GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Child Project
PROGRAM: Other Program

Child Project Title:	Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the areas beyond national jurisdiction.
Country:	Global
Lead Agency	FAO
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO

INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
IW-2-4 (select)	GEFTF	14,378,000	146,780,000
Total Project Cost		14,378,000	146,780,000

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project Objective: To achieve responsible, efficient and sustainable tuna harvests and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ in face of a changing environment.

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Strengthened management of tuna fisheries	TA	1.1 Major tuna stocks are utilized in a sustainable manner, as they are increasingly managed according to the precautionary approach (as described in UNFSA and CCRF) Indicator: Quotas for eight stocks are determined through the use of harvest strategies / management procedures.	1.1.1Scientific and technical capacity for further development of harvest strategies for tuna species is strengthened. 1.1.2 One or more data-limited methods for assessment and Management Strategy Evaluation promoted to t-RFMO scientific committees providing a basis for the formulation of improved t-RFMO management assessment advice for unassessed stocks.	GEFTF	3,888,674	39,715,200
		1.2 Tuna fisheries are managed by explicitly incorporating ecosystem considerations, including climate change. Indicator: Tuna RFMOs adopt adoption of at least three plans for implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, including consideration of climate change impacts.	1.2.1 EAFM objectives and implementation plans are developed and proposed for adoption within and across 5 t-RFMOs			

		1.3 RFMOs increased learning by exchanging technical knowledge on topics of global relevance. Indicator: At least five conservation and management measures are based on lessons learned at one RFMOs and replicated at others.	1.3.1 Financial and technical support to joint tuna RFMO Working Groups on topics of global relevance (e.g., FADs, bycatch, harvest strategies) through at least 5 joint t-RFMO meetings			
		1.4 Sustainable practices implemented in fisheries thanks to new incentives, including better access to markets and better prices. Indicator: Number of fisheries benefitting from market incentives	1.4.1 Assistance provided in conducting pre-assessments of selected fisheries from developing coastal states against sustainability standards, such as Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), and in the development of Fishery Improvement Plans (FIPs) to fulfil the sustainability agenda monitored through tracking FIP performance and MSC audits with established procedures.			
Strengthened MCS to improve fisheries data, compliance with CMMs and to tackle IUU fishing	INV	2.1 Greater effectiveness in the application of fisheries control and enforcement thanks to increased human capacity across t-RFMO member states based on regional training standards. Indicator: Rate of compliance among t-RFMO member States. Measures implemented leading to improved compliance rates in 30% of t-RFMO member states	2.1.1 At least five MCS certification-based online and four field training courses developed and delivered (100 MCS officers certified); 2.1.2 Monitoring processes for compliance reviewed in tuna RFMOs to identify drivers of compliance rates and measures to improve compliance in member states.	GEFTF	5,846,790	59,713,530
		2.2 Higher compliance and control of IUU fishing thanks to the adoption of innovative tools in five fleets and traceability introduced over larger volumes of traded fishery products (50% of total catch landed)	2.2.1 Three tools for improving fisheries monitoring and two tools in support of traceability developed and tested for possible upscaling.			

Reduction of environmental impacts of tuna fisheries	INV	3.1 Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced by five integrated fisheries and biodiversity tools implemented by t-RFMOs. Indicator: Number of measures adopted by t-RFMO related to mitigation of bycatch and incidental mortality.	3.1.1 Three tools and processes leading to more consistent fishery and biodiversity management of sharks identified and promoted at t-RFMO scientific committees, with uptake by t-RFMOs. 3.1.2 Shark catches in selected countries quantified through three new port sampling programs.	GEFTF	2,577,629	26,265,300
		3.2 Environmental impacts of fishing activities are reduced by the deployment of environmentally sound gear types in all t-RFMO areas of competency. Indicator: Catches coming from gears and practices that have been deemed as having an excessive environmental impact	3.2.1 Alternatives to gill nets demonstrated and promoted through workshops and in-field testing by fishers especially in the Indian Ocean; 3.2.2 Biodegradable/non-entangling FADs introduced and promoted through workshops with stakeholders and tested by fishers throughout the t-RFMO areas of competency.			
		3.3 Mitigation techniques are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species. Indicator: extent of the use of mitigation of bycatch and incidental mortality.	3.3.1 At least two new technologies and materials for reducing bycatch interactions developed; 3.3.2 At least three monitoring and management systems improved to quantify and mitigate bycatch applied to promote collection of needed data; 3.3.3 At least five best practice mitigation techniques disseminated to fishers through direct interaction with harvesters and processors.			
		3.4 Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized	3.4.1 Interventions leading to a reduction			

		through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards in three RFMOs. Indicator: Number of measures adopted by t-RFMO related to marine waste	in marine pollution from fishing gear identified and promoted through interaction with fishers and by leveraging behaviour change through market mechanisms in all t-RFMOs.			
KM, Communication and M&E	TA	4.1 Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through information and knowledge products and evidence of effective project implementation. Indicator: Levels of awareness as determined by surveys of target audience.	4.1.1 Communication and knowledge products including the development of information packages, tools and approaches developed and shared through appropriate channels to reach targeted audiences, including relevant knowledge-sharing platforms; 4.1.2 Processes to facilitate exchange of lessons learned, best practices and expertise generated during project implementation developed; 4.1.3 Operational project M&E systems implemented.	GEFTF	1,380,240	14,096,450
			Subtotal	GEFTF	13,693,333	139,790,480
			Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	684,667	6,989,520
			Total Project Cost		14,378,000	146,780,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	5,000,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Cash	Investment mobilized[1]	3,000,000
Other – Intergovernmental Organizations	ACAP, CCSBT, IATTC, ICCAT, IOTC, IWC, FFA, WCPFC	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	9,280,000
Private sector	ISSA, OPAGAC, TunaCons, Transmarina	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	45,000,000
National Governments	NOAA, European Commission,	Cash	Investment mobilized[2]	5,000,000
National Government	NOAA, European Commission,	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	53,000,000

Civil Society Organization	BirdLife International, Conservation International, International Pole and Line Foundation , ISSF, Ocean Outcomes, MSC, Pew, WWF	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	23,500,000
Civil Society Organization	BirdLife International, Conservation International, International Pole and Line Foundation , ISSF, Ocean Outcomes, MSC, Pew, WWF	Cash	Investment mobilized[3]	3,000,000
Total Co-financing				**146,780,000**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified.

