



PROJECT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GEF COUNCIL Intersessional Work Program SUBMISSION

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: To be added by UNDP
GEFSEC PROJECT ID: To be added by GEF
COUNTRY: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
PROJECT TITLE: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project
GEF AGENCY: UNDP
OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY: FFA
DURATION: 5 years
GEF FOCAL AREA: International Waters
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP9-Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Areas, SIDS Component
GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: IW1, IW2
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: March 2005
IA FEE: To be added by UNDP

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	10,946,220
PDF A	
PDF B	\$698,065
<i>Sub-Total GEF</i>	\$11,644,285
CO-FINANCING*	
Governments	\$17,286,580
New Zealand Aid	\$400,000
Regional Organisations	\$14,459,777
IUCN	\$610,000
Other NGOs	\$400,000
WCPF Commission	\$6,485,576
Fishing States	\$31,250,000
Surveillance Partners	\$7,200,000
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>	\$78,091,933
<i>Total Project Financing:</i>	\$89,736,217

CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS PLAN: this project addresses Strategic Priorities IW1 and IW2:

IW SP1: Catalyse Financial Resource Mobilization - to implement stress reduction measures and policy/legal/institutional reforms agreed through TDA-SAP or equivalent processes.

IWSP 2: Expand Global Coverage to Other Transboundary Waterbodies - to undertake crosscutting and foundational capacity building needed to facilitate initial multi-country collaboration and complement this with targeted learning.

A particular and relevant target under IW2 states that: *“By 2006, almost one-half of the 27 Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) located near developing countries will have country-driven, ecosystem-based management programmes developed with GEF assistance that contribute to the WSSD POI “sustainable fisheries” targets with a view to those programmes being under implementation by 2010.”*

In addition, the Project addresses both of the Additional IW Internal Targets:

IW Additional Internal Target (a) - By 2006, 90% of all LDCs and 90% of all SIDs will have received assistance from GEF in addressing at least one transboundary water concern consistent with the GEF Operational Programs.

IW Additional Internal Target (b) - *“By 2006, GEF will have contributed to and increased by one-third the establishment/strengthened capacity of management institutions for representative transboundary waterbodies to focus on the WSSD POI.”*

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENTS

GEF Operational Points (at November 2004)

Dates of Endorsement/ Confirmation

Cook Islands Mr Vaitoti Tupa, Director, Environment Service	Endorsed: 13 October 2003 Confirmed: 24 December 2004
Federated States of Micronesia Mr John Mooteb, Deputy Assistant Secretary Sustainable Development Unit	Endorsed: 6 November 2003 Confirmed: 29 December 2004
Fiji Mr Cama Tuiloma, Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement & Environment	Endorsed: 1 March 2004
Kiribati Mr Tererei Abete-Reema, Deputy Director, Environment and Conservation Division	Endorsed: 28 November 2003
Republic of Marshall Islands Ms Yumiko Crisostomo, Director, Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination	Endorsed: 16 September 2003
Nauru Mr Joseph Cairn, The Secretary, Department of Industry & Economic Development	Endorsed: 20 October 2003
Niue Mr Crossley Tatui, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs Office	Endorsed: 9 February 2004 Confirmed: 24 December 2004
Palau Ms Youlsau Bells, National Environment Planner, Office of Environmental and Response Coordination	Endorsed: 22 October 2003 Confirmed: 17 December 2004
Papua New Guinea Mr Wari Iamo, Director, Department of Environment and Conservation	Endorsed: 19 February 2004
Samoa Mr Aiono Mose Pouvi Sua Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Endorsed: 17 October 2003 Confirmed: 23 December 2004
Solomon Islands Mr Steve Likaveke, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Forests, Environment & Conservation	Endorsed: 11 October 2003 Confirmed: 20 December 2004
Tonga Mr Uilou Samani, Director, Department of Environment	Endorsed: 26 January 2004 Confirmed: 3 January 2005
Tokelau Mr Falani Aukuso, Director, Office of the Council of Faipule	Endorsed: 27 February 2004 Confirmed: 13 December 2004
Tuvalu Mr Nelesone Panapasi, Secretary to Government, Office of the Prime Minister	Endorsed: 7 November 2003
Vanuatu Mr Ernest Bani, The Head, Environment Unit	Endorsed: 17 March 2004

Approved on behalf of UNDP. This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for work program inclusion

Name & Signature: Frank Pinto
IA/ExA Coordinator: UNDP
Date: (Month, Day, Year)

Project Contact Person
Andrew Hudson – UNDP GEF New York
Tel. and email: 001-212-906-6228.
Andrew.Hudson@undp.org

PROJECT SUMMARY

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have special conditions and needs that were identified for international attention in the **Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States** and in the **World Summit for Sustainable Development's Johannesburg Plan of Implementation**. Throughout these instruments, the importance of coastal and marine resources and the coastal and marine environment to sustainable development of SIDS is emphasised, with the Plan of Implementation specifically calling for support for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (the WCPF Convention).

The GEF identifies sustainable management of regional fish stocks as one of the major environmental issues SIDS have in common, and as a target for activities under the SIDS component of OP 9, the Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Operational Program. In addition, the GEF promotes the adoption of an ecosystem-based approach to addressing environmental problems in Large Marine Ecosystems through activities under the Large Marine Ecosystem Component of OP 8, the Waterbody-Based Operational Program.

Consistent with this framework, GEF financing for the South Pacific International Waters SAP Project from 2000 to support the implementation of an IW Pacific Islands SAP included a pilot phase of support for the Oceanic Fisheries Management Component, which underpinned successful efforts to conclude and bring into force the WCPF Convention.

Now, GEF assistance is sought for a new Pacific Islands OFM Project to support Pacific SIDS efforts as they participate in the setting up and initial period of operation of the new Commission that is at the centre of the WCPF Convention, and as they reform, realign, restructure and strengthen their national fisheries laws, policies, institutions and programmes to take up the new opportunities which the WCPF Convention creates and discharge the new responsibilities which the Convention requires.

The goals of the Project combine the interests of the global community in the conservation of a marine ecosystem covering a huge area of the surface of the globe, with the interests of some of the world's smallest nations in the responsible and sustainable management of resources that are crucial for their sustainable development.

The **global environmental goal** of the Project is *to achieve global environmental benefits by enhanced conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources in the Pacific Islands region and the protection of the biodiversity of the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem.*

The **broad development goal** of the Project is *to assist the Pacific Island States to improve the contribution to their sustainable development from improved management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources, and from the conservation of oceanic marine biodiversity generally.*

The IW Pacific Islands SAP identified the ultimate root cause underlying the concerns about, and threats to, International Waters in the region as **deficiencies in management**, and grouped the deficiencies into two linked subsets – **lack of understanding, and weaknesses in governance**.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The immediate objectives of the Project address the two root causes of the threats to the sustainability of use of the region's oceanic fish resources identified in the SAP:

The Information and Knowledge Objective

to improve understanding of the transboundary oceanic fish resources and related features of the Western and Central Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem

The Governance Objective

to create new regional institutional arrangements, and reform, realign and strengthen national arrangements for conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources

The structure of the Project is designed to address these two objectives through two major technical components. A third component will provide services necessary for effective implementation as follows.

Component 1, the Scientific Assessment and Monitoring Enhancement Component, is aimed at providing improved scientific information and knowledge on the oceanic transboundary fish stocks and related ecosystem aspects of the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool LME, and at strengthening the national capacities of Pacific SIDS in these areas. This work will include a particular focus on the ecology of seamounts in relation to pelagic fisheries, and the fishing impacts upon them.

Component 2, the Law, Policy And Institutional Reform, Realignment & Strengthening Component, is aimed at assisting Pacific Island States as they participate in the earliest stages of the work of the new WCPF Commission, and at the same time reform, realign and strengthen their national laws, policies, institutions and programmes relating to management of transboundary oceanic fisheries and protection of marine biodiversity.

Component 3, the Coordination, Participation and Information Services Component, is aimed at effective project management, complemented by mechanisms to increase participation and raise awareness of the conservation and management of oceanic resources and the oceanic environment.

The design of the Project has involved a substantial consultative process, which has been warmly supported throughout the region. Reflecting outcomes of this process, the Project seeks to apply a regional approach in a way that recognises national needs; to strike a balance between technical and capacity-building outputs by twinning technical and capacity building activities in every area; and to open participation in all project activities to governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The structure for implementation and execution of the Project builds on a record of successful collaboration between UNDP, regional organisations and Pacific SIDS in past activities in oceanic environmental management and conservation, strengthened by planned new partnerships with IUCN, a regional environmental NGO and a regional industry NGO.

PROJECT COMPONENT OUTCOMES

Component 1 Outcome: Scientific Assessment and Monitoring Enhancement

Improved quality, compatibility and availability of scientific information and knowledge on the oceanic transboundary fish stocks and related ecosystem aspects of the WTP warm pool LME, with a particular focus on the ecology of seamounts in relation to pelagic fisheries, and the fishing impacts upon them. This information being used by the Commission and Pacific SIDS to adopt and apply measures for the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources and protection of the WTP LME. National capacities in oceanic fishery monitoring and assessment strengthened, with Pacific SIDS meeting their national and Commission-related responsibilities in these areas.

Sub-Component 1.1 Outcome: Fishery Monitoring, Coordination And Enhancement

Integrated and economically sustainable national monitoring programmes in place including catch and effort, observer, port sampling and landing data; Pacific SIDS providing data to the Commission in the form required; national capacities to process and analyse data for national monitoring needs enhanced; improved information on fishing in national waters and by national fleets being used for national policy making, and to inform national positions at the Commission. Enhanced quality and accessibility of fisheries information and data leading to more effective development and improvement of the Commission's policy and decision-making process.

The intended outputs of the Fishery Monitoring, Coordination And Enhancement Sub-Component are:

Output 1.1.1: A template for national integrated monitoring programmes including logsheet, observer, port sampling and landing data collection and management; and provision of national data to the Commission

Output 1.1.2: National monitoring systems based on the regional template for integrated monitoring, customised to meet national needs

Output 1.1.3: A regional monitoring coordination capacity, to develop regional standards such as data formats, and to provide a clearing house for information on fishery monitoring

Output 1.1.4: Training of national monitoring staff, particularly monitoring coordinators, observers and port samplers

Sub-Component 1.2 Outcome: Stock Assessment

Detailed information available on the status of national tuna fisheries, including the implications of regional stock assessments, and the impacts of local fisheries and oceanographic variability on local stocks and fishing performance. Strengthened national capacities to use and interpret regional stock assessments, fisheries data and oceanographic information at the national level, to participate in Commission scientific work, and to understand the implications of Commission stock assessments.

The intended outputs of the Stock Assessment Sub-Component are:

Output 1.2.1: National oceanic fisheries status reports prepared collaboratively with national scientific staff

Output 1.2.2: Advice to Pacific SIDS on scientific issues in the work of the Commission

Output 1.2.3: Training of national technical and scientific staff to understand regional stock assessment methods, and interpret and apply the results; and to use oceanographic data

Sub-Component 1.3 Outcome: Ecosystem Analysis

Enhanced understanding of the dynamics of the western Pacific warm pool pelagic ecosystem, with particular focus on trophic relationships; enhanced understanding of the ecology of seamounts, in particular their impacts on aggregation and movement of pelagic species, and the fisheries impacts thereon; provision of ecosystem-based scientific advice to the Commission and to Pacific SIDS; enhanced information on the magnitude of by-catch in WCPO oceanic fisheries.

The intended outputs of the Ecosystem Analysis Sub-Component are:

Output 1.3.1: Observer sampling and analysis of commercial fishery catches to determine trophic relationships of pelagic species in the WTP LME

Output 1.3.2: Collection and analysis of information on seamounts in the WTP warm pool

Output 1.3.3: Model-based analysis of ecosystem-based management options

Output 1.3.4: Estimates of levels of by-catch in WCPO oceanic fisheries

Output 1.3.5: Results of ecosystem analysis and proposals for long-term ecosystem monitoring and operationalisation of the ecosystem-based approach for use by the Commission's Scientific Committee, especially its Ecosystems & Bycatch Working Group, and by Pacific SIDS.

Component 2 Outcome: Law, Policy And Institutional Reform, Realignment & Strengthening

The WCPF Commission established and beginning to function effectively. Pacific Island nations taking a lead role in the functioning and management of the Commission, and in the related management of the fisheries and the globally-important LME. 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. National capacities in oceanic fisheries law, fisheries management and compliance strengthened.

Sub-Component 2.1 Outcome: Legal Reform:

Major Commission legal arrangements and mechanisms in place , including provisions relating to non-Parties and sanctions for non-compliance; national laws, regulations, license conditions reformed to implement the WCPF Convention and other relevant international legal instruments; enhanced national legal capacity to apply the Convention and national management regimes, including domestic legal processes for dealing with infringements:

The intended outputs of the Legal Reform Sub-Component are:

Output 2.1.1: A strategy and workplan for activities on regional and national legal issues

Output 2.1.2: New draft laws, regulations, agreements & licence conditions in line with WCPF Convention prepared and shared with Pacific SIDS

Output 2.1.3: Proposals for the Commission from Pacific SIDS for legal arrangements to implement the Convention

Output 2.1.4: Training of policy makers and legal personnel in oceanic fisheries management legal issues

Sub-Component 2.2 Outcome: Policy Reform

Commission Secretariat and technical programmes established and conservation and management measures beginning to be adopted; national oceanic fisheries management plans, policies and strategies prepared, implemented and reviewed; adoption of a more integrated and cross-sectoral approach and, improved coordination between government departments (Fisheries, Environment, Development, Economy, etc); enhanced understanding by policy makers and enhanced national capacities in regional and national policy analysis for sustainable and responsible fisheries; enhanced stakeholder understanding of Commission and national policy issues, especially private sector.

The intended outputs of the Policy Reform Sub-Component are:

Output 2.2.1: National oceanic fisheries management Plans, policies and strategies

Output 2.2.2: Strategies and specific proposals for the overall development of the Commission, including its Secretariat and technical programmes, and for Commission conservation and management measures

Output 2.2.3: Identification of possible management options for seamounts, including compliance options

Output 2.2.4: Training of policy makers, technical personnel and other Pacific SIDS stakeholders to increase understanding of sustainable and responsible fisheries

Sub-Component 2.3 Outcome: Institutional Reform

Public sector fisheries administrations reformed, realigned & strengthened; capacities of national non-governmental organizations to participate in oceanic fisheries management enhanced; consultative processes enhanced to promote a more integrated approach to fisheries management and administration that encourages coordination and participation between diverse government, and non-government stakeholders.

The intended outputs of the Institutional Reform Sub-Component are:

Output 2.3.1: Strategies, plans and proposals for the reform, realignment and strengthening of national oceanic fisheries management administrations

Output 2.3.2: Processes for national consultation between stakeholders in oceanic fisheries management

Sub-Component 2.4 Outcome: Compliance Strengthening

Realigned and strengthened national compliance programmes; improved regional MCS coordination; strategies for Commission compliance programmes; enhanced national compliance capacities (inspection, observation, patrol, VMS, investigation).

The intended outputs of the Compliance Strengthening Sub-Component are:

Output 2.4.1: Strategies, plans and proposals for realigning and strengthening national oceanic fisheries compliance programmes

Output 2.4.2: Arrangements for regional coordination of monitoring, control and surveillance activities

Output 2.4.3: Strategies and proposals for regional compliance measures and programmes

Output 2.4.4: Training of national compliance staff, especially in inspection and VMS

Component 3 Outcome: Coordination, Participation and Information Services

Effective project management at the national and regional level. Major governmental and non-governmental stakeholders participating in project activities and consultative mechanisms at national and regional levels. Information on the project and the WCPF process contributing to increased awareness of oceanic fishery resource and ecosystem management. Project evaluations reflecting successful and sustainable project objectives.

Sub-Component Outcome 3.1: Project Information System

Enhancement of awareness about the Project, and understanding of its objectives and progress. Establishment of a Clearing House for lessons and best practices within the Pacific SIDS, as well as through linkages to other global fisheries and their issues. Capture of up-to-date information and advice on related ecosystem management and innovative fisheries management approaches. Transfer of lessons and replication of best practices through an active mechanism linked to the Commission.

The intended outputs of the Information Strategy Sub-Component are:

Output 3.1.1: Project Information System for capture, storage and dissemination of project data, lessons and best practices, and provision of information products

Output 3.1.2: Knowledge management process identifying innovative, best practice and replicable

Sub-Component 3.2 Outcome: Monitoring & Evaluation

Effective monitoring and evaluation of progress and performance, including monitoring of process, stress reduction and environmental status indicators; monitoring and evaluation outputs used in Project management and in assessing the effectiveness of Commission measures.

The intended outputs of the Monitoring & Evaluation Sub-Component are:

Output 3.2.1: Measures of, and reports on, overall project performance and delivery, including independent evaluations of the Project

Output 3.2.2: Analysis of process, stress-reduction, and environmental status indicators as per the GEF International Waters Operational Strategy

Sub-Component 3.3 Outcome: Stakeholder Participation And Awareness Raising

Non-governmental stakeholder participation in national and regional oceanic fisheries management processes, including the Commission, enhanced. Awareness of oceanic fisheries management issues and the WCPF Convention improved. Specific forums developed for NGO

participation and discussion process. Promotion of awareness of national and regional development and economic priorities and how these relate to sustainable fisheries management.

