

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**PIOFM Phase II**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4607 |
| GEF ID | 4746 |
| Title | Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) |
| Country(ies) | Regional - Asia and Pacific, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Regional - Asia and Pacific |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Water and Oceans |
| Project Implementing Partner | Forum Fisheries Agency |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Jose Padilla (jose.padilla@undp.org) |
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| Project Manager | Mr. Hugh Walton (hugh.walton@ffa.int) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Loraini Sivo (loraini.sivo@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Tim Adams (Tim.adams@ffa.int) |
| Other Partners | Mr. John (SPC) (johnh@spc.int)  Ms. Jessica Sanders (Jessica.Sanders@fao.org) |

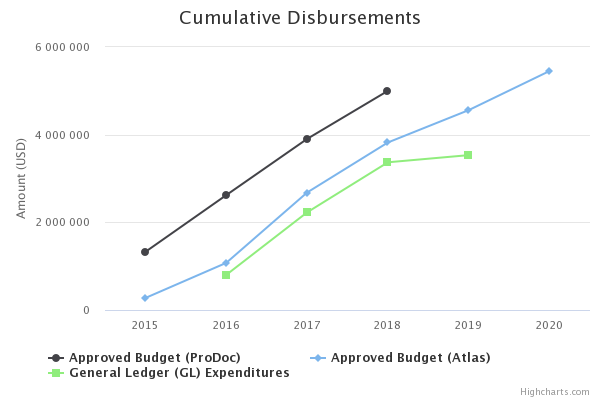
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To support Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement & effectively enforce global, regional & sub-regional arrangements for the conservation & management of transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of Pacific SIDS meeting WCPFC obligations | Principal legislative & policy framework aligned with WCPFC obligations for most Pacific SIDS. But subsidiary legislation, policy instruments and license conditions need updating. | *(not set or not applicable)* | All Pacific SIDS subsidiary legislation, policy instruments and license conditions aligned with WCPFC requirements & systematic processes in place in all Pacific SIDS for adoption of new measures. | This work is progressing incrementally on a country by county basis and the project contributed to a wider work stream within FFA built around SIDs compliance with WCPFC CMMs and support for national legislative processes. | The work remains ongoing as new or revised CMMs are adopted but SIDs level of compliance is well regarded.  FFA sustains annual processes to ensure members are fully aware of WCPFC CMM commitments and have the systems in place to ensure high levels of demonstrated compliance. |
| Level of benefits to Pacific SIDS, including: a) access fee revenue & b) employment by gender | 13,803 directly employed in fishing and processing (2010) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Employment in SIDS growing by up to 5% per year with increasing proportion of women | Total employment related to tuna fisheries in FFA member countries for 2016 is estimated at around 23,100 an increase of around 2,300 (11%) on 2015 Growth in the onshore processing sector employment of 6% saw the sector’s contribution to employment rise to around 13,200. Of those employed in the processing sector 62% were employed in PNG, 16% in the Solomon Islands and 13% in Fiji. Among processing workers an estimated 10,800, or 80%, were women while, in contrast, just 26 or 3% of all observers were women. Significant growth in employment was also observed in the harvest sector with numbers increasing to around 6,400, more than double the levels of 5 years ago.  Target exceeded. | Fisheries licensing revenues contribute to more than 60% of GDP in 5 FFA member countries (FSM, RMI, Kiribati, Tokelau and Tuvalu) and fisheries employment provides a very large contribution to the job opportunities for women in 4 countries.  The region has demonstrated continued growth in benefits from tuna fisheries and this is testament to the continued sustainable management of the resource based on the strong leadership of Pacific SIDS in WCPFC processes.  The share taken by FFA fleets (includes flagged and chartered vessels) has increased significantly in recent years, with the value share rising from 31% in 2013 to 49% in 2018 to exceed the 2020 target. In 2018 the proportions of the value of the catch taken by FFA longline and purse seine fleets were 56% and 47% respectively. If the recent trend continues the value of the catch taken by FFA fleets will exceed that of foreign fleets for the first time in 2019 |
| Level of benefits to Pacific SIDS, including: a) access fee revenue & b) employment by gender | Access fees estimated at $111 million in 2010 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Access fees increasing by up to 10% per year | Fishing license and access fee revenue collected by FFA member governments is estimated at $483 million in 2016, an increase of 8% from 2015 levels. Of this an estimated $461 million was collected from purse seine fleets and $18.5 million from longline fleets. Revenue from the purse seine fleet increased 10% in 2016 continuing the growth seen since 2011, although the rate of growth slowed. Between 2011 and 2015 growth in revenue from purse seine fleets averaged around 27% per annum. Estimated fees from longline fleets declined 13% in 2016 as longline catches in members EEZ declined.  Annual target exceeded by 17%. | As per above, fisheries licensing revenues contribute to more than 60% of GDP in 5 FFA member countries (FSM, RMI, Kiribati, Tokelau and Tuvalu) and fisheries employment provides a very large contribution to the job opportunities for women in 4 countries.  For 2018, the revenue figure continued the upward trend reaching almost $550 million with the majority of this coming from the PNA VDS programme.  2015 revenue baseline of $450 million increased by $ 100 million.  The region has demonstrated continued growth in benefits from tuna fisheries and this is testament to the continued sustainable management of the resource based on the strong leadership of Pacific SIDS in WCPFC processes.  The OFMP II project plays a key role in providing support to Pacific SIDS to sustain the strength in influencing the outcomes of WCPFC processes. |