Investment mobilized corresponds to:

- [1.-] Non-recurrent expenditures associated with FAO projects directly related to the activities of this Project (e.g. activities under the Blue Growth Initiative, Port-State Measures Agreement support or Coastal Fisheires Iniative for straddling stocks)

- [2.]-Non-recurrent expenditures associated with projects financed by NOAA (extra-budgetary activities in support of stock assessments in ICCAT/IATTC) or the EU (e.g. Large-Scale Tagging Project in ICCAT, Support to Science and Compliance in IOTC), mostly with RFMO Secretariats, that are directly related to the activities of this Project.

- [3.]Investment mobilized corresponds to non-recurrent expenditures associated with projects from partners directly related to the activities of this Project (e.g. Pew Charitable Trusts activities for the coming biennium), or portions of the project activities that are directly financed by the partner (e.g. ISSF work on mitigation of bycatch in purse-seine fleet). The level of cash contributions pledged will be precisely estimated during project preparation phase.

TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	GEFTF	Global	International Waters	(select as applicable)	14,378,000	1,294,020	15,672,020
Total GEF Resources					14,378,000	1,294,020	15,672,020

PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes X If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No If no, skip this item.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
FAO	GEFTF	Global	International Waters	(select as applicable)	300,000	27,000	327,000
Total PPG Amount					300,000	27,000	327,000

PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of **land restored (**Hectares)	
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e)	
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	———
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	893,000*
9	**Reduction**, disposal/destruction, phase out, **elimination** and avoidance of **chemicals of global concern** and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of **POPs to air** from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of **direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** as co-benefit of GEF investment	4,000 women and 6,000 men**

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicators targets are not provided.

* As baseline, by the end of 2019, from the 23 commercial tuna stocks monitored, annual catch totaling 4,034,000 mt (83% of the total) was made from 18 stocks being fished at levels which assure healthy abundance, while 893,000 mt annual catch (17% of the total) was made from 5 stocks being overexploited. As a target, further improvement in catch tonnage of at least 893,000 mt per annum can be achieved through more sustainable management practices allowing rebuilding of overexploited stocks to healthy abundance.
(source: https://iss-foundation.org/about-tuna/status-of-the-stocks/interactive-stock-status-tool/).

** Based on a recent study of the tuna sector (McCluney et.al., 2019, https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-09466-6), the potentially largest direct benefits attributable to improvements in sustainible tuna harvesting can accrue to participants in the post-harvest sector, including those in developing cosatal countries, since the study found value chains able to preserve quality and transport fish to high value markets outperform others. However, the numbers of indirect beneficiaries is much larger since well managed tuna fisheries have the potential to sustain the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people, and support the communities who depend on them.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Country Context

Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

The global annual catch of the seven principal market species of highly migratory tunas found in the ABNJ is estimated to be approximately 4.9 million tons with an estimated value of USD 6.4 billion and USD 42 billion for dockside and end use, respectively. This represents a dramatic increase in both catch and value since the industry's beginnings. Up until the end of WW II tuna-based fisheries were mostly confined to localized, coastal fisheries. The highly migratory species characteristic of the ABNJ could only be caught in coastal waters at certain points in their life cycle and were considered to be seasonal. As demand for tuna for canning started to grow, industrial fisheries responded. Today, the industry is characterized by large, diversified fleets composed of vessels able to deploy all gear types, target all tuna species and capable of fishing in all ocean basins. It is a global, multi-gear and multispecies fishery.

As an industry, fishing, processing and distribution of the main commercial tuna species provide both direct and indirect benefits to a large number of people and their families. One study estimated that tuna vessels and processing plants account for some 10,000 jobs for Pacific Islanders. Total direct and indirect related employment was estimated to be between 21,000 and 31,000, or between 5 and 8 percent, respectively, of all wage employment in the region. A number of studies from other regions appear to confirm the importance of the industry as a source of employment although globally estimates have yet to be calculated.

In addition to the changes in fleets over time, other key factors that have affected the fishery include: (i) relative importance of fishing gear types in particular the increasing use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) and subsequent improvements in their efficiency; (ii) growth in the number of target species; (iii) increase duration of ships at sea, supported by use of trans-shipment vessels; (iv) initiation of tuna farming activities; (v) the development of small-scale, coastal fisheries; and (vi) environmental considerations such as recognition of undesirable incidental catches and the introduction of various mitigation methods and techniques.

Despite its size the long-term future of the industry remains dependent on the sustainable management of the 23 stocks of the 7 main commercial tuna species that span the world's oceans. The five tuna regional fisheries management organizations (t-RFMOs) represent the cornerstones of international tuna fisheries governance. The status of the 23 stocks are formally assessed on a regular basis (every 2 - 4 years depending on the population) by the scientific staff or scientific committees of the five t-RFMOs. In a summary of the most recent assessment of these stocks it was estimated that globally, 61% of the stocks are at a healthy level of abundance, 17% are overfished and 22% are at an intermediate level. Moreover, many other tuna and tuna-like stocks are still considered data-limited and not formally assessed by t-RFMOs.

Despite many t-RFMOs taking steps to strengthen fisheries governance, in the early 2000s there was growing concern that some of these t-RFMOs were failing to adopt conservation management measures (CMMs) even when based on the best scientific advice available at the time. At that time it was also noted that many of these organizations were struggling to fulfil their mandates. In response and after considerable efforts from UN task forces, member states, NGOs and foundations, a number of new approaches and measures were proposed to strengthen the t-RFMOs. These included: (i) development of RFMO "best practices; (ii) performance reviews; and (iii) establishment of a cross t-RFMO process (to promote greater inter-sectoral cooperation among the t-RFMOs).

In spite of the measurable progress achieved through the adoption of these and other recommendations, the t-RFMOs continue to face a number of challenges and constraints undermining their potential for achieving greater impact. These include: (i) that resolution of many of the management issues faced by each Commission depends on individual state performance, (ii) decision-making rules are often based on

consensus among the member states, (iii) budgets depend on agreement of the member states (not by the Secretariats) and (iv) lags in implementation of management decisions by the member states.

