and encourage and assist coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management.	√
IV.29.f	Strengthen regional cooperation and coordination between the relevant regional organizations and programmes, the UNEP regional seas programmes, regional fisheries management organizations and other regional science, health and development organizations.	√
IV.29.g	Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources, and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities and, where appropriate, the development of related infrastructure.	√
IV.30.a-g	<p>To achieve sustainable fisheries, the following actions are required at all levels:</p> <p>(a) Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;</p> <p>(b) Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the 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 the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;</p> <p>(c) Implement the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking note of the special requirements of developing countries as noted in its article 5, and the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) international plans of action and technical guidelines;</p> <p>(d) Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in particular the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005 and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004. Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;</p>	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>

	<p>(e) Encourage relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give due consideration to the rights, duties and interests of coastal States and the special requirements of developing States when addressing the issue of the allocation of share of fishery resources for straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, mindful of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 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, on the high seas and within exclusive economic zones;</p> <p>(f) Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at WTO to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;</p> <p>(g) Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to develop their national, regional and sub-regional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and the sustainable use of fisheries;</p> <p>(h) Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development.</p>	<p>√</p> <p>√</p>
IV.31.a-e	<p>In accordance with chapter 17 of Agenda 21, promote the conservation and management of the oceans through actions at all levels, giving due regard to the relevant international instruments to:</p> <p>(a) Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction;</p> <p>(b) Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;</p> <p>(c) Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use; and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors;</p> <p>(d) Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands;</p> <p>(e) Implement the RAMSAR Convention, including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats.</p>	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>
IV.34.a, c	<p>Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, through actions at all levels to:</p> <p>(a) Increase scientific and technical collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques for the conservation and management of living and non-living marine resources and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for the timely prediction and assessment of the state of marine environment.</p> <p>(c) Build capacity in marine science, information and management, through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques, for projects or activities that are potentially harmful to the coastal and marine environments and their living and non-living resources.</p>	<p>√</p>