| *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Regional Actions for Ecosystem- Based Management** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of key target stocks to which comprehensive WCPFC CMMs are applied in EEZs | Two Interim CMMs in place focusing on bigeye and south Pacific albacore, and both have been identified as insufficient.  No systematic measures for management of other major target stocks | *(not set or not applicable)* | Comprehensive CMMs applied to all four key target stocks in EEZs by 2017. | FFA Members sustain an established proactive process for participation in WCPFC Science committee and the Project funded annual Management Options consultation (MOC). In 2017, key resource management items tabled at WCPFC for consideration related to the Tropical Tuna Bridging CMM, a revised Southern Albacore CCM, adoption of a Southern Albacore Target Reference Point and the adoption of a catch documentation Scheme (CDS). A Tropical Tuna Bridging Measure was agreed but the WCPFC did not adopt a Southern Albacore CMM but did agree to form virtual intersessional process to develop a “roadmap” to implement elements necessary for management of ALB. The TRP was not considered and the CDS was taken for priority consideration in 2018.    FFA members WCPFC input systems well established but mixed results achieved. | There has been slow but cumulative progress against this target. The promotion of limit reference points and harvest control rules across all four target species is ongoing but incremental.  There is a target to have Limit Reference Points and Harvest Control Rules in support of these adopted by the end of 2020.  However, this requires the full support of all WCPFC members and not just Pacific SIDS, so it is likely to remain a challenging target and remain work in progress in at least two key fisheries. |
| Number of key non-target species impacted by WCPO tuna fisheries to which WCPFC CMMs are being applied | Four preliminary CMMs in place for protection of cetaceans, whale sharks, seabirds & marine turtles, as well as controls on shark finning, & very recently adopted CMMs to protect some shark species but their effectiveness is not known | *(not set or not applicable)* | CMMs reflecting Scientific Committee advice & best practice among tuna RFMOs in place for protection of all key non-target species | A range of CMMs in place for key non-target species:  Cetaceans – 2011/03  Whale sharks – 2012/04  Seabirds – 2012/07  Marine turtles – 2008/03  Sharks – general (1) 2010/07  Sharks – general (2) 2014/05 (not replacing (1)  Silky sharks – 2013/08  Oceanic White Tip sharks – 2011/04    Research, monitoring, documentation work is ongoing. | A range of CMMs in place for key non-target species:  Cetaceans – 2011/03, Whale sharks – 2012/04, Seabirds – 2012/07, Marine turtles – 2008/03, Sharks – general (1) 2010/07, Sharks – general (2) 2014/05 (not replacing (1), Silky sharks – 2013/08, Oceanic White Tip sharks – 2011/04  Cumulative shark by-catch reduction by 50%n on 2010 levels.  2018 showed a continuing trend in reduction of shark by-catch by almost 10% on 2017 levels |
| Extent to which understanding of impacts of CC is reflected in management arrangements, including impacts on jurisdiction | There is a general understanding of the expected overall impacts but the information available has not been sufficiently specific to be reflected in management arrangements | *(not set or not applicable)* | Management arrangements including jurisdictional arrangements have been reviewed to take into account effects of CC | Review of jurisdictional arrangements completed for FFA members and Regional strategy for Pacific SIDS response to legal and socio-economic impacts of sea level rise/climate change drafted and reviewed.    A new paper on the SEAPODYM model for yellowfin, including climate change projections and ocean acidification, has been presented to the WCPFC SC13 meeting in August 2017: Lehodey P. et al. 2017. Modelling the impact of climate change including ocean acidification on Pacific yellowfin tuna. EB-WP-01 -    Presentation of the SEAPODYM simulations of the impact of climate change on yellowfin and skipjack to the Pacific Tuna Forum, Port Moresby, September 2017, and to the GEF LME:LEARN Building international partnership to enhance science based ecosystem approaches in support of regional ocean governance meeting, Cape Town, November 2017    Work is ongoing and progressing. | CC impacts on tuna species in the WCPO have been substantively modelled in the duration of the project to date and widely report to regional and global meetings. CC impacts on WCPO tuna fisheries now recognized as leading key issue for PICS. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Sub-regional Actions for Ecosystem- Based Management** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Status of Sub-regional conservation & management arrangements | PNA purse seine VDS in early stages of implementation, other sub-regional arrangements broadly agreed or emerging but not yet implemented | *(not set or not applicable)* | Sub-regional arrangements, including cap & trade arrangements in purse seine & longline fisheries & eco-certification arrangements are in operation & contributing to fishery sustainability | Purse seine VDS fully operational across PNA fleets and in PNA waters and tender/trade options currently under review.    