The strategic approach to the proposed GEF-7 Project will be built on consolidating the gains from the GEF-5 Project complemented by the upscaling and/or diversification of approaches and technologies that demonstrated their cost-effectiveness in the earlier phase. The proposed GEF-7 Project will substantially benefit from the experiences and knowledge derived from the earlier phase. A large group of partners and stakeholders has been created that know how to work together in the common pursuit of achieving sustainable tuna fisheries in the ABNJ.

Proposed interventions in the GEF-7 Project can be largely grouped into the following categories: (i) continuing to support critical processes leading to improved management of the resources at the regional and global levels (e.g., cross t-RFMO process, support for Harvesting Strategies/Management Procedures); (ii) scaling up activities that have proven effective in monitoring control and surveillance of the management of the resource (e.g., the use of electronic monitoring on fleets); (iii) promoting new technologies and approaches that lead to cost-effective management of fish stocks (e.g., technology in support of transparency and traceability); (iv) increased use of market incentives in support of sustainable fisheries (e.g., through eco-labeling); and (v) support for modified or new technologies to reduce environmental impact associated with capture of non-target species. These activities directly contribute to proposed outcomes at the programme level.

2. Project Overview and Approach

Between 2014 and 2019 FAO and its partners have carried out the Common Oceans ABNJ Program, funded under the GEF-5 replenishment cycle. It proved to be an innovative and comprehensive approach, bringing together a unique variety of partners, including governments, regional management bodies, civil society, the private sector, academia and industry and proved that it could effectively address the challenges to sustainable use of the ABNJ.

In the period overlapping with the GEF-5 Project project, there has been significant progress towards achieving a more sustainable management of tuna stocks, some of which has benefited directly from project support. However, it is clear that additional investments are necessary to continue the successful partnership of the GEF-5 Common Oceans ABNJ Program and this Child Project to the ABNJ Program proposes a new five-year project to consolidate the results obtained, to upscale their reach and amplify their impact and support new activities and technologies that reflect the most recent changes in the sector.

a) Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;

The main geographic focus of this global project will be in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ); areas that represent approximately 40% of the planet's surface, 64% of the ocean's surface and 95% of the latter's volume. The ABNJ are also characterized by a number of complex ecosystems that include pelagic waters, seamounts, submarine ridges and the seafloor itself and also abut or encompass sections of most of the world's Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that extend beyond national jurisdictions.They are commonly considered to be the world's last large global commons lying beyond nation states' jurisdiction; a major constraint in ensuring their ecological health and long-term sustainability. The main thematic focus of the proposed GEF-7 Project will be to extend the GEF-5 Project's initiatives on sustainable management of tuna species to encourage improved collaboration between fisheries and other sectors operating in the ABNJ and to establish better linkages between coastal and open ocean governance structures.

While these fisheries are highly complex, the main drivers contributing to the present status and risks to their future sustainability are the following:

Overcapacity of the Fleets. The open access nature of fisheries, particularly in the high seas, has led to overcapacity of fleets in every t-RFMO convention area. Once overcapacity develops, it is difficult to reduce it because the fishing industry will continue operating as long as profits exceed costs, especially in the presence of subsidies;

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. At the global level, estimates of IUU range between 11 and 26 million tons per year (i.e., 15% of global catch), leading to a loss of an estimated US$ 10 to US$ 23.5 billion annually. While the situation has improved in recent years as a result of efforts at national, regional and international levels, more efforts are needed to address various types of activities that are more easily concealed or difficult to detect (i.e. misreporting, transhipments, etc.), thus strengthening the need for compliance; and the

Inter-relationships between Tuna Harvesting and the Environment. This issue is dominated by concern over the status of tuna stocks and the sustainability of fishing techniques, particularly on the impacts associated with bycatch, and possible contributions of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear to marine pollution. However, increasingly existential threats such as the effects of climate change on tuna fish stocks and more recently the potential impacts associated with plastics in the marine environment are gaining traction.

Addressing these issues is consistent with UNCLOS and also links to SDG and BBNJ goals (see below).

b). Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration:

The baseline has shifted over the intervening 6 years since the GEF-5 Project project was approved. The t-RFMOs have continued to evolve over time moving towards becoming more modernized, international organizations and in many respects adopting convergent approaches to the management of tuna stock. Examples include: (i) adoption of harvest strategies/management procedures in line with the guidelines of United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF); (ii) increased consideration of the impact of fishing operations on the environment; (iii) enhanced collaboration through exchange of information and experiences across all t-RFMOs on technical issues of common interest; (iv) the development and incorporation of recommendations stemming from systematic performance reviews; (v) promoting mechanisms to increase intra-sectoral cooperation among t-RFMOs (e.g., through memoranda of understanding); and (vi) implementing robust and consistent enforcement and compliance systems to ensure that the rules set for these fisheries are followed.

There have also been a number of new approaches that have emerged that are increasingly being applied in support of sustainable management of tuna fisheries. Examples include: (i) eco-certification of certain national tuna fisheries and/or chain of custody; (ii) increasing rates of electronic monitoring and reporting technologies to achieve greater accuracy and reduce lags in monitoring tuna fisheries performance and compliance and (iii) transitioning fishing gear technologies to mitigate impacts on non-target species and to reduce pollution impacts.

Finally, in addition to the five t-RFMOs, the number and diversity of stakeholders has grown significantly and include inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector associations, foundations, trusts and trade groups.

Under the new "baseline scenario" there is likely to be a continuation of some financial resources in particular with respect to the number of new stakeholders in the sector. However, in the absence of a strong "center" providing the critical role of coordination and collaboration among so many stakeholders, there is a high risk that the synergies, coordination mechanisms and knowledge exchange channels established in the GEF-5 project will be lost. Moreover, without additional reinforcement the t-RFMOs, which remain the legal instrument of governance of these global resources in the ABNJ, are unlikely to benefit from these nascent processes. Many of the activities supported under GEF-5 project involving t-RFMOs would not likely have taken place in the absence of GEF resources (e.g., the reactivation of the cross t-RFMO process). Finally, while a number of new approaches and technologies supported under the GEF-5 project have demonstrated success, they are unlikely to be upscaled and expanded under the baseline scenario. Progress would likely continue but at a much slower rate, remain isolated and confined (e.g., to a particular fleet, country, sub-region) and opportunities for synergies to resolve common problems in different ocean regions missed.