The intended outputs of the Stakeholder Participation And Awareness Raising Sub-Component are:

Output 3.3.1: ENGO participation and awareness raising in Convention-related processes

Output 3.3.2: Support industry participation and awareness raising in Convention-related processes

Sub-Component 3.4 Outcome: Project Management and Coordination

Project effectively managed and coordinated between implementing and executing agencies and other participants in the Project; effective participation in Project management and coordination by stakeholders; reports on Project progress and performance flowing between Project participants and being used to manage the Project.

The intended outputs of the Project Management and Coordination Sub-Component are:

Output 3.4.1: Project Coordination Unit staffing and office

Output 3.4.2: Arrangements for coordination between Implementing and Executing Agencies

Output 3.4.3: Regional Steering Committee Meetings and Reports

Output 3.4.4: National Consultative Committee Meetings and Reports

Output 3.4.5: Reports on Project implementation, workplan and finances

KEY INDICATORS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND RISKS (FROM LOGFRAME)

SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
<p>Global Environmental Goal To achieve global environmental benefits by enhanced conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources in the Pacific Islands region and the protection of the biodiversity of the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool LME.</p> <p>Broad Development Goal To assist the Pacific Island States to improve the contribution to their sustainable development from improved management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources and from the conservation of oceanic marine biodiversity generally</p>	<p>WCPF Commission has adopted measures to regulate fishing in the high seas, and has formulated and assessed proposals for the conservation and management of fishing for globally important transboundary oceanic stocks throughout their range. These proposals include measures to address the impacts on other species in the WTP LME. PacSIDS have undertaken reforms to implement the WCPF Convention and related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and have strengthened the management of fishing for transboundary oceanic fish in their waters.</p>	<p>Legally binding Commission resolutions establishing controls over fishing in the high seas including catch and effort reporting, boarding and inspection, satellite-based monitoring, and regulation of transshipment adopted by the end of the Project. Commission reports showing that the Commission has by the end of year 4 i) identified the major concerns relating to sustainability of transboundary oceanic fisheries; ii) considered proposals for management measures to address those concerns, and those proposals address ecosystem-based aspects; iii) undertaken scientific and technical analyses of the effects of the proposals; and iv) is considering the adoption and implementation of measures throughout the range of the stocks. Project documentation showing</p>	<p>Commission Members make good faith efforts to implement the WCPF Convention and other relevant MEAs. PacSIDS have the capacity to effectively participate in the Commission, and to support the development and operation of the Commission in a way that fulfils the WCPF Convention. PacSIDS governments and civil societies have the necessary awareness and commitment to take the hard decisions involved in limiting fishing in their waters.</p>

SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
		systematic reform and strengthening of oceanic fisheries management by PacSIDS including improved consultative processes with stakeholders.	
Information and Knowledge Objective To improve understanding of the transboundary oceanic fish resources and related features of the Western and Central Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem.	Improved information on the biology and ecology of target fish stocks, including their exploitation characteristics and fishery impacts, the fishery impacts on non-target, dependent and associated species and on the pelagic ecosystem as a whole. Substantially improved understanding of Seamount ecosystems, especially their relation to migratory pelagic fisheries.	Reports from the scientific structure of the Commission show improved information and assessment methods are providing a credible basis for the formulation and assessment of conservation and management measures, including measures to address broader ecosystem effects. Commission reports and project documentation show that the information is being used in the Commission; is reaching a broad range of stakeholders; and is contributing to improved awareness and understanding of issues associated with transboundary oceanic fisheries conservation and management.	Commission Members can establish, resource and manage effective data and research programmes. Project mechanisms contribute effectively to raising awareness and improving understanding within PacSIDS about oceanic fisheries management.
Governance Objective To create new regional institutional arrangements, and reform, realign and strengthen national arrangements for conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources	The WCPF Commission established and functioning. PacSIDS amend their domestic laws and policies and strengthen their national fisheries institutions and programmes, especially in the areas of monitoring and compliance, to implement the WCPF Convention and apply the principles of responsible and sustainable fisheries management more generally.	Commission reports document the development of the Commission, its Secretariat and its compliance and science structures. Project documentation, including an independent review, shows measurable progress in PacSIDS national capacities in oceanic fisheries management.	The WCPF Convention is ratified by sufficient states to make the Commission effective. PacSIDS are able to secure financing and sufficient political commitment to make necessary legal, institutional and policy changes.

1. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

a) COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

All 15 participating Pacific SIDS are eligible for GEF assistance under paragraph 9b of the Instrument for the Restructured GEF.

The proposed project fits exactly with the objectives, approach, scope and strategic thrust of the GEF in the International Waters focal area. In addressing the conservation and management of shared oceanic

fishery resources in a SIDS region, the Project can contribute substantially to the objectives of the SIDS component of GEF OP9, the Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Operational Program, also providing benefits under the Large Marine Ecosystem Component of OP 8, the Waterbody-Based Operational Program. The proposal is also consistent with the GEF Business Plan for FY 2004-2006, falling within all 3 IW Strategic Priorities.

b) COUNTRY DRIVENNESS

The proposed Project is targeted at the implementation of the oceanic fisheries management component of the IW Pacific Islands SAP and of the WCPF Convention, particularly the establishment of the WCPF Commission. The Project also addresses key elements of the recently adopted Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy, There is a strong national and regional commitment to these instruments. Pacific Islands Leaders, at the 35th Meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum in May, 2004, warmly welcomed the coming into force of the Convention and the scheduled first meeting of the Commission. They also noted progress on the implementation of the Regional Oceans Policy, called for implementation by Pacific SIDS of key aspects of the Johannesburg Plan of Action and requested Fisheries Ministers to look into arrangements for increasing Ministerial oversight of regional fisheries affairs in the light of the WCPF Convention.

The commitment of Pacific SIDS to the implementation of the WCPF Convention is paralleled by a strong continuing interest from other states involved. This country interest and drive is reflected in the potential for sustainability within the project. This interest and drive has also resulted in the Convention having been negotiated in a reasonable period, and having been brought into force and the Commission established relatively speedily. In that process, all participating States and entities have had to make the kinds of accommodation that will be continue to be essential if agreements are to be reached on effective conservation and management measures. There is therefore a basis for confidence in the achievement of progress as measured by process indicators, and in the continuing support of all stakeholders

At the national level, the Project is directly linked to national priorities on conservation, management and sustainable development of transboundary fish stocks, and in particular to national offshore, oceanic and tuna fishery management plans.

2. PROGRAMME AND POLICY CONFORMITY

a) FIT TO GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM AND STRATEGIC PRIORITY

The global concerns addressed by the GEF in activities in the IW focal area include:

“Excessive exploitation of living and nonliving resources due to inadequate management and control measures (for example, overfishing,...)”

And the overall strategic thrust of GEF-funded IW activities is

“to meet the agreed incremental costs of (a) assisting groups of countries to better understand the environmental concerns of their International Waters and work collaboratively to address them; (b) building the capacity of existing institutions (or, if appropriate, developing the capacity through new institutional arrangements) to utilize a more comprehensive approach for addressing transboundary water-related environmental concerns; and (c) implementing measures that address the priority transboundary environmental concerns”

Within the GEF IW focal area, sustainable management of regional fish stocks is identified as one of the major environmental issues SIDS have in common, and a target for activities under the SIDS component of OP 9, the Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Operational Program. Also, the adoption of an ecosystem-based approach to addressing environmental problems in Large Marine Ecosystems is promoted through activities under the Large Marine Ecosystem Component of OP 8, the Waterbody-Based Operational Program

The Project will contribute to achievement of all 3 IW Strategic Priorities for the period FY04-06 through its support for SAP-based management reforms, its SIDS focus and its LME application. Furthermore, GEF support for the Project will be the first tangible response by the global community to the call in Section VII of the WSSD Plan of Implementation for actions to:

“Further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean”

b) SUSTAINABILITY (INCLUDING FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY)

The national and regional agencies involved in the execution of the Project have a good track record of collaboration and delivery, including in the Pacific SAP Project and work well with UNDP. Furthermore, the resources involved have a high commercial value and if appropriate management arrangements including binding cost-sharing arrangements at national and regional level can be established, there will be funding to ensure the sustainability of the technical programmes and activities supported under the Project.

The aggregate level of annual contributions to be paid by Pacific SIDS is estimated at \$189,000 in the initial years of the Commission’s operations. This depends on the level of the budget and which States become Commission Members, and in particular would be higher if some major fishing states do not join. And over time, the level of Pacific SIDS could increase substantially as their fleets take a larger share of the catch attracting a higher share of the Commission’s costs. However, for any reasonable expectation of these increases, it seems clear that the level of Pacific SIDS contributions will be relatively small in relation to the value of catches, and on this basis, seems sustainable.

More important to the sustainability of Pacific SIDS participation in the Commission than paying their contributions is the cost of participating in Commission work, especially meetings. Against the background that some other regional tropical oceanic fisheries commissions typically schedule 10-12 weeks annually of meetings, and few if any of the Pacific SIDS would have the capacity to participate at this level, the WCPF Commission has been designed to operate with a more independent secretariat involving far less meetings, supported by a provision in the rules of the Commission generally limiting meetings to 2 sessions annually. Uniquely for such organisations, travel costs for Pacific SIDS and other developing states will be met from the Commission’s core budget. These arrangements remove the risk that Pacific SIDS will not be able to afford to participate in the Commission.

In addition, current indications are that most and probably all, of the major fishing states will become Parties. Experience with the other regional tropical oceanic fisheries commissions indicates that while there may be problems with non-payment by Members, this has not threatened the sustainability of the organisations – the Eastern Pacific Commission has been operating since 1946 and the Atlantic Commission since 1969.

Incremental costs are discussed in greater detail within the relevant Annex of the Project Document. However, in terms of sustainability, the estimate of \$3.4 million for the annual incremental costs that Pacific SIDS will incur related to implementation of the WCPF Convention is largely the cost of the additional monitoring and compliance programmes and legal and technical posts that Pacific SIDS will establish to be able to meet their commitments under the Convention. Given the scope for recovering much of this increment from vessel owners, this level of incremental costs is expected to be sustainable. The Project will address this issue by assisting Pacific SIDS to develop cost recovery programmes for fisheries management programmes.

Lack of human resources is a core problem in SIDS sustainable development. It is inherent in smallness, and accentuated by weaknesses in education and training and loss of skills to migration. More than the lack of money to finance future activities, it is the lack of skilled people in all aspects of oceanic fisheries management to undertake those activities that is the key constraint. The Project addresses this constraint, in that GEF funding won't provide hardware, or fund capital items or recurrent budget items – it will invest in knowledge, ideas, training and institutional change – and it will assist in developing financing processes that will enable more people to work on oceanic fisheries management issues and programmes.

c) REPLICABILITY

The Pacific Islands OFM project represents an important demonstration of the development of regional fisheries cooperation through the development and adoption of a Commission, along with associated management and monitoring measures, to achieve sustainable management of vital multi-national biological resources. As such the outcomes of the Project will be highly transferable and replicable. The Project will provide lessons and best practices in the setting up and initial period of operation of a new fisheries Commission in support of a detailed ratified Convention (which itself represents the first major regional application of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement) and in assistance to Small Island Developing States as they reform, realign, restructure and strengthen their national fisheries laws, policies, institutions and programmes to take up the new opportunities which the new Convention creates, and discharge the new responsibilities which the Convention requires.

The Project will be developing best practices and lessons in the application of the principles of the ecosystem approach for transboundary oceanic fish stock management within an oceanic LME. Through collaboration with IUCN, this ecosystem analysis will be broadened to support the first systematic efforts within such an LME to look at seamount-related aspects of an ecosystem approach. The Project will also provide valuable experience in implementing measures that address the priority transboundary environmental concerns identified within a regional SAP.

d) STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The extent of stakeholder and public participation has been a major feature of the design process for this project, and this is reflected in the plan for systematic stakeholder involvement in the Project itself. This investment in stakeholder consultation has already borne significant dividends and is regarded as having set a new standard in the region for development assistance project design. In the region generally, public sector stakeholder participation in oceanic fisheries management processes has been strong, but non-government stakeholder participation has been weak.

Stakeholder participation within the Project Development phase was ensured through national missions to the participating countries. These missions prepared inventories of stakeholders and existing relevant consultative processes for the 15 participating SIDS. The national missions also held Primary Stakeholder Consultations to discuss the design of the Pacific OFM project and Public Forums on the WCPF Convention. A total of 217 participants attended the Primary Stakeholder Consultations, and

335 attended the Public Forums. A high level of participation from non-governmental stakeholders was a prominent feature of these meetings.

A plan for stakeholder and public participation in the implementation of the Full Project was drawn up with stakeholders in the Project design Workshop, and the outcome is set out in Annex G of the Project Document. The principles on which the stakeholder and participation plan are based are elaborated in detail in the section on Stakeholder Participation within the main Project Document text.

Access to information has been a major constraint to stakeholder involvement in multilateral fisheries management. Relevant papers from the WCPF process have been available on a WCPF website, but there is no interpretative aspect provided so that their usefulness to non-fisheries stakeholders that lack certain technical capacity is limited. The Project will ensure plain English summaries of the issues to be discussed at the Commission or working group meetings, outcomes of previous meetings and other relevant documents available at national and regional levels are made available.

The cost of engagement at the Commission and associated technical meetings has contributed to the very limited past participation by private sector and other non-government stakeholders. In both cases, the Project will promote the use of key selected representatives to attend meetings and then disseminate information to others in a timely and effective manner. This will be achieved through national and regional fishing associations, and a multinational ENGO which will act as a two-way clearing house for national ENGOs and community groups whose fisheries expertise and funding is limited.

The capacities of the private sector and most national NGOs and community groups to participate in and contribute to technical fisheries management issues are limited. This constrains effective input and will be addressed by the Project, primarily through national workshops and information networks.

e) MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the Project team (The PCU supported by the NFPs) and the relevant UNDP Country Office(s) with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix which is annexed to the Project Document provides *performance* and *impact* indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding *means of verification*. A more detailed specification of these indicators is set out in Annex L to the main document. These will form the basis on which the Project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

3. FINANCIAL MODALITY AND COST EFFECTIVENESS

The Requested GEF funding for the full project is US\$ 10,946,220 with a further US\$698,065 having already been granted for the PDF phase. Co-funding from various sources amount to a total of US\$78 million. This places the ratio of co-funding to GEF contribution at 7:1.

The participating Governments are contributing a substantial amount of the co-funding (US\$17 million) both in-kind within their national boundaries as well as through contributions to the WCPF Commission. The regional IGOs (FFA and SPC) are contributing approximately a further US\$ 7 million each through their support programmes to the countries and the commission. Other Commission contributions amount to US\$ 6.5 million. The incremental cost to fishing states of meeting the requirements of the Convention is estimated at US\$ 31 million. Finally the Pacific island Countries have several surveillance partners (e.g. Australia, New Zealand, USA) whose contributions toward monitoring and surveillance of fisheries in the region in line with the Convention requirements are estimated to amount to a little over US\$7 million. The following table presents these figures more clearly along with the sub-total of co-financing. Further detail is available within the Incremental Cost Analysis Annex.

Co-financing Sources				
Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Amount (US\$)	Status
Governments	National	In-Kind	\$17,286,580	8 of 15 confirmed to date
FFA	IGO	In-Kind	\$7,531,477	Confirmed
SPC	IGO	In-Kind	\$6,928,300	Confirmed
IUCN	IGO	In-Kind	\$610,000	Confirmed
Regional Stakeholders (NGOs)	Private/Public Sector	Cash and In-Kind	\$400,000	Confirmed
New Zealand Aid	Bilateral Donor	Cash	\$400,000	Confirmed
Other Commission Contributions			\$6,485,576	Confirmed
Fishing State Costs		Cash	\$31,250,000	Estimated
Surveillance Partners		In-Kind	\$7,200,000	Estimated
Sub-Total Co-financing			\$78,091,933	

4. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

a) CORE COMMITMENTS AND LINKAGES

The major relevant ongoing GEF-funded project in the region is the GEF IW South Pacific SAP Project. Coordination with the SAP Project, and with any projects or activities that might flow from it will be maintained by the participation of SPREP, GEF's key partner in the region and the Executing Agency for the SAP Project on the Project Regional Steering Committee. More broadly, SPREP's participation in the Steering Committee will provide a focus for coordination and integration of the Project with other relevant activities in the marine environmental area. The Project will be integrated with other regional activities through FFA and SPC/OFP, and the CROP Marine Sector Working Group.

The establishment of the WCPF Commission will create a new mechanism for coordination between projects and programmes in which the Project will be involved. Article 30 of the WCPF Convention addresses the Special Requirements of Developing States. In response, the Commission has established a Special Requirements Fund, and agreed that the Special Requirements of Developing States will be a standing item on the Commission agenda. The annual discussion in the Commission on the Special Requirements of Developing States will both provide a new opportunity for focusing on the needs of developing States in relation to the Convention, and provide a forum for Project activities to be reported and coordinated with other relevant activities, plans and programmes.