Longline VDS operational and under development but yet to be fully implemented.    Skipjack and yellowfin PS free school MSC certification in place and operational with positive audit outcomes.    2017 assessments show all WCPO tuna stocks to currently be exploited sustainably with no overfishing occurring.    PS VDS well established and fully functional. LL VDS implementation ongoing. | The PNAO VDS scheme is firmly established as the main management tool in the WCPO purse seine fishery and PNA members have continued to sustain increased annual benefits from the fishery while at the same time ensuring that the stocks remain healthy.  The use of VDS in the longline fishery remains more challenging due to the high levels of fishing effort on the high seas.      In 2019 a regional longline strategy is being progressed which utilizes VDS and allocation management models across FFA members. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **National Actions for Ecosystem-Based Management** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of Pacific SIDS applying ecosystem-based CMMs in accordance with new or revised management plans, fisheries policies, MCS plans & laws/regulations | Almost all Pacific SIDS have revised national laws to include obligations associated with the WCPFC Convention, but substantial lags exist in implementation of agreed arrangements through national plans, regulations and licence conditions, particularly for bycatch | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 11 Pacific SIDS applying ecosystem-based CMMs in accordance with new or revised management plans, fisheries policies, MCS plans & laws/regulations | Regional and National ISM systems well advanced and under constant development and subject to ongoing training. The evolution within Fisheries Administrations to a more enhanced focus on data analysis rather than data entry is advancing as real time data entry systems (log sheet and observer data) become more mainstream.    SPC data management system, Tufman 2 rolled out to all FFA members with associated training for data entry personnel.    Tails data management system for small scale fisheries also under rollout on a country by country basis.    Ongoing database and related support to beneficiaries via a user support system called SLACK, which provides live support to data managers in country offices. There are currently over 100 registered users of this software with over half of these active very week    Work is well developed and ongoing | FFA and OFMP II has an ongoing role in assisting members with the application of CMMs, the adoption of revised Tuna Fisheries Management and Development Plans as well as MCS plans and regulatory updates.  With Secretariat support, all Pacific SIDS are generally able to demonstrate processes to ensure systems are in place to align national plans and policies with WCPFC CMMS  Tails data management system for small scale fisheries also under rollout on a country by country basis.  Ongoing database and related support to beneficiaries via a user support system called SLACK, which provides live support to data managers in country offices. There are currently over 100 registered users of this software with over half of these active very week  Work is well developed and ongoing |
| Use of oceanic fisheries data and scientific analysis by Pacific SIDS. | Most SIDS have operational monitoring, licensing & MCS (VMS) data systems in place, but their use is limited gaps, weaknesses & lack of integration of data systems. Phase I outputs, including National Tuna Fisheries Status Reports, national scientific webpages & scientific inputs into ecosystem-based management plans provide a basis with enhanced skills for increased use of scientific advice in Phase II | *(not set or not applicable)* | Enhanced oceanic fisheries data and scientific analysis being used by all 14 Pacific SIDS, reflecting upgraded data & information systems in at least 10 Pacific SIDS, and newly integrated systems in at least 4 SIDS. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regional and National ISM systems well advanced and under constant development and subject to ongoing training.  The evolution within Fisheries Administrations to a more enhanced focus on data analysis rather than data entry is advancing as real time data entry systems (log sheet and observer data) slowly becoming more mainstream.  SPC data management system, Tufman 2 rolled out to all FFA members with associated training for data entry personnel.  PNAO FIMS rolled out to PNA members. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Stakeholder Participation & Knowledge Management** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Percentage of participation by industry & other civil society stakeholders in Project, FFA, WCPFC & sub-regional activities, including INGO & ENGO participation | PITIA & WWF participated in Phase I & both have recently strengthened their programmes in oceanic fisheries management    Major progress under Phase I in external communications by the Project needs to be built on | *(not set or not applicable)* | Greater understanding of the need for management & the issues involved with proactive contributions from industry & other elements of civil society to the conservation effort | Both PITIA and WWF have been engaged in the active delivery of programs to support the enhanced understanding of fishery management challenges in Industry and with stakeholders. However, there is no real indicator of the extent of success of this work. Both industry generally and the Civil Society Organisations supported in 2017 WCPFC annual meeting.    