The development of a wide and diverse range of stakeholders with interests in the future sustainability of tuna fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity in the ABNJ was a central tenant in the first phase project and arguably due to their close collaboration and coordination, was a major factor contributing to

that project's achievements. This group of stakeholders have indicated their interest in participating in the GEF-7 Project and likely will be enlarged to include additional participation from the private sector and one or more foundations.

There exists moreover, considerable potential to build and expand on the aforementioned groups and develop closer ties and linkages with the activities supported elsewhere in the private sector, the United Nations and with international financing institutions (IFIs). An example of the former is the work that is being supported by Vulcan Inc. which supports a wide range of initiatives, including programs for ocean health and climate change and includes the Global FinPrint Project with the aim of creating the largest and most comprehensive data-collection and analysis of the world's populations of reef sharks and rays.[1] Activities directly relevant to the project supported by the UN includes work by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission (IOC) in the areas of marine biodiversity conservation and marine ecosystem management.[2] There exist similar opportunities to work with the IFIs in relevant on-going and future projects proposed for formulation.[3]

Stakeholder consultation in fisheries is also critical at the local level. Maintaining healthy and sustainable tuna populations and the direct ecosystem services they provide is particularly important to developing economies. As many tuna stocks are straddling and due to the connectivity between high seas and EEZ, developing coastal States will suffer the consequences of ineffective management. Perhaps this is best demonstrated in the tropical western and central Pacific Ocean which is the most important tuna fishing area in the world. Countries in this region depend heavily on tuna resources for their nutrition, food security, economic development, employment, government revenue, livelihoods and culture. In recognition of this importance and depending on the activity, communities, civil society organizations and private sector entities at the local level will be identified and consulted per GEF policies, as appropiate.

Description of any consultations conducted during project development, as well as information on how stakeholders were engaged in the proposed activity and means of engagement through the remaining phases of the project cycle, will be recorded. FAO policies require the preparation of a stakeholder engagement plan that will provide a summary of how stakeholders at the proper level will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, information disseminated and resources requirements. This plan will be made available at time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Template.

Similarly, project design will reflect GEF Policy on Gender Equality. The main factors that have until recently prevented the recognition of the role of women in fisheries employment appear to been due primarily to: (i) the concept of using "main unpaid activity" in surveys for defining the subsistence fisheries sector, as it downplays the importance of secondary activities (e.g., even for women who do considerable fishing, childcare is often the main unpaid activity); and (ii) placing commercial fish processing in some countries (where many women are employed) in the manufacturing sector. As in the case of stakeholder consultation, the relevance of gender to the GEF-7 Project is most relevant at the local level. While gender inclusion and the promotion of gender equality are not specific objectives of the Project it is understood that the collection of sex-disaggregated data and information on gender will be incorporated into project design and that information on gender dimensions relevant to the activity will be collected. Per FAO Policy on Gender a gender analysis will be completed during project design and depending on the results followed by a Gender Action Plan (GAP).

c) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the

[1] An undertaking in collaboration with the Sea Around Us Project supported by Pew Charitable Funds.

[2] Through UNESCO's International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange programme (IODE), IOC maintains the Ocean Biogeographic Information system (OBIS), a global marine biodiversity knowledge base which provides an integral view on the past and current diversity, abundance and distribution of marine life in the ocean. Similarly, working at the regional level, the IOC promotes the development of marine ecosystem-based management tools to empower marine managers to implement best policies

[3] Examples of possible collaborative activities with the World Bank include MCS-supported activities with the Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program (PROP), the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOPF) and the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP).

systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and

In December 2018 and April 2019, lead experts of all partners of the GEF-5 Common Oceans ABNJ Program came together to review the achievements and lessons learned during the implementation of the program with a view to developing a Theory of Change (TOC) that would lead the way towards sustainable use of ABNJ resources and biodiversity conservation. Based on in-depth assessment of the needs arising from the GEF-5 Program and the key barriers still to be overcome, the experts concluded that four priority areas would be key to increase the impact of future action:

- strengthening frameworks, processes and incentives for more effective fisheries goverance and management in ABNJ;
- improving capacity to manage fisheries sustainably in ABNJ;
- improving stakeholder coordination and engagement in mutli-sectoral processes addressing goverance and management of ABNJ; and
- improving knowledge and knowledge management for more informed decision-making among stakeholders to support sustainable utilization of ABNJ.

Those priority areas enabled the experts to determine the necessary steps leading toward transformative change in the ABNJ. Eventually, this resulted in a TOC, effectively a roadmap towards healthy and productive common oceans.

The proposed GEF-7 Project TOC remains largely unchanged from its formulation at the time of the MTR in 2017. Nevertheless, there have been some changes in the initial six Immediate Project Outcomes (IO) that have now expanded to 11 to reflect subsequent consultation with the partners. These are:

- 1.1 Major tuna stocks are utilized in a sustainable manner, as they are increasingly managed according to the precautionary approach (as described in UNFSA and CCRF)
- 1.2 Tuna fisheries are managed by explicitly incorporating ecosystem considerations, including climate change
- 1.3 RFMOs increased learning by exchanging technical knowledge on topics of global relevance.
- 1.4 Sustainable practices implemented in fisheries thanks to new incentives, including better access to markets and better prices.
- 2.1 Greater effectiveness in the application of fisheries control and enforcement thanks to increased human capacity across t-RFMO member states based on regional training standards.
- 2.2 Higher compliance and control of IUU fishing thanks to the adoption of innovative tools in five fleets and traceability introduced over larger volumes of traded fishery products (50% of total catch landed)
- 3.1 Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced by five integrated fisheries and biodiversity tools implemented by t-RFMOs.
- 3.2 Environmental impacts of fishing activities are reduced by the deployment of environmentally sound gear types in all t-RFMO areas of competency.
- 3.3 Mitigation techniques are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species.
- 3.4 Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards in three RFMOs.
- 4.1 Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through information and knowledge products and evidence of effective project implementation.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

The objective of the proposed Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Project is to achieve responsible, efficient and sustainable tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ in face of a changing environment. The Project would have three technical components. These are: (i) Strengthened management of tuna fisheries, (ii) New tools and improved capacities to tackle IUU fishing and improve compliance and (iii) Reduction of environmental impacts of tuna fisheries. These technical components, which directly link to both SDG and BBNJ goals, would be supported by a fourth component covering KM, Communication and M&E.