Participants in the Project will be assisted to share experiences and collaborate with participants in other relevant GEF Projects, especially IW projects, through participation in IW:LEARN and in events such as the Biennial IW Conferences.

FAO is the major global agency active in oceanic fisheries management in the region, most recently in promoting the FAO Code of Conduct and International Plans of Action, especially in the areas of fisheries law and combating IUU fishing. Pacific SIDS attend the biennial meetings of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, and various FAO specialist technical gatherings. FAO activities in the region are regularly reported to, or coordinated with countries through FFA and SPC processes, especially the SPC Heads of Fisheries meetings.

b) CONSULTATION, COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

Each participating country will designate a National Focal Point for the Project. The Project NFP will effect the establishment of a National Consultative Committees (NCC). The function of this Committee will be to capture the Project concepts and objectives at the national level, to expedite national activities related to the Project components and outputs, and to ensure complimentary activities between national strategies and policies and project objectives.

Regional co-ordination and collaboration will be facilitated through a Regional Project Co-ordination Unit (PCU), consisting of appropriate professional and support staff. The Project Coordination Unit will be established and operated out of the Executing Agency's (FFA) headquarters in Honiara, Solomon Islands. National input to regional management and coordination as well as to overall project monitoring will be through the Regional Steering Committee. Regional stakeholder participation will also be facilitated through attendance at this Steering Committee.

c) PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

The Project will be implemented by UNDP, which will provide staff for monitoring and supervision of the Project. UNDP will also provide implementation support services from the relevant country offices.

The Project will be executed by FFA (the Pacific Island Forum Fisheries Agency) in collaboration with SPC (Secretariat of the Pacific Community) for the pelagic fishery monitoring and stock assessment and pelagic ecosystem analysis; and with IUCN for some of the seamount-related aspects.

ANNEX A INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

BROAD DEVELOPMENT GOAL

This project aims to address the concerns and issues related to the extensive oceanic transboundary fisheries for pelagic species associated with the Pacific Islands region in relation to the economic importance of this fishery at the global level, the open access to this fishery by distant water fishing nations in the high seas, the potential for over-fishing and mismanagement, and the concomitant threats and impacts to the biodiversity and general welfare of the associated large marine ecosystem (the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool). Most of the marine area concerned falls within national jurisdiction of 15 Pacific SIDS.

Pacific SIDS suffer from specific weaknesses that influence their quality of life, level of development, and potential for sustainable economic growth and resource management. These weaknesses, which are common to many islands, include political and economic instability, weaknesses in governance and low levels of private sector development, slow progress in economic reforms, inadequate technology and economic infrastructure, and increasing levels of unemployment, socio-economic hardships and vulnerability to poverty. The small size, scattered nature, remoteness from major centres of production and consumption, and ecological and economic vulnerability are constant cause for concern to their leaders and senior policy makers.

It is noteworthy that the small land areas of many of the Pacific Islands are contrasted by their extremely large sea areas. For example, Kiribati has a sea area which is over 5,000 times its land area. On average, the ratio of sea area to land area of the Pacific SIDSs is 1:54. Within these vast sea areas the Islands have access to resources of immense value. However, most Pacific Island Countries lack the capacity or skills to harvest these resources, and face many challenges in ensuring that harvesting by others in their waters and in adjacent high seas is effectively monitored and controlled.

The 15 Island countries participating in this project have demonstrated a significant degree of cooperation and mutual concern regarding issues such as trade, economy, development and environment. In 2001 the Pacific Island Countries signed the Pacific Island Trade Agreement and the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations. Furthermore, in various high-level regional policy meetings over the past few years, Ministers of the Pacific Islands have identified the strong inter-relationship between global and regional economic trends and the economic performance of Pacific Island countries; noted the need to strenuously address internal economic weaknesses in Pacific Island countries so as to better place them to both withstand international economic downturns and to take advantage of global growth; and now recognize the importance and need for support of the broader economic reforms being pursued in the island countries of the Pacific region.

At the 35th Pacific Islands Forum meeting, Pacific Island leaders also noted the progress in implementing the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy, the development of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Forum - Integrated Strategic Action Framework, and the inclusion of the Policy and the Framework for consideration in the Pacific Plan. Leaders also noted that the Policy and Framework will be submitted to the ten year review of the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States as a major regional initiative for funding and the development of partnerships.

Most importantly, at the same policy level the Pacific Islands leaders are now accepting that sustainable development requires integrated economic, environmental and social policies and practices. They have formally noted that declining environmental conditions can adversely affect economic performance and living standards. Furthermore, they have adopted the understanding that mainstreaming of environmental issues into physical and economic planning and budgeting processes allows the economic impact of these concerns to be realised and addressed (Text from the Forum Economic Action Plan as discussed and agreed at the Pacific Forum Economic Minister's Meeting in Port Vila, Vanuatu, July, 2002).

The plans for sustainable development of the Pacific SIDS are heavily focused on gains from agriculture, tourism and fisheries. Marine related recreational activities are an important component of planning for tourism growth. Coastal fisheries have been important for food security and for income generation, but the commercialisation of these resources has created pressure from systematic over-exploitation. Offshore commercial fisheries are also of critical importance to these countries, both with regard to the overall quantity of fish harvested from the Pacific SIDS national waters and adjacent high seas areas, and in respect of the potential income from the licensing and control of these fisheries. Catches of transboundary oceanic fish in the waters of the Pacific SIDS are estimated at around \$840 million in ex-vessel prices, and much higher than this after processing. There is potential to increase the benefits that Pacific SIDS receive from these resources through careful expansion of catches of some species, through increased participation by Pacific Islanders in these fisheries, and through more complete

integration of oceanic fishing operations into the domestic economies of Pacific Island countries. But there are also risks because as major fisheries elsewhere reach their limits, pressure will continue to increase to exploit the oceanic fish stocks of the Pacific Islands region at unsustainable levels and in unsustainable ways, including ways that threaten to damage other elements of regional marine ecosystems.

As a recent ADB report noted:¹

“...it is inevitable that the presently under-exploited tuna resources of the region will assume an importance much greater than at present. Quite simply, in most countries, there are few, if any, alternatives to tuna.

Population pressure and the fully exploited nature of inshore/coastal fisheries indicate that the food security of the region will depend heavily on its tuna resources.

The poorest Pacific island countries have considerable tuna resources which could be developed using technology available today. This “capital for development” will undoubtedly become more important in the future. Considering the fully-exploited nature of most of the world’s fishery resources, this “tuna capital” will become increasingly more valuable in the future, highlighting the need for effective conservation and management of the region’s tuna.”

In this situation, the economic importance of the oceanic fisheries of the region has been an important factor in the attachment of a high priority by Pacific Island Countries to the protection of International Waters, because as the SAP put it:

“The success of national development planning for our SIDS is wholly dependent on the continued health of our International Waters.”

Therefore, the **broad development goal** of the Project is:

to assist the Pacific Island States to improve the contribution to their sustainable development from improved management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources, and from the conservation of oceanic marine biodiversity generally.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

Concerns related to the International Waters of the Pacific Islands region are not only transboundary in the sense that they are shared by, and common to Pacific Island Countries, but they are also, because of the scale and importance of the waters, global concerns. The Pacific Islands region, and the WTP LME which is its defining feature, are vast - covering around 40 million sq. km. These waters support the most important oceanic fisheries in the world for tuna and related species, but this vast and complex marine system also contains an enormous array of diversity. This rich biodiversity includes the most extensive and biologically diverse reefs in the world, the deepest ocean trenches, deep-sea minerals, the world’s largest tuna fishery, as well as an array of globally threatened species such as sea turtles and dugongs. The many thousands of islands are, with the exception of some larger Melanesian Islands, entirely coastal in nature, often with limited freshwater resources, and surrounded by a rich variety of ecosystems including mangroves, sea grass beds, estuarine lagoons and coral reefs.

As Pacific Island countries expressed it in the SAP:

“We see ourselves as the custodians of one-sixth of the earth’s surface, of which less than 2% is land, and which harbors unique, diverse and fragile forms of life on that land and in its waters. The Pacific Island region covered by this SAP is arguably the largest regional water system on earth. This system is internationally shared not only by us, the participants in this SAP, but also by fourteen other states and territories in the Pacific region. This water system is also vital to the continued health of the planet as a whole. It is likely to be at risk from our priority concerns; viewed in terms of their effect on International Waters as a system, these concerns are interdependent and mutually exacerbating nationally, regionally, and so, inexorably, globally”.

On this basis, Pacific SIDS have made substantial commitments over a ten year period, working with the GEF to prepare an IW SAP, design and implement the IW SAP Project and now prepare the Pacific Islands OFM Project in a way described in the opening section of the SAP as an effort to:

¹ Tuna Importance in the Pacific Islands, ADB, October 2000

“integrate our national and regional sustainable development priorities with shared global environmental concerns for protecting International Waters.”

The analysis of the SAP identified the ultimate root cause of the threats to International Waters in the Pacific Islands region as **deficiencies in management**. The deficiencies were seen as fitting into two groups: - a lack of understanding and weaknesses in governance. These deficiencies fit the situation with respect to oceanic fisheries and the regional oceanic marine ecosystems in exactly the same way as they apply to management of activities in coastal and nearshore areas.

Further analysis of the concerns, threats and root causes related to oceanic fisheries and the WTP LME undertaken for the design of the Pacific OFM Project identified the following areas relating to transboundary oceanic fisheries as national, regional and global concerns as described in the section of the Project Document on Global Significance:

- Impacts on Target Transboundary Oceanic Fish Stocks
- Impacts on Non-Target Fish Stocks
- Impacts on Other Species of Interest (especially turtles, seabirds, marine mammals and sharks)
- Impacts of Fishing around Seamounts
- Impacts on Food-webs
- Impacts on Biodiversity

The same analysis characterised the two groups of deficiencies in management identified by the SAP as they relate to oceanic fisheries as follows:

a) **Lack of understanding** can be traced to weaknesses in the quality and range of information available on oceanic fish stocks and fishing and on the WTP LME; and to a lack of awareness of the kinds of measures that need to be adopted at national and regional levels to ensure sustainability. The pelagic fishery itself is a complex area to understand, and linkages between predator-prey species, water quality, other oceanographic parameters, cyclic physico-chemical fluctuations, climate change, etc. are critical but remain poorly understood.

b) **Weaknesses in governance** can be seen at both national and regional levels, but include in particular the lack of legally binding regional institutional arrangements applying to all parties involved in fishing in the region, especially in the high seas.

Taken together, these deficiencies mean that, despite the remarkable global biological significance of this region, the effect that any deterioration in ecosystem function and water quality would have on this biodiversity and human welfare, and the extent to which the present and future well-being and economic development of the region is dependent on the welfare of this LME and its marine resources, its management and conservation have been significantly inadequate.

The primary response by the 15 participating Pacific SIDS to the pattern of concerns, threats and management deficiencies noted above has been their substantial commitment to participation in the process of creating new global and regional arrangements for the conservation and management of fish stocks which occur in the high seas and for the protection of the oceanic marine environment from large scale fishing. At the global level, they played a full role in the negotiation of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, providing 7 of the 30 ratifications which brought the Agreement into force in 2001. Then they led the development of the WCPF Convention which is the first major regional application of the provisions of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement in ways described more fully in the Project document, providing 11 of the 13 ratifications (with Australia and New Zealand) which brought the Convention into force on 19 June 2004.

The central element of the Convention is the establishment of the WCPF Commission, empowered to adopt conservation and management measures that apply throughout the range of the oceanic fish stocks of the region, and are legally binding on Members of the Commission and any others involved in fishing. In this form, the Convention and the Commission fill the gap in regional institutional arrangements that has long been identified as the key weakness in arrangements for the management of regional fisheries and for controlling the impact of oceanic fisheries on the marine environment – and provide real hope for the long-term management and sustainability of this important fishery area and its associated marine ecosystems.

GEF has already been actively engaged in assisting the Pacific SIDS to participate in the development process for this important Convention through its International Waters project entitled ‘Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific Islands’. The current project has derived directly from this process and the

identified need to implement the requirements of the Convention and support and assist the Pacific SIDS in meeting these requirements, and in taking an active and effective role in the implementation of the Convention and the establishment and early stages of operation of its Commission.

Pacific Island leaders have warmly welcomed the coming into force of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (statement from the 35th Pacific Islands Forum meeting) and the first seating of the WCPF Commission in December 2004 in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.

These developments at regional level are fully consistent with the relevant aspects of global initiatives related to sustainable development, and especially to elements related to SIDS. The recommendations coming out of WSSD made several references to the status and special needs of SIDS. In particular, the Summit adopted the following resolutions, which are directly pertinent to the GEF assistance and support to this current project:

- *Implement further sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;*
- *Assist small island developing States, including through the elaboration of specific initiatives, in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf, including, where appropriate, the continental shelf areas beyond 200 miles from coastal baselines, as well as relevant regional management initiatives within the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the regional seas programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme.*

The latest GEF Business Plan (2003) recognises the concerns and requirements highlighted during WSSD. GEF notes that the International Waters focal area will place greater emphasis on implementation while expanding coverage of GEF assistance to other transboundary water bodies. In particular certain strategic priorities represent an evolution of the international waters programme. These include (a) Catalyze Financial Resource Mobilization - to implement stress reduction measures and policy/legal/institutional reforms agreed through TDA-SAP or equivalent processes; (b) Expand Global Coverage to Other Transboundary Waterbodies - to undertake crosscutting and foundational capacity building needed to facilitate initial multicountry collaboration and complement this with targeted learning; (c) Undertake Innovative Demonstrations – to reduce contaminants and address water scarcity issues. These GEF policies are very relevant in the development of the current project objectives and outputs.

The present Project will address all of the above strategic priorities through:

- Assisting the countries to develop and recommend stress reduction measures in relation to regional pelagic fisheries and the LME
- Mobilising resources to undertake policy, legal and institutional reforms
- Undertaking capacity building within national foundation agencies responsible for fisheries and ecosystems (in an integrated and cross-cutting manner)
- Facilitating multinational collaboration within the context of fisheries and the LME
- Developing targeted learning, capture of best practices and transfer of lessons
- The overall project itself will provide an innovative demonstration of GEF IW assistance and support to sustainable global fisheries management

Therefore the **global environmental goal** of the Project is

to achieve global environmental benefits by enhanced conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources in the Pacific Islands region and the protection of the biodiversity of the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem.

BASELINE

The baseline scenario can be summarised as follows. Without the WCPF Convention and Commission and associated GEF support, Pacific SIDS seek to manage the oceanic fish stocks of the region and to protect the

biodiversity of the WTP LME from impacts from fishing essentially independently through improving national management regimes. The national efforts are supplemented by informal cooperative arrangements among Pacific SIDS, and with less well developed arrangements with other states involved on the region's oceanic fisheries. However, the success of these efforts is limited by constraints in human and institutional capacities that characterise small island states; by a lack of funding; by a lack of political and public will to take hard decisions on limiting fishing; by inconsistencies between different national management frameworks; and most centrally by a lack of formal institutional arrangements which leaves fishing in the high seas essentially unregulated in a way that allows IUU fishing to continue and undermines national efforts to manage and conserve. The management frameworks and efforts are inadequate to cope with the increasing pressure from markets to expand catches of transboundary oceanic species and key stocks become depleted. Controls on the use of destructive fishing methods and practises are weak, and there are increasing and serious impacts from fishing on other species, including turtles, seabirds, marine mammals and sharks. These outcomes significantly reduce the prospects for sustainable development in most Pacific SIDS and contribute to increased vulnerability to poverty.

In the baseline situation, Pacific SIDS rely heavily on established regional cooperative arrangements, centred on the Pacific Islands Forum with its Secretariat in Fiji, and its Forum Fisheries Agency based in the Solomon Islands; the Secretariat of the Pacific Community based in New Caledonia, with its Oceanic Fisheries Programme; and the Pacific Regional Environment Programme based in Samoa. The marine activities of these and other relevant regional organisations are coordinated through the Marine Sector Working Group of the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific. The existence of these collaborative arrangements in fisheries and marine environmental management is a response by Pacific SIDS to the relatively huge size of their marine jurisdiction coupled with the importance and value of the associated marine resources and the broader marine environment. They are part of a broader pattern of multisectoral cooperation which the Pacific SIDS have developed as part of an instinctive strategy for economic survival in the face of their common and shared problems, constraints and opportunities. The roles of the organisations noted above that are relevant to the Pacific OFM Project include the following.

The Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) is an intergovernmental agency with membership from the 15 Pacific SIDS along with Australia and New Zealand. The mandate for this agency has evolved from originally assisting in the control of foreign vessels in the region, then to placing a greater emphasis on assisting member countries to develop fishing industries, and now to a more current emphasis on conservation and management of fish stocks. Financing for FFA's programmes come from donor funding, fees from foreign vessels, and membership charges as well as contributions from member countries. Its principal programmes are currently addressing fisheries management (preparation of plans and advice on regional issues); monitoring, control and surveillance (vessel registry, monitoring and compliance); and assistance in negotiation of foreign access agreements, marketing and industrial development; and legal services.