Engagement work progressing and ongoing    The project has developed the SustainPacFish web portal as an information mechanism for Pacific Tuna Fisheries and WCPFC fisheries management challenges. The TunaPacific web page is also well established for the publication of project related oceanic fisheries news. Both activities are professionally managed by a contracted science communications provider. Strong project presence at IW learn and LME meetings and workshops.    Project profile and information management processes well established and ongoing. | Both PITIA and WWF have been engaged in the active delivery of programs to support the enhanced understanding of fishery management challenges in Industry and with stakeholders.  However, there is no real indicator of the extent of success of this work.  Both PITIA and WWF supported CSO participation in FFA and WCPFC key meetings.  WWF and PITIA both play roles in actively participating in FFA and WCPFC meetings and are well accepted by FFA members. |
| Number of national consultative or advisory processes/committees created or strengthened & operational | National consultative & advisory processes are variable & often weak if they exist at all | *(not set or not applicable)* | Formal advisory committees established & operational in at least 10 SIDS | Due to the already heavy burden on national fisheries administrations, formal national advisory committees have not been established but consultations are held with senior administration personnel during country visits and on a regular basis through general communication.    In addition, the PSC comprising directors of fisheries administrations met twice on 2017 and will do so again in 2018.    Directors of Fisheries Administrations are established as OFMP national contact points.    Target is on track through informal processes in country and more regular hosting of PSC meetings. | The project hosts regular PSC meetings and project agenda items are featured as standing items in the agenda of the Forum Fisheries Committee.  Since inception there have been five PSC meetings – one in Vila in 2016, 2 in 2017 in Canberra and Honiara and two in 2018 in Rarotonga and Honiara. The 2019 PSC meeting will be in Honiara in October.  The CTA and the wider FFA and SPC project supported personnel are actively engaged on an ongoing basis in national country visits to undertake country work and liaise with members as to project related activities. These visits have addressed a wide range of project matters including fisheries manage planning, IUU mitigation planning, organization reviews and the identification of national priorities. |
| Level of media coverage of relevant issues    No. of communiques from relevant regional fora, including Pacific Island Leaders’ meetings covering oceanic fisheries | Phase I & the early period of operation of the WCPFC have generated greatly increased interest, focused on iconic non-target species, especially sharks. Awareness of associated with target stocks is inadequate in relation to their regional & global importance    General awareness of the expected impacts of CC on oceanic fish stocks & fisheries, but key institutional & legal aspects have not been raised. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Widespread, well informed coverage in Pacific Islands media of issues associated with conservation management of target & non-target species, & CC impacts  Oceanic fisheries management regularly addressed in Leaders’ communiques | Shark and turtle issues generally well publicized in the media but subject to somewhat emotive reporting from some NGO sources. Climate Change media impacts promotion well advance during 2017 with presentations to IW Learn and Pacific Tuna Forum and coverage through web based networks in the SustainPacFish and TunaPacific.    Well established awareness strategies in place.  Fisheries adopted as a standing agenda item for annual Pacific Island Forum Leaders Meeting.    Well established process in place for annual FFC Fisheries Ministerial meeting with agenda based on annual FFC Officials Meeting.    System in place to ensure fisheries matters are considered annually by both Ministers and Leaders. | The project has developed the SustainPacFish web portal as an information mechanism for Pacific Tuna Fisheries and WCPFC fisheries management challenges. The  TunaPacific web page is also well established for the publication of project related oceanic fisheries news.  Both activities are professionally managed by a contracted science communications provider. Strong project presence at IW learn and LME meetings and workshops.  Fisheries issues, in particular, climate change has high level profile across Pacific Leaders.  Fisheries is a standing item on the agenda for the annual Pacific Leaders Forum. |