Component. 1 Strengthened management of tuna fisheries. Under the GEF-5 project, joint fisheries management aiming to manage tuna fisheries at appropriate capacity levels to assure sustainability was strengthened through a number of results including advancements in the implementation of the precautionary approach, via the development of harvest strategies/management procedures with specific timelines for completion and adoption across the tRFMOs. An equally important achievement was to convene scientists from all the RFMOs to work towards a cohesive approach to the operationalization of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), based on decision rules triggered by critical values in indicators of ecosystem health. Building on these results, likely activities to be supported under the GEF-7 Project would include: (i) providing continued support to the cross t-RFMO process including possibly their WGs on Management Strategies and FADs, respectively; (ii) building on the use of simulation-tested (MSE) harvest strategy/management procedure approaches for management by t-RFMOs, including the development and promotion of MSE for data-limited tuna stocks; (iii) promotion of increased attention given to scientific advice to inform management decisions which consider uncertainty in stock status and productivity; (iv) increased attention to likely impacts of climate change on tuna fisheries to enable planning for potential management responses and (v) promoting activities that are intended to incentivize tuna fisheries to follow best practices identified through much of the work undertaken in the GEF-5 project.

Component 2. Strengthened MCS to improve fisheries data, compliance with CMMs and to tackle IUU fishing Significant achievements under this component in the GEF-5 project included: (i) increased institutional capacity in fisheries administrations in the Pacific Island States to combat IUU; (ii) innovative pilots on electronic means of monitoring leading to reduced IUU fishing; (iii) establishment of a sustainable global network for compliance officials across t- RFMOs; and (iv) widespread adoption of legal templates to support the Port States Measures Agreement (PSMA). An important aspect of the first phase was the degree of engagement of industry in the project (generally through partnerships and in-kind contributions) in efforts to improve MCS (e.g. electronic monitoring) and investigate methods to mitigate undesirable impacts. This will likely be continued under the GEF-7 Project. Other activities likely to be supported under this component would include: (i) capacity building efforts aimed at the development of new skills and knowledge sharing between officials of tuna RFMOs; (ii) continued strengthening of tools for monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance (e.g., to support PSMA, catch documentation schemes and automatic updating of the global record of authorized vessels shared by all tuna RFMOs); (iii) upscaling the use of video equipment to supplement compliance work in developing states; (iv) reinforcement of compliance verification processes and tools in all RFMOs; (v) promoting the adoption of agreements aimed at increasing CPC's abilities for monitoring fisheries; (vi) developing systems for traceability and (vii) the continuation of efforts in the use electronic tools and emerging technologies.

Component. 3. Reduction of environmental impacts of tuna fisheries. Under this component, the 1st phase of the project contributed to: (i) increased knowledge of the status of shark resources, in particular in the Pacific, for the first time for several species over their entire range of distribution; (ii) the identification of best practices to reduce incidental mortality of species such as marine turtles and whale sharks, and the adoption of measures in some t-RFMOs; (iii) establishment of a global online portal to facilitate access to information on the performance of bycatch mitigation techniques; (iv) reduction of bycatch of sharks and small tunas in purse-seine fisheries promoted through sea trials of various techniques; and (v) awareness-raising efforts on ways of reducing incidental mortality of seabirds. Likely activities to be supported under this component in the GEF-7 Project include: (i) promoting a shift towards more environmentally-friendly gear (modifications and/or substitution of gill nets); (ii)

reduction of ghost fishing through the promotion of new, non-entangling and bio-degradable designs for FADs; (iii) increased uptake of mitigation techniques for sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals through training and implementation of new technologies for monitoring; and (v) ensuring that shark populations are utilized within sustainable limits through consistent tools and processes in fisheries management and biodiversity conservation.

Component 4. Communications, knowledge management and M&E. The GEF-5 Project's non-technical component included activities on information and best practices dissemination and M&E, aligned with the programmatic efforts. Public outreach and knowledge management activities were primarily tasked to the Capacity Project. Activities under the GEF-7 Project will be focused on communications, knowledge management (KM) and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), to ensure that key target audiences are aware of the project's objectives, activities and achievements. In addition, processes will be put in place to facilitate the synthesis, exchange and uptake of project-specific lessons learned, best practices, and expertise generated during project implementation, and to support the adaptive management of the Project. One tool to facilitate the dissemination of this information will be the development of information packages to a wide range of target groups including national governments and regional (e.g., the EU) and global political entities (e.g., UN agencies).

Similar to the GEF-5 Project, The Project will maintain coordination and communications on relevant matters with other Child Projects under the GEF-7 Common Oceans ABNJ Program. To assist in this matter and to provide consistency and coherence in the delivery of Program-level outcomes, the Project will collaborate with a Global Coordination Project (GCP) that will operate under the framework of the Program.

The GCP will assist the projects in delivering their intended outcomes,by providing support to the projects on coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and communications to ensure cohesiveness and consistency at the Program level. The GCP will not interfere with the implementation of the technical activities of the child projects, but it will identify possible areas of cooperation and will invite the projects involved to initiate cooperation. The GCP will track and report progress towards program-level outcomes, and make projects aware of that progress. Activities supported under this component will be aligned with, and guided by, the overall programmatic strategies and plans and will feed information and lessons learned into activities at the programmatic level. At the same time, activities under this component will benefit from support services available at program level. The Project will also participate in IW:LEARN activities and International Waters Conferences.

In the GEF-7 Project, GEF funds would be used to continue critical processes that have already made substantial contributions towards achieving transformational change such as revitalizing the cross-tRFMO process, promoting the development and adoption of harvest control rules, increasing effectiveness of MCS measures supported by well-trained and motivated network of compliance professionals and continued reductions of by-catch and loss of critically important biodiversity affecting marine ecosystems. Perhaps the biggest incremental benefit would be to continue to work with and increase the existing group of partners that have come together to work toward the common goal of achieving more sustainable tuna fisheries in the ABNJ. This was a singular achievement in the first phase and achieved synergies not possible in the absence of GEF resources. It also contributed to the mobilization of co-financing to address a set of challenges beyond the capacity of any individual stakeholder or partner to resolve. GEF funding would be used to promote a more collaborative approach among a large range of partners and is expected to result in substantial progress towards achieving the agreed goals at national, regional and global levels for ABNJ tuna fisheries. The "with increment" scenario is likely to result in a significant acceleration of progress towards meeting the overall goal of sustainable tuna management.

The associated Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) will mainly be derived from: (i) measurable improvements in the status of the tuna stocks in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five t-RFMOs; (ii) reduction in non-compliance behavior and IUU fishing; (iii) meaningful reduction in the threats to bycatch species in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five t-RFMOs, especially for sharks, marine mammals, sea turtles and seabirds; (iv) adopting lessons learned and applying it to other regions through south-south and north-south cooperation strategies; and (v) harnessing the power of industry groups / associations and civil society organizations.

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework

Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

International Framework.

UNCLOS. The Common Oceans ABNJ Program Framework Document II and subsequent "child" projects are firmly rooted in the relevant global framework. The UN General Assembly (UNGA) plays a central role in addressing issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction as manifest in 1972 UNGA resolution 72/73 on oceans and the law of the sea and its preambular paragraphs on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) complemented by subsequent legal instruments (e.g., the Agreement on Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in 1982 and the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in Port State Measures in 2009).

BBNJ. Any changes in the international framework must be taken into account to ensure both program and project interventions are effective and sustainable. While UNCLOS set forth the rights and obligations of states regarding the use of the oceans, their resources, and the protection of the marine and coastal environment, it did not refer specifically to marine biodiversity. Following more than a decade of discussions convened under the UNGA, in 2017 the Assembly decided to convene an Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) to elaborate the text of an International Legally Binding Instrument (ILBI) under UNCLOS on the conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ. This process and on-going negotiations are likely to have significant implications for both the t-RFMOs and the management of high seas tuna fish stocks. During the BBNJ negotiations, it has been argued that fishing activities could represent a threat to biodiversity. Although many of these activities are regulated under the UNCLOS and UNFSA provisions, the new agreement should address and understand the contribution of fisheries to the cumulative anthropogenic impacts on marine biodiversity. This will require the achievement of effective and sustainable cross-sectoral cooperation towards a better governance of natural resources in the ABNJ.

Under the Common Oceans ABNJ Program, the Capacity Project together with the Tuna Project, provided essential information to BBNJ negotiators and contributed to beginning to build bridges between fisheries and environment communities that are essential in the BBNJ negotiations. The Regional Leaders Program provided information to potential negotiators from 34 countries. The project also collaborated with the STRONG HS Project on the specific issue of enhanced MCS tools and policies with a view to improving regional coordination and providing new lessons and approaches for HS governance. The Capacity and the Tuna Projects also supported activities to increase public awareness on ABNJ-related issues through dialogues and side events at the UN, a workshop for media, and two cross-sectoral workshops, and supported the integration of fisheries officials into national delegations at the meetings of the IGC. The BBNJ process will continue well into 2020 with the next IGC scheduled for March 2020 and a further revision of the draft text on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of ABNJ. Collaboration between the BBNJ process and the GEF-7 Program and Project will continue occuring primarily through: (i) support for more effective compliance and enforcement of fisheries regulations, (ii) development and promotion of adoption of best-practices for sustainable management of ABNJ resources, (iii) contributions to and coordination with the BBNJ process as it continues to evolve and develop in the future, (iv) providing support for sustainably sourced ABNJ products with emphasis on greater transparency and traceability leading to reductions of IUU products in the market and (v) leveraging increased public and private support and investment in the sustainable management of the ABNJ.

SDGs. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) build on the success of the earlier Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) but aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health,

social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. Of the 17 SDGs, Goal 14 is most relevant to the proposed GEF-7 Project: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. The targets to measure progress to achieve this Goal are:

- by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics (14.4). The Project will directly contribute to this target through its support of activities for the strengthened management of tuna fisheries and the end overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

- by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information (14.5);

- by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation (14.6); and

- enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want (14.c).

Aichi. The proposed GEF-7 Project firmly supports CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 with the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity over the next decade by all countries and stakeholders. Of the Plan's 5 strategic goals and 20 targets to be achieved at the end of the decade the most relevant to the sustainable management of highly migratory tuna fish stocks are:

- Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use and Target 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approached, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impact of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits; and

- Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity and Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effectively area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

As 2020 marks the deadline for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDG, a new global framework for biodiversity is needed to carry the global community into the future with a view to achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. CBD's Secretariat is presently in the process of implementing a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This process will likely lead to changes/modifications in some of the indicators and/or targets.

The year 2020 will represent a critical opportunity for the global community to support events and processes leading to a sustainable future for the global ocean; a goal to which the proposed GEF-7 Common Oceans ABNJ Program and Project will directly contribute. These include in particular the 2020 United Nations Ocean Conference (directly targeting the scaling up of efforts to achieve the aforementioned SDG 14) and the 15th meeting of CBD's COP (expected to adopt a new post-2020 global biodiversity framework that is likely to include key priorities and objectives for the marine and coastal biodiversity). To achieve the needed synergies the GEF-7 Common Oceans ABNJ Program and Tuna Project will reach out during the design phase to ensure the needed coordination and collaboration.

Regional Framework.