At the scientific and technical level, the **Oceanic Fisheries Programme** of the **Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC/OFP)** provides technical advice, training and research aimed at the sustainable management of fisheries, particularly those that exploit tuna, bill-fish and related species. SPC's ocean fisheries programmes currently address studies of the biology and behaviour of commercial pelagic fish species within the context of their ecosystem; monitoring of species catch and fishing effort along with collection and analyses of associated statistics; and stock assessment linked to modeling, especially population dynamics models. This work is largely funded by a range of donors, with some funding from the SPC core budget financed by contributions of Members.

The Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) aims to promote cooperation and provide assistance in order to protect and improve the regional environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations in the Pacific Islands region. Its major technical programmes are in areas of terrestrial and coastal and marine ecosystems: species of special interest; monitoring and reporting; climate change and atmosphere; waste management and pollution control; and environmental planning. The SPREP Convention, and the Action Plan that it provides for, has effectively been adopted as the programme of work for activities under the Regional Seas Programme among Pacific SIDS. It is the GEF's key partner in the region, and is the executing agency for the South Pacific SAP Project.

In the baseline scenario, legal, compliance and economic cooperation between Pacific SIDS is coordinated through FFA, with the FFA MCS Working Group also serving to coordinate air and sea patrol activities with cooperating partners including Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States. Fishery monitoring and scientific analysis are undertaken by SPC/OFP. Broader issues related to the marine environment are coordinated through SPREP. Pacific SIDS maintain capable national licensing authorities and continue to strengthen

their compliance functions through stronger sea and air patrols and the use of VMS, but national oceanic fisheries management functions continue to remain relatively poorly resourced. There is little analysis of scientific information nationally.

In terms of economic performance, this pattern of cooperation provides benefits to Pacific SIDS as long as fishing pressure is not been excessive. Pacific SIDS continue to build their own harvesting capacity as their private sectors strengthen, particularly in the accumulation of capital, skills and technology. They also continue to earn moderate increases in the value of fees from licensing foreign vessels, as the value of catches increases with shortening global supplies of fish from the oceans, albeit within the limits that vessels can fish for free and without regulation in the high seas and that the capacity to enforce national laws over large maritime zones is limited. But this baseline scenario is critically flawed by the lack of a mechanism for ensuring the conservation of regional fish stocks throughout their entire range, in national waters and in high seas, and for protecting the health of the ecosystem from the impacts of fishing.

In this scenario, Pacific SIDS can exercise some fisheries management functions independently within this framework of cooperation as outlined above, but there is an absence of cooperation with other states in the region, and with the distant water fishing nations. The effectiveness of any controls over fishing for conservation purposes by the Pacific SIDS is restricted and curtailed by the absence of a coherent regional framework, and a lack of control over vessels operating outside of national jurisdiction on the high seas. Some Pacific SIDS begin to apply limits to fishing within their waters but the effectiveness of these efforts is undermined by the lack of any coherent regional framework for those limits, and by the knowledge that vessels limited from fishing in national waters can operate freely in the high seas without limits or other controls. There is a mixed response regarding cooperation with fisheries management measures on the part of the large fishing states and distant water fleet nations (including reluctance or refusal to accept voluntary measures such as data provision on high seas fishing). Consequently, high seas fishing remains unregulated and substantially unreported. Funding for regional science and monitoring programmes related to fisheries and ecosystem management relies on donor programmes, which could be used to support efforts to promote sustainable development in Pacific SIDS in other sectors, instead of this burden being transferred to those who benefit from the exploitation of the fish stocks. A lack of reliable data on fisheries generally within the region continues to frustrate the development of effective and justifiable management policy. There is no systematic progress in introducing ecosystem considerations into the management of oceanic fisheries in the region. The basic processes of the WTP LME remain poorly understood. There are no reliable estimates of the levels of mortality caused by fishing on non-target species, including turtles, seabirds, marine mammals and sharks, as well as marlins and other large billfish and several species of fish bycatch that are important for local food security. Without basic data on the impacts of fishing on these species, and appropriate regional institutional arrangements, the lack of control on impacts to species and ecosystem support functions within the LME threatens the long-term well-being of an area of globally significant biodiversity.

In the end, in this scenario, despite a number of positive efforts and initiatives, the Pacific SIDS are not able to meet the commitments and requirements necessary to achieve effective fisheries and marine environmental management within their jurisdiction, and the existing pattern of cooperative arrangements among Pacific SIDS and with others involved does not provide an adequate basis for controlling fishing in the high seas. Fishing pressure increases to a point where key stocks are depleted, and the impacts of fishing on other elements of the ecosystem are dangerous. Available scientific information indicates that in some respects fishing pressure is approaching this level.

Without the proposed intervention which is detailed within this project, the baseline will continue to fail to meet the requirements necessary to sustainably manage the fishery and to protect biodiversity in a globally important LME.

To measure the costs of supporting the baseline, the Project Development phase undertook a detailed analysis of the national and regional baseline figures for the Project activities through a substantial consultative and national reporting process. The baseline figure for the entire project amounts to **US\$73.4 million**. Table A.1 provides a breakdown of the baseline by component relative to the various countries, agencies and regional bodies. The major contributions to the baseline costs are the ongoing costs of national science, monitoring, fisheries management and compliance programmes of Pacific SIDS and their regional organisations. These are underpinned by a valuable contribution from several partner countries in the provision and support of air and sea surveillance services – the countries involved include Australia, France, New Zealand and the United States.

TABLE A.1. ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL BASELINE COSTS BY COMPONENT FOR THE 5 YEARS OF THE PROJECT (US\$)

COUNTRIES	COMPONENT 1 Scientific Assessment and Monitoring	COMPONENT 2 Policy, Legislation and Compliance	COMPONENT 3 Information, Coordination and Participation	ALL COMPONENTS
ORIGIN	BASELINE	BASELINE	BASELINE	BASELINE
Cook Islands	\$225,498	\$1,135,803	\$96,000	\$1,457,301
Fed. States of Micronesia	\$550,000	\$6,550,000	\$96,000	\$7,196,000
Fiji	\$460,680	\$2,544,629	\$160,000	\$3,165,309
Kiribati	\$175,000	\$2,135,000	\$64,000	\$2,374,000
Marshall Islands	\$780,000	\$3,135,000	\$96,000	\$4,011,000
Nauru	\$158,153	\$882,140	\$64,000	\$1,104,292
Niue	\$10,988	\$103,863	\$64,000	\$178,851
Palau	\$75,000	\$4,100,000	\$64,000	\$4,239,000
Papua New Guinea	\$1,887,770	\$4,701,698	\$160,000	\$6,749,468
Samoa	\$880,307	\$1,744,247	\$160,000	\$2,784,554
Solomon Islands	\$335,544	\$535,643	\$160,000	\$1,031,187
Tonga	\$170,982	\$2,600,838	\$96,000	\$2,867,820
Tokelau	\$40,000	\$145,000	\$64,000	\$249,000
Tuvalu	\$69,206	\$825,431	\$64,000	\$958,637
Vanuatu	\$105,476	\$1,010,816	\$96,000	\$1,212,292
FFA		\$10,888,039	\$1,921,419	\$12,809,458
SPC	\$3,052,780		\$339,198	\$3,391,978
Regional Stakeholders		\$1,000,000	\$200,000	\$1,200,000
Fishing State Costs		\$1,250,000		\$1,250,000
Surveillance		\$15,200,000		\$15,200,000
TOTAL	\$8,977,384	\$60,488,145	\$3,964,616	\$73,430,146

GEF PROJECT ACTIVITIES – THE GEF ALTERNATIVE

Pacific SIDS have long understood the impact of the weaknesses in their existing institutional arrangements that characterise the baseline scenario. They set out the basis for an alternative scenario when they recognised in the FFA Convention of 1978 that:

“...effective co-operation for the conservation and optimum utilisation of the highly migratory species of the region will require the establishment of additional international machinery to provide for co-operation between all coastal states in the region and all states involved in the harvesting of such resources.”

It has taken 25 years conclude arrangements for the establishment of the additional international machinery. The reasons for the delay included differences between Pacific SIDS and fishing states over the exercise of national jurisdiction over highly migratory species, and weaknesses in the framework of international law governing the management and conservation of high seas fish stocks. In addition, Pacific SIDS needed time as a group including some of the smallest states in the world, to develop their own fisheries and marine environmental capacities before they faced the world’s largest economic powers in negotiations that would critically affect their destiny. Now the international legal framework has been strengthened by the conclusion of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, Pacific SIDS have found the capacity and confidence to enter into the necessary negotiations, and the Pacific SIDS and other states involved have successfully concluded the WCPF Convention establishing the necessary “*additional international machinery.*”

The alternative scenario is based on the effective implementation of the this Convention, including the successful development of the WCPF Commission and improved national management and conservation programmes with GEF support for participating Pacific SIDS. The initial 3 years will see the establishment of technical programmes addressing science and compliance, with a view to adopting greater control over illegal and

unregulated fishing on the high seas, and developing a greater understanding of fish stocks. After the first 3 years this should lead on to the identification of key management issues, and the options for addressing these issues. This would include advancing knowledge on the WTP LME, and identifying methodologies for better ecosystem monitoring. Effective support to the Commission will require active facilitation of the participation by Pacific SIDS. Sustainability will need to be met through increased resource allocation from member governments of the Commission, and by capturing some of the benefits accrued by the fishing nations from the exploitation of the fisheries resource.

Under the incremental GEF alternative, policy, legislation and institutional capacity will be reviewed and improved to strengthen both the national and regional capacity to manage fisheries in national waters and in the high seas. Policy and decision-making related to management measures such as catch limits, licensing, etc. will be supported through a programme of information gathering and data processing including stock assessments. Information related to the LME *per se* will be gathered and analysed both as a means to better understand fisheries management requirements within the LME, and to gain a better insight into the biological interrelationships between species and habitats within the LME, for overall ecosystem management purposes. This support will be targeted specifically at the national level where capacities needs are most critical, but using a regional approach through the coordination of national activities and their relationship with the Commission and the Convention.

To achieve the incremental GEF alternative support, the Project has been designed with three Components. Each Component further subdivides into more specific delivery of GEF objectives through a series of sub-components.

1. SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING ENHANCEMENT

This Component will focus on fisheries monitoring, stock assessment and data monitoring/analysis. The emphasis will be on building national capacities, as well as strengthening the quality, compatibility and availability of data, to enable the Pacific Island States to respond to Convention requirements. The Convention itself is scheduled, by 2005 to be funding the core stock assessment and data management/analysis functions for the regional fisheries. One core activity will be the preparation of National Oceanic Fisheries Status reports for the SIDS. Assistance will also be given to the SIDS to ensure a detailed understanding of the scientific issues as a means to assisting them in the development of national policy positions within the Commission. The Component will also aim to develop and promote implementation of the principles of an ecosystem-based approach to management of resources within the LME, in line with GEF and WSSD policy. As part of this ecosystem-focused effort, specific attention will be given through cooperation with IUCN to seamounts within the LME, which are expected to harbour high levels of biodiversity, and may perform an important ecosystem function within the regional fishery. The overall objective will be to provide reliable and credible data upon which to base the activities of component 2, which addresses the legal and administrative measures necessary for effective management. This Component also meets the aims of the GEF 2003 Business Plan to undertake the crosscutting and foundational capacity building needed to facilitate multi-country collaboration, and to complement this with targeted learning.

2. LAW, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM, REALIGNMENT AND STRENGTHENING

GEF inputs under this component will concentrate on providing technical assistance and training to Pacific SIDS to reform and amend the legal, policy and institutional base in terms of oceanic fisheries management at the national level in response to regional and global commitments, and to establish the WCPF Commission and support its early stages of identification, consideration and adoption of conservation and management measures. Legal reforms will capture national commitments to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement as well as to the WCPF Convention and other fisheries and marine ecosystem related treaties and protocols. The Component will also develop a mechanism for the provision of legal advice on the development of the Commissions' programmes and on national legislative and policy development. Policy reform will be a key objective, and Component 2 will provide analyses of policy implications arising from the stock assessments, data collection and ecosystem analyses undertaken under Component 1. Furthermore, support will be provided to national governments for the reform and realignment of their administrative procedures and institutions to create a more intersectoral and participatory approach to fisheries and related ecosystem management. This component meets the 2003 GEF Business Plan objectives to implement stress reduction measures and policy/legal/institutional reforms.

3. COORDINATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES

This Component focuses primarily on effective project management and delivery to meet the aims and time-schedules of the GEF assistance initiative. A key emphasis will be on identifying and capturing global best

lessons and practices in fisheries management, and the transfer of lessons and practices at the regional level between national entities. In this context, the Component will develop effective national and regional information processing, handling and dissemination mechanisms. Monitoring will extend beyond just GEF project delivery (procurement, expenditure, reporting, etc) to encompass development of long-term monitoring processes for the actual Convention objectives (including stress reduction measures and environmental status indicators related to the fisheries and the ecosystem). This component will also ensure that there is a greater degree of non-government stakeholder involvement in the development and implementation of such management, so as to evolve a more participatory approach in the interests of long-term support and sustainability among all stakeholders.

The incremental sum from GEF that is required to support the aims, objectives and outcomes of these 3 components is **US\$10.946 million**. The breakdown of this sum by Component is presented in Table A.2.

TABLE A.2: GEF PROJECT FUNDING BY COMPONENT (US\$)

COMPONENT TITLE	GEF
1. Scientific Assessment and Monitoring	\$5,147,250
2. Policy, Legislation and Compliance	\$3,883,850
3. Information, Coordination and Participation	\$1,915,120
TOTALS	\$10,946,220

In terms of incremental co-funding, governments and other stakeholders are estimated to provide around **US\$78 million** to co-finance activities within the GEF project components, as well as other activities associated with support to the new Convention, meeting the requirements of that Convention, the effective and sustainable evolution of the Commission, and the development of management and conservation measures in the Western and Central Pacific over the life of the Project.

Of this total, \$39.6 million is confirmed by the participating governments, organisations involved in execution of the Project and New Zealand Aid. This amount includes:

- \$31.7 million to be committed by Pacific SIDS and their regional organisations for the strengthening of their national oceanic fisheries management institutions and programmes, their direct financial contributions to the Commission, and their costs of participating in Commission activities. The national incremental co-funding contributions were estimated by rigorous country-by-country assessments of national budgets and plans during the national missions. The co-financing by the regional organisations represents levels of funding committed by the participating countries through FFA and SPC for Convention-related activities financed by contributions from member countries of the organisations and by donors;
- \$610,000 for in-kind research cruise costs arranged by IUCN;
- \$400,000 for a series of Convention-related workshops planned to be financed by New Zealand;
- \$400,000 in conditional co-funding of activities with regional environmental and industry NGOs; and
- \$6.5 million for the estimated cost of contributions to the Commission by Commission Members other than the participating Pacific Island Countries confirmed on the basis of the scheme of financial contributions adopted by the Commission at its first meeting and the budget for the early years of the Commission drawn up by the WCPF Preparatory Conference

The balance of the \$78 million of estimated co-funding includes:

- Contributions to the cost of implementation of the Convention by fishing states in the form of the costs of improved science, monitoring and control programmes that they will be required to develop to meet their obligations under the Convention. These estimates are based on an earlier World Bank study².

² 'Working Apart or Together' The case for a Common Approach to Management of the Tuna Resources in Exclusive Economic Zones of Pacific Island Countries: Gert van Santen & Philipp Muller, World Bank, March 2000

- Co-funding from those partner countries involved in supporting regional air and sea surveillance programmes to extend the coverage of those programmes to monitor compliance with the new framework for regulation of fishing in the high seas.

It should be noted that these co-funding estimates do not include the incremental private costs that will be incurred by boatowners in both the Pacific SIDS' and fishing states' fleets. These costs range from the costs of the additional effort required to provide more data, secure and carry new forms of authorisation for high seas fishing, and accept boarding and inspection on the high seas to the direct costs of installing new satellite-based monitoring equipment and providing food and accommodation for onboard observers. These costs can not be estimated with sufficient reliability to include them formally in the table below, but they are considerable.