| Continuing donor interest in funding oceanic fisheries agencies & projects | Donors, including the ADB & World Bank shied away from fisheries as catches approached their limits because of perceived lack of potential development gains. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Success in this Project & related activities encourages increased donor interest in Pacific Islands oceanic fisheries, attracted by the scope for increasing value through better management, | Positive project mid-term review completed and recommendations approved by PSC for implementation.    FFA continues to sustain a high profile with key donors and well established successes in project delivery.    New Australian funded Regional Maritime Security Project commenced in 2017 along with New Zealand Funded Projects in support of improved management of the Southern Albacore Fishery and Port State Measures also commencing in 20-17.    New EU project set to commence in 2018.    Strong support for FFA from a range of donors. | FFA annual budget has increased from US$20 million to US$ 30 million between 2014 and 2018.  FFA continues to receive strong support from key donors and partners including foundations such as Pew.  FFA sustains strong support and active participation from membership. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 70.67% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 70.67% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,533,348 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 200,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 84,934,375 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 7, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 1, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jun 5, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | May 5, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 30, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Sep 2, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jun 5, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Dec 3, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-05-01 |
| 2018-09-10 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Political | As advised in 2017, the project supports collective FFA Members positions in WCPFC management decision making. However, WCPFC decisions are made in a consultative consensus process involving a wider Membership who do not necessarily support FFA Members positions. Thus, the project impact on WCPFC decisions is subject to wider factors beyond project and FFA members influence. Management of this risk is undertaken through ensuring wider consultative processes are in place and in ensuring FFA processes to promote WCPFC strategies are effectively implemented. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delays were experienced with any key milestones during the reporting period other than to approval on an 18 month no cost project extension until December 2020. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project received an 18 months extension in which the new project closure date will be December 3rd, 2020. The TE has therefore been differed to commence at least 3 – 5 months before project closure is planned between July - December 2020. Confirmed month will be determined in the next board meeting October 2019 |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| As mentioned, the TE will be delayed on account of an approved 18-month extension. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has stepped up in the reporting period in terms of overall delivery. A project extension has been proposed and endorsed and a comprehensive work plan and budget for the period has been developed. The TDA and SAP have been completed and a new project has been proposed. Key activities in support of members have been delivered and FFA membership achieved a range of positive results in WCPFC. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project was able to receive a no-cost extension till December 2020. To date the project has progressed well in this reporting period. Assuming that all will go as plan, the project is expected to meet almost all of the targets identified. One of the major achievements of the project was the development and approval of the TDA and SAP which has provided an incentive to propose for a PIOMF phase 3.    The project’s objective rating is satisfactory simply because the project has reached its target in increasing the provision of employment in the fisheries sector for women. The project has also supported SIDs to influence the outcome of WCPFC and as a result, countries are receiving an increase revenue generated from access fees. These countries are now receiving up to 10% increase of access fee payments each year. The project is also supporting FFA to sustain annual process to ensure that members are fully aware of WCPFC CMM commitments and have the systems in place to ensure high levels of demonstrated compliances.    The project’s implementation rating is also satisfactory. In 2018 PIR, the project was reported to have achieved two of its ‘targets exceedingly’ while others were in a working progress. Reviewing what has been achieved under outcome 1 in this reporting period, the project has identified a slow progress towards CMM being applies to all four key target stock. This is simply because the promotion of limit reference points and harvest control rules across all four target species is ongoing and may be finalized after the project ends. The project however is creating an enabling environment for FFA to work with countries in adopting of a Limit Reference and Harvest Control Rule that will contribute to the success of the application of CMM. The project had also been working very closely with key responsible partners such as SPC to model the impacts of CC on tuna species in the WCPO and in the October board meeting, SPC was able to present these models which are now being used for decision makings to address key issue in the PICs.    