Within the aforementioned UNCLOS framework, provision was made for the then existing two t-RFMOs and three new t-RFMOs created since 1972; critical partners together with FAO responsible for some of the many achievements logged under the GEF-5 project. In addition to these regional bodies, the successful GEF-5 project was supported by a large and diversified group of 18 stakeholders encompassing most of the sector's main stakeholders. These included institutions from the private sector, NGOs, national governments and regional organizations. It is intended that the GEF-7 Project will build on the strong network of partnerships, experience and lessons-learned derived from the first phase, leading to more effective and transformative activities. In particular the GEF-7 Project will support activities to strengthen further the compact of partners to include additional members in particular broadening representation from civil society, private sector and foundations.

GEF IWFA. The proposed Project is fully supportive of GEF IW Focal Area Objective 2: Improve Management in the Areas beyond National Jurisdiction in particular in supporting the sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation through assistance to capacity building among concerned states and organisations and the fostering of public private partnerships between the RFMOs and the large commercial fishing fleets harvesting in the high seas and its associated supply chain. More specifically it is envisioned that the Project would support the following illustrative list of investments:

- strengthen support to RFMO activities including national and regional policy setting to end IUU and overfishing and inform sustainable management of marine capture fisheries;

- policy work towards reaching agreements to reduce harmful fishing subsidies;

- reduce overexploitation of fish stocks and IUU, through implementation of international agreements; and

-reduce overexploitation of fish stocks, with a particular focus on IUU.

In terms of upscaling experiences and lessons learned from the local and national levels there already exist networks that facilitate the dissemination of knowledge sharing and information exchange utilized (or in some cases created) under the phase 1 project. These include: (i) the cross-tRFMO process, (ii) a global network for compliance officials across tuna RFMOs and (iii) an informal network to share information among t-RFMOs (tuna.org). This was complemented by experience and know-how achieved through the support of a large number of diverse events under the GEF-5 project (e.g., workshops, on-line learning events, skippers' workshops etc.). The Project will also support elements of GEF's International Water's Blue Economy objective through efforts directed and the reduction of overfishing and IUU and the promotion of more sustainable fishing practices.

GEF Cape Town Workshop. Among some of the main recommendations stemming from GEF Cape Town Workshop in 20174 that the proposed Project would support are the following:

- the ecosystem approach is an essential condition for the continued long term science-based collaboration in regional ocean governance and that continuing and strengthening collaboration is needed, while also including social and economic elements;

- capacity development, including institutional strengthening, is needed for implementing the Ecosystem Approach;

- interactions among relevant stakeholders towards better regional ocean governance should make use of best existing practices and respect existing mandates;

- there is a need for open access scientific knowledge as a foundation for policy on all levels;

- a mechanism to translate science into policy is needed; and

- the need to recognize the importance of interregional collaboration for sharing lessons learned / experience and to create synergy among regional initiatives and/or activities.

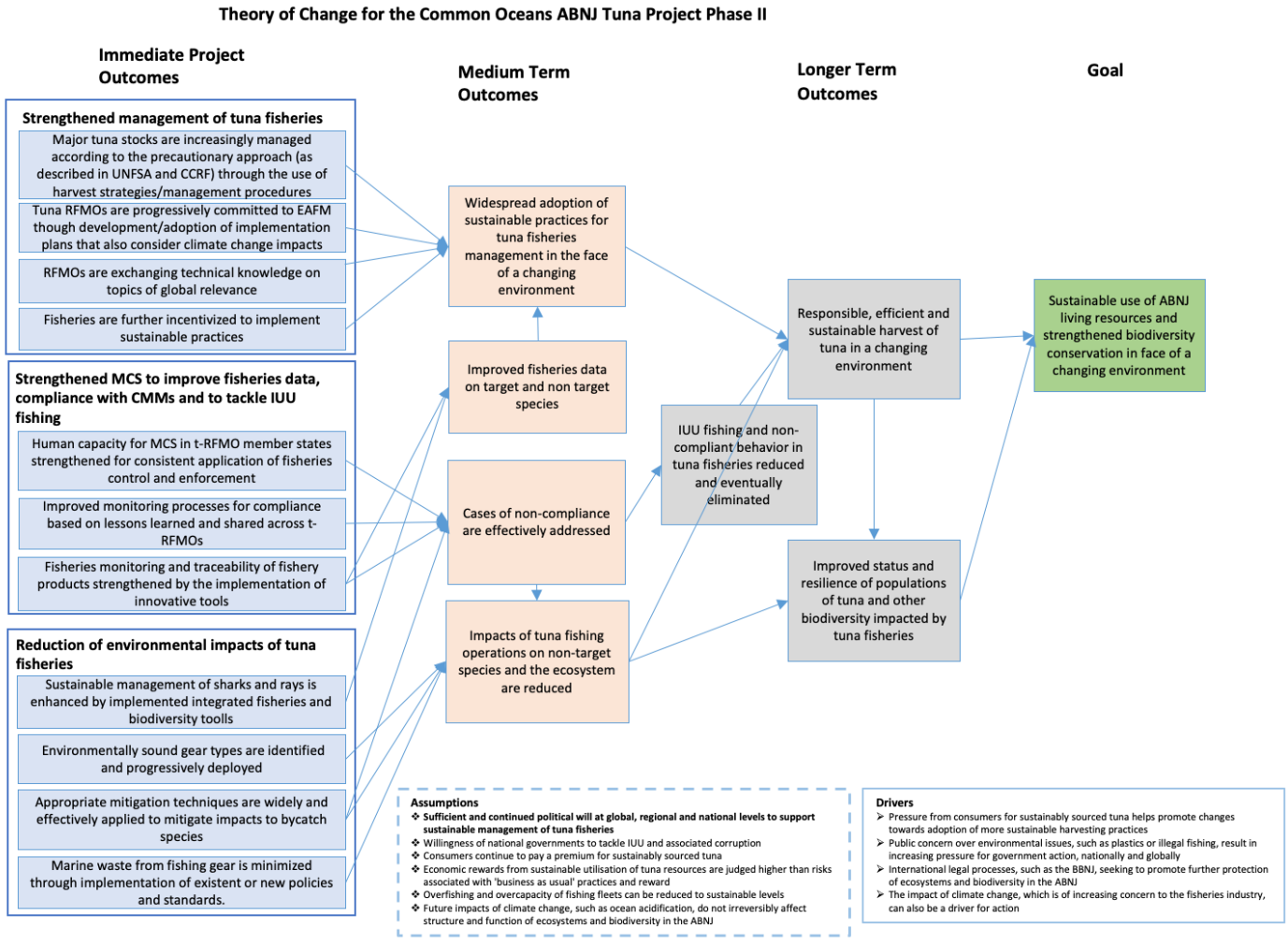
LMEs The ABNJ are also characterized by a number of complex ecosystems that include pelagic waters, seamounts, submarine ridges and the seafloor itself and also abut or encompass sections of most

[4] GEF, UNDP, IOC/UNESCO,UNEP, and FAO. 2017. Building international partnerships to enhance science-based ecosystems approaches in support of regional ocean governance. Meeting Report. 27-28th November, 2017. Cape Town, SA.

of the world's Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that extend beyond national jurisdictions. The Project will collaborate in and contribute to the TDA/SAP process where issues arise with regard to sustainable management of tuna stocks in particular where stocks pass between ABNJ and adjacent waters covered by an LME. Information will be shared with respective regional management authorities through the projet website and the IWLEARN network (see below).

IW:LEARN IW:LEARN is the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network. The IW:LEARN Project was established to strengthen transboundary water management around the globe by collecting and sharing best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to common problems across the GEF International Waters portfolio. It promotes learning among project managers, country official, implementing agencies, and other partners. In the aforementioned Cape Town Workshop, GEF noted it was willing to assist in building the information-sharing platform through its IW:LEARN network. Clearly the proposed GEF-7 Program and Project could contribute to this and continue its successful collaboration with IW:LEARN in the GEF-7. Specifically a minimum of one percent of the GEF grant in support of this Project will be used to support the production of a website in conformity with IWLEARN guidance, at least two experience notes, participation in IW Conferences held during the project implementation period as well as tropical and regional events hosted by IWLEARN. Project support to IW:LEARN has been reflected in the KM budget.

Annex I : Theory of Change for the Project (as dicussed during the Project and Program Steering Committees in January 2020_



Annex II : GEF-7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ Influencing models			
	☐ Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	☒ Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	☐ Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	☒ Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	☐ Deploy innovative financial instruments		
☒ Stakeholders			
	☐ Indigenous Peoples		
	☒ Private Sector		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☒ Large corporations	
		☐ SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☒ Beneficiaries		
	☒ Local Communities		
	☒ Civil Society		
		☐ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒ Type of Engagement		
		☒ Information Dissemination	
		☒ Partnership	
		☒ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ Communications		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☒ Education	
		☒ Public Campaigns	
		☒ Behavior Change	
☒ Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	☐ Enabling Activities		
	☒ Capacity Development		
	☒ Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	☐ Targeted Research		
	☐ Learning		
		☒ Theory of Change	
		☒ Adaptive Management	
		☒ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☒ Innovation		
	☒ Knowledge and Learning		
		☒ Knowledge Management	
		☒ Innovation	
		☒ Capacity Development	

		☒ Learning	
	☒ **Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒ **Gender Equality**			
	☒ **Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☐Beneficiaries	
		☐Women groups	
		☒ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☐Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☒ **Gender results areas**		
		☐Access and control over natural resources	
		☐Participation and leadership	
		☐Access to benefits and services	
		☒ Capacity development	
		☒ Awareness raising	
		☐Knowledge generation	
☒ **Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains ([5]Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☐High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☐Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐Sustainable Production Systems
			☐Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☐Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☐Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☐Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐Sustainable Food Systems
			☐Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☐Integrated Landscapes
			☐Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning

5

			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility
			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience
	☒ **Biodiversity**		
		☐ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☐ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐ Tourism
			☐ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☒ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☒ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☐ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☐ Tropical Rain Forests
			☐ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☐ Financial and Accounting	
			☐ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☐ Conservation Finance

		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐**Forests**		
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☐**Land Degradation**		
		☐Sustainable Land Management	
			☐Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐Ecosystem Approach
			☐Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☐Community-Based NRM
			☐Sustainable Livelihoods
			☐Income Generating Activities
			☐Sustainable Agriculture
			☐Sustainable Pasture Management
			☐Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☒ **International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin
		☒ Learning	
		☒ Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☒ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☒ Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☒ Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☒ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☒ Private Sector	

		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT - Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☒ **Climate Change**		
		☒ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐Climate Finance
			☒ Least Developed Countries
			☒ Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☒Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☐Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☒ National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation
			☐Complementarity
			☐Community-based Adaptation
			☐Livelihoods
		☐**Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency

			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐**Technology Transfer**	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐**United Nations Framework on Climate Change**	
			☐Nationally Determined Contribution

Annex III : Correlation between outcomes at the Program Level and outcomes at the Project level

Common Oceans ABNJ Program Outcomes	Conformity within Child Project
Component 1: Frameworks and processes for more effective governance and management in ABNJ (including fisheries management) strengthened	1.1 Major tuna stocks are utilized in a sustainable manner, as they are increasingly managed according to the precautionary approach (as described in UNFSA and CCRF. 1.2 Tuna RFMOs are progressively committed to EAFM though development and adoption of implementation plans that also consider climate change impacts. 1.3 RFMOs increased learning by exchanging technical knowledge on topics of global relevance. 1.4 Sustainable practices implemented in fisheries thanks to new incentives, including better access to markets and better prices.
Component 2: Capacity for better implementation of ecosystem-based management in fisheries management in the ABNJ strengthened	2.1 Greater effectiveness in the application of fisheries control and enforcement thanks to increased human capacity across t-RFMO member states based on regional training standards. 2.2 Higher compliance and control of IUU fishing thanks to the adoption of innovative tools in five fleets and traceability introduced over larger volumes of traded fishery products (50% of total catch landed) 3.2 Environmental impacts of fishing activities are reduced by the deployment of environmentally sound gear types in all t-RFMO areas of competency. 3.3 Mitigation techniques are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species.
Component 3: Participation in multi-sectoral coordination for more effective governance and management of ABNJ improved	3.1 Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced by five integrated fisheries and biodiversity tools implemented by t-RFMOs. 3.4 Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards in three RFMOs.
Component 4: Knowledge and information exchange for more informed decision-making among stakeholders to support sustainable utilization of ABNJ improved	4.1 Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through information and knowledge products and evidence of effective project implementation.