Based on information from the participating states and associated regional stakeholder institutions and agencies, and the World Bank report referred to above, estimates of co-funding by Component are presented in Table A.3 below:

TABLE A.3: ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INCREMENTAL COSTS BY COMPONENT FOR THE 5 YEARS OF THE PROJECT (US\$)

COUNTRIES	COMPONENT 1 Scientific Assessment and Monitoring	COMPONENT 2 Policy, Legislation and Compliance	COMPONENT 3 Information, Coordination and Participation	TOTAL ALL COMPONENTS
ORIGIN	CO-FUNDS	CO-FUNDS	CO-FUNDS	CO-FUNDS
A. Co-Funding Confirmed in Writing				
Cook Islands	\$343,025	\$1,037,960	\$48,000	\$1,428,984
Fed. States of Micronesia	\$300,000	\$3,397,000	\$48,000	\$3,745,000
Fiji	\$307,120	\$845,976	\$80,000	\$1,233,096
Kiribati	\$105,000	\$402,500	\$32,000	\$539,500
Marshall Islands	\$375,000	\$765,000	\$48,000	\$1,188,000
Nauru	\$70,290	\$174,696	\$32,000	\$276,986
Niue	\$85,358	\$204,318	\$32,000	\$321,676
Palau	\$150,000	\$450,000	\$32,000	\$632,000
Papua New Guinea	\$234,805	\$2,147,455	\$80,000	\$2,462,260
Samoa	\$421,560	\$480,556	\$80,000	\$982,116
Solomon Islands	\$175,956	\$473,035	\$80,000	\$728,991
Tonga	\$175,761	\$282,492	\$48,000	\$506,253
Tokelau	\$60,000	\$390,000	\$32,000	\$482,000
Tuvalu	\$320,801	\$771,363	\$32,000	\$1,124,164
Vanuatu	\$158,215	\$905,339	\$48,000	\$1,111,554
Beneficiary In-kind	\$251,000	\$234,000	\$39,000	\$524,000
FFA		\$6,401,755	\$1,129,722	\$7,531,477
SPC	\$6,235,470		\$692,830	\$6,928,300
IUCN	\$540,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$610,000
NZAid		\$400,000		\$400,000
Other Com Contributions	\$1,945,673	\$3,242,788	\$1,297,115	\$6,485,576
Regional Stakeholders			\$400,000	\$400,000
Sub-Total	\$12,255,033	\$23,041,233	\$4,345,667	\$39,641,932
B. Other Estimated Co-Funding				
Fishing State Costs	\$4,000,000	\$27,250,000		\$31,250,000
Surveillance		\$7,200,000		\$7,200,000
Sub-Total	\$4,000,000	\$34,450,000		\$38,450,000
TOTAL	\$16,255,033	\$57,491,233	\$4,345,667	\$78,091,932

ANNEX B LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

This Annex presents the Logical Framework Matrices for the overall project objectives and then for each Component. The outcome from the overall objectives and then for each component heads each table. The LogFrame identifies the results which would verify the objectives of each outcome and activity, how this will be realistically measured and ascertained as part of an effective monitoring process, and what assumptions this process makes and the potential risks which might present barriers to the process. After each Component the assumptions and risks are reviewed and explanations given as to how the project intends to resolve or bypass such assumptions or risks.

LOGFRAME MATRIX: OVERALL PROJECT OBJECTIVES

SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
<p>Global Environmental Goal To achieve global environmental benefits by enhanced conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources in the Pacific Islands region and the protection of the biodiversity of the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem.</p> <p>Broad Development Goal To assist the Pacific Island States to improve the contribution to their sustainable development from improved management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources and from the conservation of oceanic marine biodiversity generally</p>	<p>WCPF Commission has adopted measures to regulate fishing in the high seas, and has formulated and assessed proposals for the conservation and management of fishing for globally important transboundary oceanic stocks throughout their range. These proposals include measures to address the impacts on other species in the globally important WTP LME. PacSIDS have undertaken reforms to implement the WCPF Convention and related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and have strengthened the management of fishing for transboundary oceanic fish in their waters.</p>	<p>Legally binding Commission resolutions establishing controls over fishing in the high seas including catch and effort reporting, boarding and inspection, satellite-based monitoring, and regulation of transshipment adopted by the end of the Project. Commission reports showing that the Commission has by the end of year 4 i) identified the major concerns relating to sustainability of transboundary oceanic fisheries; ii) considered proposals for management measures to address those concerns, and those proposals address ecosystem-based aspects; iii) undertaken scientific and technical analyses of the effects of the proposals; and iv) is considering the adoption and implementation of measures throughout the range of the stocks. Project documentation showing systematic reform and strengthening of oceanic fisheries management by PacSIDS including improved consultative processes with stakeholders.</p>	<p>Commission Members make good faith efforts to implement the WCPF Convention and other relevant MEAs. PacSIDS have the capacity to effectively participate in the Commission, and to support the development and operation of the Commission in a way that fulfils the WCPF Convention. PacSIDS governments and civil societies have the necessary awareness and commitment to take the hard decisions involved in limiting fishing in their waters.</p>

SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
<p>Information and Knowledge Objective To improve understanding of the transboundary oceanic fish resources and related features of the Western and Central Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem.</p>	<p>Improved information on the biology and ecology of target fish stocks, including their exploitation characteristics and fishery impacts, the fishery impacts on non-target, dependent and associated species and on the pelagic ecosystem as a whole. Substantially improved understanding of Seamount ecosystems, especially their relation to migratory pelagic fisheries.</p>	<p>Reports from the scientific structure of the Commission show improved information and assessment methods are providing a credible basis for the formulation and assessment of conservation and management measures, including measures to address broader ecosystem effects. Commission reports and project documentation show that the information is being used in the Commission; is reaching a broad range of stakeholders; and is contributing to improved awareness and understanding of issues associated with transboundary oceanic fisheries conservation and management.</p>	<p>Commission Members can establish, resource and manage effective data and research programmes. Project mechanisms contribute effectively to raising awareness and improving understanding within PacSIDS about oceanic fisheries management.</p>
<p>Governance Objective To create new regional institutional arrangements, and reform, realign and strengthen national arrangements for conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources</p>	<p>The WCPF Commission established and functioning. PacSIDS amend their domestic laws and policies and strengthen their national fisheries institutions and programmes, especially in the areas of monitoring and compliance, to implement the WCPF Convention and apply the principles of responsible and sustainable fisheries management more generally.</p>	<p>Commission reports document the development of the Commission, its Secretariat and its compliance and science structures. Project documentation, including an independent review, shows measurable progress in PacSIDS national capacities in oceanic fisheries management.</p>	<p>The WCPF Convention is ratified by sufficient states to make the Commission effective. PacSIDS are able to secure financing and sufficient political commitment to make necessary legal, institutional and policy changes.</p>

LOGFRAME MATRIX: COMPONENT ONE - SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING ENHANCEMENT

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
<p>COMPONENT OUTCOME: Improved quality, compatibility and availability of scientific information and knowledge on the oceanic transboundary fish stocks and related ecosystem aspects of the WTP warm pool LME, with a particular focus on the ecology of seamounts in relation to pelagic fisheries, and the fishing impacts upon them. This information being used by the Commission and PacSIDS to assess measures for the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources and protection of the WTP LME. National capacities in oceanic fishery monitoring and assessment strengthened, with PacSIDS meeting their national and Commission-related responsibilities in these areas.</p>		<p>Substantial, relevant and reliable information collected and shared between stakeholders with respect to transboundary oceanic fish stocks and related ecosystem aspects, (particularly for seamounts). The Commission using this information as the basis for its discussions and policy decisions on WCPF management. National technical capacity and knowledge greatly improved</p>	<p>Commission Reports, especially from the Scientific Committee show that the Commission has access to, and is using, on-going reliable statistics and scientific advice/evidence by end of project to formulate and amend policy on oceanic fisheries management within the WCPF system boundary. These reports show particular progress in relevant ecosystem analysis, including results of the seamount-related work undertaken in the Project. The reports also show that the results of the ecosystem analysis are being used to begin to operationalise an ecosystem approach to conservation and management. PacSIDS national scientific capacities improved to level whereby each national lead agency can supply relevant and effective data to SPC and the Commission, and can interpret and apply nationally results of regional data analyses and scientific assessments.</p>	<p>Commission membership prepared to accept scientific findings and statistical evidence in formulating what may be difficult policy decisions on management of the fisheries, and difficult management proposals for the ecosystems. Sufficient sustainability available or identified through project to support national capacity improvements in technical and scientific functions as well as to support continued regional data coordination and analyses.</p>
1.1	<p>Fishery Monitoring, Coordination and Enhancement</p>			
	<p>A template for national integrated monitoring programmes and provision of data to the Commission</p>	<p>Database and associated software developed. Reporting modules available for Commission data.</p>	<p>Project documentation shows software and training to implement regional template made available to all PacSIDS by end of 3rd year.</p>	

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	National monitoring systems based on the regional template for integrated monitoring, customised to meet national needs	National monitoring systems, including port sampling and observer programmes in place. All PacSIDS reporting regularly to Commission.	Commission compliance reports show all PacSIDS meeting Commission standards for provision of monitoring data within 2 years of the standards being adopted by the Commission.	National commitment sufficiently strong to ensure allocation of staff
	A regional monitoring coordination capacity, to develop regional standards such as data formats, and to provide a clearing house for information on fishery monitoring	Common data formats made available to PacSIDS, and adopted by each country to provide comparable data. Information on fishery monitoring including best practice examples, being shared between stakeholders through newsletters, website and regional workshops.	Reports on data quality to Scientific Committee Statistics WG, DCC and PCU show effective regional coordination of monitoring, including provision and use of common data reporting formats by end of year 3; Newsletter distributed to all stakeholders at least annually Reports from Workshops (minimum 2) available by year 3. Website running and accessed by end of year 1. Newsletters, workshop reports and website provide evidence of networking between stakeholders on fishery monitoring	All countries can agree on data reporting formats (some may have to change existing formats). Staff available to maintain website. Countries willing to network with Commission on a regular basis, and each country agrees on a focal point for this networking.
	Training of national monitoring staff, particularly monitoring coordinators, observers and port samplers	In-country Courses and training activities conducted. Two regional workshops undertaken. National monitoring personnel attached to SPC/OFP	Reports of in-country observer and port sampling training activities, and attachments provided to PCU (2 national courses and 2 national monitoring personnel attached to SPC/OFP per year)	Countries can afford to release staff for training and attachments.
1.2	Stock Assessment			
	National oceanic fisheries status reports prepared collaboratively with national scientific staff	Collaborative work undertaken on National Tuna Fishery Status in 6 countries annually, including presentations at in-country national workshops.	National Status Reports; staff national mission reports and Workshop reports filed with PCU show work completed in 6 countries per year.	Countries have scientific and technical staff available and willing to undertake national fishery status reports and workshops (with GEF funding assistance)

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	Advice to Pacific SIDS on scientific issues in the work of the Commission	Advice on scientific issues provided in briefing papers to PacSIDS before each meeting of the Scientific Committee and the Commission, and presented to PacSIDS preparatory meetings.	Reports of PacSIDS consultative meetings record consideration of scientific briefing papers. Reports of the meetings of the Scientific Committee and Commission record PacSIDS contributions reflecting the scientific briefing papers.	PacSIDS able to find the financial human resources to participate effectively in the scientific processes of the Commission
	Training of national technical and scientific staff to understand regional stock assessment methods, and interpret and apply the results; and to use oceanographic data	Regional Workshops carried out. National technical and scientific staff trained through attachments and in-country counterpart training. Technical and scientific counterparts producing independent technical and scientific analyses by the end of the Project.	Reports from Regional Workshops available – the first one by end of year 2. Reports of attachments of 3 national technical staff each year.	PacSIDS can afford to release staff for training and attachments (national human resource limitations)
1.3	Ecosystem Analysis			
	Observer sampling and analysis of commercial fishery catches to determine trophic relationships of pelagic species in the WTP LME	Observer-based data collections and lab analyses undertaken in accordance with a workplan for the ecosystem analysis component established in year 1.	OFP technical reports, and reports to the Ecosystem & Bycatch Working Group of the Commission reflect the contribution to ecosystem analysis from data from observers and lab analyses	National and regional observer programmes, including a Commission programme, are running and providing data for ecosystem analysis. Sufficient observers available.

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	Collection and analysis of information on seamounts in the WTP warm pool	Seamount planning and review workshops carried out. Seamounts described, historical fishing patterns around seamounts analysed, and seamounts selected as sites for field work. Field data collected at selected seamounts, including tagging, trophic sampling and analysis - 2 cruises per year in years 2, 3, plus 1 cruise to research benthic biodiversity. Participation by national scientists in field work supported (2 participants per cruise). Reports on seamount-associated field data prepared.	Report from workshop on seamount activity planning and review available by end year 1. Descriptive report on seamounts and historical fishing activities available by end of 18 months. Cruise reports within 12 months of completion of cruises.	Sufficient sea-time available to be able to undertake surveys and complete reports effectively and on-time. National scientists available to take part (human resource limitation issues)
	Model-based analysis of ecosystem-based management options	Data incorporated into ecosystem models. Models enhanced and used to assess management options, including options related to fishing around seamounts.	Documentation for meetings of the Scientific Committee and its Ecosystem & Bycatch WG including reports on ecosystem data and model refinement, and on ecosystem model-based assessment of specific management options.	Agreement can be reached on realistic options for management to be assessed. Effective models available and sufficient data collected to drive models and reach a scientifically justifiable conclusion

LOGFRAME MATRIX: COMPONENT TWO - LAW, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM, REALIGNMENT AND STRENGTHENING

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
<p>COMPONENT OUTCOME: The WCPF Commission established and beginning to function effectively. Pacific Island nations playing a full role in the functioning and management of the Commission, and in the related management of the fisheries and the globally-important LME. 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. National capacities in oceanic fisheries law, fisheries management and compliance strengthened</p>		<p>WCPF Commission operating with a formally adopted framework of rules and regulations. Commission Secretariat has been established and the core science and compliance programmes and Committee structures are operational. PacSIDS are participating effectively in provision of information and in decision-making and policy adoption process for WCPF fisheries management. National institutions and supportive laws and policies have been reformed effectively to support national roles in Commission and to meet national commitments both to WCPF Convention, and to other relevant MEAs, and global treaties and conventions.</p>	<p>Reports of the Commission and its Committees show that within 30 months of the Project inception the Commission is functioning with a full programme of work in compliance and science. Commission reports show PacSIDS are effectively participating in Commission decision-making processes. Independent assessments show that national capacities significantly improved to meet commitments to Convention and to undertake MCS responsibilities.</p>	<p>Commission remains effective throughout project lifetime and beyond. Countries continue to meet financial commitments to Commission to ensure its sustainability. Enormous Convention area and project system boundary can be effectively monitored to ensure compliance. Programmes of information collection and data analyses can be sustained throughout and beyond project lifetime. PacSIDS able to participate in the Commission effectively.</p>
2.1	Legal Reform			
	A strategy and workplan for activities on regional and national legal issues	<p>Legal and technical reviews (regional and national) undertaken and results available to regional Legal Consultation. Consultation carried out.</p>	<p>Report of initial Legal Consultation (including review of national and regional legal status and structures) distributed to participants by month 20.</p>	<p>Appropriate legal consultants available within timescale.</p>
	New draft laws, regulations, agreements & license conditions in line with WCPF Convention prepared and shared with PacSIDS	<p>Templates for legal provisions necessary to implement Convention provided to PacSIDS. Legal reviews undertaken in PacSIDS which have not already updated their legislation.</p>	<p>Reports of national legal reviews show regional templates amended to reflect different national situations being applied for implementation of the WCPF Convention.</p>	<p>Country commitment to legal reviews (consultants cannot be effective without national support and transparency)</p>

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	Proposals for the Commission from Pacific SIDS for legal arrangements to implement the Convention	Legal reviews and studies on Commission and Convention issues undertaken and legal briefs for discussion in Commission and related bodies prepared and lodged with countries. Briefs discussed in PacSIDS consultations (see 2.1.1)	Briefs on WCPF legal issues provided to PacSIDS by 30 months. Reports from regional Legal Consultations available by month 20. Records of PacSIDS consultations document discussion of Briefs and conclusions on PacSIDS policy for discussion of legal issues in Commission meetings.	Countries willing to share national legal position and information with Commission. PacSIDS prepared to make submissions to Commission on legal policy issues following this consultative process
	Training of policy makers and legal personnel in oceanic fisheries management legal issues	National and Regional legal training workshops carried out and assessed. Legal staff attached to relevant institutions and participating in analyses.	Reports of 2 regional legal workshop reports. Reports of 3 National legal training workshops carried out in each year of project, and 2 national legal staff attached to relevant institution per year.	Countries willing to host and participate in workshops. Appropriate national personnel permitted to attend. National specialists available to take part (human resource limitation issues)
2.2	Policy Reform			
	National oceanic fisheries management plans, policies and strategies	Plan/policy/strategy documents prepared, implemented and reviewed based on feedback and lessons	Management plans and policy/strategy documents prepared or revised in at least 6 PacSIDS by month 30. Project documentation shows significant policy reforms in at least 50% of PacSIDS by end of Project.	Fisheries Management Adviser appointed to oversee the Policy Reform sub-Component. National policy-makers accept and adopt strategies and prepared to make necessary reforms to implement.
	Strategies and specific proposals for the overall development of the Commission, including its Secretariat and technical programmes, and for Commission conservation and management measures	Briefing papers provided to PacSIDS on establishment of the commission and on regional conservation and management measures. Regional consultations and workshops on Fisheries Management undertaken annually.	Reports of PacSIDS consultations show i) advice provided to PacSIDS on the development of Commission Secretariat and programmes annually in the first 3 years, and ii) advice provided annually to PacSIDS on regional conservation and management measures. Reports of Commission meetings document PacSIDS playing a major role in decisions relating to establishment of Commission Secretariat and programmes, and adoption of regional conservation and management measures.	Appropriate national personnel permitted to attend. National specialists available to take part (human resource limitation issues)

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	Identification of possible management options for seamounts, including compliance options	Technical studies on management of oceanic fisheries related to seamounts undertaken completed and circulated to stakeholders. Workshops undertaken for stakeholders on seamount management issues. Proposals based on outcomes of seamount policy and technical analyses considered by PacSIDS, and if appropriate, the Commission.	Reports of technical studies sent to stakeholders by month 24. Reports of regional workshops document consideration of proposals for seamount-related management measures by end of year 4.	Technical capacity available to undertake studies within timeframe. Commission continues to operate effectively. Pac SIDS Stakeholders can agree on management measures in order to make proposals.
	Training of policy makers, technical personnel and other Pacific SIDS stakeholders to increase understanding of sustainable and responsible fisheries	Regional Policy Consultation workshops carried out. TSC/USP training course developed and on offer. National Fisheries Management Seminars available and workshops carried out. Fisheries Management personnel on attachment to FFA. Study tours arranged to other Fisheries Commissions. Support given to relevant Ministerial meetings.	Regional workshops completed by end of year 2. At least 4 training courses subscribed to by end of year 3. 6 National workshops and/or seminars on fisheries management completed by end of year 3. Project progress reports and technical reports lodged with PCU show 4 national fisheries management personnel attachments undertaken with FFA by end of year 3; 6 study tours completed to other fisheries commissions by end of year 4; and 2 Ministerial meetings relevant to Fisheries Management supported by end of year 4.	Countries willing to host and participate in workshops. Appropriate national personnel permitted to attend. National specialists available to take part (human resource limitation issues)
2.3	Institutional Reform			
	Strategies, plans and proposals for the reform, realignment and strengthening of national oceanic fisheries management administrations	Review the lessons and best practices in institutional reform carried out. Reviews of national fisheries management institutions carried out. National institutional reform workshops prepared and undertaken.	Report made available to PacSIDS and to PCU on lessons and best practices in institutional reforms along with reviews of national institutions by end of month 30. Reports of 2 national reform workshops completed per year.	Conditions in PacSIDS are sufficiently common for national best practices to be replicable.