Under Outcome 2, apart from the PS VDS being established and full implemented, the project is also looking into the use of VDS in the longline fishery as it faces some challengers from increased fishing effort in the high seas. A regional longline strategy is being developed to utilize VDS and allocation management across FFA members.  Under Outcome 3, the project continuous to assist countries in the application of CCMs and the adoption of the revised Tuna Fisheries Management and Development Plans, MSC Plans and regulatory updates. The project has also been able to rollout the tails data management system while also supporting live data management to countries. Data management such as TUFMAN 2 has rolled out to all FFA members with trainings provided. Similar for PNAO FIMS rolled out to PNA members. Achieving the targets set out are on-track.    Through the work of PITIA and WWF, the project has been able to actively deliver programs to enhance understanding of fishery management challengers in industries and other stakeholders under outcome 4. The project over the year has been able to support meetings and in-country site visits to undertake work on project related activities. One of the great achievements under this component is setting up of the TunaPacific website which has been able to publish some of the great work that the project is contributing to or have achieved.  Project budget spending across this reporting period has been slow however the project is sure to improve on this as there are few activities yet to take place with SPC etc which will speed up budget spending. Budget delivery rate to date is satisfactory. Again, the project continues to communicate with UNDP and provides quarterly updates on project activities and budget spending. This year, the audit of both for FAO and UNDP accounts was conducted through one audit firm as the issue of two separate audit activity was raised as a concern in the last PIR.  UNDP overall is satisfied with the delivery of the project to date. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has continued to support key FFA meetings and activities. Project staff have actively participated in wider FFA work program activities related to the project including Port State Measure, Catch documentation, Electronic Monitoring and High Seas Allocations. The project has been well recognized and supported by members and there is strong support for the development of a new GEF Oceanic Fisheries Project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | SPC – Satisfactory  The project supports three key SPC staff positions and these make very valued contributions to the overall oceanic fisheries work program in climate change, data management and national level scientific support and capacity building. The project supported annual Stock Assessment Workshops are very well received by members and very important for national capacity building. The project supports key aspects of WCPFC processes which are fundamental to effective oceanic resource management. SPC remain fully supportive of the project.    WWF – Satisfactory  The project provides a small but important contribution to our work in civil society most importantly in raising awareness and exposing civil society representatives to WCPFC processes.  PITIA – Satisfactory  The support of the project has been vital to ensuring PITIA participation in a wide range of meetings and in the resourcing of the executive officer positions. This has ensured the voice of domestic industry can be presented to WCPFC as well as FFA meetings | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States: Pacific Islands Offshore Fisheries Management Project (PIOFMP II) has a main objective to support Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement & effectively enforce global, regional & sub-regional arrangements for the conservation & management of transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries.  Previously, the project would had been ended in June 2019. Because of some activities have been delayed, the project requested for an extension for 18 months. Now, the revised closing date is Dec. 2020.    Last PIR, the overall ratings for Development Progress (DO) and Implementation Progress (IP) are Satisfactory (S) and Moderately Satisfactory (MS) respectively. This year both project manager and country office programme officer allocate Satisfactory rating for DO progress. I would allocate Satisfactory rating for both Implementation and DO progress.    The project has formulated the Transboundary Diagnostics Analysis which was endorsed by the RSC in May 2018. Following from this, the Strategic Action Program was drafted, presented to the RSC and eventually to the Forum Fisheries Committee which endorsed the political document in April 2019 in Pohnpei, FSM. The Fisheries Ministers from the 14 PacSIDS subsequently signed the SAP. This is a significant accomplishment of the project not only from the political front but also from the potential continuing support from the GEF. With the Ministerially-endorsed SAP, the GEF has expressed support for a new project to the implement key elements of the SAP. This current project and the predecessor project were based from SAP that was formulated in 1997.    