



OFMP II Project Design Workshop, 7 May 2010

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PACIFIC ISLANDS



OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

PROJECT DESIGN WORKSHOP – OFMP II

Honiara, Solomon Islands
7 May 2010

OFMPII PROPOSED PROJECT STRUCTURE

Proposed Project Structure

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1: Project Outline

Title: Implementation of Regional and Global Oceanic Fisheries Conventions in the Pacific Islands.

GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP

Executing Agency: FFA, in coordination with SPC

Countries in which the project is being implemented: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

Budget: US\$13.7 million

Duration: 5 years

Estimated Start date: 1 April 2011

2. Objective

to achieve global environmental benefits and strengthen the contribution of oceanic fisheries to Pacific SIDS' sustainable development by enhanced collective conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources in the Pacific Islands region and the (protection of the biodiversity/maintenance of the ecosystem services) of the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem (WTPWPLME) through the implementation of global and regional fishery conservation and management instruments, particularly the implementation of practical stress reduction measures adopted by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

3. Baseline and Alternative Scenarios

Baseline Scenario

In the baseline scenario, Pacific SIDS would have continued to manage the transboundary oceanic fish stocks in their waters, essentially independently, although within a framework of cooperation between themselves at the regional level, executed through FFA for economic, legal and compliance aspects and through SPC for fisheries data collection and management, biological and ecosystem research and stock assessment. There would have been relatively little cooperation, particularly in non-scientific areas, between Pacific SIDS and other states in the region. Pacific SIDS would have maintained capable national licensing authorities to address their national economic needs and continued to strengthen their compliance functions through stronger sea and air patrols and the use of VMS, but national oceanic fisheries management functions would have continued to remain relatively poorly resourced. Some Pacific SIDS would have begun to apply limits to fishing within their waters but the effectiveness of these efforts would have been undermined by the lack of any coherent regional framework for those limits and by the knowledge that vessels limited from fishing in national waters could operate freely in the high seas without limits or other controls. Pacific SIDS would have encouraged large fishing states to cooperate on a voluntary basis in providing information and controlling vessels operating on the high seas, but response to this approach would have been mixed – with some states responding well, others declining to cooperate with voluntary measures including data provision on the high seas. High seas fishing would have remained unregulated and largely unreported. Vessels operating from the high seas would have continued to make illegal incursions into national waters, undermining national efforts at conservation and management. Lacking detailed comprehensive data especially on catches and effort from the high seas and Indonesia and Philippines, substantial uncertainty in stock assessment results and about the levels of bycatches and incidental mortalities would have weakened the basis for management action as key stocks are threatened by over-exploitation and harmful impacts on sharks, billfish, turtles, marine mammals and other associated species increased. Lack of a legally-binding mechanism applying to all participants in the fisheries would also have substantially weakened the scope for effective conservation and management measures. Essential regional science and monitoring programmes would have remained funded on an ad hoc basis by donors instead of being funded by those benefiting from fishing on the stocks. There would have been no systematic progress in ecosystem analysis.

Alternative Scenario

The alternative scenario is based on the implementation of the SAP and the WCPF Convention with GEF support. The institution-building phase of the alternative scenario has been largely accomplished, with Pacific SIDS joined by all key fishing states as Parties to the Convention; the Commission beginning to operate, and financial sustainability of the Secretariat apparently ensured based on the principle that those who benefit from fishing should pay the costs of management ; key Commission technical programmes are established in science and compliance; advice on the status of key stocks is being provided to the Commission; national laws and programs have been reformed and strengthened in association with ratification of the Convention; and preliminary conservation and management measures have been

adopted for most of the key target stocks; but these have yet to be broadly implemented, and there has been no real changes yet in fishing patterns and behavior on the water.

In the implementation phase of the alternative scenario, Pacific SIDS and other Commission Members apply a comprehensive, ecosystem-based set of measures in the high seas and in national waters that conserve the globally important oceanic fisheries resources and mitigate the impacts of fishing on non-target species (particularly seabirds, sharks and marine turtles) and the environment of the Warm Pool LME more generally; setting global standards for application of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, and contributing to global initiatives to improve the conservation and management of oceanic fisheries, especially in the high seas.

4. Components and GEF-Funded Activities

Component 1: Governance: Strengthening of legal and policy frameworks and performance, including deterring IUU fishing

Projected Outcome: A comprehensive set of conservation and management measures reflecting and contributing to global best practice in tuna RFMOs adopted by the WCPFC for collective eco-system based management of target stocks, protection of non-target stocks and mitigation of impacts on the marine environment of the WTPWPLME, including the high seas, with substantial involvement by Pacific SIDS; capacities to implement CMMs developed in all Pacific SIDS; these CMMs and other applicable global and regional instruments being effectively implemented by Pacific SIDS.

Planned Outputs

1.1 Proposals from Pacific SIDS for Commission CMMs and supporting legal arrangements and compliance mechanisms, including provisions relating to non-Parties, monitoring of implementation and sanctions for non-compliance

1.2 Amendments to SIDS laws, regulations and license conditions and associated policy reforms and institutional strengthening to implement WCPFC CMMs and other relevant international legal instruments;

1.3 . Enhanced contribution by Pacific SIDS to formulation, compliance and enforcement of WCPFC CMMs, including on the high seas

1.4. Capacity building, including training of 1000-1500 Pacific SIDS legal, policy and fisheries management and protection personnel in the implementation of WCPFC CMMs and other relevant international legal instruments

Component 2: Information for Management: Providing information for formulation, implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of fisheries and ecosystem conservation and management measures, including improving understanding of the impact of climate change.

Projected Outcome: Improved information and methods for determining stock-specific and ecosystem impacts of fishing and for designing innovative and best-practice management responses that account for uncertainty; capacities developed in fishery and ecosystem monitoring and science at the regional and national level; these enhancements improving the quality and credibility of advice and decision-making both nationally and at the Commission, and for monitoring compliance with national laws and WCPFC measures; with improved understanding of the impact of climate change on conservation and management of oceanic fisheries and the Warm Pool LME.

Planned Outputs

2.1 Effective monitoring of national fisheries through regionally-coordinated training and operational support for observers, port samplers and national coordinators (estimated 300 personnel trained over 5 years).

2.2 Data management systems based on regional standards installed in 15 SIDS leading to effective management, reporting and regional integration of observer, port sampling, logsheet and unloading data

2.3 Scientific support for national and coordinated regional ecosystem-based management of oceanic fisheries by SIDS through the provision of analytical and modelling services and associated capacity building

2.4 Estimates of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and the associated uncertainties through the 21st century

Component 3. Knowledge Management: Increasing understanding & awareness across broad sectors of society through greater stakeholder participation, including in the WCPFC

Projected Outcome: Increased understanding & awareness of, & participation in oceanic fisheries resource & ecosystems management, the project & the work of the WCPFC and other relevant regional oceanic fisheries management bodies

Planned Outputs

3.1. Knowledge management & information systems including websites, publications, promotional material, media relations & participation in GEF events & information exchanges (IWLEARN etc),

3.2. Broader stakeholder (ENGO, INGO, civil society) awareness through workshops & strengthened stakeholder participation in oceanic fisheries management, including the WCPFC

3.3. Strategy for long term strategic capacity building in oceanic fisheries management and oceanic biodiversity

Component 4. Project Management

Projected Outcome: Effective project management at the national and regional level; project evaluations reflecting successful and sustainable project objectives

Planned Outputs

4.1. Monitoring and Evaluation: measures of, and reports on, overall project performance and delivery, including independent evaluations of the Project.

4.2. Operational Project Coordination Unit

4.3. Arrangements for coordination between Implementing and Executing Agencies

4.4. Arrangements for national coordination

4.5. Coordination between Project participants, including through the Regional Steering Committee

Section 5: Budget Summary

OFMPII BUDGET SUMMARY	
1. Governance:	(US\$)
1.1 Regional & Sub-Regional Policy-Making	1,525,000
1.2. Legal	355,000
1.3. Smaller Island States	1,487,500
1.4. Implementation of measures to deter IUU fishing	600,000
FFA Project Support	277,725
	4,245,225
2. Information for Management:	
2.1 Fishery monitoring	1,670,000
2.2 Data management systems	250,000
2.3 Scientific support for management	2,315,000
2.4 Improving understanding of the impact of climate change	675,000
SPC Project Support	343,700
	5,253,700
3. Knowledge Management & Civil Society Partnerships	
3.1 Knowledge Management	929,250
3.2 Civil Society Partnerships	450,000
3.3 Long Term Capacity Building Strategy	100,000
FFA Project Support	51,450
	1,530,700
4. Project Management & Coordination	
4.1 Monitoring & Evaluation	350,000
4.2 Project Management SPC	147,125
4.3 Project Management & Coordination FFA	2,030,000
FFA Project Support	166,600
	2,693,725
TOTAL	13,723,350