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	Processes for national consultation between stakeholders in oceanic fisheries management	National consultative process carried out between stakeholders. National ENGOs and INGOs given support to empower their participation in oceanic fisheries management	NCC reports show some form of consultative process in place in all PacSIDS by the end of the Project. Feedback from ENGOs and INGOs confirm that their participation has been strengthened in 50% of PacSIDS by end of year 3,	PacSIDS govts prepared to continue to improve transparency. National ENGOs & INGOs exist & have the capacity to participate. Consultation fatigue does not unduly constrain their participation
2.4	Compliance Strengthening			
	Strategies, plans and proposals for realigning and strengthening national oceanic fisheries compliance programmes	Review the national compliance implications inherent in the Convention, and identify strengthening requirements for national compliance to meet these implications	Report on national compliance implications of the Convention circulated to PacSIDS and presented to MCS WG by month 18. National reports provided to MCS WG show strengthening of compliance programmes in at least 50% of PacSIDS by end of Project.	PacSIDS willing to provide transparent information on compliance procedures and data.
	Arrangements for regional coordination of monitoring, control and surveillance activities	Regional consultations to coordinate patrols (air and sea). Advice given on MCS coordination between PacSIDS and other stakeholder countries. Niue Treaty subsidiary arrangements prepared	Reports available of annual MCS WG meetings showing work on MCS coordination. Technical reports lodged with PCU document proposals for application of the Niue Treaty on MCS cooperation.	Sufficient regional capacity and willingness to undertake an effective level of air and sea patrols
	Strategies and proposals for regional compliance measures and programmes	Technical studies undertaken on compliance issues relevant to Convention. Meetings of PacSIDS MCS Working Group held. Reports on regional compliance issues prepared and presented to PacSIDS. PacSIDS follow up those reports with proposals in the Commission & its Technical & Compliance Committee.	Technical reports on compliance submitted annually to PacSIDS MCS WG. Reports of meetings of the PacSIDS MCS WG, the Technical and Compliance Committee and the Commission document PacSIDS participation in establishing Commission compliance arrangements.	Commission Members can find basis for agreement on compliance measures to regulate fishing in the high seas

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	Training of national compliance staff, especially in inspection and VMS	National courses and training on inspection, VMS and other MCS issues undertaken. National compliance staff attached to FFA and/or other established PacSIDS compliance and monitoring agencies.	Reports provided to the PCU of 3 national courses provided each year on MCS issues, and 2 national staff attachments each year.	Appropriate national personnel available for attachments and permitted to attend. National specialists available to take part (human resource limitation issues)

LOGFRAME MATRIX: COMPONENT THREE - COORDINATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
<p>COMPONENT OUTCOME: Effective project management at the national and regional level. Major governmental and non-governmental stakeholders participating in project activities and consultative mechanisms at national and regional levels. Information on the Project and the WCPF process contributing to increased awareness of oceanic fishery resource and ecosystem management. Project evaluations reflecting successful and sustainable project objectives.</p>		<p>Project achieving its objectives. Project implementation and management is fully participatory with appropriate involvement of stakeholders at all levels. Information access is transparent and simple. Information available is relevant and significant. Public awareness raising at national and regional policy level is effective. High project evaluation ratings.</p>	<p>Project Implementation Reviews and Project Performance Evaluations provide justification that project is successfully achieving its objectives and deliverables. These are supported by findings of the Independent Evaluations (Mid and Terminal). Stakeholders confirm transparent participation in the Project, and improvements in knowledge and awareness across all levels and sectors.</p>	<p>National commitment needs to be high to ensure fully participatory involvement in project over lifetime. Stakeholder commitment also needs to be high to ensure continued contributions, sometimes at own cost. Policy-makers are receptive to awareness-raising information and presentations.</p>
3.1	Project information System			
	<p>Project Information System for capture, storage and dissemination of project data, lessons and best practices, and provision of information products</p>	<p>Project branding, webpage and document catalogue system developed. Webpage operational and updated. Project information materials available.</p>	<p>Webpage operational by month 6. Document catalogue functional on webpage by month 8. Webpage updated at least quarterly thereafter. Information downloadable from webpage.</p>	<p>Staff available to operate and update website, Sufficient interest among stakeholders to make website effective means of communication and information dissemination</p>
	<p>Knowledge management process identifying innovative, best practice and replicable ideas within the Project and relevant to the Project</p>	<p>Knowledge management strategy prepared and adopted.</p>	<p>Steering Committee reports show knowledge management strategy adopted by Steering Committee in year 2. Best practices etc, available on website by month 30.</p>	<p>Sufficient information and examples of best practices to drive a knowledge management strategy, or resources available to develop them.</p>
3.2	Monitoring and Evaluation			
	<p>Measures of, and reports on, overall project performance and delivery, including independent evaluations of the Project</p>	<p>Regular assessment and evaluations of performance and delivery as per UNDP and GEF requirements</p>	<p>Annual Review reports available. Independent evaluation in progress by end of year 3.</p>	<p>PCU adheres to reporting and evaluation requirements (responsibility of IA)</p>

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	Analysis of process, stress-reduction, and environmental status indicators as per the GEF International Waters Operational Strategy	Process, Stress Reduction and Environmental Status indicators adopted. National review and assessment mechanisms in place by end of year 1.	IW indicators assessed at national and regional level on annual basis. Information used in relevant reports to Commission to assist in assessment of national capacity building and response to Convention needs.. IW Indicator assessment reviewed by Independent Evaluators by end of year 3.	IW indicators developed for project are effective and comprehensive. Sufficient national and regional capacity to collect information on status of IW indicators. Effective support from project.
3.3	Stakeholder Participation and Awareness Raising			
	ENGO participation and awareness raising in Convention-related processes	Co-financing agreements in place with Pacific ENGO. An ENGO participating in Commission. Information packages circulated to ENGOs (including access to website). National and regional ENGO workshops carried out. Public Awareness materials developed and distributed. National fora for civil society participation organised.	LoAs agreed and signed with ENGO by end of first year. ENGO participating in Commission by end of year 1. Distribution lists for project information include ENGOs, and ENGOs and given access to website. Reports available for 2 ENGO workshops completed in year 2 and year 3. Public awareness material prepared by end of year 2 in coordination with ENGOs (and with their 'in-kind' input). 2 National meetings per year (after year 1) to involve civil society in oceanic fisheries management	Commission members agree to ENGO participation. ENGO identified that is appropriate willing to participate. Civil society has sufficient interest in oceanic fisheries to participate.
	Support industry participation and awareness raising in Convention-related processes	Co-financing agreements in place with Pacific Industry NGO. An INGO participating in Commission. Information packages circulated to INGOs (including access to website) and national/regional INGO workshops carried out as appropriate.	LoAs agreed and signed with INGO by end of first year. Reports of Commission meetings show INGO participating in Commission by end of year 1. Distribution list for project information includes INGO and INGO and given access to website. Reports available for 2 INGO workshops completed in year 2 and year 3.	Commission members agree to INGO participation. INGO identified that is appropriate willing to participate.
3.4	Project Management and Coordination			

SUMMARY		OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
	Project Coordination Unit staffing and office	Project Coordinator and other PCU staff appointed. Necessary PCU support equipment procured.	Project Progress reports show Project Coordinator hired by end of month 3 of project implementation; all project staff on-board or hiring plan-strategy agreed ready for appropriate time by end of month 6; and equipment procurements agreed and processed (as appropriate and in accordance with budget) by end of month 6.	Effective and acceptable Project Coordinator identified within timeframe Project staff hired at appropriate time to suit workplan (and not too late to be of use). Realistic equipment procurement plan developed and adopted by PCU at earliest opportunity. IA and EA efficient in authorising expenditure of funds for procurement.
	Arrangements for coordination between Implementing and Executing Agencies	Initial EA/IA consultations carried out. Necessary LoA finalised between EAs and IA. On-going consultations between EAs and IA throughout project lifetime	LoAs signed by end of month 3. Records show regular communication between EAs and IAs as necessary on a day-to-day basis, including regular meetings of EAs and IAs in association with Steering Committee meetings	Appropriate EAs and IAs in project. Clear understanding of importance of on-going consultative process
	Regional Steering Committee Meetings and Reports	Inception workshop carried out to begin project. Regular Steering Committees thereafter	Report of Inception workshop held within 4 months of project signature. Reports of annual Project Steering Committee meetings	All attendees committed to attending Inception Workshop. Appropriate presentations to ensure good understanding or project process.
	National Consultative Committee Meetings and Reports	National Focal Points nominated and approved. National Consultative Committees active	PCU records confirm nomination of NFPs and advice of membership of NCCs NCC records also show NCCs meeting annually or more as required by each country.	Appropriate NFPs adopted by countries. Country commitment to NCCs. Appropriate level of membership on NCCs.
	Reports on Project implementation, workplan and finances	Regular reporting as required by GEF, IAs and Steering Committee	UNDP and PCU records confirm timely preparation of Project Reports in accordance with project requirements	PCU fully aware of reporting requirements (assisted and advised effectively by IA)

ANNEX C STAP REVIEW AND RESPONSE

Technical Review of GEF Project Proposal

Pacific Oceanic Fisheries Management Project

By Martin Esseen, 9th December 2004.

(with responses included in **bold blue CAPITAL font**)

Introduction and general issues

On first reading, this project appears to be huge, complex and difficult– fifteen separate countries are involved across a vast area of ocean, along with the implicit involvement of many other countries and organisations, as participants in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), as partners or co-financers of the Project and as high-seas fishing countries. However, on subsequent reading, it is obvious that it is only because of its size and boldness that it is a worthwhile and achievable project, and one that addresses difficult and wide ranging issues that are far easier to ignore.

The project documents are comprehensive, clearly organised and elegantly written. Where there is doubt about quality of information or certainty of outcome this is clearly addressed and project activities are designed to remedy these situations. The project sensibly builds on existing co-operation and understanding between the target countries and their heavy dependence on oceanic fisheries resources as a major part of national income. It is a logical extension of existing projects, policies and activities in the region, takes on board the relevant conventions that apply to fisheries, both regionally and internationally and, if successful, would provide a model for the rationalisation of a number of wide-ranging international fisheries issues, particularly those involving fishing in international waters and the increasing problem of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing.

This project is driven by the concern of Pacific SIDS about unsustainable use of the transboundary oceanic fish stocks of the Pacific Islands region, 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 are transboundary concerns that apply especially to the impacts of unregulated fishing in the areas of high seas in the region, but also apply more generally across all waters of the region.

At the centre of these concerns is the transboundary nature of the stocks. The stocks are mostly highly migratory, with their range extending through waters under the jurisdiction of around 20 countries and into large areas of high seas. Each of the countries within whose waters the stocks occur has responsibilities under international law to adopt measures for the conservation and management of these stocks. But without a coherent and legally binding framework to establish and apply measures throughout the range of the stocks, including the high seas, the efforts made by individual countries in their own waters can be undermined by unregulated fishing on the high seas and by inconsistencies in measures in different national zones.

The GEF South Pacific Strategic Action Plan (SAP) identified the ultimate root cause underlying the concerns about, and threats to, International Waters in the region as deficiencies in management, and identified two major areas of deficiency – the governance of and the understanding of the fisheries resources. These are the main issues which the project addresses.

Scope of the review

The review is structured (where appropriate) according to the STAP Terms of Reference for Technical Review of GEF Project Proposals, and the Annotations to these ToR that are applicable to International Waters Projects. The time allocated (2 days) for reviewing this large project is inadequate for a comprehensive review; consequently some details of the text may have been overlooked, and if unwarranted criticism is made of any aspects of the project proposal or if anything relevant has been omitted then the reviewer's apologies are due.

The acronyms used in this review are expounded in the relevant annex of the main project document.

Key issues:

1. Scientific and technical soundness of the project

Scientific Basis and Proposed technologies

- 1.1 The scientific basis of the project is fundamentally sound, in that it aims to improve the quality, compatibility and availability of scientific data necessary for transboundary stock assessment and fisheries management from across the whole Western Central Pacific region and from vessels of all states who fish in the region. The project aims to assist the management of fish stocks according to established conventions (UNCLOS, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation, and the WCPF Convention among others). Current information and data will be assessed and built on by the WCPF Commission which will be extensively assisted by the project, by means of assisting the Pacific SIDS in enhancing national capacity for data collection and legal reform. Few details of the actual data to be collected are given, but it is assumed that the competent authority (WCPF Commission) will request the relevant data from the Pacific SIDS; the project will assist the SIDS in providing this data. In addition the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) capacity of the SIDS will be standardised and enhanced and legal provision will be made for MCS interventions on the high seas.
- 1.2 The approach to data collection is comprehensive and will include port monitoring, observer activity on fishing vessels, satellite Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), logbooks and other data collection activities. Intensive training will be given at national level and national databases will be established to a standard format.

- 1.3 The project is built around the two primary concerns identified by the original Strategic Action Plan. The SAP identified the ultimate root cause underlying the concerns about, and threats to, International Waters in the region as deficiencies in management, and grouped the deficiencies into two linked subsets: A. Weaknesses in governance of oceanic fisheries management at both the regional and national and national levels, B. Lack of understanding and knowledge in relation to awareness (at many levels) and gaps in information. The main thrust of the project is to resolve these issues through training, capacity building and sectoral reform.
- 1.4 The issue of inter-compatibility of data has been thoroughly addressed. A standard WCPF Commission template for data collection will be developed and all Commission members will deliver data to the Commission in the required format. Where necessary, training will be given to Pacific SIDS to use and develop this standardised data collection system.
- 1.5 The interlinkages between water related environmental issues and root causes behind the environmental problems are straightforward and essentially related to poorly controlled (and in some cases excessive) fishing activities throughout much of the region.
- 1.6 The reviewer understands that the TDA and SAP process was undertaken at an earlier stage in project development. The primary findings of the SAP have been incorporated directly into the design and objectives of this Project.
- 1.7 A major component of the project is to ensure that ecological carrying capacity is not exceeded.
- 1.8 The scope of the project is vast and wide reaching and attempts to address some of the most serious problems that affect International Waters globally.
- 1.9 Very little in the way of technology is proposed in the project, and that which is (VMS, stock assessment modeling and database use) is adequate for the socio-economic profile of the region. Where necessary training in the use of appropriate technology will be provided under the project.
- 1.10 The proposed technologies pose virtually no environmental threats.

Institutional arrangements

- 1.11 There exists a high level of inter-country co-operation at all levels across the Pacific SIDS, primarily through the auspices of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), with the latter having a long term scientific presence in the region. The scientific capacities of national institutions was thoroughly assessed during project preparations and extensive training is proposed in the project to bring all relevant institutions in the recipient countries up to an equivalent standard necessary for the collection of data required by the Commission. The sustainability of these institutions is enhanced by the setting up of the Commission as this releases more

funds for national capacity enhancement by the removal of much the financial burden of management of national waters by the Pacific SIDS.