The project has been serving its purpose primarily in terms of the PacSIDS ability to meet their obligations from the subregional and regional tuna conventions and benefitting therefrom. There are increasing women employment opportunities in fisheries sector; boosting countries’ revenue from access fees by up to 10%. In 2018, by-catch shark rate was reduced by 10% from 2017. There are still challenges in the slow progress in some Conservation and Management Measures (CMM) due to the ongoing limit reference points and Harvest Control Rules. Adoption of these CMMs requires full commitment and collaboration among all WCPFC countries members.    For progress under increasing donor’s interest in SIDS fisheries, the trend is positive as FFA annual budget has increased from US$20M to US$ 30M between 2014 and 2018. Progress under partnerships is going well with PITIA and WWF continuing participation in FFA and WCPFC key meetings.    Progress in other components are outlined above.    The following recommendation indicated in the recently completed MTR are echoed:    1. Track progress towards outcomes, indicators and targets, and make proper adjustments for workplan and budget.    2. Strengthen engagement and collaboration with national fisheries departments    3. Review approaches to sub-regional arrangements and record lessons learned from the Project and used in developing sub-regional management arrangements.    4. Develop lessons learned for national implementation – especially in relation to a systematic approach to compliance/implementation of CMMs. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project does not have a specific gender component. However, gender is addressed across the whole project in the context of the wider formal FFC endorsed Gender Equity Framework.  The current work program has two key activity areas:  • Activity One: Promoting the Participation of Women in the Offshore Fisheries Sector  • Activity Two: Promoting Equal Opportunity Employment    In terms of project specific activities, in 2017 the project produced a very well received publication `Moana Voices’ which profiled a number of women operating at the upper levels of the fisheries sector across both fisheries management and industry. A second edition of Moana Voices in scheduled for publication in the second half of 2018.  In consideration of gender balance in project training and workshops, the following can be noted for the past year:  • MCS Working Group – 80 persons (20% female)  • MOC – 60 persons – (20% female)  • Project Steering Committee 2018 - 27 delegates (33% female)  • SPC OFMP II workshops – at least 25% female representation |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| The MTR had identified the following as risks:  Environmental risks to sustainability  The key environmental risks fall in two areas:  a) Biological sustainability of target stocks and ecosystem effects: these are target areas for the Project, but implementation depends on the design, adoption, implementation and enforcement of effective management measures  b) Climate change: the effects of climate change and climate variability are an enormous concern for Pacific Island countries, and accordingly the Steering Committee has identified this as a priority area. Climate change has the potential to affect stocks directly with flow on effects on the design and effectiveness of management measures.  Socio-economic to sustainability  There is strong commitment to sustainable development of fisheries resources amongst Pacific Island countries both nationally and regionally. The fundamental capacity limitations facing PICS continue to constrain progress in key areas.  A discussion on the issues has commenced between the FAO, FFA and UNDP as recommended in the MTR in which the following management response has been highlight:  a) This is strongly support by the Secretariat and is, in principle, implied in the TDA and SAP process which is currently underway an also reported to the PSC meeting  b) The formulation of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and subsequently the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) provides a framework to continue to address social and environment risks in a new Oceanic Fisheries Project. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [4607\_SESP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4607/213423/1717101/1723275/4607_SESP.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| The TDA has been developed and approved and the SAP has been drafted. Both documents have been reported to UNDP and FAO and PSC. |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Conserving tuna fisheries for the benefit of Pacific Small Island Developing States  Having a healthy and sustainable Pacific tuna fishery is vital for the livelihood and economies of Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. There is no other region in the world that is so dependent on its fisheries.    Keeping the Pacific tuna fishery sustainable for SIDS means combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, maintaining fisheries stocks, using best practices in catching and harvesting tuna, avoiding bycatch of unwanted and protected marine species, and ensuring economic sustainability of regional fisheries.    The Ocean Fisheries Management Project 2 (OFMP2) helps SIDS achieve such challenges in the face of a changing climate by supporting them to meet their obligations to implement and effectively enforce global, regional and sub-regional arrangements for the conservation and management of their transboundary oceanic fisheries.    A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) was carried out in 20018 for OFMP2 by Dr David Vousden. As a testament to the effectiveness of OFMP2 and its predecessor project, he said: “All the available scientific monitoring evidence and modelling supports the conclusion that the tuna fishery in the Convention area [for WCPFC] is sustainable and is currently not being overfished. This is down to the fact that the countries, regional fisheries bodies and partnering agencies have been working closely together through this Convention to effectively implement the various activities and requirements in terms of monitoring and managing the fisheries, both within their EEZs and in the high seas as well”.  The project is achieving against its four objectives:  1. Supports Pacific SIDS as the major bloc at the WCPFC to adopt regional conservation and management measures  o Gained agreement from SIDS on the TDA, which identified 6 major risks to fisheries: overfishing leading to collapse in fishing revenues and livelihoods; bycatch of important non-target species unknown or too high; tuna stock ranges alter, expand and probably shift east; decrease in tuna food due to decrease in food availability; possible degradation of the Western Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem, including its unique habitats and species; and pollution of coastal environments.  o Worked with FFA to help SIDs to formulate and enforce Conservation Management Measures to fight IUU fishing. For example, a CMM agreed at the WCPFC is for all large fishing vessels to have an internationally recognised unique vessel identifiers (UVI) number.  o Consolidated and continued research into the impacts of climate change on tuna species  2. Supports the innovative approaches being developed by Pacific SIDS at the sub-regional level as they collaborate in fisheries of common interest  o Assisted the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) to develop a successful Vessel Day Scheme that: caps fishing effort in terms of days at a level recommended by scientists; allocates days vessels based on likely tuna populations available and historical fishing effort; sells days to foreign vessels, which can be traded; and monitors vessels to make sure they comply with the scheme through electronic monitoring as well as observers on every purse-seine vessel.  • Worked with PNA to introduce an electronic Vessel Monitoring System on all purse-seine vessels, meaning they all have observers, are banned from operating on the high seas adjacent to SIDS exclusive economic zones; do not use Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) between July and September each year; do not set nets where there are tuna schools associated with whale sharks; and use a minimum mesh net size (9mm).  3. Assists SIDS to apply measures nationally in their own waters and to their fleet  o Consistent interaction with SIDS to help them comply with WCPFC’s conservation and management measure  4. Improves stakeholder participation, including industry participation in managing oceanic fisheries, and improves general understanding and awareness of the challenges and opportunities faced by Pacific SIDS in managing oceanic fisheries.  o The Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA) and WWF are actively engaging stakeholders to improve their understanding of fisheries management challenges and needs  o The tuna web info hub, www.sustainpacfish.net continues to add new links and information and be updated as a one-stop shop to Pacific fisheries knowledge  o The news hub www.tunpacific.org posts new and existing relevant stories onto one site to Pacific fisheries managers, policymakers and communities up-to-date with the latest tuna news. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| OFMP2 is managing and promoting the tuna web info hub, www.sustainpacfish.net. The info hub organises information about Western and Central Pacific fisheries into six main areas: fish stocks, catch and harvest, compliance, bycatch, economics, and observers. These reflect the identified knowledge needs of Pacific fisheries managers and other stakeholders. The info hub includes an overall resources page: http://www.sustainpacfish.net/pacific-oceanic-fisheries-resources/ which features:  o Posters  o Videos  o Fact sheets  o Technical papers  o Popular articles    The site includes videos produced for the Sustain PacFish YouTube video channel. These videos are located in relevant places throughout the website, rather than the channel being promoted itself.  OFMP2 also manages and promotes tuna news hub, www.tunpacific.org which includes stories, photos and videos commissioned from Pacific journalists, media releases and articles from partner organisations (FFA, SPC, WWF), and others sourced from media outlets and websites around the Pacific.  We also have a twitter channel: https://twitter.com/SPacfish. This is used to communicate internationally rather than with people in the Pacific who gain their information in other ways. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIOFMP2 CEO Endorsement Request 27 May 2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4607/213423/1665963/1666244/PIOFMP2%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%2027%20May%202014.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project works with the Pacific Island Tuna Industry Association (PITIA) and the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF) who in turn engage directly with CSO’s. See Outcome 4 above      The project beneficiaries are all the Pacific Island Countries and the vast majority of the population are indigenous Micronesian, Melanesian and Polynesian people. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.