- 1.12 A large component of the project is to be achieved through assistance to the legal institutions of the Pacific SIDS to update and standardise national law and policy to aid the effective working of the WCPF Commission. Although the reviewer is not qualified to comment on arrangements for this component, it would appear to be thoroughly covered in the project documentation, of which the relevant sections were researched and written by a competent legal specialist.

2. Identification of the global environmental benefits and/or drawbacks of the project

- 2.1 The global environmental goal of the Project is to achieve global environmental benefits by enhanced conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fishery resources in the Pacific Islands region and the protection of the biodiversity of the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem. This will include not only stocks of commercially important fish (mostly tuna) but also by-catch and non-target species (including marine mammals, birds and reptiles) and species associated with seamounts in the region.

- 2.2 No significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.

3. How the project fits within the context of the goals of GEF, as well as its operational strategies, programme priorities, GEF Council guidance and the provisions of the relevant conventions

The following extracts from the project document would seem to answer the above question:

The proposed project fits exactly with the objectives, approach, scope and strategic thrust of the GEF in the International Waters focal area. In addressing the conservation and management of shared oceanic fishery resources in a SIDS region, the Project can contribute substantially to the objectives of the SIDS component of GEF OP9, the Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Operational Program, also providing benefits under the Large Marine Ecosystem Component of OP 8, the Waterbody-Based Operational Program.

The proposal is also consistent with the GEF Business Plan for FY 2004-2006, falling within all 3 IW Strategic Priorities.

In terms of compliance with relevant conventions and agreements, the project aims to assist the Pacific SIDS in:

- *implementation of the oceanic fisheries management aspects of the SAP of the Pacific Islands Region;*
- *implementation of the WCPF Convention, including the establishment of the WCPF Commission which is the core element of the Convention;*

- *application in the Pacific Islands Region of the principles of the relevant provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the WSSD fisheries targets;*
- *acceleration of the implementation in Pacific SIDS of the actions to promote sustainable development for SIDS set out in the Barbados Programme of Action and the WSSD Plan of Implementation*
- *the achievement of legal, policy and institutional reforms in Pacific SIDS for the implementation of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the WCPF Convention;*

Further details of the degree and means of compliance with the various conventions is to be found in the project document.

4 Regional context

It is difficult to envisage a project with a wider regional context than this one. Fifteen separate countries across a huge area of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean are the direct recipients of project activities and funds. Through the auspices of the WCPF Commission, all countries with a stake in the region's fisheries are involved directly in the in the co-financing and the successful outcome of the project. The fishing industry and some environmental groups are involved in the work of the Commission and thus will be indirectly influenced by project activities.

5 Replicability of the project (added value for the global environment beyond the project itself)

If the project is successful in its proposed outcomes, many of the mechanisms developed through project intervention and through the work of the WCPF Commission could be applied to International Waters situations globally. The resolution of fisheries problems and conflicts (such as IUU fishing, high seas fishing and fishing on seamounts) in International Waters is of global concern and this project aims to tackle many of the associated problems. Project outcomes may be particularly replicable in other SIDS (e.g. Indian Ocean, Caribbean).

The component relating to dissemination of information generated through the project (Component 3) will assist in the replicability process.

6 Sustainability of the project

Due to the high value of the fish resources to each of the Pacific SIDS, it is in their long term interests for these resources to be managed sustainably. Hence it is in their interest for project outcomes to be continued long after project completion.

The project aims to assist in the sustainable management of the fish resources of the region through assistance with data collection and legal reform. The critical points for sustainability are the enhancement of national capacity and sustainable financing after project support has ceased.

The former is addressed through enhancement of national capacity across the Pacific SIDS and through support to the WCPF Commission. The potential weakness of human resources in the Pacific SIDS is recognised in the project documents – some of these are very small countries and have few resources to contribute towards project activities. The Project addresses this constraint, in that GEF funding will not provide hardware, or fund capital items or recurrent budget items but will invest in knowledge, ideas, training and institutional change and will assist in developing financing processes that will enable more people to work on oceanic fisheries management issues.

The sustainable financing of the SIDS participation in the Commission has been addressed adequately in the project design:

- The initial levels of annual contributions paid in aggregate by all the SIDS is estimated at approximately \$190,000; this is a very low and affordable level of contribution. It may rise over time as the SIDS domestic fleets take a larger share of the catch, thereby attracting a higher share of the Commission's costs, but any increase in catch proportion should be seen as a positive benefit by the SIDS.
- Costs of participating in the work of the Commission have been kept deliberately low (especially in comparison to the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific Tuna Commissions). The WCPF Commission has been designed to operate with 2 annual sessions, thereby cutting both time and costs involved in the SIDS participation. Uniquely for such organisations, travel costs for Pacific SIDS and other developing states will be met from the Commission's core budget.
- Experience with the other regional tropical oceanic fisheries commissions indicates that while there are problems with non-payment of financial contributions by some Members, this has not threatened the sustainability of the organisations – the Eastern Pacific Commission has been operating since 1946 and the Atlantic Commission since 1969.
- Given the scope for recovering much of the incremental costs from vessel owners, the level of incremental costs seems reasonably sustainable, though there may be some countries for which the sustainability of their funding for these activities is less certain. The Project will address this issue by assisting Pacific SIDS to develop cost recovery programmes for fisheries management programmes.

The level of private sector involvement in the project is small but significant, and although many of the costs associated with project outcomes may inevitably fall on the private sector, the long-term sustainability of the fisheries resources should be sufficient to encourage their continued participation. A slight concern is that private sector entities from non-regional countries who have a significant fishing presence in the region may not feel as involved in the issues, but their national government's presence on the WCPF Commission should help to ensure compliance.

In general, the issues of sustainability are extensively and adequately addressed in the project documents.

7 Secondary issues

7.1 Linkages to other focal areas

This project is inevitably linked to Biodiversity.

7.2 *Linkages to other programmes and action plans at regional or sub-regional levels*

The project aims to assist the Pacific SIDS in

- implementation of the oceanic fisheries management aspects of the SAP of the Pacific Islands Region;
- implementation of the WCPF Convention, including the establishment of the WCPF Commission which is the core element of the Convention.

However, little detail was given in the documents available for review and the reviewer is not in a position to adequately judge the full extent of linkages to other programmes and action plans. There should be some discussion in the text on how this proposed project will coordinate between and dialogue with other related initiatives in the area (both the thematic and geographic area) and indeed with other fisheries initiatives throughout the world so as to share lessons and best practices as well as to avoid overlap and duplication.

RESPONSE: A NEW SECTION ENTITLED “RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROGRAMMES, PROJECTS & ACTION PLANS” HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN SECTION I WITHIN THE MAIN PROJECT DOCUMENT

7.3 *Other beneficial or damaging environmental effects*

Increased food security for Pacific SIDS may have the effect of reducing land degradation and pressure on inshore marine resources (especially reef systems) in the region. No damaging environmental effects are anticipated from this project, though if project outcomes were to indirectly increase the level of tourism in the region then this would have its associated problems.

7.4 *Degree of involvement of stakeholders in the project*

In the region generally, public sector stakeholder participation in oceanic fisheries management processes has been strong, but non-government stakeholder participation, up until now, has been weak.

The issue of stakeholder participation is adequately addressed in the project design (Section G) and it is anticipated that levels of participation by the fishing industry and NGOs will be relatively high in the WCPF Commission.

The high level of co-funding that has been offered for the project also suggests a high commitment from the stakeholder body.

The widespread dissemination of the project outcomes should encourage stakeholders in continuing participation.

7.5 *Capacity-building aspects*

As a major part of the project is about capacity building, this is obviously addressed extensively in the project document.

7.6 *Innovativeness of the project.*

While there is little about this project that is innovative in a scientific or technical sense, it is highly innovative that the Pacific Island Countries have developed a formal agreement with the Distant Water Fishing Nations and are taking control not only of their territorial waters and EEZs vis-à-vis international fishing efforts, but are also taking fairly unprecedented steps in protecting the high seas in between against over-exploitation. Additionally, the concern about seamounts and how they relate to these migratory fisheries is an important and politically sensitive issue. Nothing else has been done on this within the Pacific, and it is probably a wise move that these oases of high diversity (particularly in relation to endemic species) are being given some attention in relation to their role in high seas fisheries, as well as the potential need to manage their exploitation more effectively.

Potential issues or problems

The following issues might constructively be addressed:

1. Historical data for Stock assessment

Although the standardisation and improvement of fisheries data collection is a major thrust of the project, the quality of existing fisheries data is unclear; if it is of dubious or variable quality, then this will have an effect on preliminary stock assessment outputs. This issue should be addressed at an early stage of the project.

RESPONSE: THE PROJECT IS FORTUNATE TO HAVE AVAILABLE TO IT AN EXTENSIVE DATABASE, MAINTAINED BY SPC/OFP OF HISTORICAL FISHERIES STATISTICS. AS NOTED ON P. 14 OF THE PRODOC, THIS DATABASE “CURRENTLY INCLUDES HISTORICAL RECORDS OF APPROXIMATELY 2.7 MILLION FISHING OPERATIONS BY MORE THAN 9,000 DIFFERENT FISHING VESSELS, AND COVERS MOST OF THE FISHING CONDUCTED IN THE REGION OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS”. IN ADDITION TO THESE OPERATIONAL DATA, THE OFP HAS COMPILED HISTORICAL CATCH AND EFFORT DATA AT 5 DEGREE (LONGLINE) OR 1 DEGREE (PURSE SEINE AND POLE-AND-LINE) SQUARE AND MONTH RESOLUTION FOR ALL MAJOR FISHING NATIONS. THESE DATA COVER BOTH AREAS OF HIGH SEAS AND AREAS UNDER NATIONAL JURISDICTION. OTHER DATA ESSENTIAL FOR STOCK ASSESSMENT, SUCH AS SIZE FREQUENCY AND TAGGING DATA, HAVE ALSO BEEN COMPILED BY THE OFP. A COMPREHENSIVE CATALOGUE OF ALL HISTORICAL DATA HELD BY THE OFP IS AVAILABLE AT:

<http://www.spc.int/oceanfish/html/statistics/datacat/datacat.htm>

THESE DATA ALLOW TUNA STOCK ASSESSMENTS ROUTINELY CONDUCTED BY THE OFP TO EXTEND BACK TO 1950, THUS COVERING THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL-SCALE TUNA FISHING IN THE REGION.

2 Quality of data collection in non-recipient countries

The data collection systems of some of the poorer non-recipient countries should be assessed at an early stage in the project to see if they have the capacity to collect data to the standard required by the Commission. Any shortfall in overall data standards will have a negative effect on the use of the data collected by the Pacific SIDS as an outcome of this project. However, it will be the responsibility of the Commission and not the Project to address any shortcomings found.

RESPONSE: THE MAJOR FISHING COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT RECIPIENTS OF THIS PROJECT ARE JAPAN, KOREA, CHINA, TAIWAN, UNITED STATES, PHILIPPINES AND INDONESIA. DETAILED HISTORICAL DATA FOR THE FLEETS OF THESE COUNTRIES FISHING IN THE EEZS OF PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES ARE CURRENTLY HELD BY THE OFP. THESE DATA HAVE BEEN COLLECTED BY THE COASTAL STATES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF ACCESS. AS NOTED IN THE PREVIOUS SECTION, COMPLETE DATA ARE ALSO PROVIDED IN SUMMARY FORM BY MOST OF THESE FISHING COUNTRIES COVERING BOTH EEZS AND HIGH SEAS. THE OFP ALSO RECEIVES DATA FROM THE FRENCH AND US TERRITORIES IN RESPECT OF FISHING IN THESE WATERS. THE MAIN PROBLEM AREA CONCERNS THE DOMESTIC FISHERIES IN PHILIPPINES AND INDONESIA. THE ONLY DATA AVAILABLE FROM THESE COUNTRIES ARE HIGHLY AGGREGATED ESTIMATES OF TOTAL CATCH BY SPECIES. EFFORT AND SIZE FREQUENCY DATA ARE NOT CONSISTENTLY AVAILABLE. TO REMEDY THIS, A COMMISSION-SPONSORED PROJECT (ENTITLED “PHILIPPINES AND INDONESIA DATA COLLECTION PROJECT”) TO REVIEW DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND INSTITUTE NEW SAMPLING PROGRAMS HAS RECENTLY BEEN INITIATED. THIS PROJECT WILL SEE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CATCH MONITORING AND SAMPLING PROGRAMS IN THESE COUNTRIES THAT WILL PROVIDE DATA TO THE COMMISSION’S STANDARDS.

3 Relations between fishing industry and ENGOs

While the bringing together of the fishing industry and the environmental groups is a necessary step, historically the relationships between some sectors of the fishing industry and some environmental groups have been very poor. Care should be taken by all parties to improve these relationships and avoid polarisation, and a sound and professional project management team should be able to assist in this process.

RESPONSE: THE REVIEWER’S POINT IS WELL MADE AND WELL TAKEN. THE THRUST OF THE PROJECT IN THIS AREA IS NOT SO MUCH TO BRING THE FISHING INDUSTRY AND ENGOS TOGETHER AS TO SUPPORT THEM TO DEVELOP THEIR CAPACITIES TO ENHANCE THE DISCOURSE ABOUT OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS WITHIN THEIR OWN CONSTITUENCIES. THIS REFLECTS BROAD EXPERIENCE THAT DECISIONS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS, IN THIS CASE ON OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT, WILL BE SOUNDER AND MORE EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED WHEN THEY ARE INFORMED BY A RICH DIALOGUE INVOLVING KEY

STAKEHOLDERS, EVEN WHEN THOSE STAKEHOLDERS HAVE CONFLICTING INTERESTS. DIFFERENCES IN POINT OF VIEW BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND ENGOS ARE TO BE EXPECTED, BUT IN GENERAL, LOCALLY-BASED FISHING BUSINESSES HAVE A GREATER INTEREST IN MAINTAINING RESOURCE ABUNDANCE THAN DISTANT WATER FISHERS BECAUSE THEY DO NOT USUALLY HAVE THE SAME ABILITY TO ROAM OVER LARGE AREAS SEEKING BETTER FISHING CONDITIONS AS ABUNDANCE DECLINES.

4 Definitions of principles

Unless accepted definitions exist elsewhere that are applicable to this project, the project documentation should include firm definitions of such concepts as the “Precautionary Approach” and the “Ecosystem Approach”, in order to avoid differing interpretations of these concepts by the various parties involved in the project.

RESPONSE: REFERENCES TO RELEVANT DEFINITIONS OF THESE PRINCIPLES HAVE BEEN INCLUDED AS FOOTNOTES TO THE FIRST USE OF THESE TERMS IN SECTION A.

5 Scientific names

The reviewer considers that the scientific names of fish and other marine species mentioned in the text should be included along with their common names, either in the text body or as an annex. This will eliminate any possible confusion over regional variations in the use of common names.

RESPONSE: A HELPFUL SUGGESTION. A LIST OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF FISH AND OTHER MARINE SPECIES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO THE DOCUMENT.

General conclusions

The Pacific Oceanic Fisheries Management Project is a bold and far reaching undertaking. Project preparation has been extensive and effective and the resulting document is, although large, well organised and well written. Although specific details of project activities are not always included, this is inevitable at this stage of project planning, and the reviewer is confident that with a good project management team and with the high level of co-operation and co-ordination expected between the project and the WCPF Commission, the details will be adequately addressed.

As with any project there are risks to the success of the project and to its future sustainability; these have been comprehensively addressed. The project builds on the current atmosphere of cooperation among the Pacific SIDS, particularly pertaining to fisheries issues, and on the establishment of the Commission, whose inaugural meeting is taking place as this review is being written. The project’s support for the activities of the Commission will be a great help in its initial years.

Although the reviewer has little experience in the legal system and cannot comment in depth on the proposals for legal and policy changes it would seem, from reading the project documents that a lot of thought and expertise has been put into developing this section of the proposal.

A high degree of co-financing has been promised, both in cash and kind, and this is a sign of the widespread acceptance of the need for such a project. The public sector, private sector and NGOs all have a role to play in the creation of a forward looking management system for one of the larger LMEs on earth and one of the most productive in terms of the value of its fisheries.

The reviewer has no hesitation in recommending this project for funding.

b) Response to comments from Secretariat and other Agencies (after Submission to GEFSec)

**ANNEX D ENDORSEMENTS FROM GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINTS AND
OTHER CONTRIBUTORS**

FORUM FISHERIES AGENCY
RECEIVED
25 DEC 2004
Ans'd



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION
GOVERNMENT OF THE COOK ISLANDS

Ref No: 204.317
Letter No: 414

24 December 2004

Mr. Frank Pinto:
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: (1) 212 9066998

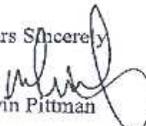
**ENDORSEMENT OF REQUEST FOR GEF ASSISTANCE: PACIFIC ISLANDS
OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

I am writing as the GEF National Focal Point to advise that the Government of the Cook Islands supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

The Government of the Cook Islands appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely


Edwin Pittman

**SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & IMMIGRATION AND
GEF NATIONAL FOCAL POINT**

cc: Mr Feleti.P.Teo, FFA Director, Fax (677) 23995

*Foreign Affairs: PO Box 105, Rarotonga, Cook Islands Telephone: (682) 29347 Fax: (682) 21247
Please address all correspondence to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Immigration*



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Federated States of Micronesia

P. O. Box PS-12

Palikir, Pohnpei FM 96941

29 December 04

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: 1 212 9066998

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project

I am writing as the GEF National Focal Point to advise that the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Mooteb".

John Mooteb
GEF Operational Focal Point

cc: Mr. Feleti P. Teo, FFA Director
Mr. Bernard Thoulag, NORMA Executive Director

Phone: (691) 320-2646/5133/2620 Telex: (720) 6807 Fax: (691) 320-5854 E-mail: fsmrd@mail.fm



**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING,
SQUATTER SETTLEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT**

P O Box 213
Government Buildings
Suva, Fiji
2nd Floor, Football Association House
4 Gladstone Road,
SUVA, Fiji

Phone : 330 4364
330 9917/330 9918

Fax : (679) 330 3515
Email : mlg@connect.com.fj
cmathilon

OUR REF NO : 708/24

YOUR REF NO.:

1st March 2004

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNI P – GEF
FF – 216
1 UI Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax 1 212 9066998

Dear Sir

Re: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: PDF – B Application

The purpose of this letter is to advise that the Government of the Republic of the Fiji Islands supports the request of the Global Environment Facility for assistance in the preparation of the project Ocean Fisheries Management: Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific SIDS (Pacific SAP II), and endorses the application for a PDF – B grant for the preparation of this project.

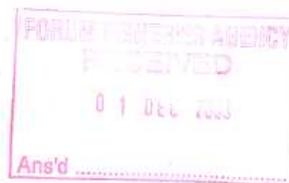
The Government of the Republic of the Fiji Islands appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours faithfully,


Carina T. Tuiloma
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

FAXED
4:30 pm
01/03/04

c.c: Mr. Feleti Teo, Director, FFA. (Fax: (677) 23318)



GOVERNMENT OF KIRIBATI
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS & AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
P.O BOX 234, BIKENIBEU TARAWA
Telephone Number: (686) 28211, Fax Number (686) 28334

File ref: Date: 28 November 2003

Mr Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: 1212 9066998

Dear Sir,

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance

The purpose of this letter is to advise that the Government of Kiribati supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance in the preparation of the project Oceanic Fisheries Management. Implementations of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific SIDS (Pacific SAP ID), and endorses the application for a PDF-13 grant for the preparation of this Project.

The Government of Kiribati appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Karibaiti Taoaba".

Karibaiti Taoaba (Mrs)
GEF Focal Point for the Government of Kiribati

Cc: Director, Forum Fisheries Agency, Honiara, Solomon Islands (677) 23318

*Forward
11/21*

16/10/2003 09:24

FROM :

FAX NO. :

Oct. 16 2003 10:24AM P1



REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY
P.O. BOX 1322 Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960
Tel: (692) 625-3035/5203 Fax: (692) 625-5202 email:rmiepa@ntamar.com

Date :16 September 2003

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: 1 212 9066998



Subject : Endorsement of Requests for GEF Assistance: PDF- B Application.

The purpose of this letter is to advise that the Government of the Marshall Islands supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for Assistance in the preparation of the project Oceanic Fisheries Management: Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific SIDSs (Pacific SAP II), and endorses the application for a PDF-B grant for the preparation of this Project.

The Government of the Marshall Islands appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely,

Julian Alik
Acting General Manager
Marshall Islands Environmental Protection Authority

cc: Mr. Feleti Teo, Director, FFA. Fax: (677) 23318
RMIEPA file

21/10/2003 14:04 677 23318
21/10/03 13:51 D.E.U → FORUM FISHERIES

NO.655 001

21/10/03 13:18
21-10-2003 14:25 FAX

NAURU FISHERIES

001



Republic of Nauru
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Gov't Offices, Yaren District, Republic of Nauru, Central Pacific.
Ph: (674) 4443181; Fax: (674) 4443745; E-mail: jcain@ccnpsc.net.nr

RECEIVED
21/10/03
2:30pm

LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF PROJECT

20th October 2003

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

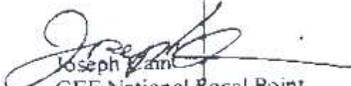
Fax: 1 212 9066998

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: PDF-B Application

The purpose of this letter is to advise that the Government of Nauru supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance in the preparation of the project Oceanic Fisheries Management: Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific SIDS (Pacific SAP II) and endorses the application for a PDF-B grant for the preparation of this project.

The government of Nauru appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours sincerely,


Joseph Cain
GEF National Focal Point

Cc: Mr. Feleti Teo, Director, FFA
Fax: (677) 23318





GOVERNMENT OF NIUE

Office for External Affairs

Premier's Department

P O Box 40, Alofi, NIUE - Ph: (683) 4200 - Fax: (683) 4151/4206
Email: external@mail.gov.nu

24 December 2004

Mr Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017



Fax: 1 212 9066988

Dear Sir,

Re: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project

I am writing as the GEF National Focal Point to advise that the Government of Niue supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

The Government of Niue appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours sincerely

Crossley Tatui
GEF Operational Focal Point

CC: Mr Feleti P Teo, FFA Director, Fax: (677) 23995

12/25/104 10:20a



*United Nations
Operational Focal Point*

Climate Change Convention
Kyoto Protocol
Biological Diversity
Convention
Biosafety Protocol
Desertification Convention
Ozone Convention
Montreal Protocol - Ozone
World Heritage

Operational Focal Point

Global Environment Facility
International Waters
Programme

Contact Focal Point

U.S. Coral Reef Taskforce

Secretariat

National Environmental
Protection Council

Co-Secretariat

International Coral Reef
Initiative (ICRI)

Contact

P.O. Box 7086
Koror, PW 96940
Republic of Palau

Phone: +(680) 488-6950
ext. 235, 241, 243, 249,
and 250

Fax: +(680) 488-8638

Email:
admin@palau-oerc.net

WEB:
www.palau-oerc.net

www.palau.biodiv-ehm.org

Office of Environmental Response and Coordination
Office of the President of the Republic of Palau

Serial No: OERC/OFPP/04-005

December 17, 2004

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: 1 212 9066998

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project

I am writing as the GEF National Operational Focal Point to advise that the Government of the Republic of Palau supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project, which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

The Government of the Republic of Palau appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely,

Ms. Youlsau Bells
National Environment Planner/GEF Operational Focal Point

Cc: Mr. Feleti P. Teo, IFA Director, Fax (677) 23995
Minister Temmy Schmuell, Minister of State
Mr. Silas D. Orrukem, Director, Bureau of Oceanic Fishery Management

12/17/04 12:50p



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7th Floor Somare Foundation
P O Box 6601
BOROKO, NCD
Papua New Guinea

Phone: 3250180
Facsimile: 3258102
Email: odir@daltron.com.pg

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Date: 19th February, 2004

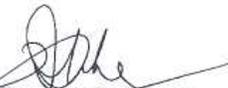
Fax: 1 212 9066998

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: PDF-B Application.

The purpose of this letter is to advise that the Government of Papua New Guinea supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance in the preparation of the project Oceanic Fisheries Management: Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific SIDs (Pacific SAP II), and endorses the application for a PDF-B grant for the preparation of this Project.

The Government of Papua New Guinea appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours sincerely,


ROBERT KOROMBE
Acting Secretary
GEF Focal Point

Cc: Mr. Feleti Teo, Director, FFA. Fax (677) 23318

OUR REF: FA/ 6/1/3
YOUR REF:

Telephone: (685) 21-171
Facsimile: (685) 21-504



Government of Samoa
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS & TRADE

Postal: P O Box L1859
E-mail: mfa@mfa.gov.ws

FFA/21/22

Please address all
correspondence to the
CEO, Foreign Affairs &
Trade

23/12/2004

Joyce Yu,
Resident Representative,
UNDP
APIA



Dear Ms Yu,

Oceanic Fisheries Management Project

As GEF Operational Focal Point, I wish to convey Samoa's support and endorsement of the Full size Project Brief for the Oceanic Fisheries Management Project, to be executed by FFA.

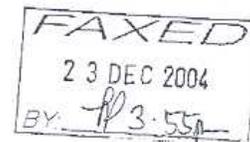
Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Aiono Mose Pouvi Sua
Chief Executive

Cc: Director, Forum Fisheries Agency
Solomon Islands

Mr Frank Pinto, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator
New York.
Fax: 1 212 906 6998





SOLOMON ISLANDS
GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Department of Forests, Environment & Conservation
P O Box G24
HONIARA
Solomon Islands

Tel: (677) 28611/22453

20 December 2004

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: 1 212 9066998

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project

I am writing as the GEF National Focal Point to advise that the Government of Solomon Islands supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

The Government of Solomon Islands appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours sincerely

Steve-Daniel Likaveke
Permanent Secretary
Department of Forests, Environment & Conservation

To: UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator

Cc: Mr. Feleit.P.Teo, FFA Director, Fax (677) 23995



KINGDOM OF TONGA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

Address: P.O. Box 917
Nuku'alofa
TONGA

Telephone: (676) 25-050
Fax: (676) 25-051

UNDP/GEF/PACIFIC ISLANDS OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF PROJECT

Date: 3rd January 2005

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017



Fax : 12129066998

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project.

I am writing as the GEF National Focal Point to advise that the Government of Tonga supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

The Government of Tonga appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely,

GEF National Focal Point



To: UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator
Cc: Mr. Feleti . P. Teo, FFA Director ,Fax (677)23995



OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE ONGOING
GOVERNMENT OF TOKELAU

Ofiha o te Fono a te Malo Fakaaauau o Tokelau

Suite D, Nia Mall
Saleufi, Samoa
Telephone: +685 32 325

PO Box 3298
Apia, Samoa
Fax: +685 32 328

Date: 13 December 2004

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: 1 212 9066998



Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project.

I am writing as the GEF National Focal Point to advise that the Government of Tokelau supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project, which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

The Government of Tokelau appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely,

Palani I Aukuso
General Manager, National

Cc: Mr Feleti.P.Teo, FFA Director, Fax (677) 23995

12/18/104 7:49a

12/11/2003 11:18 677 23318
12/11/03 11:07 D.E.U. + FORUM FISHERIES
12/11/03 10: 20826
12 JAN-RV003 09:49 FROM: SAMSUNG 20826

NO. 752 001
P: 1
TO: 0057723318



**TUVALU GOVERNMENT
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

Private Mail Bag
Vaiaku, Funafuti

- TUVALU
Ph (688) 20 102, Fax: (688) 20 113
Email: sg@tuvalu.tv

Friday, 07 November 2003

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Fax 1 212 9066998



Dear Sir,

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance

The purpose of this letter is to advise that the Government of Tuvalu supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance in the preparation of the project Oceanic Fisheries Management: Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific SIDSS (Pacific SAP II), and endorses the application for a PDF B grant for the preparation of this Project

The Government of Tuvalu appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely,

Mr Panapasi Nelesone
Secretary to Government - Office of the Prime Minister
And GEF Focal Point for the Government of Tuvalu

cc. Director, Forum Fisheries Agency, Honiara, Solomon Islands (677) 23318

GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

ENVIRONMENT UNIT
Private Mail Bag 063
Port Vila, VANUATU
TELEPHONE: 25302
FAX: (678) 23565
E-mail: environ@vanuatu.com.vu



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU
REPUBLIC DE VANUATU

BUREAU DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT
Sac Postale Privé. 063
Port Vila, VANUATU
TELEPHONE: 25302
FAX: (678) 23565
E-mail: environ@vanuatu.com.vu

20/3/04

17th March 2004

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

[Fax: 1 212 9066998]

Dear Mr. Pinto,

Subject: Endorsement of request for GEF Assistance: PDF-B Application.

The purpose of this letter is to advise that the Government of Vanuatu supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance in the preparation of the project Oceanic Fisheries Management: Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific SIDS (Pacific SAP II), and endorses the application for a PDF-B grant for the preparation of this project.

The Government of Vanuatu appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely,



Mr. Ernest BANI
Head
Environment Unit (Focal point for GEF)

Cc: ✓ Mr. Feleti TEO, Director, FFA. Fax: [677] 23318



"2004, Via Blong Fiseri Risos. Sapotem mo promotem fliseri divelopman long Vanuatu"

057827244 09:17 0057827244

4/05/104 10:35a



P.O. Box 629
Honiara, Solomon Islands
Tel: (677) 21124
Fax: (677) 23995
Email: info@ffa.int
www.ffa.int

Mr Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax (1) 212 9066998

FAX SENT
No: 28
DATE: 07/01/05
TIME: 11:08 am
BY: <i>Samia</i>

7 January 2005
File Ref: GG/24.2.7

Dear Mr Pinto,

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project.

I am writing to advise that the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance of the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency's intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

In addition, the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency agrees that the estimated costs of contribution to the Western and Central Fisheries Commission and the co-financing by regional Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which have yet to be identified are accurately represented in the project document.

The Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours sincerely,


Feleti P. Teo
DIRECTOR

Members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency:

Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

SECRETARIAT OF THE
PACIFIC COMMUNITY
BPD5
98848, Noumea Cedex
New Caledonia

TELEPHONE: +687 26.20.00
FAX: +687 26.38.18
E-mail: spc@spc.int



SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL DE LA
COMMUNAUTÉ DU PACIFIQUE
BPD5
98848 Nouméa Cedex
Nouvelle-Calédonie

TÉLÉPHONE: +687 26.20.00
TÉLÉCOPIEUR: +687 26.38.18
Mél : spc@spc.int

To:	Feleti Teo (FFA)	Date: 31/12/2004
Organisation:	Forum Fisheries Agency	Page 1 of 1
Country Code:	677	File Ref: ORG 30
Fax Number:	23995	
From:	Dr Tim Adams	
Title:	Acting Director General	Email: tima@spc.int
Subject:	(cc) Letter of Endorsement of GEF project	

(cc) LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF PROJECT

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: 1 212 9066998

Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project.

I am writing to advise that the Secretariat of the Pacific Community supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intended commitment to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours sincerely



Dr. Tim Adams
Acting Director General

Cc: Mr Feleti.P.Teo, FFA Director, Fax (677) 23995

12/31/04 10:03a



22 December 2004

AID/PAC/5/2

Mr Feleti Teo
Executive Director
Forum Fisheries Agency
PO Box 629
Honiara
Solomon Islands

Dear Feleti

FUTURE FUNDING OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT WORKSHOPS

This letter briefly outlines New Zealand's views on the Forum Fisheries Agency's (FFA) regional fisheries management workshops.

In October 2004 FFA convened a management options workshop aimed at equipping FFA members to fulfil their obligations and utilise their rights under the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention, with a focus on the types of fisheries management options that FFA members may wish to pursue in the Commission.

The workshop was successful in progressing discussion amongst FFA members on management options for the western and central Pacific tuna fishery and assisted the preparation of FFA Secretariat's briefing material for the first meeting of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The workshop also highlighted the fact that there is still a lot of work and discussion to be undertaken on the issue of management options, at national, sub-regional and regional levels.

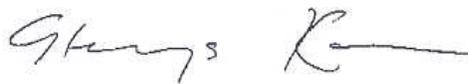
The workplan approved by Forum Fisheries Committee in May 2004 proposes another regional fisheries management workshop being held in 2005. This decision indicates the value and priority FFA members place on such workshops, provided they are well run and have useful outcomes. NZAID will continue to support such initiatives while they remain a priority for members and are treated as such in FFA annual workplans.

Nga Hoa Tuputupu-mai-tawhiti  **New Zealand Agency for International Development**
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 185 Lambton Quay, Private Bag 18-901, Wellington, New Zealand
Tel: 64-4 439 9200 Fax: 64-4 439 9615 Email: enquiries@nzaid.govt.nz Website: www.nzaid.govt.nz

12/22/104 3:34p

We look forward to discussing in more detail our support for FFA priorities during our consultations early next year.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Glenys Karran". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Glenys Karran
Team Leader -- Pacific Group

12/22/104 3:34p

UNDP/GEF/ PACIFIC ISLANDS OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
PROJECT

LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF PROJECT

Date: 13 December 2004

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator
UNDP-GEF
FF-916
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Fax: 1 212 9066998

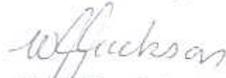
Subject: Endorsement of Request for GEF Assistance: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project.

I am writing to advise that IUCN - The World Conservation Union supports the request to the Global Environment Facility for assistance for the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project which will be executed by UNDP.

We have reviewed the Project, its Budget and the associated Incremental Cost Assessment and are in agreement that it accurately represents our intent to commit to the project, and to the concept of Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management within the Pacific Islands Region.

IUCN - The World Conservation Union appreciates the continuing support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility in this important work.

Yours Sincerely,



Dr. William Jackson
Director - Global Programme
IUCN - The World Conservation Union

To: UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator