



**FAO/GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
PROJECT DOCUMENT**



PROJECT TITLE: STRENGTHENING GLOBAL CAPACITY TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION (ABNJ)	
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Government of France (French Marine Protected Areas Agency (FMPAA))	100,000
Government of Korea (Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIOST))	150,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1,500,000
Global Ocean Forum (GOF)/International Ocean and Coastal Organization (ICO)	1,500,000
UNESCO (Natural Sciences)	100,000
UNESCO (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC))	130,000
Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)	119,000
Nausicaa: Centre National de la Mer, France / World Ocean Network (WON)	450,000
Vietnam National University	100,000
SeaOrbiter	200,000
Deep Sea Conservation Coalition	50,000
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)	50,000
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)	100,000
International Ocean Institute	50,000
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), which comprise 64% of the ocean's surface, contain ecosystems with marine resources and biodiversity of great ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural importance. A variety of human activities take place in ABNJ, including fishing, shipping, scientific research, and bioprospecting for genetic resources, in addition to new and emerging activities, such as carbon storage in the deep seabed and offshore energy exploitation. However, lack of knowledge of marine biodiversity and ecosystems in ABNJ, difficulties in enforcement of existing conservation and management measures, and disagreements over appropriate policy responses, among other factors, have hindered the sustainable management of ABNJ. As well, there is insufficient communication and coordination between ABNJ processes at the regional and global levels and there is a clear need to identify and better utilize best practices in different regions and sectors.

The “Program on Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction” aims to work toward improving conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources in ABNJ by fostering global cross-sectoral cooperation and information-sharing, improving the capacity to sustainably manage ABNJ, and moving toward an ecosystem approach for sustainable fisheries and marine biodiversity in ABNJ. This Program, which is supported by a USD 50 million GEF grant and more than USD 220 million in co-financing, is composed of four projects: (i) Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ, (ii) Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea living resources and ecosystems in ABNJ, (iii) Oceans Partnership Fund aimed at catalyzing public and private sector investments in problems of overfishing, pollution, and habitat loss, and (iv) Strengthening global capacity to effectively manage areas beyond national jurisdiction: focused on linking global and regional/national ABNJ processes, the subject of this proposal.

As part of the ABNJ Program, this project will play a key role in the improvement of cross-sectoral dialogue, engagement of high-level decision-makers, public outreach, and knowledge management, and will also build on the efforts of the other three ABNJ projects to improve global capacity to effectively manage ABNJ. The project will undertake the following activities, in this respect:

Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue

- Convening Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops
- Convening High-Level Dialogues, targeting key decision-makers
- Coordinating ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses

Capacity Development

- Developing Communities of Practice, composed of practitioners with expertise and experience relevant to ABNJ in key issue-areas
- Creation of a Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program to support the participation of leaders from developing countries in global ABNJ discussions with a view to linking these with regional/national processes

Knowledge Management and Outreach

- Forming a Public Outreach Network to improve and expand efforts to educate and inform the general public on important ABNJ issues
- Creation of an ABNJ Web Portal designed to improve sharing of information and best practices from ABNJ Program projects and other ABNJ partners.

These activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the ABNJ Program partners, focusing on synthesizing the knowledge generated by all four projects under the ABNJ Program and conveying this information to stakeholders in a coherent manner. It will build on synergies among the various

projects to support a programmatic approach to global capacity development, outreach and knowledge exchange to stakeholders from all relevant sectors, including governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, regional management bodies, industry, policy practitioners and managers, academia and the scientific community, and the general public. This project aims to contribute to an improved understanding and appreciation of ABNJ issues by key decision-makers and the public, a higher profile of ABNJ issues among high-level decision-makers, improved linkages between ongoing policy discussions on ABNJ at various levels, increased transparency in decision-making processes, increased sharing of best practices allowing for improved identification and assessment of various management approaches, and improved access to scientific and other policy-relevant information by various stakeholders. The achievement of these objectives will lead to improved management of marine fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ.

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ABNJ	Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems
ATSEA	Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme
AWB	Annual Work Budget
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BH	Budget Holder
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
BPAs	Benthic Protected Areas
CALAMAR	Cooperation Across the Atlantic for Marine Governance Integration Project
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAMLR	Convention on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CD	Capacity Development
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CI	Conservation International
CLAMER	Climate Change and European Marine Ecosystem Research group
CLME	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COFI	FAO Committee on Fisheries
COPs	Communities of Practice
COREMAP	Coral Reef Management and Rehabilitation Program (Indonesian)
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Timor-Leste
DOALOS	United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EAME	Eastern African Marine Ecoregion
EBM	Ecosystem-Based Management
EBSAs	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FI	Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of FAO
FIGIS	Fisheries Global Information System
FIPI	FAO Policy, Economics and Institutions Service
FIPS	FAO Statistics and Information Service
FIRMS	Fishery Resources Monitoring System
FPA	Financial Procedures Agreement
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEO	Global Environmental Objective
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GOBI	Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative
GOC	Global Ocean Conference
GOF	Global Ocean Forum
GPCU	Global Program Coordination Unit
GSC	Global Steering Committee
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna
ICO	International Coastal and Ocean Organization

ICSP	UN Informal Consultations of State Parties to the Fish Stocks Agreement
IDDDRI	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (France)
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMPAC 3	3 rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOI	International Ocean Institute (Malta)
IOSEA	Indian Ocean and South East Asian Marine Turtle Conservation program
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPOA	International Plan of Action
ISA	International Seabed Authority
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUCN-WANI	IUCN Water and Nature Initiative
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
IW	International Waters
IW: LEARN	International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network
IWC	Global Environment Facility International Waters Conference
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LTO	Lead Technical Officer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEPC	Subcommittee on Marine Environmental Protection
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
NEAFC	North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
NEX	National Execution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRDC	Natural Resources Defense Council
OPRF	Ocean Policy Research Foundation (Japan)
OSPAR	Oslo and Paris Conventions for the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic
PaCFA	Global Partnership for Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture
PBEE	FAO Evaluation Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPR	Project Progress Report
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTF	Project Task Force
PTM	Project Task Manager
RECOFI	Regional Commission for Fisheries
RFBs	Regional Fishery Bodies
RFMAs	Regional Fisheries Management Arrangements
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
RSCAP	Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plan
RSP	Regional Seas Programmes
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SBSTTA	CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice
SCCP	Special Climate Change Fund
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIOFA	Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SWIOFC	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
SWIOFP	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project
t-RFMOs	Tuna-Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TCI	GEF Investment Centre Division (FAO)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TORs	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN BBNJ	UN Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFSA	United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICPOLOS	United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNU-IAS	United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies
VME	Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem
VRE	Virtual Resource Environment
WB	World Bank
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

SECTION 1 – RELEVANCE

1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT

The marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), which comprise 64% of the ocean's surface, contain ecosystems with marine resources and biodiversity of great ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural importance. However, marine areas beyond national jurisdiction are facing growing threats from unsustainable resource exploitation, habitat destruction and adverse impacts on biodiversity, and impacts from climate change, among other stressors. As well, new and emerging uses in ABNJ, such as geoengineering and bioprospecting, present further potential impacts on marine biodiversity and ecosystems in ABNJ. However, these uses provide important socio-economic benefits and support the livelihood and sustenance needs of millions around the world. This underscores the need for effective management to ensure that the social and economic benefits of ABNJ are sustainably realized while avoiding adverse impacts on fisheries, biodiversity, and ecosystems.

Despite increasing efforts to improve understanding of these ecosystems and manage them sustainably, lack of information on ecosystems and biodiversity, inadequate implementation of existing commitments, limited capacity to effectively manage, and difficulties in enforcement and compliance are impacting the health and sustainability of marine biodiversity in ABNJ, compromising the many benefits and services that they provide to the global community.

There are a number of global and regional instruments relevant to the management of ABNJ. These include the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),¹ and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). While these instruments do not explicitly use the term ABNJ, they refer to and regulate certain activities in ABNJ. However, the effective implementation of these instruments is often limited by lack of political will, limited knowledge, and lack of information and capacity. As well, lack of coordination and dialogue among ongoing ABNJ discussions results in inconsistent policy development and implementation. Moreover, there is a wealth of information, knowledge, and relevant experience at different levels and in different sectors that has yet to be tapped into to improve discussions on knowledge gaps, policy options, and best management practices.

Without a major concerted initiative to improve cross-sectoral policy dialogue and information sharing at the global level, both within the fisheries sector and at cross-sectoral levels, it will be difficult to overcome many of the barriers to sustainable management. In this respect, this project seeks to improve cross-sectoral policy dialogue and information-sharing on ABNJ resources and management approaches and options between global and regional levels through efforts to:

- Raise the awareness of both high-level decision makers and the general public about ABNJ issues to spur greater political and civil society momentum for addressing ABNJ issues;
- Link the ongoing discussions in various global and regional fora;
- Undertake greater cross-sectoral dialogue and information-sharing to strengthen ecosystem approaches to managing ABNJ; and
- Facilitate greater involvement of developing country participants in ABNJ discussions, enhancing their capacity to undertake more effective ABNJ management and to play a more effective role in ABNJ policy development.

This is an especially opportune time for efforts aimed at improving stakeholder collaboration and cross-sectoral policy analysis, facilitating cross-sectoral policy dialogue, improving knowledge management and outreach, and contributing to increased capacity for decision-making at various levels for ABNJ. ABNJ policy discussions have recognized the need to improve capacity to effectively manage ABNJ, and engage a broader range of stakeholders in improving ABNJ management.

¹ In the case of CBD, its provisions on sustainable use, conservation and management of biodiversity resources relate largely to areas within national jurisdiction except for regulation of transboundary impacts of activities within or originating in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

Global Institutional Framework

There are a number of provisions within UNCLOS, referred to as the “legal framework for all activities in the oceans and seas” (UNGA 2009), that apply explicitly to the high seas and to the seabed beyond the extended continental shelf of coastal States (together referred to as areas beyond national jurisdiction) and others that are centrally relevant to the major concerns facing the ecosystems of these areas.

UNCLOS delineates marine areas beyond the EEZ into two separate jurisdictional areas: the water column beyond 200 nautical miles (called the “High Seas”) and the seabed and subsoil beyond the continental shelf of a State¹ (called the “Area”), each having its own respective legal regime under the Convention. In the High Seas, UNCLOS provides for the freedom of navigation, overflight, laying of submarine cables and pipelines, construction of artificial islands (subject to the provisions of Part VI), fishing, and scientific research (Article 87). These freedoms are to be enjoyed by States, provided that the High Seas are used for peaceful purposes and that no State lays claim to sovereignty or sovereign rights to the resources in this area (Article 88, 89). The legal regime for the Area is set forth in Part XI of the Convention along with the Part XI Implementation Agreement, which state that the Area and its resources (defined by Article 133 of UNCLOS as all solid, liquid or gaseous mineral resources *in situ* in the Area) are considered the “common heritage of mankind,” which provides that “all rights in the resources of the Area are vested in mankind as a whole” and that any benefits deriving from the utilization of the Area’s resources are to be shared among humankind. Part XI establishes the International Seabed Authority (ISA) and gives it jurisdiction over the Area and the responsibility to operationalize the provisions of the “common heritage of mankind” principle from the Area. UNCLOS also provides all States with the right to conduct marine scientific research in the High Seas and the Area (Article 256, Article 257). States adopted the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, in 1995 to enhance the implementation of the provisions related to straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.

UNCLOS also provides a strong basis for multilateral cooperation with respect to ABNJ, including through Part XII of UNCLOS, which obliges State parties to “cooperate on a global basis and, as appropriate, on a regional basis directly or through competent international organizations” in the protection and preservation of the marine environment, taking into account characteristic regional features (Articles 197). Related to management of living resources occurring in ABNJ, the UNCLOS provisions on the management of highly migrating and straddling stocks (Articles 63 and 64) as well as section 2 of Part VII, dealing with conservation and management of the living resources of the high seas (Articles 116 to 120) are of importance and call for cooperation and establishment of regional fisheries organizations.

In November 1993, FAO approved the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, also known as the FAO Compliance Agreement, which requires State parties to take measures to ensure that fishing vessels that fly their flag do not engage in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures. In 1995, FAO developed the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, which sets out principles and international standards of behaviour for responsible practices with a view to ensure the effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources. In an effort to combat the growing issue of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the FAO developed the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate IUU Fishing (IPOA-IUU), which provides States with measures by which to act to address the major drivers of IUU fishing. The Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing was approved by FAO Parties in 2009 as part of ongoing efforts to facilitate State action in ports to address IUU fishing. In August 2008, FAO Members adopted the International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas, which provide countries and regional fisheries management organizations with a voluntary tool to support management of high seas deep-sea fisheries.

Shipping pollution on the high seas is regulated by the MARPOL 73/78 Convention, which has been ratified by 136 countries, representing 98% of the world shipping tonnage. The International Convention for the

¹ In its continental shelf, a State exercises sovereign rights for the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources (art. 77 UNCLOS)

Control and Management of Ships Ballast Water and Sediments (Ballast Water Management Convention), which was adopted at a Diplomatic Conference of the International Maritime Organization in 2004 but has yet to be ratified by a sufficient number of States to come into force, aims to reduce and eliminate the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens through ballast water.

There are also a number of biodiversity-related conventions that are applicable in ABNJ. The Convention on Biological Diversity obliges Contracting Parties to ensure that activities carried out under their jurisdiction or control, within or beyond national jurisdiction, do not adversely impact biodiversity (Art. 4). Contracting parties are also required to cooperate directly or through competent international organizations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (Art. 5). The 1979 Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) is a framework convention requiring “Range States”³ to protect migratory species as well as their habitats. The 1973 Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) was drafted and implemented in response to concerns regarding the potentially adverse impacts of unregulated international trade in wild species of flora and fauna. In recognition of the importance of international trade to the health and well being of global biodiversity, CITES establishes the international legal framework for the prevention of trade in endangered species and for regulation of trade in species that might become endangered in the absence of appropriate regulation. With regards to the high seas, CITES contains a provision called “introduction from the sea” (Article 1) related to the import of a species that is taken from “the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State.”

Regional Institutional Frameworks

There is a strong basis in UNCLOS, as well as in other international conventions, for regional multilateral cooperation, which enable States to conclude regional agreements among themselves, providing that these agreements do not affect the rights and obligations of other States and are in accordance with the general principles of UNCLOS.

Generally, Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) are the appropriate organizations through which States are required to cooperate in the management of highly migratory, straddling and high seas stocks. UNCLOS calls for States to cooperate through the appropriate regional fisheries organization or establish one, if no such organization exists, to manage highly migratory species (Art. 64, Art. 118). Much of the international governance framework for high seas fishing is implemented by these RFBs, including Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), which undertake activities such as establishing catch limits for specific fisheries and delineating fishery closures for specific vulnerable marine ecosystems.

There is also growing focus on the role of Regional Seas Conventions, which are often implemented by Regional Seas Programmes (RSP). RSPs, such as the OSPAR Commission and the Pacific Regional Environment Programme engage neighbouring countries in comprehensive and specific actions to protect their shared marine and coastal environment and resources. Under these RSPs, coastal States work together through action plans implemented mostly by Regional Coordination Units. Many of these action plans are reinforced by multilateral agreements and associated topical protocols. While most of the agreements concern coastal waters only, some also extend into the ABNJ. The focus of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme was originally restricted to pollution of the marine environment in coastal waters, but some individual programmes have moved into more general areas such as biodiversity protection.

The Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach has also become an important vehicle for engaging neighboring States in the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources and of addressing transboundary ocean issues, and has, in some cases, led to the establishment of an organizational structure such as in the case of the Benguela Current Commission. While LME projects generally focus on coastal area issues, some have included ABNJ issues in their approach.

Barriers to Implementation

There are a number of factors that present notable barriers to strengthening global capacity for the effective management of fisheries and conservation of biodiversity in ABNJ.

³ “Range States” includes any State whose flagged vessels are engaged in the exploitation of a migratory species, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction

Lack of adequate coordination among global and regional processes has been a key problem. The various instruments addressing ABNJ issues at the global and regional level often address different issues (e.g., IMO agreements addressing shipping, FAO instruments addressing fisheries issues), engage different stakeholders, and undertake different approaches to policy development and implementation, based on their respective mandates. While these separate processes can be effective, especially in achieving sectoral management goals, in many cases, the lack of coordination and dialogue among the separate on-going processes limits the ability to achieve effective ecosystem-based management of ABNJ. There is a need to link global and regional processes to work towards ecosystem-based management of ABNJ through cohesive and complementary policy development and implementation, leveraging of resources and experience, sharing of information and lessons-learned, and engaging a broader range of stakeholders with relevant knowledge and experience from both developed and developing countries.

Much of the current management in ABNJ is undertaken on a sectoral basis. There is a need to improve linkages among sectoral management approaches to address cumulative impacts on the marine environment, in addition to improving coordination, reducing overlap, and facilitating cross-sectoral learning. Many RFMOs have been managing fisheries through an ecosystem approach for some time, but implementation is not simple. The particular challenges in the case of ABNJ include the complexity of ecosystems and the large number and diversity of the stakeholders involved, compounded by a general lack of coordination.

As well, many nations lack the capacity to effectively implement conservation and management in ABNJ. Capacity, in this sense, refers not only to financial resources and technology, but also to knowledge, expertise, and access to information. Lack of means to share information, expertise, and best practices has inhibited the capacity of many managers and governments to effectively manage ABNJ.

Program on Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

The Program on Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction aims “to promote efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, in accordance with the global targets agreed in international forums.” This program, which is supported by a USD 50 million GEF investment in addition to significant co-financing, is composed of four projects: (i) *Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ*, (ii) *Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea living resources and ecosystems in ABNJ*, (iii) *Ocean Partnerships for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation - Models for Innovation and Reform* aimed at catalyzing public and private sector investments in problems of overfishing, pollution, and habitat loss, and (iv) *Strengthening global capacity to effectively manage ABNJ*, focused on linking global and regional/national processes (the Project described in this document).

Project 1: Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ

The expected outcome is to substantially enhance efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach for: (i) supporting the use of efficient and sustainable fisheries management as well as fishing practices by the stakeholders of the tuna resources, (ii) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and (iii) reducing bycatch and other adverse ecosystem impacts on biodiversity.

Project 2: Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea ecosystems in the ABNJ

The expected outcome is to substantially enhance efficiency and sustainability in the use of deep-sea living resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach for: i) improving sustainable management practices for deep-sea fisheries, taking into account the impacts on related ecosystems, ii) protecting VMEs and EBSAs, and iii) practicing improved area-based planning for deep sea ecosystems.

Project 3: Ocean Partnerships for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation - Models for Innovation and Reform

The expected outcome – through providing the links between coasts, EEZs and the ABNJ, as well as improved management – is to secure healthy ocean ecosystems, biodiversity conservation (including various modalities of protection) and food security through sustainable fisheries. The outcome will have measurable short-term milestones for poverty alleviation, regional security, fisheries mortality and bycatch reduction to sustainable levels. Achieving success of this outcome would enhance the protection of ocean goods and services, and most importantly the biodiversity underpinning these goods and services. This will be achieved mainly by: (i) mapping global marine hotspots from coast to high seas, which will be used for identifying priority seascape hotspots accompanied by required multi-sector investments and technical assistance, (ii) improving the operational effectiveness of types of marine protected areas and fisheries, including the preparation of marine profiles along with conservation and business development plans, and (iii) mobilizing consensus around governance issues in the ocean, including the showcasing of early “Sub-Project Grant” results in the priority seascapes and the dissemination of lessons from “Challenge Grants”.

Project 4: Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ

The project on *Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ* (hereinafter referred to as the “Project” in this document) aims to support the conditions necessary to improve management of ABNJ, especially through improved capacity of decision-makers and linking global and regional ABNJ processes. This Project intends to facilitate cross-sectoral policy dialogue, improve knowledge management and outreach, and contribute to increased capacity for decision making at various levels (including the global and regional levels) to address these pressing issues and work towards achieving effective management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction.

This Project will play a key coordination role in ensuring that the knowledge generated and lessons learned from all of the ABNJ projects are conveyed to stakeholders through coherent and coordinated messaging and outreach. It will develop synergies among the other projects in the ABNJ Program, and synthesize and disseminate lessons learned, experiences and best practices to relevant stakeholders, including governments, organizations with competence in ABNJ, and global and regional ABNJ processes. This project will coordinate closely with IW:LEARN, with the Program M&E Specialist and the ABNJ Program Communications Team to ensure and support coordination and coherence in knowledge generated and lessons-learned among all the projects within the ABNJ Program. As the ABNJ Program will focus on establishing strong networks, best management practices, and information-sharing to improve sustainable use and management of ABNJ resources, this Project will work closely with the other projects in the ABNJ Program to ensure that the knowledge generated and lessons learned emanating from the activities of all four projects under the ABNJ program reach a wide range of stakeholders at global and regional levels.

1.1.1 Rationale

Project justification – incremental reasoning

The debates on the ABNJ in various forums – including UNGA, CBD and the International Seabed Authority (ISA) – have been characterized by diverse perspectives and disagreements among nations regarding issues related to governance principles as well as to considerations for access and benefit-sharing. Lack of clear guidance at the global level has hampered progress and concerted action in addressing the challenges related to the ABNJ. To some extent, this is due to the very limited availability of relevant information on: (i) status of the ecosystems and the emerging impacts of climate change; (ii) extent of the commercial and scientific activities being undertaken; (iii) ecological and socioeconomic benefits and implications of various activities; (iv) options and modalities for implementing governance principles, in particular for ecosystems and precautionary approaches; and (v) relevant provisions of multilateral conventions and international laws. Nevertheless, there has been notable concrete progress in recent years at the regional level. A notable example of progress is the North-East Atlantic, where the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NAFO), the Oslo and Paris Commission (OSPAR) as well as other regional management bodies – such as the ISA and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) – have taken clear steps for addressing ABNJ issues. Other examples of progress include the Sargasso Sea Alliance, which is a new initiative to protect the Sargasso Sea, and the South Pacific and Indian Ocean regions that have recently endorsed new ocean frameworks.

The Rio+20 Conference began a new set of processes, including the development of a set of Sustainable Development Goals, deliberations on a new High-Level Political Forum to replace the Commission on

Sustainable Development, and the development of a Post- 2015 development agenda that will define the future development framework to succeed the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Significantly, Rio+20 generated strong and growing support for the development of a Sustainable Development Goal on Oceans, both among a wide range of governments from various regions and as well as from civil society. In addition, several major international initiatives aimed at addressing ocean related issues within the post-Rio+20 Development Agenda have been established, including:

- The Oceans Compact: an initiative of the Secretary-General, aims to strengthen United Nations system-wide coherence to deliver on its oceans-related mandates and to enhance the UN system's capacity to support actions by Governments, promote the engagement of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientists, the private sector and industry to tackle challenges in protecting and restoring the health and productivity of the oceans for the benefit of present and future generations
- The Sustainable Ocean Initiative, launched by the CBD Secretariat, is a global platform to build partnerships and enhance capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity.
- Global Ocean Commission: an independent body of political leaders will focus on the formulation of recommendations to address four key issues facing the high seas (overfishing, large-scale loss of habitat and biodiversity, the lack of effective management and enforcement, deficiencies in high seas governance).
- Global Partnership for Oceans: an alliance of governments, international organizations, civil society groups, and private sector interests committed to addressing the threats to the health, productivity and resilience of the world's oceans.
- 50in10: a Multi-partner global initiative to bring 50% of the world's wild fish under sustainable management in 10 years

The Global Ocean Forum (GOF),¹ first mobilized in 2001 to help governments place issues related to oceans, coasts and Small Island Developing States (SIDSs) on the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) agenda, brings together ocean leaders from all sectors from over 110 countries. GOF facilitates open and constructive policy dialogue for supporting the formal processes that have been or may be established by the UNGA concerning ABNJ management. In this respect, much of GOF's work has been focused on carrying out policy analyses, cross-sectoral dialogues, special sessions at the global ocean conferences and participating in UN fora addressing ABNJ issues. GOF's approach is to clarify the issues, lay out various perspectives, discuss options and identify possible avenues for consensus-building among disparate interests. The GOF has played an important role in tracking the major commitments on the sustainable development of the ocean, including the conservation and sustainable use of resources in the marine ABNJ. GOF was influential in the adoption of the WSSD targets on oceans, coasts and SIDSs in 2002, and its 2006 and 2012 reports on "how well are we doing" in meeting the commitments on oceans, coasts, and SIDS made at the 1992 Earth Summit and at the 2002 WSSD have been widely acknowledged and recognized for their usefulness in tangibly tracking progress on global ocean goals. It was the GOF that first advanced the idea of GEF encouragement of regional experimentation with ecosystem-based management approaches in the ABNJ during policy discussions in a workshop on "Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction: Management Issues and Policy Options" co-organized with the Government of Singapore in late 2008.

GOF was active in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (the Rio+20 Conference) and in the preparatory process leading up to the Conference, holding multi-stakeholder dialogues and publishing a major report tracking progress on the ocean-related commitments of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (1992) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) and contributing to the Rio Ocean Declaration. GOF prepared a report to track progress on the major oceans-related goals of UNCED and the WSSD in the context of Rio+20 as both a summary for decision-makers and as a basis to facilitate dialogue and exchange during the Conference. Rio+20 generated strong and increasing support for the development of a Sustainable Development Goal on Oceans, from both a wide range of governments across various regions and from civil society. The GOF will spearhead the involvement of ocean leaders around the world to engage in the related and parallel processes which emerged from Rio+20, working with governments and civil society

¹ The International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO), the Secretariat of the Global Ocean Forum (GOF), will carry out the responsibilities of the GOF in the context of this project.

representatives. In June 2013, GOF co-organized a side event on “Oceans in the Post-Rio+20 Context” during the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative process (ICP) on Oceans and Law of the Sea.

FAO has a successful and recognized history in capacity building and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries, including through its country and regional offices as well as its technical/administrative support to RFMOs. FAO has longstanding experience in establishing a wide range of knowledge networks and communities of practice supported by learning (including e-learning) tools and training materials such as IMARK and online global fora. The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department has developed a suite of approaches and tools for bringing together and sharing knowledge on the ABNJ, such as:

- FAO fishery statistics which constitute the authoritative source of worldwide catch statistics;
- Fisheries Global Information System (FIGIS), Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS) and D4Science; a sophisticated information system aimed at creating the core of an e-infrastructure ecosystem;
- EAFNet; a virtual toolbox with steps, procedures, pathways, timelines for evaluating and eventually putting into action an EAF plan appropriate for the particular sector situation; and
- iMarine (e-infrastructure initiative for fisheries management and conservation of marine living resources).

The baseline Project activities of the co-financiers are described in Appendix 7.

Despite all these concrete achievements and ongoing developmental activities, the current rate of progress to address capability gaps and weaknesses in governance is largely inadequate for formulating and implementing effective policies and action plans with a view to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems in the ABNJ. Existing threats will also be exacerbated by the onset of new and emerging activities (e.g. oil and gas exploration), potentially also resulting in long-term or irreversible impacts. In the absence of a major concerted initiative to improve cross-sectoral policy dialogue and information sharing, both within the fisheries sector and at cross-sectoral levels, it will be practically impossible to overcome many of the barriers to sustainability

The amount of attention towards ocean issues has increased significantly in the last twenty years. More recently, this attention has moved away from coastal waters and territorial seas and into ABNJ leading to increased global negotiations and information-sharing related to ABNJ. Yet, despite these advances, there are a number of factors that present notable barriers to strengthening global capacity for the effective management of fisheries and conservation of biodiversity in ABNJ. Global ABNJ discussions have remained largely sectoral and the capacity of decision-makers and global and regional management institutions is weak, especially in developing countries, because of the lack of reliable and timely information about ABNJ issues, among other reasons. Generally, there is little coordination and dialogue among ongoing ABNJ discussions at the global and regional levels. In many cases, relevant knowledge and experience that could contribute to improved management, including sectoral knowledge and experience from management within EEZs, is not incorporated adequately into these on-going policy discussions and many stakeholders and high-level decision-makers with relevant experience and whose work deals directly with ABNJ management are not yet engaged. Often, countries do not prioritize ABNJ issues and focus resources solely on ocean issues within national jurisdiction. This lack of prioritization is most prevalent in developing countries with limited capacity. To some extent, inadequate management of ABNJ is also due to the limited availability and access to information on the status of the ecosystems and the emerging impacts of climate change; extent of the commercial and scientific activities being undertaken; and various policy options and approaches for managing ABNJ. There is also a glaring lack of public outreach and awareness regarding ABNJ issues, with the vast majority of the general public having limited knowledge of ABNJ issues and little appreciation of the urgent need to address pressing threats to ABNJ.

The timing of the ABNJ Program provides a significant and unique opportunity to bring about transformational changes, not just in the specific sectors and regions as identified by the three other projects, but also in cross-sectoral policy dialogue and multi-stakeholders coordination for ABNJ at the global level. This Project would be instrumental in facilitating cross-sectoral policy dialogue, improved knowledge management and outreach, as well as increased capacity of decision-makers based on the results and experiences of the ABNJ Program. The catalytic institutional strengthening and capacity building support from GEF would substantially reduce

the remaining barriers to the necessary across-the-board sharing of information, experiences and knowledge among all stakeholders, leading to an efficient and effective implementation of ecosystem approaches to sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ. With the three other projects under the ABNJ Program carrying out actions, including pilot activities, that will generate numerous and valuable practical experiences and precedent-setting lessons of relevance and great interest for other regions as well as at the global level, an essential role of this Project will be to work with the other ABNJ projects to synthesize these experiences and lessons in a systematic, coherent, and consistent manner, and ensure a coordinated approach to messaging and outreach to stakeholders, thereby amplifying the transformational impacts of the ABNJ Program.

This Project will ensure that a larger number of national organizations from developing countries (including from Africa, Asia, the Pacific Region, and Latin America), as well as regional and global-level organizations are involved and directly benefit from the project activities, which will result in a critical body of knowledge and expertise developed that could then be used for moving forward with innovative solutions to the ABNJ issues. The GEF also makes possible project implementation over a longer timeframe thereby allowing the realization of tangible and sustainable transformational changes. Above all, GEF will ensure that not just this Project, but also the ABNJ Program will have a wider reach and produce more concrete, durable and replicable results to promote global environmental benefits. The Project supports the GEF International Waters Strategic Objective Four, “*Promote Effective Management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*,” as well as GEF Biodiversity Strategic Objective One, “*Improve the Sustainability of Protected Area Systems*.” This GEF multi-focal area Project aims to engage resources and expertise from both the Biodiversity and International Waters communities to holistically address sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation within marine ABNJ.

Scenario without GEF Resources

Many governments are beginning to consider ABNJ issues and integrate these considerations into national ocean management strategies. There is also increased collaboration, for example, among various global and regional governance bodies on ABNJ, as evidenced by collaboration in implementing area-based management in ABNJ in the North-East Atlantic. At the 5th meeting of the UN Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (BBNJ Working Group) in May 2012, governments agreed to develop a process to addressing key areas of scientific, technical, legal, and logistical uncertainty relating to many of the policy issues in ABNJ, including through a series of intersessional workshops.

There are also on-going efforts to foster multi-stakeholder policy dialogue in issues related to ABNJ, including at the forthcoming 3rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress in 2013 (to be held in Marseille and Corsica in October 2013). In parallel, there has been growing attention from the scholarly and academic community in undertaking scholarly analysis on ABNJ issues, including by institutions such as the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), which releases periodic reports on policy issues related to ABNJ governance and management. Additionally, a growing number of joint research and outreach expeditions are venturing into marine ABNJ. For example, the Tara Expedition and the SeaOrbiter platform are working to build public understanding and appreciation of ABNJ issues. The Nausicaa-Centre National de la Mer, a public aquarium located in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, has recently received major funding for the first-ever public outreach exposition focused specifically on marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. The interest in marine ABNJ issues from organizations and governments worldwide has increased significantly, and as threats to the world’s oceans become better understood every year, the trend will only continue.

Without GEF involvement through this Project, these increasing efforts will remain operating in parallel and disconnected from one another. The risk for duplication of efforts, dilution of resources and weak capacity will remain high and successes will come slowly and uncoordinated. Valuable lessons learned and experiences will be lost. Key synergistic opportunities to link and support these various on-going efforts and integrating them into a cohesive and targeted ABNJ strategy aimed at enhancing cross-sectoral dialogue, information dissemination, outreach, and capacity building to enable developing countries, and regional and global entities to achieve ecosystem-based management of marine ABNJ will be missed. Without incremental funding of the GEF to combine the wealth of knowledge, experiences, and resources from across the engaged ABNJ sectors, ecosystem-based decision making would be weakened, which could be especially problematic in developing countries.

Lack of GEF participation in this Project would not only limit the success of promoting global environmental benefits in ABNJ, but it would also be of detriment to the ABNJ Program. Without this Project, the parent ABNJ Program will be without a mechanism to share the valuable lessons, experiences, and results of the other three GEF ABNJ projects. Not only will there be a missed opportunity for the funding partners (GEF, FAO, GOF, national governments, and regional and global organizations) to promote effective management measures as demonstrated by the other ABNJ projects, but it will also reduce the impact the other projects could have to facilitate actual changes in management of ABNJ. This Project is as important as the other three projects of the ABNJ Program because of its cross-cutting and facilitating role. Without this Project, the ABNJ Program will, like the global efforts detailed above, operate in parallel but lack the additional benefits that come with collaboration, cross-sectoral dialogue, and sharing of lessons, experiences, and results to improve global capacity to effectively manage ABNJ.

1.1.2 Comparative Advantages of FAO

The project will be jointly executed by FAO and GOF. FAO is recognized as the leading specialized agency of the United Nations within the fisheries sector and heads international efforts to promote responsible and sustainable fisheries based on the ecosystem approach, through its normative work, such as efforts to improve policy, legislative and institutional frameworks and in its operational field activities. The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department works closely with other UN agencies, national and regional fisheries bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Department works with the 141 members of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) (the only global intergovernmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture issues are examined) to build effective partnerships with national and international institutions, academia, the private sector and civil society. FAO, as technical agency and knowledge organization, has an extensive track record of building capacity and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries and has established effective knowledge networks and a suite of approaches and tools to bring together and share knowledge, information, and best practices.

1.1.3 Participants and other stakeholders

Stakeholders

The primary Project stakeholders are:

- National Governments, with a focus on developing countries and especially SIDS (both national ocean officials and members of country UN delegations);
- Intergovernmental entities at the global level, such as UNEP, DOALOS, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Seabed Authority (ISA), Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UN-Secretary General's office, UNESCO, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and UN-Oceans;
- Regional bodies, including Regional Fishery Bodies and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFBs/RFMOs/RFMAs) and Regional Seas Programs; relevant industry representatives from the fishing sector, as well as representatives from other sectors that currently conduct activities in ABNJ or expect to in the future such as oil and gas, shipping, submarine cables, aquaculture, and marine genetic resources industries;
- International NGOs and networks, such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), High Seas Alliance, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition, Marine Conservation Biology Institute, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), Conservation International, Census of Marine Life, Sargasso Sea Alliance, Oceana, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), The Nature Conservancy, and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations;
- GEF projects, such as South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP), Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME), the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) project, the Benguela Current Commission, and other LME programmes.
- International public outreach organizations such as Nausicaa and the World Ocean Network (involving over 400 museums, aquaria, and public education organizations around the world) as well as SeaOrbiter, the world's first research/education platform that will travel through the high seas featuring round-the-clock two-way communication with experts and the public.

Target Beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries of this Project are decision-makers that will benefit both from greater ability to assess choices, develop policy, and participate more effectively in policy development processes that will lead to more productive and resilient fisheries and marine ecosystems. Of key interest to the Project are stakeholders from developing countries, who will be targeted for capacity building and increased engagement at the regional and global level.

Through this Project and the other ABNJ Programme projects, governments, especially in developing countries, will develop and/or enhance their capability to carry out their functions and improve their performance regarding fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ. This will be based, inter alia, on new data and information on fisheries and Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs), derived from stakeholder dialogues, including information on best management practices and how these processes could be applied in other areas both beyond and within national jurisdiction. Regional and national-level decision makers will also have a greater capacity for effective decision making and policy development, and effective implementation of management frameworks. This Project will build on these results and further disseminate them at higher level discussions. The Project will also enhance the capacity of developing country leaders to more effectively participate in global and regional ABNJ processes. This includes UN developing country delegations, which the Project will target for improving capacity for effective decision making and policy development, supported by improved access to relevant and timely information.

Stakeholders from Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), including tuna-RFMOs (t-RFMOs), will have an improved ability to undertake ecosystem approaches through linkages with global processes and other global and regional sectoral organizations and efforts. Participants in Regional Seas Programs and Large Marine Ecosystem Projects, who are addressing ocean issues straddling EEZ and ABNJ areas, will benefit as well. Improved dialogues and substantive linkages between various regional bodies will also allow for more consistent and coordinated policy development and implementation.

Policy practitioners and managers, including practitioners with relevant on-the-ground experience, will have an improved ability to implement effective management through greater access to information relevant to their work, and engagement in the policy processes that will lead to concerted implementation of future management frameworks. Through improved access to information to support their work, stakeholders from the private sector (fishing, shipping, mining, etc.), will have a greater appreciation of ABNJ issues, a more thorough understanding of their role in conservation and sustainable use, and will gain insights in helping them to adopt more sustainable business practices. Researchers in academia and the scientific community as well as members of non-governmental organizations will also benefit through participation in innovative discourse and access to relevant information that will help to advance research, improve their input into global and regional policy processes and identify opportunities for leveraging of research resources to address critical knowledge gaps.

The general public will also benefit from an improved understanding and appreciation of ABNJ issues, including an understanding of their role in conservation and sustainable use of ABNJ resources and potential behavioural changes that they can undertake to support this goal, through accessible and targeted outreach and education on ABNJ issues. As well, civil society will benefit from the continued provision of goods and services derived from ocean areas, as a result of improved decision-making and management arising from improved coordination of ABNJ activities.

This Project will ensure that the input and perspectives of the stakeholders in ABNJ are incorporated into all Project activities and will provide opportunities for both men and women to participate effectively in the capacity building activities, dialogues and workshops.

1.1.4 Lessons learned from past and related work, including evaluations

There are, at present, some GEF projects that address ABNJ issues, including through the promotion of ecosystem-based management approaches in over a dozen of the world's 64 large marine ecosystems, and through programmes under the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI). Current GEF-funded LME programmes that

address intergovernmental coordination and ecosystem-based management of marine resources include the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa; Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLME); the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME); and the Benguela Current Commission, among others.

Existing GEF-funded projects in the Indian Ocean include efforts that address the management of marine resources in ABNJ, such as the Bay of Bengal LME, and the pilot project on Applying an Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management: Focus on Seamounts in the Southern Indian Ocean, which aims to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries management for biologically-globally significant and commercially-important ABNJ in the southern Indian Ocean, focusing on seamounts. There are past and current GEF projects that provide support, in part, to SIDS, including ABNJ aspects, such as the Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project, and the planned project on Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific, which includes a component to support the sustainability of fish stocks, manage transboundary marine resources, and protect and manage international waters. Regional ecosystem-based management projects have also been supported by GEF through the Coral Triangle Initiative, including the CTI Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle, Southeast Asia, Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme (ATSEA), CTI West Pacific-East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project, and the CTI Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Management. While many GEF-funded projects do not explicitly address ABNJ, they can contribute to an understanding needed for the development of an ecosystem approach to managing ABNJ by supporting the development of policy approaches that incorporate ecosystem processes that take place in both areas within and areas beyond national jurisdiction.

The GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN), a platform for knowledge management and portfolio-wide sharing of information across the GEF International Waters portfolio, has demonstrated the importance of strengthening global portfolio experience-sharing and learning, facilitating dialogue, and targeted knowledge-sharing, especially with regards to transboundary ocean management issues.

FAO has an extensive track record of building capacity and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries, through its country and regional offices and also its technical/administrative support to RFMOs, including those under FAO's constitution, such as the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC), the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and the Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI), as well as others such as the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and the Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). Additionally, the FAO Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension has established efficient knowledge networks and communities of practice to promote partnership, interdisciplinary activities, exchange of knowledge and sharing of best practices.

The FAO programme for deep-sea high seas fisheries aims to improve management systems through improved access to better information, as well as to improve communication among stakeholders, and capacity-building. The program, which was endorsed by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2009, seeks to establish a knowledge baseline in relation to these fisheries and related ecosystems and contains four major components:

1. Tools to aid in the implementation of the FAO International Guidelines with the aim of developing a notion of "good practice" in deep-sea fisheries;
2. A database of high seas vulnerable marine ecosystems and related information that will serve to coordinate information on location, characteristics, and relevant details of vulnerable marine ecosystems;
3. The utilization of methodology and information gathered through the first two components to demonstrate and pilot implementation activities for enhanced management of deep-sea fisheries in specific high seas areas in need of management support;
4. Global coordination, information dissemination, monitoring, and awareness building.

Since 2005, the Global Ocean Forum has been engaged in an informal process to bring together major relevant interests to facilitate open and constructive multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to inform and support the formal intergovernmental policy discussions and debates on the management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. The general intent is to work to clarify the issues, lay out various perspectives, discuss options, and identify possible avenues for consensus-building among disparate interests. These efforts include:

- (i) Formation of the Global Ocean Forum Working Group on Governance of Marine Areas beyond National Jurisdiction;
- (ii) Preparing policy analyses on key policy issues, in collaboration with global ABNJ policy experts, including policy briefs in support of the Global Ocean Conferences and the Oceans at Rio+20 report, which highlights ABNJ issues in the context of integrated governance;
- (iii) Facilitating multi-stakeholder policy dialogues, including:
 - Strategic Planning Workshop on Global Oceans Issues in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction in the Context of Climate Change, January 23-25, 2008, Nice, France
 - Workshop on Ecosystems and Uses in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, April 5, 2008, Hanoi, Vietnam
 - Workshop on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction: Management Issues and Policy Options, November 3-5, 2008, Singapore
 - Meetings of the Global Ocean Forum Working Group at the 4th Global Oceans Conference, April 7-11, 2008, Hanoi, Vietnam, and the 5th Global Oceans Conference, May 3-7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris, France as well as providing input and hosting side events and multi-stakeholder dialogues at relevant United Nations and other global processes related to ABNJ, especially the UN BBNJ Working Group, the CBD, and UNICPOLOS
- (iv) Information dissemination relevant to ABNJ issues, through collaboration with the World Ocean Network and the World Ocean Observatory in carrying out a communications strategy for the 5th Global Oceans Conference, May 3-7, 2009, Paris
- (v) Organizing high-level meetings at major conferences to facilitate dialogue on oceans-related sustainable development commitments including Oceans Day at Rio+20 on June 16, 2012 in Rio.

Through this past and ongoing work, it has become clear that there is much opportunity to build on existing knowledge and experience, as well as common goals and priorities of different stakeholders to make tangible progress in improving management of ABNJ. Such progress, however, depends on the capacity of governments, practitioners, and industry stakeholders. In many cases, there are few, if any, means to communicate lessons learned across sectors, and align priorities and develop synergies among different stakeholder groups.

1.1.5 Links to national development goals, strategies, plans, policy and legislation, GEF and FAO's Strategic Objectives

Project consistency with GEF strategies

This is one of the four projects comprising the global ABNJ Program. It will support the implementation of **Objective International Waters (IW) Objective-4 Outcome 4.1 ABNJ (including deep-sea fisheries, oceans areas, and seamounts) under sustainable management and protection**, mainly through: (i) the establishment and linking of communities of practice as part of a global network of practitioners, and (ii) the creation of an ABNJ Web portal and, in coordination with IW:LEARN, aimed at broadening and improving awareness and engagement of the public at large on ABNJ potential and issues. This Project will also support the implementation of **Objective IW-4 Outcome 4.2 Plans and institutional frameworks for pilot cases of ABNJ have catalytic effect on global discussions (including Marine Protected Areas [MPAs] from BD area)**, mainly through: (i) the organization of Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops as well as High-Level Dialogues on ABNJ issues, targeting key decision-makers, particularly from relevant government ministries, and (ii) the carrying out of a Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship program aimed at strengthening the capability of selected decision-makers on ABNJ issues and processes.

The Project is also consistent with **Biodiversity (BD) Objective 1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems** and will contribute to **BD Outcome 1.1.: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas** through the Multi-Stakeholder Workshops and High-Level Dialogues indicated in IW Outcome 4.2 above, as well as the dissemination of guidance and best practices related to vulnerable marine areas, especially vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) and ecologically and biologically significant areas (EBSAs). Finally, the Project also meets the objective of the **Biodiversity focal area set-aside** in addressing supra-national strategic priorities and is consistent with the criteria in support of the priorities identified by the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as it will contribute to meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted in the 10th meeting of the COP (Decision X/2 on Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020).

The Project supports the mission of FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department "to strengthen global governance, the managerial and technical capacities of Members, and lead consensus building towards improved conservation and utilizations of aquatic resources." The Strategic Objective is implemented through six organizational results and the ones most relevant for this Project include:

- Improved formulation of policies and standards that facilitate the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, other international instruments and emerging issues;
- Improved management of fisheries and aquaculture through the establishment or strengthening of national and regional institutions; and
- More effective management of marine and inland capture fisheries by FAO Members and other stakeholders has contributed to the improved state of fisheries resources, ecosystems and their sustainable use.

Linkages can also be made with the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF), previously called the National Medium Term Priority Frameworks (NMTPFs), which is FAO's input in the UN Development Assistance Framework process. A recent review of the inclusion of fisheries and aquaculture in NMTPFs revealed that capacity building and knowledge sharing are highly in demand across the globe, followed by policy assistance.

Project consistency with national priorities and plans

The Project will support the further implementation of a number of important international agreements and global instruments intended to contribute to the effective conservation and management of fisheries resources. These include the following: (i) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); (ii) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of UNCLOS relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UN Fish Stocks Agreement); (iii) Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982; (iv) Agenda 21; (v) International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL); (vi) Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement); (vii) FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; (viii) FAO International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards; (ix) FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs) for IUU, Seabirds and Sharks; (x) Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (Port-State Measures Agreement); (xi) Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; (xii) Convention on Migratory Species; (xiii) Millennium Development Goals (Environmental Sustainability and more specifically MDGs 7a and 7b on the integration of principles of sustainable development into country policies and reduction of biodiversity loss; and (xiv) UN General Assembly resolutions 61/105 and 64/72.

The Project will also support the implementation of regional agreements, including regional fisheries agreements (including international conventions associated with the establishment of the t-RFMOs), Regional Seas Conventions, and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), by increasing the capacity of decision-makers in national governments to better implement the management provisions of regional agreements.

SECTION 2 – PROJECT FRAMEWORK AND EXPECTED RESULTS

2.1 PROJECT STRATEGY

As part of the ABNJ Program, this Project aims to facilitate cross-sectoral policy dialogue, improve knowledge management and outreach, and contribute to increased capacity for decision-making at various levels for marine ABNJ issues. This Project will build synergies among the efforts of the other three ABNJ projects and play an important coordination role in ensuring that the knowledge generated and lessons learned from all four projects under the ABNJ Program are conveyed to stakeholders through coherent and coordinated information sharing, messaging and outreach. This will also entail working in close collaboration with IW:Learn, the ABNJ Program M&E Specialist and the ABNJ Program Communications Team. This Project will also focus on linking ongoing global and regional processes relevant to ABNJ and engaging key stakeholders in information-sharing and innovative policy dialogue and analysis.

The Project aims to accomplish this through the following:

(1) Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination aimed at:

- Improving information-sharing across sectors, and between global and regional levels;
- Raising the awareness of decision-makers, including high-level decision-makers on ABNJ issues; and
- Establishing cross-sectoral linkages to address key areas of uncertainty and explore policy options
- Coordinating ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis and review of the knowledge generated across all 4 projects.

(2) Capacity Development, aimed at:

- Strengthening the capacity of national, regional, and global leaders involved in global and regional ABNJ processes through enhanced information-sharing on ABNJ issues;
- Improving capacity of experts and practitioners to provide relevant input to ABNJ policy discussions; and
- Strengthening the capacity of national and regional leaders to participate in global and regional ABNJ processes and to improve management of ABNJ.

(3) Knowledge Management and Outreach, aimed at:

- Improving public knowledge and understanding of ABNJ issues;
- Facilitating dialogue between public and ABNJ experts to educate and inform the public;
- Developing a network of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, individuals from museum/aquaria, and other outreach specialists to undertake effective public outreach on ABNJ issues; and
- Providing improved access to relevant ABNJ information through a dedicated ABNJ Web Portal.

The Project, which will be developed and implemented in consultation with the other projects in the ABNJ Program and with key ABNJ stakeholders in government, industry, and international organizations, will focus on maintaining cost-effectiveness by building on synergies with activities within the Project, other projects in the ABNJ Program, and other on-going efforts. The Project will take advantage of synergies among various activities within the other ABNJ projects and internal activities of this Project, as follows:

Synergies with Other Projects in the ABNJ Program

- The other projects in the ABNJ Program will be directly engaged in the organization of the Cross-Sectoral Multi-stakeholder Workshops, including organization of the topics addressed and participants invited, in addition to participating in the Workshops and sharing the experiences of their respective project activities;
- Materials produced by the other projects in the ABNJ Program, especially focused on policy-relevant lessons learned, will be incorporated into the input documents and discussion pieces for the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, High-Level Dialogues, Communities of Practice; and Public Outreach Network;

- This project will produce at least two Program-wide synthesis notes based experiences and lessons learned from all of the projects in the ABNJ Program to support the collective synthesis of the knowledge/information/results of all the ABNJ Program projects;
- Representatives from the other projects in the ABNJ Program will be invited to participate in the ABNJ Communities of Practice, providing cross-cutting synergies;
- Public outreach specialists from the partner organizations in the other ABNJ projects will be invited to participate in the Public Outreach Network, facilitating increased exposure of the projects and the ABNJ Program to key stakeholders and decision-makers;
- Information and knowledge generated by the other ABNJ projects will be used to inform the outreach activities of the Public Outreach Network.
- The other projects in the ABNJ Program will be engaged in the capacity needs analyses to support the development of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship program;
- Representatives from the other projects in the ABNJ Program will be asked for their input in the selection of Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellows and will be consulted in developing the training activities for the fellowship program; and
- The activities, accomplishments and associated material generated from all four ABNJ projects will be highlighted on the ABNJ Web Portal.

Synergies within the Project

- The Communities of Practice will provide a useful source of information and policy-relevant discussion for the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops and High-Level Dialogues;
- The Regional ABNJ Leaders will be centrally involved in the organization and implementation of the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, High-Level Dialogues, and Communities of Practice;
- The Public Outreach Network will disseminate the outcomes of the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, High-Level Dialogues, and Communities of Practice; and
- The ABNJ Portal will utilize useful information developed from the other activities in the Project and the three other projects in the ABNJ Program.

Synergies with the other projects in the ABNJ Program will be an important part of this project and will facilitate linkages among the projects and with important ABNJ stakeholders. The Project will take advantage of synergies with other projects in the ABNJ Program by utilizing the knowledge and information emanating from the other projects in the various activities of this Project, including providing information for the policy-related discussions of the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, the High-Level Dialogues, and Communities of Practice, materials developed for the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program to inform the development of outreach materials for the Public Outreach Network, and important background information for the ABNJ Portal. Synergies with other projects will be especially important in ensuring the participation of a wide range of stakeholders in the Project activities, and in ensuring that the materials emanating from the activities, including the Public Outreach Network, reach a wide audience through dissemination through the networks of the organizations of the other projects. The Project will provide the cohesion and coordination that will make the sum of the projects under the ABNJ program greater than its parts, ensuring that: (1) timely inputs are made into key fora, important events, and related projects; (2) key stakeholders are identified and engaged in the relevant Project components; and (3) Project activities are bridged into subsequent post-Project events and programs, including important global and regional processes.

The Project will also build on a number of ongoing efforts, including utilizing already-existing (though not oriented on ABNJ) communities of practice as the basis for the ABNJ Communities of Practice, and looking to existing professional training and fellowship programs for the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship. The High-Level Dialogues will be held at important meetings of opportunity, significantly reducing the cost of providing for the travel for developing country participants, as the dialogues will target high-level individuals who will already be present at the meeting of opportunity. The production of the various Project outputs will be strategically aligned with the timing of relevant meetings in formal ABNJ policymaking processes, so as to reduce the resources required to support ABNJ policymaking and management. Coordination and collaboration with related activities external to the Project—such as: (1) those being carried out by Regional Seas Programs, OSPAR, ISA, CBD, UNDP, UNEP, others; (2) GEF projects, such as the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Program, the trawl fisheries bycatch reduction programme (REBYC), Protection of the

Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME), Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) project, the Benguela Current Commission; and (3) other LME projects and programmes – will be undertaken by the Project.

Partners of this Project have been selected on the basis of their current work, interest, experience, and expertise in issues related to fisheries and marine biodiversity in ABNJ, including organizations with mandates and competence to address ABNJ issues as well as partners that can provide useful insights from both areas within and areas beyond national jurisdiction of use in improving management of ABNJ. Future partners will be invited to participate based on the ongoing progress of this and the other ABNJ Program projects.

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of this Project is to promote effective global and regional coordination, including exchange of information, and to strengthen capacity at these levels in order to contribute to sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ. It is aimed at strengthening and broadening cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the marine ABNJ as well as strengthening the capability of decision-makers (especially from developing countries) to manage ABNJ and meaningfully contribute to ABNJ policymaking processes, and broadening and improving the public understanding of threats to biodiversity, marine ecosystems, and services related to the ABNJ.

The **global environmental objective (GEO)** of the Project is to improve sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction through improved access to relevant information, constructive cross-sectoral dialogue on various policy options for ABNJ, identification of best practices and lessons learned from management of ocean resources from both within and beyond national jurisdiction, and improved engagement of stakeholders with relevant experience, knowledge, and expertise. Improved management of ABNJ resources will serve to reduce the threats and impacts on fisheries and biodiversity in ABNJ, leading to healthier, resilient, and more productive ecosystems in ABNJ.

The **project development objective (PDO)** is to achieve improved capacity for national, regional, and global decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to effectively participate in ABNJ policymaking processes and undertake sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ, improved participation of a wider range of relevant stakeholders in ABNJ processes, and strengthened stewardship capacity of the general public through improved knowledge and understanding of ABNJ issues.

2.3 EXPECTED PROJECT OUTCOMES

The main Project outcomes, by component, will be:

Component 1. Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination

- Outcome 1: Strengthened and broadened cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches.

Component 2. Capacity Development

- Outcome 2: Strengthened capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ.

Component 3. Knowledge Management and Outreach

- Outcome 3: Improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers.

Component 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

- Outcome 4: Project implementation conducted with adaptive results-based management, supported by efficient monitoring and evaluation

2.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS AND OUTPUTS

This Project is structured into four main components focusing on linking global and regional dialogue and coordination to improve capacity to effectively manage fisheries and conserve biodiversity in ABNJ.

Component 1. Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination (Total Cost: USD 1,405,500; GEF: USD 378,000)

The outputs and activities of this component will be focused on global and regional cross-sectoral policy dialogue.

The first two outputs of this component focus on improving information-sharing across sectors and regions, raising the awareness of decision-makers, including high-level decision makers, on marine ABNJ issues identified in the other ABNJ Program projects and globally, and improving cross-sectoral linkages.

Outcome 1. Strengthened and broadened cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches.

Output 1.1 Linkages established through two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, involving the actors of the ABNJ Program and representatives from Governments, industry groups (especially fishing), IGOs, NGOs, and international organizations operating at global and regional levels.

Two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops—involving actors from the ABNJ Program (with GEF as a key collaborator), governments, UN-agencies, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, regional organizations (including RFMOs), academia and the private sector—will be organized with the aim of:

- Establishing cross-sectoral linkages for improved information-sharing on ABNJ across sectors, and between global and regional levels;
- Assessing knowledge, ongoing efforts at national/regional and global levels, and available capacity relevant to sustainable management of fisheries and biodiversity conservation, including from the other ABNJ Program projects, with the aim of identifying knowledge gaps and capacity needs;
- Disseminating useful and up-to-date lessons learned, best practices, and emerging trends in research, development, and management of ABNJ resources, including knowledge generated by the other ABNJ projects including in IW:Learn and through M&E reporting; and
- Providing a synthesis of options to relevant global and regional policy processes to: 1) address areas of uncertainty due to a weak knowledge base on fisheries and biodiversity, and 2) improve sustainable use of fishery resources and conservation of biodiversity in the ABNJ

As the Workshops will focus on the state-of-the-art in science, policy and practice, the activities and research of the other projects in the ABNJ Program will play a central role. The other projects will generate useful knowledge on the status of living resources, including tuna and deep-sea fisheries, status of management approaches (e.g., rights-based management, area-based planning, adaptive management), emerging findings on major threats to ecosystems, and other important information that will serve to inform the forward-thinking workshop discussions and provide a well-informed foundation for assessing various policy approaches. The Workshops will provide a means for disseminating and discussing documents produced by the other projects, including: implementation guides, action plans for adoption of MCS practices, and best practice manuals produced by the project on *Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-sea Living Resources and Ecosystems in ABNJ*; best practice materials on MCS, catch/trade documentation schemes, and bycatch mitigation produced by the project on *Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in ABNJ*; and ‘Economic Sector Work’ policy documents produced by the project on *Ocean Partnerships for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation – Models for Innovation and Reform*. As well, stakeholders from the regional activities of the other projects, including the regional pilot projects of the Deep-Sea project and the Ocean Partnerships project, will be invited to participate in the workshop. The Workshops will also be important means of exposure and outreach to a broad policy audience for the ABNJ Program.

The first Workshop, *Linking Global and Regional Levels in the Management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*, is tentatively planned to be held in London (hosted by the International Maritime Organization), in 2014. The discussions of this workshop will be synthesized into a report to be produced a month following the Workshop. The central elements of the Workshop's discussions will be synthesized into a report containing:

- Summary of recent and ongoing ABNJ initiatives at various levels with a focus on sustainable management of fisheries and biodiversity conservation
- Synthesis of current knowledge and information and identification of gaps in knowledge and implementation as discussed in stock-taking break-out discussions
- Options for improving management of marine ABNJ.

The second Workshop, *Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management*, is tentatively planned to be held in Suva, Fiji, in 2014 (hosted by the Secretariat of the Pacific Islands Forum). The discussions of this workshop will be synthesized into a report that will be produced one month following the Workshop. The substantive focus of this Workshop will be determined based on the progress of the ABNJ Program, relevant ABNJ initiatives and developments, and the results of the first Workshop.

These Workshops will address the following issues related to ABNJ, in addition to any pressing issues under debate in major global and regional fora:

- Experiences thus far from the other ABNJ projects - and potential for scaling up uptake and improving cross-sectoral linkages, including:
- “State-of-the-Art” of science and policy related to ABNJ at global and regional levels;
- Highlighting emerging best practices for management of fisheries and conservation biodiversity, from both within and beyond national jurisdiction, that could be upscaled and applied to ABNJ; and
- Identifying important gaps in management, scientific knowledge, and other key areas of uncertainty related to ABNJ and identifying specific avenues for future research and action with a view to filling these gaps.

Stakeholders to be Involved

The participants/stakeholders in the multi-stakeholder dialogues include actors of the ABNJ Program, national and regional decision makers, industry representatives, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), regional organizations (including RFMOs) non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN delegates, policy experts, legal scholars, and scientists. Participation will integrate gender considerations, ensuring gender balance in the stakeholders involved in the Workshops, and will ensure equitable representation of participants from developing countries.

Representatives from the other projects in the ABNJ Program will be consulted regarding the organization of the Workshops and the formulation of the Workshop agenda. In particular, they will be consulted on: (1) potential experts to include in the agenda, (2) individuals to invite to the Workshops, and (3) topics to cover. As well, they will be invited to participate in the workshops as expert panelists, providing a key platform for dissemination of knowledge generated by the ABNJ Program. They will also be involved in the drafting and review of the materials that will be used to inform the Workshop discussions (e.g., policy briefs) and the reports that emerge from the Workshops.

Products

The Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops will result in the production of at least one report from each Workshop containing a substantive summary of the discussions and possible options discussed for improved management of ABNJ. These reports will be widely disseminated (to at least 3,000 people) targeted at: (1) the other projects under the ABNJ Program (which will also provide substantive input and review of the reports); (2) key high-level decision-makers, (3) major global and regional processes related to ABNJ, including the Major Relevant Meetings listed in the following section on Output 1.2, (4) management bodies with competence in ABNJ (e.g. Regional Fishery Management Organizations, International Maritime Organization, International Seabed Authority, etc.) (5) the networks of the Global Ocean Forum, FAO, GEF, and other

partner organizations, and (6) the ABNJ Communities of Practice to be formed as part of Component 2 of this Project, and (7) through the ABNJ Web Portal.

Synergies with Other Activities in this Project

The discussions of these workshops will be informed by the discussions and outputs of the ABNJ Communities of Practice, to be formed as part of Component 2 of this Project. The Communities of Practice, comprised of leading managers, scientists, and other practitioners, will provide a valuable source of information on state of the art knowledge on ABNJ, key gaps and areas of uncertainty, recently completed or ongoing studies relevant to ABNJ issues, and an assessment of logistical, technical, and other on-the-ground issues associated with the application of the various policy approaches and management tools to ABNJ.

The workshops will also benefit from the Public Outreach Network to be formed as part of Component 3 of this Project. This group, which will be composed of both media representatives and ABNJ experts, will carry out outreach for these Workshops, helping to encourage participation and to widely disseminate the outcomes of the Workshops.

The Workshops will also provide a key opportunity for members of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship program, to be created as part of Component 2 of this Project, to participate first-hand in innovative discussions on ABNJ issues, to meet and interact with key global, regional, and national ABNJ leaders, and to bring their unique perspectives to the Workshops, thus also enhancing the Workshop discussions.

Output 1.2 Three to five High-Level Policy Dialogues (including platforms for policy discussion, networking, etc.) are organized at major relevant meetings, targeting key decision-makers among stakeholders, including Ministries of Finance, Fisheries and Environment

A second output involves organizing High-Level ABNJ Policy Dialogues at major relevant meetings to raise the awareness of high-level decision makers on ABNJ issues and results from the other ABNJ Program projects, solicit their input on key ABNJ issues related to fisheries and biodiversity conservation, and encourage their involvement in future related ABNJ policy discussions at various levels. These will target key high-level decision-makers whose work is relevant to ABNJ management (e.g., UN permanent representatives, Ministers of Environment, Fisheries, and Finance from developing countries) and will solicit their input on clarifying the issues, laying out various perspectives, discussing policy options, and identifying possible avenues for consensus-building. These dialogues will specifically engage high-level decision-makers whose work is relevant to ABNJ management, including those that have not yet been directly engaged in ABNJ discussions. The selection of high-level decisionmakers targetted will integrate gender considerations, ensuring gender balance dialogues, and strong representation of high-level decision-makers from developing countries.

The other projects in the ABNJ Program will be involved in the high-level dialogues, providing input and review of the materials to form the basis for the dialogues (e.g., policy briefs), suggesting potential high-level policymakers to include in the dialogues, and directly participating in the dialogues. As well, relevant materials generated from the other projects, including best practice manuals and regional case study analyses, will be incorporated into the high-level dialogues, as appropriate.

There will be at least one dialogue organized per year in years 1, 2, and 3 of the Project, involving the participation of at least 5-10 high-level participants (representing 5-10 countries), including at least 5 participants from developing countries, and 5-10 representatives from various sectors.

Major Relevant Meetings

The following meetings will be targeted as the primary opportunities for convening high-level dialogues on ABNJ in the form of side events or similar activities in the margins of the meetings during the first three years of the Project:

- UN Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (UN BBNJ Working Group)
- Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- 6th Global Ocean Conference

- 3rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC3) (The Project will be co-organizing sessions on areas beyond national jurisdiction during IMPAC 3 to be held in Marseille and Corsica).
- CBD COP (2014)
- World Fisheries Congress (2015)

Products

Summaries of these dialogues will be produced and disseminated throughout the networks of the Global Ocean Forum and FAO, posted on the ABNJ Web Portal, and also provided to the Communities of Practice (described under Component 2), as documents for discussion. The primary long-term goal of these High-Level Dialogues is raising the awareness of key decision-makers on pressing ABNJ issues related to fisheries and biodiversity conservation, resulting in more concerted participation in future discussions on ABNJ and informed dialogues.

Synergies with Other Activities in this Project

The High-Level Dialogues will be informed by the discussions and outputs of the ABNJ Communities of Practice. The Communities of Practice, comprised of national, regional, and global leaders, leading managers, scientists, and other practitioners, will provide a good source of information on state of the art knowledge on ABNJ, key gaps and areas of uncertainty, recently completed or ongoing studies relevant to ABNJ issues, and an assessment of logistical, technical, and other on-the-ground issues associated with the application of the various policy approaches and management tools to ABNJ.

The High-Level Dialogues will also benefit from the Public Outreach Network to be formed as part of Outcome 3.1 of this Project. This group, which will be composed of both media representatives and ABNJ experts and, collaborating with the ABNJ Program Communications Team, will undertake awareness-raising and outreach for these workshops, helping to encourage participation and to widely disseminate the outcomes of the workshops.

As well, the High-Level Dialogues will also provide a key opportunity for members of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship program, to be created as part of Component 2 of this Project, to participate first-hand in innovative discussions on ABNJ issues, to meet and interact with key global, regional, and national ABNJ leaders, and to bring their unique perspectives to the workshop, thus also enhancing the workshop discussions.

Output 1.3 Coordination across ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis and review of the knowledge generated across all 4 projects.

The third output in this component will aim to support this project in effectively and coherently integrating the knowledge generated and lessons-learned from each of the projects in the ABNJ Program, and support consistent messaging, outreach, and stakeholder engagement, thereby increasing the transformative impact of the ABNJ Program as a whole. This will also include coordination with IW:LEARN, ensuring that the knowledge generated by the ABNJ Program is integrated within the IW:LEARN system and using the IW:LEARN model for the ABNJ Program. In addition, close consultation with the ABNJ Program M&E Specialist and the ABNJ Program Communications Team will contribute to harmonized outreach efforts and optimized use of emerging knowledge and best practices.

Through this output, focal points of each of the projects in the ABNJ Program will participate in coordination calls each quarter over the five-year project duration. During these calls, the focal points will discuss recent and upcoming activities of their projects, including outreach efforts, perspectives in stakeholder engagement, relevant information on lessons-learned and knowledge generated. These calls will also help to improve awareness among projects regarding recent and upcoming activities and plans of the other projects, thereby supporting coordination across the ABNJ Program and increasing opportunities for synergies and efficiencies. Furthermore, these calls will also provide a relay of information to the ABNJ Program Communications Team.

This output will also entail the production of at least two Program-wide knowledge synthesis notes, integrating the experiences and lessons learned from each project in the ABNJ Program. Using the format of IW:LEARN Experience Notes, these will outline description of objectives, experiences, results and learning, and

significance. This will support synthesis of knowledge generated and lessons-learned, thereby contributing to enhanced coordinated and coherent messaging, outreach, and stakeholder engagement.

While coordination and synergy is inherent in each of the other activities in this project, this output will provide an additional means to support improved coordination in stakeholder engagement, thereby increasing the transformative impact of the ABNJ Program.

Component 2. Capacity Development (Total Cost: USD 1,357,750; GEF: USD 309,000)
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Outcome 2. Strengthened capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ.

The following two outputs and activities focus on strengthening the capacity of global and regional processes to make viable decisions through enhanced information-sharing, improving capacity of experts and practitioners to provide relevant input to ABNJ policy discussions, and strengthening the capacity of regional leaders to participate in global and regional ABNJ processes and to improve management of ABNJ under existing or future management frameworks. The other projects in the ABNJ Program will be consulted regarding practitioners to potentially be included in the Communities of Practice. As well, individuals involved from the other projects will be asked to join the Communities of Practice, as appropriate, facilitating synergies in innovative ABNJ policy discourse across the ABNJ Program as well as with other important ABNJ stakeholders. Knowledge generated by the other ABNJ projects will also play a key role in informing the discussions of the Communities of Practice.

Output 2.1 Two ABNJ Communities of Practice established and linked as part of global network of practitioners dealing with ABNJ-related issues

The Project aims to establish facilitated Communities of Practice (COPs) in two key issue-areas, composed of national, regional, and global leaders, leading managers, scientists, academia and other practitioners, who will interact on a regular basis through virtual and face-to-face information-sharing and other communication techniques. COPs will be formed in the following key issue-areas although the initial categorization of COP themes may change or be reorganized subject to inputs from COP participants:

1. Fisheries, Biodiversity, and Climate Change
2. Multiple Use Area-based Management (including Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Each of the COPs will also address the following cross-cutting themes:

(1) Improving implementation of the current legal and institutional framework for ABNJ; and (2) Capacity development for improved management in ABNJ.

Nature and Functions of Communities of Practice

Communities of practice are viewed as informal networks of practitioners that have experience and expertise relevant to a certain domain of interest or specialization. Members of a community of practice develop a shared range of resources, including knowledge and experiences, tools and techniques, ways of addressing recurring problems and approaches to emerging issues, which take time and sustained interaction to develop. The COPs to be formed through this Project will focus their efforts on some or all of the following goals:

1. Identify best management practices, principles and approaches;
2. Compile and assess the best available scientific information;
3. Help identify and assess practical mechanisms for cross-sectoral implementation;
4. Identify capacity development needs;
5. Identify other gaps and provide recommendations for ways forward in the management of ABNJ;
6. Communicate their findings and recommendations to the ongoing ABNJ policy discussions at various levels; and
7. Discussion of lessons, experiences, and results from other ABNJ Program projects.

The initial step in the formation of the COPs is the identification of a core group of expert practitioners to contribute to the further development and expansion of the membership of the COPs, and the development of the strategies, mechanisms, and focal areas of discussion for each COP.

Operation of the Communities of Practice

The Communities of Practice (COPs), to be hosted and facilitated by GOF, will interact regularly through online discussion platforms, web-based communication, teleconferences, and in-person meetings, and will be coordinated by the Global Ocean Forum. Online discussion platforms will be the main venue for substantive discussion, allowing for ongoing discussion threads. The materials and information produced as an output of the discussions of the COPs will also be uploaded to the ABNJ Web portal.

There will be one facilitator designated for each COP, who will be an individual familiar with this Project, the ABNJ Program, and the broader context of ABNJ issues. This facilitator will be supported by the Global Ocean Forum in guiding discussion, posing provocative questions and topics for discussion, identifying opportunities for synergies with other COPs and other activities in this Project and the ABNJ Program, and updating the COP on relevant developments in the field.

Membership and Levels of Participation

These networks will be composed of roughly 35-70 leaders and expert practitioners in each COP (10-20 core participants and 25-50 active and peripheral participants), drawn from all sectors and areas of the world from academia, governments, non-governmental organizations, t-RFMOs, UN agencies, and fisheries industry with relevant experience and knowledge in ABNJ issues to share knowledge, experience, and best practices, and address key areas of uncertainty related to ABNJ. The Global Ocean Forum Working Group on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction could be used as an initial basis for potential members of the COPs as well as experts from relevant institutions and organizations, and/or from participants of Project workshops. Relevant stakeholders and expert networks from the other projects in the ABNJ Program will be invited to join as well, including specific collaborative networks and communities of practice established each project. Participation will integrate gender considerations, ensuring gender balance in the membership of the COPs, and will ensure representation of practitioners from developing countries.

Members of the Communities of Practice may be involved at different levels of participation: 1) In a core group where participation could be intense through discussions and projects, and members take on leadership roles in guiding the group; 2) in the active group where members participate regularly, but not to the level of the leaders; and 3) in the peripheral group where members are passive participants in the community, but still learn from their level of involvement.

Tools that Will Be Used to Support the Communities of Practice

A large number of tools are available to support interaction between/among the communities of practice, including social media tools, that will help members connect, interact, create and share content, and groupware tools, geared towards specific tasks, such as managing a project or writing a collective report.

The Project aims to use a low-cost, online group management platform for facilitating and managing the Communities of Practice. This tool will provide:

- Membership management
- Calendars and event updates
- Moderated discussion forums
- File management (users can upload files) and archiving
- Control of content (public versus private)
- Development and dissemination of newsletters to members

The low-cost nature of this option contributes to the sustainability of this activity allowing it to be continued beyond the duration of this project led either by members of the COPs themselves or by another interested institution or organization.

Formation of COPs from Existing Working Groups

1. Fisheries, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

The organization and development of this COP will be coordinated with the other projects of the ABNJ Program. The Fisheries, Biodiversity, and Climate Change COP will work closely with the project on *Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ* and the project on *Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea living resources and ecosystems in the ABNJ* of the ABNJ program to ensure coordination and reduce any potential duplication or overlap. Many of the same stakeholders are likely to be engaged as part of this COP. The discussion items and input materials for this COP can be coordinated with the networks and COP to be formed as part of the project on *Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea ecosystems*.

This COP will address issues related to the existing or potential impacts of climate change on fisheries and biodiversity. This COP will examine scientific issues and potential policy responses, and will identify areas in need of further research and analysis.

This will build on existing networks and research endeavours, such as the Climate, Oceans, and Security Working Group of the Global Ocean Forum, the Nereus project, the Global Partnership for Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PaCFA) and the Climate Change and European Marine Ecosystem Research group (CLAMER).

2. Multiple Use Area-based Management (including Strategic Environmental Assessment)

The organization and development of this COP will be coordinated with the other projects of the ABNJ Program. This COP will address issues related to the establishment and effective management of various types of area-based management tools, including vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSAs), marine protected areas, and related tools such as marine spatial planning, etc.

This COP also includes environmental impact assessments (EIAs), strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) and ecological risk analysis, including methods for assessing cumulative impacts.

Products

The information products generated by the COPs will be developed under the guidance and responsibility of GOF. GOF will ensure that such material is made available on the ABNJ Portal. Each COP will produce reports that will feed into the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, High-Level Policy Dialogues and other relevant processes at global, regional and national levels, including the meetings of the UN Ad Hoc Working Group on BBNJ (including its intersessional workshops), UN Regular Process, UN Consultative Process, FAO COFI, CBD, CMS, RFMOs, LMEs and RSCAP discussions, where relevant to fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ.

The reports will address the following topics within each issue-area, subject to the nature of the COP discussions: Synthesis of emerging knowledge and identification of major knowledge gaps; Identification of best management practices, principles, and approaches, Identification of capacity development needs; Identification of lessons learned from various experiences; and Options for improving management of ABNJ, with respect to the area addressed by the COP. As the discussions of the COPs will be informed by activities of the other ABNJ projects, the products of the COP discussions will provide an important avenue for dissemination of knowledge generated by the ABNJ Program as a whole.

Learning Across COPs

As all of the COPs will have overlapping objectives, including the conservation and sustainable development of ecosystems and resources in ABNJ, the fact remains that COPs function better when these are focused on specific domains (discipline, sector, interest) and that learning and interaction among members of a COP in a multidisciplinary context present some difficulties. To address those issues and to encourage cross-fertilization of ideas and practices, Output 2.1 will include specific activities including, but not limited to, organized discussions between the COPs created as part of this Project, which will encourage learning across COPs, acknowledging other COPs' perspectives, and challenging assumptions.

Output 2.2 Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, with at least 10 qualified candidates, established to enable the participation in global ABNJ processes.

This output and activity will establish the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program (referred to as the Fellowship Program),¹ which is intended to be institutionalized at one of the collaborating partner institutions as a regular program. The Fellowship Program will run through two rounds, the first round taking place January-October 2014 and the second taking place January-October 2015.

The objective of the Fellowship Program is to strengthen the capacity of selected decision-makers from developing countries to better manage ABNJ resources and more effectively participate in global and regional ABNJ discussions. This goal will be achieved through the accomplishment of the following activities:

1. Establishment of partnerships with international agencies (e.g., UNDOALOS, International Seabed Authority, IOC/UNESCO, CBD), regional organizations, and UN Permanent Missions for implementation of the ABNJ Regional Leaders Fellowship Program
2. Conduct of a capacity needs analysis
3. Implementation of the Fellowship Program, designed based on the outcomes of the capacity needs analysis, and implemented over an initial period of 3 years (involving 2 rounds with 5 individuals each round) and be expanded for another 3 years depending on the availability of financing
4. Engagement of host institutions, sourcing of additional funding support, and institutionalization of the Fellowship Program

The other projects in the ABNJ Program will be engaged throughout the Fellowship Program. GOF will solicit inputs from the other projects as part of the capacity needs analyses, which will guide the development of the Fellowship Program. Experts from the other projects hold key insights and perspectives on, for example, what types of awareness and skills should be assessed and what positions are well-placed to benefit from the Fellowship Program and contribute to its objectives. Objectives, selection criteria and indicators will be developed based on the results of the capacity needs analysis to ensure that candidates for the Fellowship Program are the best-suited to effect measurable change on ABNJ issues in their respective regions. Regional stakeholders from the other projects in the ABNJ Program, including stakeholders from the t-RFMOs and the regional pilot projects, will be consulted as part of the capacity needs analysis and the development of the Fellowship Program.

Goals and Potential Structure of the Fellowship Program

The Fellowship Program will primarily focus on the following topics as they relate to fisheries, biodiversity conservation and related ABNJ issues: Global and regional approaches to integrated management of ABNJ, policy issues related to the implementation of management tools in ABNJ, capacity needs for developing countries to effectively manage ABNJ, global and regional policy processes related to ABNJ.

The primary goals of the Fellowship Program are to provide national and regional leaders, especially leaders from developing countries participating in regional organizations, programs, and projects (including from the Regional Seas Programs, Large Marine Ecosystem Projects, and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations), with:

- Knowledge and background on important ABNJ policy issues across sectors, especially fisheries and biodiversity conservation
- Knowledge and background on various ongoing global policymaking processes related to fisheries, biodiversity conservation, and other issues in ABNJ
- Facilitate participation in global ABNJ processes, primarily taking place at the United Nations in New York, to provide developing country participants a platform to voice issues being faced at the regional level in different areas, supporting the ABNJ processes and building the capacity of participants to meaningfully participate in ABNJ processes in the future.

¹ This output was referred to, in the ABNJ Program Framework Document (PFD) as an “internship” program. However, since the target audience will primarily comprise senior decision-makers at the national and regional level, the name has been modified to “Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program” in this project document.

This will contribute to the development of national and regional capacity to build leadership and skills to improve policy-making, management, and sustainable use of their natural resources through the development of skills and partnerships within the international community.

A Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program Committee will be formed under the overall management of GOF and will be responsible for creating agreed criteria and processes for selecting participants, monitoring performance, and advising on necessary modifications to the Program. The Committee will comprise one member from the GEF Secretariat, one from the Global Ocean Forum, and one from FAO. Additionally, one representative from each of the ABNJ Program projects will participate in the Committee. The Committee will also be responsible for monitoring the Fellowship Program's performance and for providing guidance on necessary modifications to the program. It will report to the Project Steering Committee.

The selection criteria, as developed by the ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program Committee, will integrate gender considerations, ensuring gender balance in the selection of Fellows.

The structure and format of the Program will depend on the results of the capacity needs analysis (see next section). However, a potential draft structure could be as follows:

- Fellows are selected by the ABNJ Regional Leaders Fellowship Program Committee
- Arrangements are made with the respective UN Mission of the fellows to work with their delegation in researching ABNJ issues and participating in ABNJ processes with the support of their delegation
- Fellows go through training modules (to be created in cooperation with UNDOALOS, IOI, and other project partners) on ABNJ policy issues and global ABNJ policy processes
- Arrangements are made with UNDOALOS for Fellows to deliver a presentation to the UN BBNJ Working Group on the regional ABNJ issues and priorities of their respective regions during plenary sessions or side events.

Capacity Needs Analysis

An analysis of capacity development needs at the regional level will be carried out, with the input of key target informants at the regional and national level and the other projects in the ABNJ Program, in order to determine the potential fellowship models or other capacity development approaches appropriate for achieving the objectives of the Fellowship Program. Table 1 shows an illustrative list of prospective informants for the regional capacity development needs assessment. The needs assessment will be carried out to assess the needs in each region in terms of:

- Existing awareness and skills on ABNJ, and indication of level and scope of capacity building required;
- Individuals (mainly decision makers) and organizations who will benefit from a capacity development program on ABNJ, and potential for such individuals to influence the thinking in his/her organization and in the region as a whole;
- Indication of costs of such capacity building per region and per year.

The target informants of the capacity needs assessment will include senior decision makers at the regional or national level from developing countries, with expertise in key ABNJ issue-areas, with a focus on fisheries but also climate change, biodiversity, impact assessment, spatial planning and area-based management.

The regional capacity development needs analysis, which will inform the development of the Fellowship Program, will seek the input of key stakeholders in various regions, including from governments (e.g., ministers of environment and fisheries), regional conservation NGOs, and the organizations indicated in Table 1.

Table 1. Illustrative list of prospective informants of the regional capacity development needs analysis towards the development of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program

Region	Target Organizations
South Asia	Regional Fishery Bodies, The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

Region	Target Organizations
	(SEAFDEC), International Game Fish Association, Asia Pacific Fishery Commission, IOSEA (Indian Ocean and South East Asian Marine Turtle Conservation program, ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, Bay of Bengal LME project
Western Indian Ocean	Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project, SWIOFP Regional Fishery Bodies (e.g., IOTC, SWIOFC, SIOFA), Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, WWF, Eastern African Regional Coordinating Unit of the Nairobi Convention, WIOMSA
East Asia and the Pacific	Regional Fishery Bodies (SPRFMO, APFIC, WCPFC), The Coral Triangle Initiative, COREMAP, PEMSEA, Coral Triangle Center/TNC, World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Bay of Bengal LME Pacific Islands Forum
Latin America and the Caribbean	Regional Fishery Bodies (e.g., CPPS, IATTC, WECAFC), Transocean Fishery Organizations, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, Fauna and Flora International, Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystem Project (WB), Meso-American Barrier Reef Project (WB/GEF), Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project
West and Central Africa	Regional Fishery Bodies (SEAFO, CECAF, ICCAT, etc), Benguela Current Commission (BCC), Abidjan Convention Secretariat, LME Projects (GCLME and CCLME)

Considerations in the Design of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program

The training activities will build on existing programs and expand them to include key ABNJ issues, thus adding significant value to existing national and regional programs (See Appendix 9 for table of existing training programs to inform the development of the Fellowship Program). Activities will be designed in a manner that incorporates lessons learned and experiences gained from different parts of the world. In the different regions, the Fellowship Program will build on international commitments and existing regional conventions, collaborating with relevant regional organizations and regional projects, such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), the GEF-supported Agulhas Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem (ASCLME) project, the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) project, and the Benguela Current Commission.

Under the lead of GOF, an annual evaluation will be carried out by the Fellowship Program Committee to assess performance of implementation, and the implementation plan of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program will be modified on an annual basis to adapt to changing needs in the regions, closely linked with the development and findings of the other ABNJ Program projects.

The activities in the Fellowship Program will benefit from synergies from other activities of the ABNJ Program, and within in this Project, providing opportunities for the Program participants to work with the Communities of Practice (COP), play an active role in coordinating the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, coordinate transfer of relevant information to the Public Outreach Network, and the ABNJ Portal.

The other projects in the ABNJ Program will also be consulted in building the training activities for the Fellowship Program. The training activities will be designed in a manner that incorporates lessons learned and experiences gained from the various projects. Representatives from each of the projects will be consulted in the design of the program, and will also be requested to provide briefings/lectures to the fellows in the context of their project.

There are few, if any, fellowship/training programs focused on ABNJ, although many ABNJ issues are dealt with separately under other thematic areas, such as fisheries and biodiversity. Some existing relevant fellowship/training programs that should be studied for features to be incorporated in the design of the Fellowship Program include the Nippon Foundation of Japan Fellowship Programme, the “Biodiversity for Development” Programme Internship, the UNU-IAS Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme, and the International Seabed Authority Training Opportunities.

Sustainability

Host institutions will be encouraged to, either individually or cooperatively, institutionalize the ABNJ Regional Leaders Fellowship Program within their respective training repertoires or as a stand-alone training program with financial and institutional support from various organizations. It is anticipated that the demonstrated value of this program will encourage long-term financial support from various partner organizations and governments.

Component 3. Knowledge Management and Outreach (Total Cost: USD 2,178,250; GEF: USD 160,500)

Outcome 3. Improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers-.

Output 3.1 Public Outreach Network established and made up of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, leaders from museum/aquaria, and other outreach specialists.

This output will organize a Public Outreach Network focused on identifying key channels and modes of outreach for informing and educating the public on ABNJ issues and lessons, experiences, and results of the ABNJ Program, in order to: a) increase engagement of public outreach specialists in improving awareness of ABNJ issues in society, among ABNJ practitioners, among policymakers at both national and regional level; and b) strengthen communications efforts on fisheries and biodiversity issues in the ABNJ.

This will entail the following activities:

- Identify specific journalists, practitioners, individuals from museums and aquaria, outreach specialists, with the collaboration of the World Ocean Network and Nausicaa (France);
- Identify key opportunities and targets for outreach, in collaboration with the ABNJ Program Communications Team;
- Provide relevant information on project outputs of the ABNJ Program to the Network in support of their outreach activities;
- Create an online platform (possibly in the ABNJ Portal) to support the activities of the Network.
- Create synergies with the ABNJ Program Communications Team, providing and sharing material

The formation of the Public Outreach Network will support public outreach specialists in publishing information on ABNJ issues, including newspaper articles, websites, blogs, wikis, podcasts, social networking, and other means of communication to the general public.

Target Audience and Beneficiaries

The target audience will include journalists, especially those actively covering ABNJ-related fisheries and biodiversity issues, publishing in newspapers, magazines, online news outlets, and blog, ABNJ practitioners, individuals from museum/aquaria, and other outreach specialists who will be directly engaged in the Public Outreach Network. A preliminary list of potential partner organizations is included in Appendix 8. Beneficiaries will include the audience that is engaged by the subsequent efforts of the Public Outreach Network, largely the general public, but also include practitioners and important stakeholders in government and the private sector.

The Network will be fully engaged with the ABNJ Communications Team (see section 4.2 on Implementation Arrangements).

Types of Public Education Materials Produced

Given that the target audience is wide ranging, the materials will need to cater to the different types, levels and interests of this audience. As such, information tools such as brochures, newsletters, DVDs, posters, educational videos may be considered in consultation with the trainees. Other activities may include mainstreaming ABNJ issues and opportunities within existing web-sites and making them user friendly as needed. Material produced by the Network will also be published and distributed on the ABNJ Portal, in collaboration with the Communications Team.

Partnerships

Partnerships that will be considered in the design and implementation of this activity include:

- Global Environment Facility, FAO, and partners from other projects in the ABNJ Program and the ABNJ Program Communications Team
- IW: Learn
- Nausicaa (France), and the World Ocean Network (association of over 400 museums and aquaria around the world)
- Sea Orbiter, through its ocean-faring vessel, will serve as a multi-media communications platform for public education
- UN and other multilateral agencies to include a link to the ABNJ portal on existing websites (including IOC/UNESCO, WB, UNESCO, UN-DOALOS, CBD)
- NGO co-financing partners: Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), Deep Sea Conservation Coalition, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), International Ocean Institute (IOI), and the Vietnam National University
- Private sector (Fisheries, shipping)
- NGOs whose programs may be complemented with ABNJ issues (WWF, TNC, CI, Greenpeace)
- IUCN
- Regional Educational Institutions
- Regional Fisheries Organizations
- OSPAR Commission
- Pacific Islands Forum
- Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)

Members of the Public Outreach Network will be informed on relevant ABNJ issues with the assistance of the ABNJ Program Communications Team and communication experts from each of the ABNJ projects. In order to optimize its efforts, the Public Outreach Network will work with and build on associated activities of the other projects, including capitalizing on existing audiences and outlets.

In particular, major conduits for the public outreach program will be project co-financing partners from Nausicaa (France), which is in the process of developing the first-ever world aquarium exhibit on ABNJ resources, the Sea Orbiter which will provide a stream of public education information while at sea, transiting through ABNJ areas, the World Ocean Network, with public education outreach in over 400 museums and aquaria around the world, as well as other project co-financing partners, including the International Ocean Institute and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA).

Output 3.2 ABNJ Web Portal set up for stakeholders and general public to provide information, best practices and knowledge on ABNJ, including information from ABNJ Program projects.

This output will involve creating an ABNJ Web Portal to provide a mechanism for gathering and disseminating ABNJ-related knowledge, including information on relevant scientific studies and discoveries, policy developments and best practices produced and gathered by the other ABNJ Program projects, as well as relevant data produced and provided by the ABNJ data providers (ABNJ Program projects and partners). This output will also provide a general support platform for digital content creation, processing, conversion, migration and management of Program-related material from the other ABNJ projects and partners.

The main objective of this output is to improve stakeholders' overall knowledge on issues related to ABNJ within the scope of the ABNJ Program. The portal will link the various knowledge and information generated from the four individual ABNJ Program projects in a meaningful way into one unified entry point in order to facilitate information management, provide easy access to information and promote outreach of associated issues. The ABNJ Web Portal will provide a multifunctional and multi-service platform for the delivery of ABNJ Program-related information to users. It will serve as a repository and source of information generated by ABNJ Program activities. Furthermore, this output will support: i) enhancing existing data sources; ii)

contributing to data standards and harmonization; iii) capturing new and already-existing relevant data and information, including geo-spatial information; iv) promoting harmonized information sharing and publishing.

Raw data collection, integration, analysis, and harmonization will be supported by the iMarine e-Infrastructure, which will make available a set of computational resources, interfaces, data management functions (access, transfer, transformation, indexing and search) and tools to the ABNJ data providers.

The ABNJ Portal will provide linkages to other relevant online resources within the ABNJ Program, including web sites developed by the other projects, as well as any interactive web databases created, including the database to be created by the project on *Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-Sea Ecosystems* and the knowledge exchange platform to be created by the project on *Ocean Partnerships for Sustainable Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation*. As well, the portal will provide a valuable means for disseminating materials produced by the other projects.

This public platform will be complemented by a restricted collaborative workspace for key Program stakeholders and partners. The collaborative workspace will provide an access-restricted online environment for stakeholders and key partners to communicate, share and comment on the ABNJ Program activities, contribute related content and other materials, exchange experiences and lessons learned, and participate in closed discussion fora.

This output will entail the following activities:

Set up, operate and maintain a Web content management system and associated web portal support infrastructure, including necessary underpinning services, to permit the collection, preparation, management and publishing of a full range of digital content and data related to and generated from the ABNJ Program and associated projects.

- Identify the ABNJ data providers, agree on data flows, exchange mechanisms and standards
- Set up the iMarine VRE (Virtual Resource Environment), data.fao.org data repositories and the data flow protocol
- Design and develop the portal and associated digital process workflows
- Identify and set up related services, including document repository, discussion forum, virtual meeting tools and related services, as required.
- Set up the collaborative workspace
- In consultation with ABNJ Project partners, identify and develop key areas for content, including related information, as appropriate, to be updated under responsibility of projects
- Establish long-term (data and content) maintenance agreements and arrangements to be reviewed annually
- Identify areas and opportunities for developing and/or strengthening data sharing mechanisms, standards, protocols
- Seek to build on best practices in digital content creation, information management and data sharing
- Participate in relevant training and workshops to enhance digital content creation, information and data sharing from other ABNJ Program projects
- Liaise and confer with key IT and data specialists across ABNJ Program projects, the Communications Team and IW:LEARN
- Identify and develop at least two case studies for improving harmonized data standards and exchange
- Establish a strategy for long-term continuity and maintenance, including archiving and digital content retrieval

Beneficiaries and Target Audience

The primary beneficiaries for the Portal will include the ABNJ Program stakeholders and partners, including t-RFMOs, researchers, scientists, fisheries managers, policy-makers, industry, practitioners. The target audience will include ABNJ Program stakeholders and partners, media, general public. Beneficiaries for the collaborative workspace will be the ABNJ Program and project partners.

Component 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation (Total Cost: USD 167,500; GEF: USD 62,500)

This component includes, *inter alia*, IW:LEARN activities; such as linking the ABNJ with the IW:LEARN website, participation in GEF International Waters Conferences, and one experience note. In addition, a final evaluation/review will be carried out and reports produced on the Project's activities, outputs and impacts. Completed International Waters and Biodiversity tracking tools were completed during project preparation and will be updated at the end of the project.

Outcome 4. Project implementation conducted with adaptive results-based management, supported by efficient monitoring and evaluation.

Output 4.1 One percent of IW budget allocated to support IW:LEARN activities, including linking the ABNJ Portal with IW:LEARN website, Experience Notes, and participation in IW conferences

Output 4.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system established

A Project monitoring and evaluation system will be established and contribute to the overall Program monitoring and evaluation system.

Output 4.3 Final project evaluation/review carried out and report made available

A final evaluation/review of the Project will be undertaken and a report written and made available to FAO, GOF, GEF, and other relevant parties.

2.5 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS/ADAPTATION BENEFITS

The main **transformational change** achieved through this Project will be tangible improvements to cross-sectoral communication, capacities, and information in relation to fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ. This Project will also: (i) increase informed participation in regional management and decision-making processes, with enhanced information sharing among nations and regional bodies and across sectors, and (ii) improve the interest and capacity of high-level government officials and other participants in global and regional ABNJ processes to better articulate their priorities, align these priorities with other stakeholders and develop more tangible and action-oriented outcomes. The main **global environmental benefit** will be in terms of substantial reductions in the threats and consequently damages to species targeted or otherwise impacted by fisheries and to the selected priority VMEs and EBSAs with the Project, thereby leading to improved sustainable benefits and more resilient biodiversity. In addition, the fact that the key decision-makers will be better informed and their policy more coordinated will contribute significantly to achieving sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ.

2.6 COST EFFECTIVENESS

This Project aims to facilitate cross-sectoral policy dialogue, improve knowledge management and outreach, and contribute to increased capacity for decision-making at various levels for ABNJ. As described above under the component descriptions, meetings and workshops will be coordinated with other international meetings to ensure the greatest reach and to be cost effective.

In light of the scale and diversity of this project and its role within the ABNJ Program, only a coordinated, coherent approach among all stakeholders would lead to the achievement of the project objective. To ensure that project resources are used effectively in the short term (5 years), a decision was taken early in project preparation to focus on activities that could be front-loaded in the first three years in order to better build on synergies with the other ABNJ Program projects. This would allow for a more reasoned process with a potential multiplier effect in support of the technical expertise, increased capacity, technological solutions, and development and dissemination of best practices generated across the Program, ensuring that existing resources are more effectively utilized in achieving their intended goals and objectives. At a more operational level, cost-efficiencies are expected to be generated by: (i) developing linkages between ongoing policy discussion on ABNJ at various levels; (ii) working in a collaborative approach with a large number of key stakeholders to

promote coordinated approaches to the issues under discussion and avoid duplication and overlap; and (iii) promoting greater synergies across all the ABNJ Program projects.

SECTION 3 – FEASIBILITY

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This Project will not involve field work. Nevertheless, as it includes activities that involve interaction with stakeholders, proponents have considered the implications of its activities in the planning process using FAO's basic policy requirements for field projects in fisheries and aquaculture¹ so as to avoid potential negative environmental or social impacts, as shown below. The Lead Technical Officer will ensure that the Project reflects best practices, lessons learned, and other available technical knowledge.

The Project is likely to:

Yes	Follow the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture, thus adhering to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
Yes	Preserve aquatic ecosystems and protect the quantity and quality of fisheries resources, including genetic resources.
Yes	Preserve traditional patterns of resource use or strengthen subsistence and cash economies.
Yes	Avoid dumping of fish processing wastes in water bodies.
Yes	Avoid the depletion of other fishery stocks or wild populations.
Yes	Avoid negative impacts on aquatic habitats such as coral reefs, sea-grass beds, mangrove, and wetlands.
Yes	Reduce incidental captures (particularly non-target or protected species).
Yes	Protect artisanal fisheries from conflicts with commercial fishing vessels and their gears.
No	Protect small-scale farmers and local communities.
No	Encourage sustainable exploitation of spawning and nursery areas in inshore areas.
No	Be planned in coordination with river basin development or integrated coastal management initiatives.
No	Ensure evaluation and responsible use of non-native and non-adapted fish and aquatic species according to FAO guidelines.
No	Create favourable habitats for water-related diseases vectors.
No	Ensure safe use of compounds such as pesticides and antibiotics.
No	Monitor ecological changes in coastal and inland waters.

3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 Risks and Mitigation Measures

There are a number of potential sources of risk in this Project, and associated risk mitigation measures will be taken in response. The various risk and mitigations measures are outlined in the risk matrix below

Risk	Rating	Risk mitigation measures
As the strategies and action plans of Governments and donor agencies evolve over the years, they could find it difficult to maintain all their commitments to the ABNJ Program in general and to this Project in particular.	M	The continuous multi-stakeholder cross-sectoral dialogues and coordination processes should ensure that Governments and donor agencies remain fully committed to the ABNJ Program and this Project, as an important contribution to their national and international obligations and responsibilities.
Low availability of qualified candidates to participate in the capacity building activities,	M	Establishing appropriate selection criteria through a highly-consultative approach

¹ Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for FAO Field Projects. Available: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/am862e/am862e00.pdf>

particularly the Fellowship Program and Public Outreach Network.		will help attract qualified and best candidates. Creating positive conditions will motivate applications from desirable candidates.
Possible reluctance by ABNJ stakeholders to share information and to continue funding activities after Project completion could jeopardize the Project's sustainability.	L	The development of communities of practice will strengthen and sustain the ABNJ dialogue, even beyond the duration of the Project. Also, the continuation of cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination does not necessitate substantial amounts of money but rather good will and open-mindedness, which will be fostered by the Project.
Climate changes such as resulting from sea level rise, drought, severe storms, tropical cyclones, could seriously complicate ABNJ cross-sectoral coordination.	L	The purpose of the Project is to strengthen awareness of ABNJ issues and capacities of decision- and policy-makers to participate more effectively in the global dialogue on ABNJ. The potential impact of climate change on ABNJ will be one of the issues considered in the capacity development activities.

SECTION 4 – IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

a) *General institutional context and responsibilities*

This Project will carry out the six major activities, which are organized into four components: (1) Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination; (2) Capacity Development; (3) Knowledge Management and Outreach; and (4) Project Monitoring and Evaluation. The majority of the activities under components 1, 2 and 3 will take place in Years 1-3 of the Program (2013-2015) to accommodate the resources allocated for this Project and to ensure that the appropriate capacity-related activities are underway by the time the activities of the other projects in the ABNJ Program have been undertaken. Coordination with the other projects in the ABNJ Program will continue until the end of the Program (2018).

FAO will be the GEF Agency for the Project and responsible for project oversight and for ensuring that the project is implemented in accordance with FAO and GEF policies, meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes and outputs as described in the Results Framework, FAO-GEF Project Document, and in accordance with the results-based work plan and budget, in an efficient and effective manner. FAO will report on the project progress to the GEF Secretariat and financial reporting will be to the GEF Trustee. FAO will closely monitor the project and provide technical support (through FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department). The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will provide a firewall function through monitoring project progress, financial management and carrying out supervision missions.

Global Ocean Forum (GOF) will be the primary project partner and responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. Since 2005, GOF has been engaged in an informal process to bring together major relevant interests to facilitate open and constructive multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to inform and support the formal processes that have been or may be established by the UN General Assembly regarding governance of ABNJ. In this Project, GOF will work with a vast array of stakeholders from governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, and academia in ABNJ policy analyses, multi-stakeholder dialogues and working meetings, sessions on ABNJ in the global oceans conferences and in different UN-related forums (UN working group on ABNJ, CBD, UNICPOLOS, etc.), internship programs and public education and outreach.

GOF will carry out activities related to:

Output 1.1 Linkages established through two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, involving the actors of the ABNJ Program and representatives from Governments, industry groups (especially fishing), IGOs, NGOs, and international organizations operating at global and regional levels;

Output 1.2 Three to five High-Level Policy Dialogues (including platforms for policy discussion, networking, etc.) are organized at major relevant meetings, targeting key decision-makers among stakeholders, including Ministries of Finance, Fisheries and Environment;

Output 1.3 Coordination across ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis and review of the knowledge generated across all 4 projects;

Output 2.1 Two ABNJ Communities of Practice established and linked as part of global network of practitioners dealing with ABNJ-related issues;

Output 2.2 Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, with at least 10 qualified candidates, established to enable the participation in global ABNJ processes;

Output 3.1 Public Outreach Network established and made up of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, leaders from museum/ aquaria, and other outreach specialists.

FAO will be responsible for:

Output 3.2 ABNJ Web Portal set up for stakeholders and general public to provide information, best practices and knowledge on ABNJ, including information from ABNJ Program projects, including the virtual workspace to support the overall ABNJ program, and

Component 4 Project Monitoring and Evaluation.

b) Coordination with other on-going and planned related initiatives

This Project will facilitate coordination with the other projects in the ABNJ program. As well, it will also seek to develop synergies and coordination with other on-going and planned activities either directly or indirectly related to ABNJ, including the Global Partnership for Oceans, the UN Secretary General's Oceans Compact, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, the forthcoming workshops to be formed in support of the UN ABNJ Working Group, as well as other major global and regional activities and initiatives. Much of the strength of this Project will stem from building synergies with on-going initiatives and facilitating an environment of increased communication and collaboration among the broad range of ABNJ stakeholders. Appendix 7 contains a description of the activities of the co-financiers with which the Project will collaborate closely.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ABNJ Capacity project is one of four Projects in the ABNJ Program, each of which has its own implementation arrangements. This section describes the implementation arrangements of the Project, as well as of the Program within which the Project is situated.

Program Level Arrangements:

The ABNJ Program consists of four thematic projects: (i) Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ (Tuna project), (ii) Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-Sea Ecosystems in the ABNJ (Deep-Sea project), (iii) Ocean Partnerships Project (OPP), and (iv) Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ (Capacity project).

In accordance with the ABNJ Program Framework Document (PFD), FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department has established a Global Program Coordination Unit (GPCU) which will provide the secretariat services for a Global Steering Committee (GSC) and a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) while ensuring the overall coordination of the GEF-funded ABNJ Program and its four projects (noting that the Ocean Partnership Project (OPP) implemented through the World Bank will have separate coordination arrangements). These arrangements are described in more detail below (see also Figure 1).

Global Steering Committee (GSC). The ABNJ GSC will be co-chaired by the GEF Secretariat (GEFSEC) and FAO, with representatives from the main ABNJ Program Partners: UNEP, World Bank, WWF, CI, GOF and IUCN. The GSC's main responsibility will be to provide overall oversight and policy advice and provide coordination and monitoring of the overall Program. The GSC will meet at least once a year and thereafter as frequently as it itself deems necessary, in person and/or through multimedia facilities (e.g. video conferences etc.).

Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG will be chaired by FAO with participation of representatives of the main technical institutions directly concerned with ABNJ management, such as RFMO/As, UNEP-RSP, IMO, ISA, UNESCO-IOC, World Bank and other relevant regional partners involved in projects under the Program and a member of the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). TAG members should have a strong scientific/technical background and membership of the TAG need not be limited to institutional representation but may also include scientific or technical experts serving in their individual capacities.

The TAG will be in regular contact and ensure peer review and overall technical quality assurance of global outputs, such as best practices, tools, methods and guidelines. TAG will meet as often as requested by GSC and deliver opinion reports as required, in collaboration with the various Project Management Units (PMUs) concerned.

Global Program Coordination Unit (GPCU). FAO's Global Partnerships for Responsible Fisheries Programme (FishCode, FIDF) will host the GPCU composed of a core group led by an ABNJ Program Coordinator who acts as the Budget Holder (BH) of the program, supported by an Budget and Operations Officer, a M&E specialist having responsibility for the overall M&E of the ABNJ Program, and support staff as required. To this core group will be added a backup group participating on a regular but part-time basis and consisting mainly of the three FAO Lead Technical Officers (LTOs) representing the three FAO-led projects, respectively, and the Project Coordinators/Managers/Representatives of the four projects, noting that the Oceans Partnership Project will have somewhat different institutional arrangements. GPCU's main responsibility will be to provide guidance to and monitor the implementation of the four ABNJ projects. Corresponding to the policy role of the GSC, the GPCU will operationally aim at maximising the synergies

between the projects as well as eliminating the overlaps and duplications. Furthermore, GPCU will provide secretariat services to GSC and TAG; in particular by producing periodic progress reports on the ABNJ Program as a whole (based on the results of the M&E system in place) and ensuring that the conclusions, recommendations and advice of GSC and TAG are acted upon.

Communications Team. A Communications Team for the entire ABNJ Program composed of communications specialists nominated by Conservation International, FAO, GEF, Global Ocean Forum, IUCN, UNEP, World Bank, and WWF (as per guidance received during the first Meeting of the GSC on 4th June 2012) has been established. The Communications Team will be responsible for the development and oversight of the ABNJ program's overall external communications strategy, ensuring the visibility and promotion of the programmatic goals and objectives, contributing thus to their achievement, through targeted outreach.

Project Level Arrangements:

As described above, FAO will be the GEF Agency responsible for project oversight, supervision and the provision of technical support and guidance. Through a Letter of Agreement with FAO, GOF will be the primary executing party and will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure the day-to-day management of the project. Both FAO and GOF will set up internal multidisciplinary Project Task Forces to provide technical support and guidance to the project. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will also be established to provide policy support and guidance. The Project will be coordinated closely with the other projects in the ABNJ Program, and progress will be reported regularly and any issues raised with the ABNJ Global Programme Coordination Unit (GPCU), and through the GPCU to the Global Steering Committee, as necessary, as well as to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. The Project will be managed through the institutional structure depicted in Figure 1 below; a description of the roles and responsibilities of the different actors also follows below.

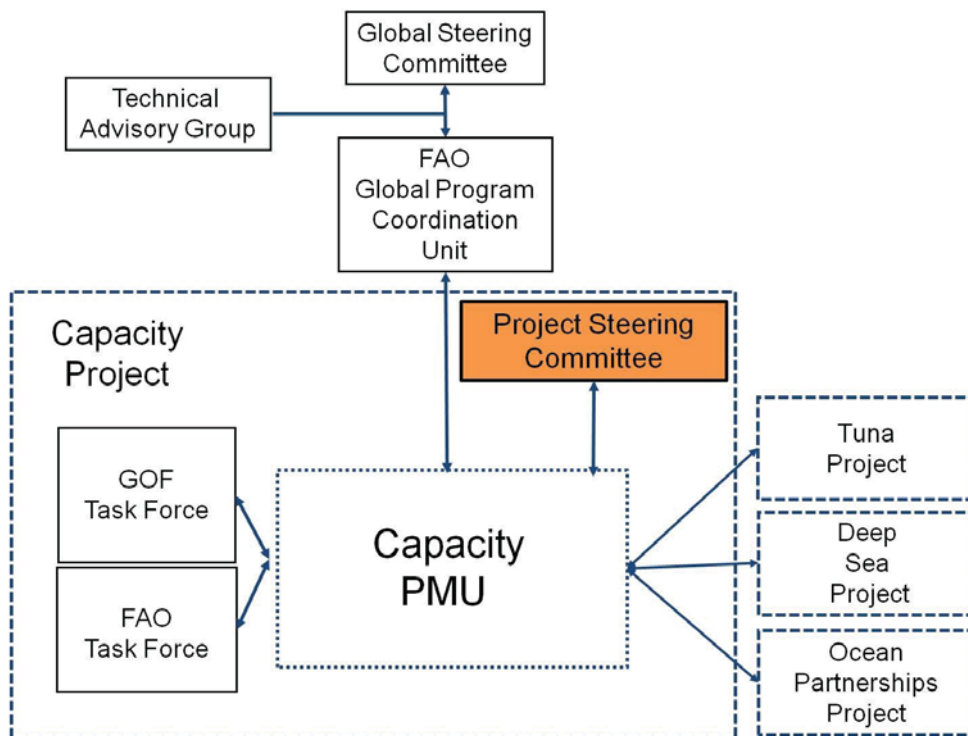


Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements for ABNJ Capacity Project

Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be the policy setting body for the project; as and when required, the PSC will be the ultimate decision making body with regard to policy and other issues affecting the achievement of the project's objectives. The PSC will be co-chaired by FAO, GEFSEC and GOF, with representatives from the three other ABNJ projects, and selected Project co-financing partners (from international organizations, representatives of governments, industry leaders, non-governmental and public outreach organizations). Detailed PSC membership will be defined at project inception. The Global Capacity Project Coordinator will act as Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will normally meet once a year, although

additional meetings, either in person or through multimedia (such as by video or Skype conferences), can be called as necessary. Draft TORs for the PSC are appended in Appendix 5. The PSC will approve its TORs at its first meeting.

The PSC will also have the responsibility for endorsing the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B), which will contain details of the previous years' technical activities and the plan for the next year. Once endorsed by the PSC, the AWP/B will be passed on to FAO for further action under signature of the Chairperson of the PSC. The PSC will also consider and provide comments on the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR), budget revisions, and independent external evaluations and audits, as well as advise on any other issues that would be brought to its attention by the PMU. The draft AWP/B and draft budget revisions would be reviewed, in a timely manner, by the Lead Technical Officer, Budget Holder, Project Team Oversight and GEF Coordination Unit (with respect to budget revisions) prior to submission to the PSC by the PMU. The reports of the PSC will be submitted by the Secretary of the PSC (the Global Capacity Project Coordinator) to the Budget Holder/GCPU Coordinator, who would in turn submit them to the GSC and TAG.

Project Management Unit (PMU). GOF, which is hosted by the International Coastal and Ocean Organization ((ICO), University of Delaware, USA), will establish a PMU which will be headed by a Global Capacity Project Coordinator assisted by part-time project team and a part-time Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (based in Rome as part of the GPCU).

The PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day financial and operational management of the project. In particular, the PMU will:

- implement the project in accordance with the approved Project Document and the results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B), and in compliance with FAO procedures and GEF requirements;
- draft AWP/Bs and six-monthly project progress reports in a timely manner for review and clearance by the LTO, and BH, prior to their submission to the PSC and the GEF Coordination Unit, respectively, for approval in a timely manner;
- in close consultation with the LTO; liaise with GPCU in order to ensure the necessary synchronization and complementarity with the three other projects comprising the ABNJ Program.
- provide advice to the FAO LTO in the setting up of an M&E system to monitor project progress and impact;
- disseminate project information and best practices;
- maintain records pertaining to the technical and financial aspects of project operation, including the monitoring of project activities and their outcomes;
- prepare six-monthly project progress reports;
- provide six-monthly results-based financial reports to FAO;
- organize PSC meetings;
- prepare reports of PSC meetings and circulate these documents to all PSC members.

The Global Capacity Project Coordinator (part-time) based at GOF will be responsible for carrying out the day-to-day management of the project and for providing technical inputs to project partners. The Global Capacity Project Coordinator will lead the PMU team in implementing the project, and will act as the Secretary to the PSC (detailed ToRs in Appendix 5).

A Capacity Development Specialist (part-time) based at GOF will be responsible for ensuring that the capacity development elements of this Project are consistent and coherent across the Project and among the ABNJ Program projects (detailed ToRs in Appendix 5).

An M&E Specialist (part-time) based at the GPCU in Rome will be responsible for setting up a system for monitoring project progress and impact, and for ensuring timely reporting (detailed ToRs in Appendix 5).

Project Task Forces (PTFs). In FAO, the Budget Holder (BH) will establish a multidisciplinary PTF that will be comprised of: representatives of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Division (FIP), the FAO Development Law Service (LEGN), the GEF Coordination Unit/Investment Centre Division, Finance Division, and Procurement Division. GOF will also establish a multidisciplinary PTF.

Internal FAO Implementation Arrangements:

FAO will serve as both the GEF Agency and an executing partner of the project. The GEF Coordination Unit in the Investment Centre Division, Technical Cooperation Department will carry out the GEF oversight and supervision function. The Statistics and Information Service (FIPS) and the Policy, Economics and Institutions Service (FIPI) in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department will be responsible for executing Output 3.2 and Component 4 Project Monitoring and Evaluation. The FAO Evaluation Office will be responsible for the independent final evaluation/review of the project.

GEF Agency

As the GEF Agency, FAO will administer the GEF grant in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO, and in accordance with the Financial Procedures Agreement between FAO and the GEF Trustee. Specifically, FAO will:

- manage and disburse funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- enter into an Agreement (LoA) with GOF as the co-executing agency for the provision of services to the project;
- oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and the rules and procedures of FAO;
- provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all project activities;
- report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress; provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee;
- carry out annual supervision missions.

Co-executing agency role

As a co-executing agency of the project, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department will designate a Lead Technical Officer (LTO) from the Statistics and Information Service (FIPS) and Budget Holder (BH) from FAO's Global Partnerships for Responsible Fisheries Programme (FishCode, FIDF) to coordinate the implementation of the project. The LTO will maintain primary accountability for the timeliness and quality of technical services rendered for project execution. The BH will be responsible for administrative functions, and in this capacity will authorize the disbursement of funds. Together, they would be responsible, *inter alia*, for facilitating the coordination of project activities together with GOF, including the identification and recruitment of international and national project staff, and for facilitating the establishment of the Project Steering Committee.

The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) will provide technical advice and backstopping to the project and support the PMU on specific technical issues during project execution. Specifically, the LTO will:

- represent FAO in the Project Steering Committee;
- develop, together with the GOF, the BH and the GEF Coordination Unit, the Letter of Agreement (LOA) that will govern the co-execution of project activities by the GOF;
- review and give no-objection to TORs for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the project and to CVs and technical proposals short-listed by the GOF (through the LOA) for key project positions/consultancies, goods and services to be financed by GEF resources;
- review procurement and contract documentation;
- review and clear final technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders financed by GEF resources before the final payment can be processed;
- assist with review and provision of technical comments to draft technical products/reports;
- review and approve, in a timely manner, project progress reports (PPRs) submitted by PMU in consultation with the Project Task Force, BH and GEF Coordination Unit; the BH will submit the PPRs to the GEF Coordination Unit for clearance and uploading on the FPMIS;
- support the PMU in preparing the results-based AWP/B and clearing it prior to submission to the Project Steering Committee;
- prepare the annual Project Implementation Review report, supported by the Global Capacity Project Coordinator and the Budget Holder and with inputs from GOF to be submitted for clearance and completion by the GEF Coordination (TCI) which will subsequently submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF

portfolio. The LTO (and Budget Holder) will ensure that project partners have provided information on co-financing contributed during the course of the year for inclusion in the PIR;

- carry out technical backstopping missions as necessary;
- troubleshoot when complications arise or issues are raised, participate in review missions and, if necessary, collaborate with project partners in drawing up an eventual agreed adjustment plan to mitigate project risk.

The Budget Holder (BH), working in close consultation with the LTO, will be responsible for timely operational, administrative and financial management of the project. Financial reporting, procurement of goods and contracting of services for project activities financed by these resources will be implemented in accordance with FAO rules and procedures. Specifically, working in close collaboration with the LTO, the BH will:

- authorize the disbursement of the project's GEF resources;
- give final approval of procurement, LoAs, and financial transactions in accordance with FAO's clearance/approval procedures;
- be responsible for the management of project resources and all aspects in the agreements between FAO and the GOF as the co-executing partner;
- monitor all areas of work and suggest corrective measures as required;
- submit to the GEF Coordination Unit, the TCID Budget Group and the LTO six-monthly financial reports on the use of the GEF resources (due 31 July and 31 January) *that* show the amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, including un-liquidated obligations (commitments) including details of project expenditures on an output-by-output basis, reported in line with project budget lines as set out in the project budget included in the Project Document;
- be accountable for safeguarding resources from inappropriate use, loss, or damage;
- be responsible for addressing recommendations from oversight offices, such as Audit and Evaluation;
- review and approve the results-based financial reports received from GOF;
- prepare an annual budget revision of the project;
- establish a multi-disciplinary FAO Project Task Force to support the project.

The GEF Coordination Unit (TCU) will be responsible for project oversight and supervision. It will review and approve project progress reports, project reviews, and financial reports and budget revisions, in a timely manner. The GEF Coordination Unit will review and clear the annual PIR, which will be included in the FAO GEF Annual Monitoring Review submitted to GEF by the GEF Coordination Unit, organize annual supervision missions participate as a member in the FAO Project Task Force and as an observer in the Project Steering Committee meetings, as necessary. The GEF Coordination Unit will also participate in troubleshooting and the development of corrective actions in the case problems arise that affect the timely and effective implementation of the project. The GEF Coordination Unit will, in collaboration with the FAO Finance Division, request transfer of project funds from the GEF Trustee based on six-monthly projections of funds needed, approve budget revisions and upload them on the FPMIS.

The FAO Finance Division will provide annual Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee and, in collaboration with the GEF Coordination Unit, call for project funds on a six-monthly basis from the GEF Trustee.

4.3 FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

4.3.1 Financial plan

The total cost of the Project will be USD 5,599,000, to be financed through a USD 1,000,000 GEF grant and USD 4,599,000 in co-financing from: (i) FAO (USD 1,500,000); (ii) the Global Ocean Forum (USD 1,500,000); and (iii) various intergovernmental, governmental, and non-governmental organizations (USD 1,599,000). Table 2 below shows the sources of co-financing.

Table 2. Sources of co-financing

Organization	In-kind (USD)	In cash (USD)	Total (USD)
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED			
Government of France (French Marine Protected	50,000	50,000	100,000

Organization	In-kind (USD)	In cash (USD)	Total (USD)
Areas Agency (FMPAA))			
Government of Korea (Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIOST))	50,000	100,000	150,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
Global Ocean Forum (GOF)/International Ocean and Coastal Organization (ICO)	800,000	700,000	1,500,000
UNESCO (Natural Sciences)	100,000		100,000
UNESCO (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC))	100,000	30,000	130,000
Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)	119,000		119,000
Nausicaa: Centre National de la Mer, France / World Ocean Network (WON)	300,000	150,000	450,000
Vietnam National University	100,000		100,000
SeaOrbiter	200,000		200,000
Deep Sea Conservation Coalition	50,000		50,000
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)	50,000		50,000
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)	60,000	40,000	100,000
International Ocean Institute	50,000		50,000
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED			
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)	The SCBD will collaborate and provide necessary scientific and technical guidance, in conformity with the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on this subject matter, in the implementation of the Capacity ABNJ Project.		
UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS)	The Division's contribution to the project could take the form of, inter alia: -participation and presentations at relevant workshops, including with a view to raising awareness of the relevant provisions of UNCLOS and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement as well as on the developments concerning ocean affairs, the LOS and sustainable fisheries at the General Assembly; -making available the Division's training manuals and publications on relevant aspects; and -hosting of regional leaders fellows selected through the ABNJ Regional Leaders Fellowship Program.		
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	The IMO will co-organize and possibly host the first Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshop, at IMO Headquarters in London.		
SECURED CO-	Total Secured In-	Total Secured In	Total Secured Co-

Organization	In-kind (USD)	In cash (USD)	Total (USD)
FINANCING	kind Co-financing: USD 3,029,000	cash Co-financing : USD 1,570,000	financing: USD 4,599,000

4.3.2 GEF inputs

The GEF contribution to the Project will be used to support activities that produce global environmental benefits. The GEF resources will be used to fund technical assistance, capacity building and activities promoting regional collaboration and coordination that could not be undertaken without this financial contribution. These activities take place at the global, regional and national levels, directly involving various stakeholders and practitioners as well as policy and decision-makers.

4.3.3 Government inputs

The governments of France, and South Korea will provide co-financing of USD 250,000 (USD 150,000 is in cash) representing 5.4 % of the total co-financing of the Project.

4.3.4 FAO and GOF inputs

FAO will be contributing USD 1,500,000 (32.6%) of co-financing to the Project. FAO's contributions consist of expert staff time, office space, facilities, and equipment, and its vast network of FAO headquarter-based expertise that will provide information management and technology, prepare publications, reports, communications material, data and other information sources for the ABNJ Project.

GOF will be contributing USD 1,500,000 (USD 700,000 in cash and USD 800,000 in-kind) of co-financing to the Project, representing 32.6 % of the total co-financing of the Project. The GOF's contributions consist of expert staff time, space, facilities, and equipment, and its vast network of expert collaborators in the Global Ocean Forum (250 experts from 70 countries) who will prepare policy briefs, reports and other information sources for the ABNJ Project.

4.3.5 Other co-financiers' inputs

UNESCO (Natural Sciences), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (UNESCO-IOC), Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), Nausicaa, the World Ocean Network, Vietnam National University, SeaOrbiter, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), International Ocean Institute, and Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) will contribute USD 1,349,000 (cash and in-kind) for cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination activities, the capacity development activities, and the knowledge management and outreach activities.

4.3.6 Financial management of and reporting on GEF resources

Financial records

FAO, as implementing agency for this Project, shall maintain a separate account in USD for the Project GEF resources showing all income and expenditures. Expenditures incurred in a currency other than USD shall be converted into USD at the United Nations operational rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. FAO shall administer the GEF resources in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives

Financial reports

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of FAO (FI) as the Budget Holder shall prepare and submit a statement of expenditures every six months and final accounts for the Project GEF resources, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and separately, the unliquidated obligations as follows:

1. Details of Project expenditures on a component-by-component basis, reported in line with project budget codes as set out in the Project document, as at 30 June and 31 December each year.
2. Final accounts on completion of the Project on a component-by-component cumulative basis, reported in line with project budget codes as set out in the Project document.
3. A final statement of account in line with FAO Oracle Project budget codes, reflecting actual final expenditures under the GEF component of the Project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

The Budget Holder will submit the financial reports for review and clearance by the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit. Financial reports for submission to the donor (GEF) will be prepared in accordance with the provisions in the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and submitted by the FAO Finance Division to the GEF Trustee.

Budget revisions

Semi-annual result based budget revisions will be prepared by the Budget Holder and submitted to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit for review, clearance and uploading on the FPMIS.

Responsibility for cost overruns

The Budget Holder is authorized to enter into commitments or incur expenditures up to a maximum of 20% over and above the annual amount foreseen in the GEF component of the Project budget under any budget sub-line provided the total cost of the annual budget is not exceeded.

Any cost overrun (expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount) on a specific budget sub-line over and above the 20% flexibility should be discussed with the GEF Coordination Unit with a view to ascertaining whether it will involve a major change in project scope or design. If it is deemed to be a minor change, the Budget Holder shall prepare a budget revision in accordance with FAO standard procedures. If it involves a major change in the Project's objectives or scope, a budget revision and justification should be prepared by the Budget Holder for discussion with the GEF Secretariat.

Savings in one budget sub-line may not be applied to overruns of 20 percent in other sub-lines even if the total cost remains unchanged, unless this is specifically authorized by the GEF Coordination Unit upon presentation of the request. In such a case, a revision to the Project document amending the budget will be prepared by the Budget Holder.

Under no circumstances can expenditures exceed the approved total Project budget for the GEF resources or be approved beyond the completion date of the Project. Any over-expenditure is the responsibility of the Budget Holder.

Audit

Project GEF resources shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in FAO financial regulations, rules and directives and in keeping with the Financial Procedures Agreement between the GEF Trustee and FAO.

The audit regime at FAO consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor-General (or persons exercising an equivalent function) of a member nation appointed by the governing bodies of the Organization and reporting directly to them, and an internal audit function headed by the Inspector-General who reports directly to the Director-General. This function operates as an integral part of the Organization under policies established by senior management, and furthermore has a reporting line to the governing bodies. Both functions are required under the Basic Texts of FAO, which establish a framework for the TOR of each. Internal audits of interest accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place at FAO field and liaison offices on a cyclical basis.

4.4 PROCUREMENT

Procurement of goods and contracting of services for Project activities financed by GEF resources will be implemented in accordance with FAO rules and procedures. Final approval of procurement, letters of agreement, and financial transactions rests with FAO as the Budget Holder, which will apply internal FAO clearance procedures.

The LTO will review procurement and subcontracting material and documentation of processes and obtain internal approvals.

The Global Ocean Forum, through the GOF Secretariat, the International Coastal and Ocean Organization, will sign a LoA with FAO allowing, inter alia, for limited procurement of goods and for subcontracted services, including consultants and project management support, needed to execute the activities under the project financed by GEF resources in conformity with FAO rules.

The Global Ocean Forum will prepare statements of expenditures, disbursement requests, and procurement and contract documentation for goods and services purchased in accordance with the LoA with FAO.

Please see Appendix 4 for the Project Procurement Plan.

4.5 MONITORING AND REPORTING

This Global Capacity Project is an integral part the “Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ” Program. The Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and activities (Project Component 4: Project Management and Project Monitoring and Evaluation) should therefore constitute a “module,” self-standing but fully integrated into the overall M&E system put into place at the Program level. The project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been budgeted USD 62,500 (see table 3 at the end of this section below).

The Project M&E will be conducted in accordance with FAO and GEF policies and guidelines. Monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving project results and outcomes will be done based on the targets and indicators established in the Project Results Matrix (Appendix 1). The GEF Biodiversity and International Waters tracking tools will be updated at the project final review. The monitoring and evaluation system will also facilitate learning and generation of knowledge.

4.5.1 Oversight and monitoring responsibilities

The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will provide oversight and will undertake supervision missions. The FAO BH and LTO will monitor the progress of the project largely through the review of recording and verification of inputs, including financial disbursements and technical levels-of-effort, and the Project Progress Reports (PPR), Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) (see below) and periodic supervision and backstopping missions. Financial inputs (disbursements) will be largely drawn from the results-based financial reports received from GOF and FAO’s financial management system, while technical inputs will be drawn from PPRs and PIRs, and reports produced by the project. The monitoring system will specifically compare financial disbursements to technical activities programmed in the annual results-based Work Plans and budget and identify and assess any significant discrepancies between the two.

Day-to-day monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Global Capacity Project Coordinator with support from the LTO and M&E Officer.

Monitoring of project implementation will be driven by the preparation and implementation of an annual work plan and budget (AWP/B). The preparation of the AWP/B will represent the product of a unified planning process. As a tool, it will identify the actions proposed for the coming project year and provide the necessary details to monitor their implementation including specific monitoring tasks and supervision activities.

4.5.2 Indicators and information sources

Specific indicators and targets have been established in the Results Framework (see Appendix 1) to monitor project progress, outputs and outcomes. The framework’s indicators and means of verification will be applied to monitor both project performance and impact.

The main sources of information to support the M&E will be:

- (i) Workshop reports and Workshop evaluation forms/ feedback sheets;
- (ii) Reports from the high-level meetings and meeting attendance sheets;
- (iii) Communities of Practice reports;
- (iv) Fellows’ policy reports and back to office reports;
- (v) Final evaluation/review;
- (vi) Six-monthly financial reports and annual budget revisions;
- (vii) FAO supervision mission reports.

4.5.3 Reporting schedule

Specific reports that will be prepared for the project as a whole are: (i) Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (ii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iii) Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (iv) Technical Reports; (v) Co-financing Reports; (vi) GEF Biodiversity and International Waters Tracking Tools; and (viii) Terminal Report.

Reports will be distributed to the FAO Project Task Force, Project Steering Committee (PSC), and the ABNJ Global Steering Committee (GSC).

Project Inception Report. After FAO approval of the project and signature of the Execution Agreement an inception workshop will be held. Immediately after the workshop, GOF will prepare a project inception report in consultation with the FAO LTO. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B, a detailed project monitoring plan based on the monitoring and evaluation plan. The draft inception report will be circulated to FAO and the Project Steering Committee for review and comments before its finalization, no later than three months after project start-up. The report should be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO, LTU and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FPMIS by the BH.

Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B). The GOF/PMU will submit to the LTO and BH an AWP/B (more detailed description under 4.5.1). The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented by project outputs and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The draft AWP/B is circulated to and reviewed by the FAO LTO, BH and Project Task Force, GOF/PMU incorporates eventual comments and the final AWP/B is sent to the PSC for approval. The budget holder will upload the AWP/B onto the FPMIS. A draft five-year work plan is provided in Appendix 2.

Project Progress Reports (PPR). The GOF/PMU will submit six-monthly PPRs to the FAO Budget Holder and Lead Technical Officer. The reports are used to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and ensure that appropriate remedial action is taken in a timely manner. The PPR will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Matrix. It will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The 1st semester six months report should be accompanied by the updated AWP/B, for review and no-objection by FAO. The BH and LTO will review and clear the progress reports and circulate them to the Project Task Force and the GEF Coordination Unit for comments and clearance. The BH will submit the draft final version to the GEF Coordination Unit for final approval and uploading on the FPMIS.

The six-monthly PPRs will be submitted to the GEF Coordination Unit as follows:

- the period 1 January – 30 June and to be submitted no later than 31 July and
- the period 1 July – 31 December to be submitted no later than 31 January.

Project Implementation Review (PIR). The LTO with inputs from the GOF/PMU will prepare an annual PIR. The PIR will cover the period 1 July to 30 June and will be submitted no later than 31 July to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit for review and approval. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will submit the cleared report to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The GEF Coordination Unit will upload the PIR onto the FPMIS. The GEF Coordination Unit will provide the updated format when the first PIR is due.

Technical Reports. Draft technical reports should be reviewed by the PMU and submitted by GOF to the LTO and BH for clearance. The FAO Project Task Forces and TAG may also review the technical reports, as required). The cleared reports will then be sent by PMU to the PSC for information and to the GPCU for further distribution and publication. The GPCU will send the reports to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit for information and publish the reports on the ABNJ workspace as well as on the ABNJ Portal following procedures established by the Communications team. The budget holder will upload the technical reports on

the FPMIS. GSC, TAG and other project partners will receive automatic email alerts including links to the reports for their information.

Co-financing Reports. The PMU will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing provided by the partners on an annual basis. The PMU will compile the information received from the co-financing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR.

Biodiversity and International Waters Tracking Tools. In accordance with GEF M&E policy, the tracking tools for the Biodiversity and International Waters Focal Areas will be prepared by the project preparation team and included as part of the project documentation submitted to the GEF Secretariat at the time of CEO endorsement. The tracking tools will be updated at the project's final evaluation/review. The GEF Coordination Unit will upload the tracking tools on the FPMIS.

Final evaluation/review. A Final review of the Project is expected to take place in early 2017. The TORs for this review will be prepared by FAO in consultation with GOF, the PSC and project co-financing partners.

Terminal Report. Within three months of the project completion date, the PMU will submit to the BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report for review and clearance. The main purpose of the final report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the Project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The terminal report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the Project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results. Work is assessed, lessons learned are summarized, and recommendations are expressed in terms of their application to further work in the ABNJ. The final version of the Terminal Report will specifically include the findings of the final project evaluation/review. The final Terminal Report should be approved by the FAO LTO, LTU and the GEF Coordination Unit and discussed at the final Project Steering Committee meeting.

4.5.4 Monitoring and evaluation plan summary

Table 3. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Summary

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Measurement of project indicators (progress and performance indicators, outcome,, GEF tracking tools); Field based impact monitoring	PMU with the respective project partners.	Continually	USD 10,000 salary M&E Officer Part time; USD 4,500 IW:LEARN workshops and activities
Supervision missions	FAO GEF Coordination Unit and independent consultants	Annual or as required	Covered by Agency fee

Project Progress Reports	PMU with inputs from all executing partners, approval by LTO, , and BH, final approval by FAO GEF Coordination Unit	Semi-annual	-
Review Project Implementation Review, including report on co-financing	LTO, supported by and PMU the PMU; cleared and submitted by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit to the GEFSEC	Annual	Paid by GEF agency fee
Technical reports	Consultants/contractors submitted in draft to PMU	As appropriate	-
Technical Support and Backstopping Missions	FAO Units (e.g., FI, LEG)	Regular	Paid by Agency Fee

4.6 PROVISION FOR EVALUATIONS

An independent Final Evaluation/Review will be carried out three months prior to the ending date of the project. It will be lead by the FAO Evaluation Office and conducted in accordance with the evaluation policy of FAO and the GEF Evaluation Office. The evaluation would aim to identify the project impacts and sustainability of project results and the degree of achievement of long-term results. This Evaluation would also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to expand on the existing Project, mainstream and up-scale its products and practices, and disseminate information to ensure continuity of the processes initiated by the Project.

4.7 COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

Project communications plans and activities will be aligned with and reflect the overall ABNJ Program Communications Strategy, including for branding and messaging, as developed through the ABNJ Program Communications Team (see below).

The Capacity Project will regularly provide ABNJ-related knowledge, including information on relevant scientific studies and discoveries, policy developments and best practices produced and gathered in the framework of the project to be published on the ABNJ Portal (see below) following the guidelines and standards as developed by the Communications Team. The Project will also communicate best practices and Experience Notes at international conferences and meetings on oceans and IW:LEARN. These tasks will be coordinated through the Project Management Unit (PMU), assisted by a Capacity Development specialist and a Communications and Knowledge Management specialist (see Appendix 5).

As part of the ABNJ Program, this Project will play a key role in public outreach and knowledge management, serving to showcase information and knowledge generated and captured through the activities undertaken through the Project and the other ABNJ Program projects, as well as information from other sources such as the Project co-financing partners. This will be accomplished particularly through:

Output 3.1 Public Outreach Network established and made up of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, leaders from museum/ aquaria, and other outreach specialists; and

Output 3.2 ABNJ Web Portal set up for stakeholders and general public to provide information, best practices and knowledge on ABNJ, including information from ABNJ Program projects.

As the ABNJ Program will focus on establishing strong networks, best management practices, and information-sharing to improve sustainable use and management of ABNJ fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation, this Project will work closely with the other projects in the ABNJ Program to ensure a coherent programmatic approach and close linkages with relevant global and regional processes related to ABNJ. This will be primarily achieved through the ABNJ web portal to facilitate information and knowledge sharing among all four projects.

The ABNJ Program Communications Team will consist of communications specialists nominated by ABNJ Program key partners and will be anchored in the Global Program Coordination Unit. The Communications Team will be responsible for the development and oversight of the ABNJ program's overall external communications efforts, ensuring the visibility and promotion of the programmatic goals and objectives, contributing thus to their achievement, through targeted outreach. The Communications Team will facilitate, guide and help ensure overall coherence to the communications activities and efforts of the four ABNJ Program projects. The team will provide guidance and guidelines for communications activities through an agreed Communications Strategy and Protocol, ensure that synergies and outreach opportunities for communication activities at the Program level are optimized and properly undertaken, and share/distribute such information to ABNJ partners and stakeholders. The team will report to the Program Global Steering Committee through the ABNJ Global Program Coordination Unit. All communications on the ABNJ Program and its associated projects will clearly highlight the role of the GEF in advancing the management of ABNJ through this program.

Additionally, a restricted-access ABNJ workspace has already been set up for all key ABNJ Program partners to facilitate the sharing of approved and working documents. Each project, as well as the global coordination unit, will have a dedicated entry point in the ABNJ workspace.

SECTION 5 – SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

Sustainability considerations have been integrated into Project design and formulation and will be mainstreamed across all components during implementation. One key aspect supporting the sustainability of this Project is that both FAO and GOF have been closely collaborating with many relevant stakeholders regarding ABNJ issues in past and on-going work. This provides FAO and GOF with a solid understanding of the key issues facing these various stakeholders, the priorities of different stakeholders, and how to best to engage key players. The Project activities will be planned and implemented so as to provide for their sustainability following the completion of the Project, subject to availability of funding.

5.1 SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The Project will ensure social sustainability through integrating the interests and perspectives (including through direct participation in all of the activities) of all relevant stakeholders.

- Stakeholders from all relevant sectors of resource use, conservation, and management will be represented
- Representatives from both developed and developing countries will be included in the Project activities. As many developing countries have been traditionally hindered in participating in global processes related to ABNJ, the Project will focus on supporting the participation of representatives from developing countries in global ABNJ fora
- Some of the Project's activities will focus on highlighting regional experiences and priorities related to ABNJ. In this respect, the Project will ensure that the experiences, interests, and priorities of various regions are represented in the relevant activities.

This Project will ensure that gender considerations are incorporated in all Project activities. The role of women in various aspects of fisheries management and ocean research in ABNJ has been expanding in the last twenty years. Women are now holding positions in the field traditionally only occupied by men, as researchers in various fields (including deep-sea divers, biologists, oceanographers, geneticists, chemists, pharmacologists). There has also been a notable increase in the number of women in the fish processing and marketing industry. It is important that this Project provides opportunity for women and men to participate in policy development and decision-making to ensure that their respective voices are included in the development process particularly on issues that concern them—for example: insuring the sustainability of fishery resources.

5.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

As this Project is made up of activities geared towards discussion, dialogue, policy analysis, and information-sharing, there will be negligible environmental impacts associated with the activities. In these various activities, FAO and GOF will ensure that the production of waste is minimized, including through utilizing recycled materials for the production of documents, utilizing online and telephone-based means of communication to avoid environmental impacts from travel, and organizing meetings and dialogues at larger meetings which stakeholders will already be attending (minimizing impacts associated with travel).

The activities of this Project are geared towards building the capacity of government officials, practitioners, industry, NGOs, public education specialists, and other stakeholders to improve management and sustainable use, and facilitate the creation of an enabling policy landscape in which management is improved in the long-term. This will support long-term environmental benefits and the achievement of the Project's global environmental objective, which is to improve cross-sectoral, ecosystem-based management of ABNJ for the purpose of achieving sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction through improved access to relevant information, constructive dialogue on various policy options for ABNJ, identification of best practices and lessons learned from management of ocean resources from both within and beyond national jurisdiction, and improved engagement of stakeholders with relevant experience, knowledge, and expertise. Improved management of ABNJ resources will serve to reduce the threats and impacts on fisheries and biodiversity in ABNJ, leading to healthier, resilient, and more productive ecosystems in ABNJ.

5.3 FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

The Project will focus on building discussion platforms and processes that can be sustained with minimal financial inputs into the future.

- The Communities of Practice will be a relatively low-cost activity to support cross-sectoral dialogue, with most of the resources required at the outset of the Project, allowing for their continuation after the Project is completed.
- The Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship will build long-term institutional partnerships with relevant partners, which will facilitate the continuation of the Fellowship Program beyond the life of the project. It is expected that this will demonstrate clear benefits to ABNJ processes and governments and ensure that sustained financing will be raised following Project completion.
- The Public Outreach Network, as an informal means of facilitating communication among public outreach specialists, will be a relatively low cost means of supporting continued dialogue, with the support of Nausicaa, the World Ocean Network, and other project co-financing partners. The Network will establish long-term professional linkages that will continue to support synergies in expanding public outreach and collaboration among outreach specialists.
- It is likely that the Cross-Sectoral workshops and the High-Level Dialogues will gain support, both in-kind and financial, from various stakeholder groups to continue to convene such policy dialogues, possibly on an annual basis. Past work of the Global Ocean Forum in conducting multi-stakeholder dialogues on ABNJ issues has gained support from various stakeholders, indicating viable sources of financing for continued convening of such dialogues.
- The main costs of establishing the ABNJ Web Portal and setting up the key functionalities are covered through the Project budget. The involvement of iMarine as a partner in the ABNJ Web Portal will contribute to its sustainability beyond the duration of the Project.

5.4 SUSTAINABILITY OF CAPACITIES DEVELOPED

The Project will focus on building capacities that will have long-term implications for ABNJ management and sustainable use of resources in ABNJ. Establishing cross-sectoral linkages, engaging high-level decision-makers, supporting the participation of regional actors (especially from developing countries), establishing improved means of knowledge management, and supporting public outreach will all serve to create an environment where capacity will not only improved, but also continually built upon into the future. For example:

- Best practices and lessons learned can be more effectively shared, providing for marked and continuous improvements in management
- Engagement of high-level decision-makers will serve as a catalyzing factor to continually advance policy discussions and improvements in management
- Engagement of a larger public audience will support long-term movement toward policy action
- Knowledge management and accessibility to information will improve long-term management capabilities, synergies, and identification of information gaps

5.5 APPROPRIATENESS OF TECHNOLOGY INTRODUCED

The Project will utilize both conventional technological tools and approaches to dialogue and information-sharing (e.g., conference call systems) as well as web-based discussion platforms and websites. These technologies will be utilized to ensure that they are reliable and capable of supporting robust discussion and information-sharing, as well as accessible to participants from all parts of the world through basic access to telephone and Internet services.

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT RESULTS MATRIX

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values				Means of Verification	Responsibility	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			Year 5
Component 1. Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination								
Outcome 1: Strengthened and broadened cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches	Limited interaction among global, regional and national levels on ABNJ management There are no established linkages across sectors and levels of governance in ABNJ There are no multi-stakeholder dialogues linking sectors, global, regional, and national organizations	Fifty (50) participants of the workshop on <i>Advancing the Global/Regional Policy Dialogue on Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction</i> and high-level policy dialogues from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels have established links and informal partnerships at the individual or organizational levels; formal	Additional fifty (50) participants of the workshop on <i>Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management</i> and high-level policy dialogues from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels have established links and informal partnerships at the individual or organizational levels; formal	Sixty (60) workshop and high-level policy dialogue participants from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels continue interacting with diverse individuals in an open and inclusive manner consistent with an integrated and ecosystem approach to ABNJ management and governance		Thirty (30) workshop and high-level policy dialogue participants from among actors of the ABNJ Program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels continue interacting with diverse individuals in an open and inclusive manner consistent with an integrated and ecosystem approach to ABNJ management and governance	Workshop reports Workshop evaluation forms/feedback sheets, and evaluation reports Post-workshop and post-dialogue follow-up survey results ABNJ Program knowledge synthesis.	GOF

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values				Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		partnerships to undertake collaborative action formed between/among organizations expected but not ensured Forty (40) workshop and high-level policy dialogue participants from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels continue interacting with diverse individuals in an open and inclusive manner	partnerships to undertake collaborative action formed between/among organizations expected but not ensured Additional 40 workshop and high-level policy dialogue participants from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels continue interacting with diverse individuals in an open and inclusive manner	Program-wide knowledge synthesis providing a summary, analysis and review, based on the activities, results, knowledge and lessons learned emanating from all ABNJ Projects and reflecting IW:Learn Experience Notes and M&E reports, produced, published and distributed.		Program-wide knowledge synthesis, providing a summary, analysis and review, based on the activities, results, knowledge and lessons learned emanating from all ABNJ Projects and reflecting IW:Learn Experience Notes and M&E reports, produced, published and distributed.	

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values				Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		consistent with an integrated and ecosystem approach to ABNJ management and governance	consistent with an integrated and ecosystem approach to ABNJ management and governance				
Component 2. Capacity Development							
Outcome 2: Strengthened capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ.	Inadequate knowledge and awareness of ABNJ issues, existing practices and management options available for improving management, and sustainable development of ABNJ among regional and high-level government officials and decision-makers	10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Access information on ABNJ issues through the COP at least once a month - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month	10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Access information on ABNJ issues through the COP at least once a month - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month	10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month - Contribute to joint analysis of ABNJ issues, policy and other solutions, and in	10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month - Contribute to joint analysis of ABNJ issues, policy and other solutions, and in	Feedback sheets from COP participants COP access statistics Progress reports of Fellows and back-to-work reports Substantive reports prepared by COP participants and Fellows on ABNJ issues and change efforts	GOF

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values				Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		5 participants of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program are involved in change efforts targeting institutional and policy-related constraints and opportunities in ABNJ management at the regional/national levels	Additional 5 participants of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program are involved in change efforts targeting institutional and policy-related constraints and opportunities in ABNJ management at the regional/national levels	10 participants of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program continue to be involved in change efforts targeting institutional and policy-related constraints and opportunities in ABNJ management at the regional/national levels	producing reports	producing reports	
Component 3. Knowledge Management and Outreach							
Outcome 3: Improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers	Limited public education and outreach activities on ABNJ exist at present	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	GOF and FAO
	No public outreach network exists	Baseline of visits to the ABNJ Portal established after	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Basic analysis of public/social and expert media coverage of ABNJ issues
	No ABNJ Web Portal exists	Baseline of visits to the ABNJ Portal established after	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Web analytics and metrics for ABNJ Portal

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values					Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
		six months. Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in visits.	visits.	visits.	visits.	visits.		
Component 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation								
Outcome 4 Project implementation conducted with adaptive results-based management, supported by efficient monitoring and evaluation	No Project monitoring and evaluation system in place	Monitoring and evaluation system for ABNJ Capacity Project developed and implemented	FAO and GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner	FAO and GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner	FAO and GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner	FAO and GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner	ABNJ Portal and FAO FPMIS Capacity ABNJ project M&E system design and implementation documentation Two Project Progress Reports and one Project Implementation Report prepared annually	FAO

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 1. Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination								
Outcome 1. Strengthened and broadened cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches indicated by the continued interaction of at least 30 workshops and high-level policy dialogue participants in key ABNJ processes.								
Output 1.1 Linkages established through two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, involving the actors of the ABNJ Program and representatives from Governments, industry groups (especially fishing), IGOs, NGOs, and international organizations operating at global and regional levels	Limited interaction among global, regional and national levels on ABNJ management There are no established linkages across sectors and levels of governance in ABNJ There are no multi-stakeholder dialogues linking sectors, global, regional, and national organizations	Workshop on <i>Linking Global and Regional Levels in the Management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction</i> in London, UK (tentative) completed and 1 workshop report produced and widely disseminated (e-copies sent to at least 2,000 recipients, including through the Global Ocean Forum mailing list and other partner	Workshop on <i>Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management</i> in Suva, Fiji completed	1 report (containing a substantive summary of discussions, including possible options for improved management) based on Fiji Workshop produced and widely disseminated (e-copies sent to at least 2,000 recipients, including through the Global Ocean Forum mailing list and other partner networks), especially targeting (i)	-	-	Publication of Workshop reports and total number of workshop reports distributed.	GOF

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		networks), especially targeting (i) high-level decision-makers, and to (ii) major global and regional ABNJ processes		high-level decision-makers, and to (ii) major global and regional ABNJ processes				
Output 1.2 Three to five High-Level Policy Dialogues (including platforms for policy discussion, networking, etc.) are organized at major relevant meetings, targeting key decision-makers among stakeholders, including Ministries of Finance, Fisheries and Environment	Inadequate knowledge and awareness of ABNJ issues, existing practices and management options available for improving management, and sustainable development of ABNJ among high-level government officials and decision-makers	At least 1 policy dialogue completed; Number of high-level participants in the dialogue: 5-10; Number of countries represented: 5-10; Number of stakeholder groups and sectors represented: 5-10	1-2 policy dialogues completed (at ABNJ or COFI meeting) Number of high-level participants in the dialogue: 5-10 Number of countries represented: 5-10 Number of stakeholder groups and sectors represented: 5-10	1-2 policy dialogues completed (at BBNJ or COFI meeting) Number of high-level participants in the meeting: 5-10 Number of countries represented: 5-10 Number of stakeholder groups and sectors represented: 5-10			Reports from the high-level dialogues and attendance sheets	
Output 1.3 Coordination across ABNJ projects in messaging,	ABNJ Program not operational	Four (4) coordination	Four (4) coordination	Four (4) coordination	Four (4) coordination	Four (4) coordination	Summary of coordination	GOF

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis and review of the knowledge generated across all 4 projects.		calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned, activities completed in each project	calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned and activities completed in each project	calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned and activities completed in each project	calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned and activities completed in each project	calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned and activities completed in each project At least one Program-wide knowledge synthesis produced and distributed.	calls; ABNJ Program Communications Team meetings IW:Learn Experience Notes from each project in the ABNJ Program M&E reports for all projects	

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 2. Capacity Development								
Outcome 2. Strengthened capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ through the contribution of 35 participants to each Community of Practice and with the continued involvement of 10 Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellows in change efforts related to ABNJ issues.								
Output 2.1 Two ABNJ Communities of Practice established and linked as part of global network of practitioners dealing with ABNJ-related issues	There are no organized COPs on these ABNJ issues.	2 COPs established.	5-10 new active members accepted per COP	Substantive report from each COP including policy recommendations and analysis of recommendations on implications	Substantive report from each COP including policy recommendations and analysis of recommendations on implications	Substantive report from each COP including policy recommendations and analysis of recommendations on implications	COP Reports Program/plan of work Progress reports	GOF
		Initial group of expert practitioners and leads identified (core group participants 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group participants per COP); Strategies developed and mechanisms established for networking and information sharing among	Mechanisms for knowledge management, networking, and other COP activities widely used among members Substantive report from each COP addressing: --Emerging knowledge and identification of major knowledge gaps; --Identification	Maintain initial membership of each COP: core group participants 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group participants per COP	Maintain initial membership of each COP: core group participants 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group participants per COP	Maintain initial membership of each COP: core group participants 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group participants per COP		

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		members of the COPs	of best management practices, principles, and approaches; --Identification of capacity development needs; --Identification of lessons learned from various experiences; and --Policy recommendations for improving management of ABNJ, with respect to the area addressed by the COP); Membership of COPs: 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group	Mechanisms for knowledge management, networking, and other COP activities widely used among members	Mechanisms for knowledge management, networking, and other COP activities widely used among members	Mechanisms for knowledge management, networking, and other COP activities widely used among members		

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Output 2.2 A Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, with at least 10 qualified candidates, established to enable the participation in global ABNJ processes	There is no capacity development program that links regional and global ABNJ processes at present.	Partnerships with international agencies established (at least 2 letters of agreement or MOUs signed) for implementation of the Fellowship Program	participants per COP; Assessment of capacity development needs produced. Round 1 of Fellowship Program executed	5 Fellows selected by the Fellowship Program Committee and accepted into program Fellowship Program monitoring report produced.	-	-	Letters of Agreement and MOUs Fellowship Program documentation Fellows' policy reports and back to office reports Program monitoring and evaluation reports (internal/external)	GOF

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ and other important ABNJ policy issues across sectors --Knowledge on various ongoing global ABNJ processes; and --Participation in global ABNJ processes.						
Component 3. Knowledge Management and Outreach								
Outcome 3. Improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers through 150 media mentions and 10% increase in use of ABNJ Web Portal.								
Output 3.1 Public Outreach Network established and made up of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, leaders from museum/ aquaria, and other outreach specialists.	No such network exists.	At least 50 specific journalists, practitioners, outreach specialists (including journalists actively publishing in newspapers,	Report prepared on key outreach opportunities and targets for outreach identified Semi-annual updates of project outputs	Semi-annual updates of project outputs for four ABNJ Program projects disseminated with network	Semi-annual updates of project outputs for four ABNJ Program projects disseminated with network	Semi-annual updates of project outputs for four ABNJ Program projects disseminated with network	Report on key outreach opportunities and targets Newspaper articles, journal articles, blogs, and other forms of publications	GOF

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		magazines, online news sources, and environmental bloggers) identified and invited to join the network Website or online platform created to support the activities of the Network	for four ABNJ Program projects disseminated through network					
Output 3.2 ABNJ Web Portal set up for stakeholders and general public to provide information, best practices and knowledge on ABNJ, including information from ABNJ Program projects.	No such portal exists. No such collaborative online workspace exists	ABNJ Web Portal designed and established for program stakeholders, key partners and general public. ABNJ Program collaborative restricted online workspace is established for key ABNJ	Web portal regularly updated with information from all four projects Collaborative workspace working and ready to be used by project and programme partners for exchanging	Web portal regularly updated with information from all four projects Collaborative workspace working and ready to be used by project and programme partners for exchanging	Web portal regularly updated with information from all four projects Collaborative workspace working and ready to be used by project and programme partners for exchanging	Web portal regularly updated with information from all four projects Collaborative workspace working and ready to be used by project and programme partners for exchanging	Number of website updates per project/year All technical reports, reports of global dialogues, workshops and meetings uploaded on the portal and in the FAO FPMIS	FAO

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		Program partners.	experiences and lessons learned.	experiences and lessons learned.	experiences and lessons learned.	experiences and lessons learned.		
Component 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation								
Outcome 4. Project implementation conducted with adaptive results- based management, supported by efficient monitoring and evaluation								
Output 4.1. One percent of IW budget allocated to support IW:LEARN activities, including linkages with ABNJ Portal, Experience Notes, and participation in IW conferences	No IW:LEARN web space for ABNJ existing No IW:LEARN Experience Note produced No participation in IW:LEARN conferences	IW:LEARN web space created and populated with ABNJ Experience Notes and other forms of online reporting on the ABNJ from ABNJ Capacity Project Participation in IWC 7	IW:LEARN web space updated annually	IW:LEARN web space updated annually	IW:LEARN web space updated annually Production of at least two Experience Notes	IW:LEARN web space updated annually Posting of Project Experience Notes on IW:LEARN webpage Attendance record for IWC	Postings on IW:LEARN ABNJ web space from various users, including comments and feedback	FAO
Output 4.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M+E) system established	No such system exists	Project M&E system designed, set up and systematically providing information on progress in	Project M&E system systematically providing information on meeting the Project's	Project M&E system systematically providing information on meeting the Project's	Project M&E system systematically providing information on meeting the Project's	Project M&E system systematically providing information on meeting the Project's	2 Project Progress Reports (due 31 January and 31 July) and 1 Project Implementation Report (due	FAO

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		meeting the Project's outcome and output targets. -	outcome and output targets.	outcome and output targets.	outcome and output targets.	outcome and output targets.	31 July) prepared annually	
Output 4.3 Final project evaluation/review report	-	-	-		-	Final project evaluation/review carried out and report available	Final evaluation/review	FAO

APPENDIX 2: WORK PLAN (RESULTS-BASED)

This annex outlines the six major activities of the Project on *Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ*, which are organized into three primary focal areas: (1) Cross-Sectoral Dialogues and Coordination; (2) Capacity Development; (3) Knowledge Management and Outreach; and (4) Project Monitoring and Evaluation. The majority of the activities will take place in Years 1-3 of the Program (2013-2015). Coordination with the other projects in the ABNJ Program will continue until the end of the Program (2018). The Global Ocean Forum and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will co-execute this Project, with the Global Ocean Forum executing six of the Project activities and the FAO executing the seventh activity, the ABNJ Portal, and a fourth component (the Project monitoring and evaluation).

Preliminary Work Plan																					
Output No	Outputs/Sub-components	Key Activities	PY1				PY2				PY3				PY4				PY5		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Component 1. Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination																					
Outcome 1. Strengthened and broadened cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches indicated by the continued interaction of at least 30 workshops and high-level policy dialogue participants in key ABNJ processes.																					
1.1	Linkages established through two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, involving the actors of the ABNJ Program and representatives from Governments, industry groups (especially fishing), IGOs, NGOs, and international organizations operating at global and	Workshop on <i>Linking Global and Regional Levels in the Management of Marine ABNJ</i> in London (tentative) Production and wide dissemination of substantive report based on workshop Workshop on <i>Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management</i> (tentatively planned for Suva, Fiji, hosted by Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat) Production and wide dissemination of substantive report based on workshop																			

Preliminary Work Plan																						
Out put No	Outputs/Sub-components	Key Activities	PY1				PY2				PY3				PY4				PY5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.2	regional levels																					
		UN ABNJ Working Group Meeting																				
		FAO Committee on Fisheries																				
		6 th Global Ocean Conference								TB D												
		3 rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress																				
1.3	Coordination across ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons	Quarterly coordination calls among focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program, with IW:Learn and the ABNJ Program M&E Specialist on lessons learned, activities completed in each project and in consultation with the																				

Preliminary Work Plan																					
Out put No	Outputs/Sub-components	Key Activities	PY1				PY2				PY3				PY4				PY5		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis and review of the knowledge generated across all 4 projects.	ABNJ Program Communications Team																			
		Production of at least two Program-wide knowledge syntheses																			
Component 2: Capacity Development																					
Outcome 2. Strengthened capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ through the contribution of 35 participants to each Community of Practice and with the continued involvement of 10 Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellows in change efforts related to ABNJ issues.																					
2.1	Two ABNJ Communities of Practice established and linked as part of global network of practitioners dealing with ABNJ-related issues	Identify initial group of expert practitioners and leads																			
		Develop strategies and establish mechanisms for networking and information-sharing among members of the COPs including through in-person meetings and internet-based discussion																			

Preliminary Work Plan																						
Out put No	Outputs/Sub-components	Key Activities	PY1				PY2				PY3				PY4				PY5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		platforms																				
		Produce substantive report from each COP, including policy recommendations and analysis of implementation implications																				
2.2	Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, with at least 10 qualified candidates, established to enable the participation in global ABNJ processes	Establish partnerships with international agencies (e.g., UNDOALOS, International Seabed Authority) and UN Permanent Missions for implementation of the Fellowship Program																				
		Conduct CD needs assessment																				
		Design and develop Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program																				
		Conduct Round 1 of Fellowship Program (5 Individuals)																				
		Conduct Round 2 of Fellowship Program (5 Individuals)																				

Component 3. Knowledge Management and Outreach

Outcome 3. Improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers through 150 media mentions and 10% increase in use of ABNJ Web Portal.

Component 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation																
Outcome 4. Project implementation conducted with adaptive results-based management, supported by efficient monitoring and evaluation																
4.1	One percent of IW budget allocated to support IW:LEARN activities, including a IW:LEARN project website, and participation in IW conferences	Experience Note after mid-term and final reviews) Participate in IW conference (Fall 2013)														
4.2	Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system established.															
4.3	Final project review carried out and report made available															

APPENDIX 3: RESULTS-BASED BUDGET

BUDGET in USD										
Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1:				Component 2:		
				1.1 Multi-stakeholder Workshops	1.2 High-Level Policy Dialogues	1.3 Coordination and synthesis notes	Total	2.1 COPs	2.2 ABNJ Fellowship Program	Total
5300 Salaries professionals										
M&E Officer	week	5	2,000				0			
Budget and Operations Officer	lumpsum	1	10,500				0			
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5570 Consultants										
International Consultants										
Project Coordinator	week (half-time)	53	1,500				0			
Capacity Development Specialist	week	50	2,000	20,000	20,000	2,000	42,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
Final Evaluation/Review Consultant	week	16	2,500				0			
ABNJ Consultant (International) - integrated and ecosystem-based approach to ABNJ management and governance	week	28	3,000	27,000	9,000		36,000	9,000	27,000	36,000
ABNJ Consultant (Local) - multiple-use area planning, high seas MPAs	week	7	3,000	9,000	3,000		12,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
ABNJ Consultant (Local) - fisheries, climate and biodiversity	week	6	3,000	9,000	2,000		11,000	2,000	3,000	5,000
IT Development Specialist	week	14.5	2,000				0			
Communications and Information Management specialist	week	26	2,000			24,000	24,000			
Sub-total international Consultants				65,000	34,000	26,000	125,000	34,000	53,000	87,000

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1:				Component 2:		
				1.1 Multi-stakeholder Workshops	1.2 High-Level Policy Dialogues	1.3 Coordination and synthesis notes	Total	2.1 COPs	2.2 ABNJ Fellowship Programme	Total
National Consultants							0			0
Sub-total national Consultants							0			0
5570 Sub-total Consultants				65,000	34,000	26,000	125,000	34,000	53,000	87,000
5650 Contracts										
Service Level Agreement establishment and maintenance of ABNJ Portal	lumpsum	1	22,500				0			0
5650 Sub-total Contracts				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5900 Travel										
High-level Policy Dialogue during UN BBNJ Meeting (2013)	lumpsum	1	4,000		4,000		4,000			0
High-level Policy Dialogue at IMPAC3 (Oct 2013)	lumpsum	1	8,000		8,000		8,000			0
High-level Policy Dialogue at CBD COP 12 (2013)	lumpsum	1	4,000		4,000		4,000			0
High-level Policy Dialogue at UN BBNJ Meeting (2014)	lumpsum	1	4,000		4,000		4,000			0
High-level Policy dialogue at ICP-15 (2014)	lumpsum	1	4,000		4,000		4,000			0
IW:LEARN activities	lumpsum	1	4,500							0
5900 Sub-total travel				0	24,000	0	24,000	0	0	0

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1:				Component 2:		
				1.1 Multi-stakeholder Workshops	1.2 High-Level Policy Dialogues	1.3 Coordination and synthesis notes	Total	2.1 COPs	2.2 ABNJ Fellowship Program	Total
5023 Training and workshops										
Workshop on Advancing the Global/Regional Policy Dialogue on ABNJ (IMO-London)	lumpsum	1	125,000	125,000			125,000			-
Workshop on Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management (Suva, Fiji)	lumpsum	1	125,000	125,000			125,000			-
Training Needs Assessment and Program Development Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program	lumpsum	1	17,000				0		17,000	17,000
Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program Session 1 and 2	lumpsum	2	80,000				0		160,000	160,000
Establish Public Outreach Network	lumpsum	1	20,000				0			-
Establish two COPs	lumpsum	2	20,000				0	40,000		40,000
5023 Sub-total training				250,000	0	0	250,000	40,000	177,000	217,000
6000 Expendable procurement										
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6100 Non-expendable procurement										
Terminal Report	lumpsum	1	8,000							
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6300 GOE budget										
Miscellaneous (a)	lumpsum	1	10,000	2,500	2,500		5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				2,500	2,500	0	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
TOTAL				317,500	60,500	26,000	404,000	76,500	232,500	309,000

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 3:			Component 4:			
				3.1 Public Outreach Network	3.2 ABNJ Portal	Total	4.1 IW:LEARN Activities	4.2 Project M&E	4.3 Final Review	Total
5300 Salaries professionals										
M&E Officer	week	5	2,000					10,000		10,000
Budget and Operations Officer	lumpsum	1	10,500							
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
5570 Consultants										
International Consultants										
Project Coordinator	week (half-time)	53	1,500			0	0	0		0
Capacity Development Specialist	week	50	2,000	18,000	0	18,000				0
Final Evaluation/Review Consultant	week	16	2,500						40,000	40,000
ABNJ Consultant (International) - integrated and ecosystem-based approach to ABNJ management and governance	week	28	3,000	12,000		12,000				
ABNJ Consultant (Local) - multiple-use area planning, high seas MPAs	week	7	3,000	3,000		3,000				
ABNJ Consultant (Local) - fisheries, climate and biodiversity	week	6	3,000	2,000		2,000				
IT Development Specialist	week	14.5	2,000		29,000	29,000				
Communications and Information Management specialist	week	26	2,000		28,000	28,000				
Sub-total international Consultants				35,000	57,000	92,000	0	0	40,000	40,000

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 3:			Component 4:			
				3.1 Public Outreach Network	3.2 ABNJ Portal	Total	4.1 IW:LEARN Activities	4.2 Project M&E	4.3 Final Review	Total
National Consultants						0				0
Sub-total national Consultants				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5570 Sub-total Consultants				35,000	57,000	92,000	0	0	40,000	40,000
5650 Contracts										
Service Level Agreement establishment and maintenance of ABNJ Portal	lumpsum	1	22,500		22,500	22,500				0
5650 Sub-total Contracts				0	22,500	22,500	0	0	0	0
5900 Travel										
High-level Policy Dialogue during UN BBNJ Meeting (2013)	lumpsum	1	4,000							
High-level Policy Dialogue at IMPAC3 (Oct 2013)	lumpsum	1	8,000							
High-level Policy Dialogue at CBD COP 12 (2013)	lumpsum	1	4,000							
High-level Policy Dialogue at UN BBNJ Meeting (2014)	lumpsum	1	4,000							
High-level Policy dialogue at ICP-15 (2014)	lumpsum	1	4,000							
IW:LEARN activities	lumpsum	1	4,500				4,500			4,500
5900 Sub-total travel				0	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 3:			Component 4:			
				3.1 Public Outreach Network	3.2 ABNJ Portal	Total	4.1 IW:LEARN Activities	4.2 Project M&E	4.3 Final Review	Total
5023 Training and workshops										
Workshop on Advancing the Global/Regional Policy Dialogue on ABNJ (IMO-London)	lumpsum	1	125,000			0				0
Workshop on Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management (Suva, Fiji)	lumpsum	1	125,000			0				0
Training Needs Assessment and Program Development Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program	lumpsum	1	17,000			0				0
Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program Session 1 and 2	lumpsum	2	80,000			0				0
Establish Public Outreach Network	lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000		20,000				0
Establish two COPs	lumpsum	2	20,000			0				0
5023 Sub-total training				20,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
6000 Expendable procurement										
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6100 Non-expendable procurement										
Terminal Report	lumpsum	1	8,000						8,000	8,000
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000
6300 GOE budget										
Miscellaneous (a)	lumpsum	1	10,000			0				0
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL				55,000	79,500	134,500	4,500	10,000	48,000	62,500

BUDGET in USD					Total	Expenditures by year				
Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	PM	GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
5300 Salaries professionals										
M&E Officer	week	5	2,000		10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Budget and Operations Officer	lumpsum	1	10,500	10,500	10,500	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				10,500	20,500	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
5570 Consultants										
International Consultants										
Project Coordinator	week (half-time)	53	1,500	79,500	79,500	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	7,500
Capacity Development Specialist	week	50	2,000		100,000	40,000	30,000	15,000	15000	0
Final Evaluation/Review Consultant	week	16	2,500		40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
ABNJ Consultant (International) - integrated and ecosystem-based approach to ABNJ management and governance	week	28	3,000		84,000	35,000	35,000	10,000	4,000	0
ABNJ Consultant (Local) - multiple-use area planning, high seas MPAs	week	7	3,000		21,000	14,000	4,000	3,000	0	0
ABNJ Consultant (Local) - fisheries, climate and biodiversity	week	6	3,000		18,000	4,000	14,000	0	0	0
IT Development Specialist	week	14.5	2,000		29,000	11,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Communications and Information Management specialist	week	26	2,000		52,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	6,000	13,000
Sub-total international Consultants				79,500	423,500	135,000	115,500	60,500	47,500	65,000

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	PM	GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
National Consultants					0					
					0					
Sub-total national Consultants				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5570 Sub-total Consultants				79,500	423,500	135,000	115,500	60,500	47,500	65,000
5650 Contracts										
Service Level Agreement establishment and maintenance of ABNJ Portal	lumpsum	1	22,500		22,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
5650 Sub-total Contracts				0	22,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
5900 Travel										
High-level Policy Dialogue during UN BBNJ Meeting (2013)	lumpsum	1	4,000		4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0
High-level Policy Dialogue at IMPAC3 (Oct 2013)	lumpsum	1	8,000		8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0
High-level Policy Dialogue at CBD COP 12 (2013)	lumpsum	1	4,000		4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0
High-level Policy Dialogue at UN BBNJ Meeting (2014)	lumpsum	1	4,000		4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0
High-level Policy dialogue at ICP-15 (2014)	lumpsum	1	4,000		4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0
IW-LEARN activities	lumpsum	1	4,500		4,500	0	0	0	2,000	2,500
5900 Sub-total travel				0	28,500	16,000	8,000	0	2,000	2,500

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	PM	GEF	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
5023 Training and workshops					0					
Workshop on Advancing the Global/Regional Policy Dialogue on ABNJ (IMO-London)	lumpsum	1	125,000		125,000	125,000	0	0	0	0
Workshop on Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management (Suva, Fiji)	lumpsum	1	125,000		125,000	-	125,000	0	0	0
Training Needs Assessment and Program Development Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program	lumpsum	1	17,000		17,000	17,000	0	0	0	0
Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program Session 1 and 2	lumpsum	2	80,000		160,000	80,000	80,000	0	0	0
Establish Public Outreach Network	lumpsum	1	20,000		20,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Establish two COPs	lumpsum	2	20,000		40,000	16,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	4,000
5023 Sub-total training				0	487,000	246,000	217,000	12,000	6,000	6,000
6000 Expendable procurement					0					
					0					
6000 Sub-total expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6100 Non-expendable procurement					0					
Terminal Report	lumpsum	1	8,000		8,000					8,000
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				0	8,000	0	0	0	0	8,000
6300 GOE budget										
Miscellaneous (a)	lumpsum	1	10,000		10,000	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				0	10,000	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
TOTAL				90,000	1,000,000	406,000	351,500	83,500	66,500	92,500

(a) To be used for contingency costs

SUBTOTAL Comp 1	404,000	40.3%
SUBTOTAL Comp 2	309,000	31.0%
SUBTOTAL Comp 3	134,500	13.5%
SUBTOTAL Comp 4	62,500	6.3%
PM	90,000	9.0%
TOTAL GEF	1,000,000	100.0%

APPENDIX 4: PROCUREMENT PLAN

Goods and services to be procured

Goods

Groupware accounts (5) and domain names (5) for COP blogs and other internet-based applications for the COPs and Public Outreach Networks

Services

1. Consultants and Other Personnel to be Hired for the Project Using GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF

Resources:

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>USD/Person Week*</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks To Be Performed</i>
International Consultants			
Global Capacity Project Coordinator	1,500 (half-time)	53	See TOR in Appendix 5
Capacity Development Specialist	2,000	50	See TOR in Appendix 5
M&E Specialist	2,500	5	See TOR in Appendix 5
Communications and Information Management Specialist	2,000	26	See TOR in Appendix 5
IT Development Specialist	2,000	14.5	See TOR in Appendix 5
Final Evaluation/Review Consultant	2,500	16	TOR to be formulated
ABNJ Consultant - Integrated and ecosystem-based approach to ABNJ management and governance	3,000	28	See TOR in Appendix 5
ABNJ Consultant -Multiple use area-based management and strategic environmental assessment	3,000	7	See TOR in Appendix 5
ABNJ Consultant - Fisheries, climate and biodiversity	3,000	6	See TOR in Appendix 5

Justification for travel, if any: For this global project to be successful, workshops and dialogues must be centrally located within priority regions. This will require some travel cost be associated in order to ensure Project consultants can participate to fulfill Project outcomes. Where possible, workshops will be held before or after other regionally/globally important meets so that many of the participants travel can be the responsibility of their host institutions or organizations.

2. Sub-grant/contract to carry out Project activities, except for the ABNJ Web Portal:

The Secretariat of the Global Ocean Forum, the International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO)

Duration of services: Duration of Project

Deliverables: See TOR

Date of initiation: TBC

Date of conclusion: TBC

Contracting method: Letter of Agreement (LoA)

3. ABNJ Portal development

Duration of services: (Years 1-5)

Deliverables: See TOR

Date of initiation: TBC

Date of conclusion: TBC

Contracting method: Service Level Agreement, renewed annually

4. Venue/facilities and catering services for the following activities (to be included under the GOF LoA)

2 Multi-stakeholder workshops

3-6 High-Level dialogues

2 Working meetings

2 Training sessions for ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program

Duration of services: Variable/TBD

Deliverables: See TOR

Date of initiation: TBC

Date of conclusion: TBC

Contracting method: TBC

5. Printing services for reproduction of workshop, training and other documents (to be included under the ICO LoA)

For printing needs of activities to be held in the US, the Project will use the following vendors as they have provided quality services for the Global Ocean Forum in the past.

- University of Delaware Printing Services
- FedEx Kinkos

For printing needs of activities outside the US, GOF will ascertain the lowest price for the best quality that can be provided in the area at the time required.

Duration of services: Variable/TBD

Deliverables: Various print products

Date of initiation: TBC

Date of conclusion: TBC

Contracting method: TBC

APPENDIX 5: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORS)

*Recruitment for these positions will be done in consultation with FAO.

Global Capacity Project Coordinator

Under the terms and conditions specified in the LoA between GOF and FAO, the Project Coordinator will:

- Oversee the day-to-day activities of the Project and ensure the quality and effectiveness of all Project components;
- Supervise Project staff;
- Work with the Project's co-financing partners to ensure mobilization of co-financing
- Seek to develop additional partnerships and obtain additional leveraged resources;
- Serve as Project representative at major global meetings related to ABNJ, including through speaking on expert panels; and
- Act as Secretary to the Project Steering Committee;
- Prepare and organize Project Steering Committee meetings;
- Participate as a member of the Steering Committee of the ABNJ Program.
- Serve as the Project's lead point of contact with project partners on technical and scientific matters.
- Establish the framework and initial organization of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program;
- Act as Secretary to the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program Committee, organizing and preparing meetings as required;
- Develop, liaise and maintain regular contacts and partnerships with appropriate regional and global agencies and groups to ensure effective implementation of Project-supported activities;
- Guide and backstop Project partners and staff of their technical duties of the Project's components;
- Responsible for ongoing monitoring of project partners' technical performance;
- Responsible for timely preparation of Project progress reports and other reporting obligations;
- Represent the project in relevant scientific and technical meetings seeking to facilitate coordination and integration where appropriate and as beneficial to the achievement of the project's objectives;
- Promote, assist and as required, act as Technical Secretary to project committees, working parties and working groups of concerned with project technical components;

Minimal Requirements:

1. A doctoral degree in relevant area (political science, natural resource management, etc.);
2. A minimum of 10 years of demonstrated experience in the management of multi-country projects;
3. Proven capacity to work with and establish working relationships with high-level government and non-government representatives;
4. Proven capacity as a team builder and team management;
5. Experience in working with international donors, including bilateral donors;
6. Experience in preparing project technical and financial reports for large projects; and
7. Excellent oral and written communication skills in English, Spanish, and French.

Duty Station: GOF, Delaware, USA

Duration: 60 person-weeks

Capacity Development Specialist

Under the overall supervision of the Global Capacity Project Coordinator, the Capacity Development Specialist will:

- Ensure that the capacity development elements of this Project are consistent across the Project activities and build on synergies within the Project

- Contribute to capacity-related synergies among projects and support a programmatic approach to capacity development;
- Serve as focal point to the other three Projects in the ABNJ Program;
- Act as focal point to the ABNJ Program Communications Team;
- Prepare Project information dissemination plan in collaboration with the Communications and Information Management specialist;
- Provide information derived from the activities of this Project, as well as other information sources, to the ABNJ portal;
- Working in close collaboration with the Project consultants, provide input/guidance in the conceptualization of the Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, High-Level Dialogues, Communities of Practice, Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, and the Public Outreach Network.
- Prepare, organize and report on the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program Committee

Minimal Requirements:

1. A doctoral degree in relevant area (political science, natural resource management, etc.);
2. A minimum of 5 years of demonstrated experience in multi-country projects;
3. At least 12 years professional experience in the marine sector;
4. Expert knowledge of capacity development issues as they relate to ocean management;
5. Demonstrated ability to coordinate capacity-related elements of a large program; and
6. Excellent oral and written communication skills in English.

Duty Station: GOF, Delaware, USA

Duration: 50 person-weeks

ABNJ Consultant - Integrated and ecosystem-based approach to ABNJ management and governance

Under the overall supervision of the Global Capacity Project Coordinator, the international consultant will:

- Advise on major developments on ABNJ at the global level to support adaptability of the Project to these developments;
- Provide input on an overarching Project strategy for linking regional and global processes in ABNJ;
- Provide global expertise on integrated and ecosystem-based management for sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ;
- Ensure that the initial organization of the Project activities are on track and conform to the ABNJ Program framework and that Project goals and objectives are logically addressed and poised to accomplish transformational change.

Minimal Requirements:

1. A doctoral degree in relevant area (political science, natural resource management, etc.);
2. A minimum of 10 years of demonstrated experience in the management of multi-country projects;
3. At least 12 years professional experience in the marine sector;
4. Proven capacity to establish working relationships with high-level government and non-government representatives;
5. Expert knowledge of ocean management issues;
6. Expert knowledge in global ABNJ issues, including up-to-date knowledge on the status of global ABNJ policy issues and discussions;
7. Excellent oral and written communication skills in English, Spanish, and French.

Duty Station: TBC

Duration: 28 person-weeks

ABNJ Consultants (2) – Multiple use area-based management and strategic environmental assessment & Fisheries, climate and biodiversity

Under the overall supervision of the Global Capacity Project Coordinator, the ABNJ consultants will:

- Advise on major developments on ABNJ at the regional level to support adaptability of the Project to these developments;
- Provide expert assistance in the organization and conduct of the 2 cross-sectoral workshops, with the following specific functions:
 - Review and comment on the organization of the workshops;
 - Facilitate the participation of ocean and fisheries leaders from Europe, Pacific and other targeted regional stakeholders in the workshop;
 - Provide substantive input and review of background and discussion materials (e.g., policy briefs) for the workshop; and
 - Provide substantive input and review of the report emanating from the workshop.
- Provide regional/national input and perspectives in the organization and conduct of other Project activities, including the COPs, the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program and the Public Outreach Network;
- Provide regional/national input and perspectives on substantive topics, including multiple-use area-based management, strategic environmental assessment, fisheries, climate, and biodiversity.

Minimal Requirements:

1. A graduate degree in relevant area (political science, natural resource management, etc.);
2. At least 8 years leadership experience in ocean management in a given ocean region;
3. At least 12 years professional experience in the marine sector;
4. Thorough understanding of, and experience in, multilateral cooperation in ocean management in a given ocean region;
5. Expert knowledge of ABNJ issues and priorities in a given ocean region; and
6. Excellent oral and written communication skills in English.

Duty Station: TBC

Duration: 13 person-weeks (total)

Communications and knowledge management specialist

Under the overall supervision of the Project FAO LTO, and in close collaboration with the ABNJ Program Communications Team and the Project Coordinator, the consultant will be responsible for the development and implementation of the ABNJ Capacity Project information and communications products in support of the Project information dissemination plan. Specifically he/she will:

- Develop the Project's communication strategy, in line with the overall ABNJ Program Communications Strategy, to enhance visibility and increase the impact of the Project's work;
- Conceptualize, design and plan content and products;
- Participate in managing, processing, documenting and disseminating information and knowledge products developed from the Project, specifically through the ABNJ Web portal (Common Oceans);
- Liaise with the Project Coordinator and Capacity Development specialist to gather requisite information and content
- Package and synthesize the Project's knowledge-based products and the ABNJ Program knowledge syntheses for target audiences (policy makers, governmental agencies, NGOs, etc.);
- Liaise with ABNJ Program M&E specialist for guidelines, templates, workflows to assist partners and provide guidance in the preparation of reports and Web material to ensure overall quality, accuracy and clarity of material and project documents and presentations;
- Through the Capacity Development specialist, liaise with the Public Outreach Network and Fellowship Program

- Liaise with IW:LEARN

Minimal Requirements:

1. University Degree in Communications Science, Journalism or related fields
2. Five years of relevant experience in the field of communications and information/knowledge management
3. Proven knowledge and experience in using and applying information and communication technology (ICT) tools for: multimedia development; web development; database/information management and content management systems
4. Highly developed communication (spoken, written and presentational) skills, to effectively communicate with partners and multiple target audiences, including ability to present sensitive issues/positions; demonstrated ability in pro-active media relations
5. Excellent writing and editing skills
6. Experience in all facets of communications and public information, including the use of social media platforms
7. Level of creative thinking and content development skills

Languages: Fluency in English with working knowledge of either French or Spanish

Location: Rome

Duration: 26 weeks over life of project

M&E Specialist

Under the supervision of the ABNJ Program Coordinator, the M&E Specialist will take the responsibility for planning and conducting the monitoring activities required to evaluate project progress and quality in meeting stated outputs and outcomes. Specifically he/she will:

1. Design and establish the Project's M&E system;
2. Assist the Global Capacity Project Coordinator in the regular monitoring and review of the execution of the Project supported activities;
3. Synthesize lessons learned as reported in the Project Progress Reports, Project Implementation Review and technical reports; contribute to the development of annual work-plans based on the information received by GOF and FAO;
4. Participate and represent the project in collaborative meetings with project partners and Steering Committee meetings, as required;
5. Undertake missions as appropriate to monitor project progress; and
6. Perform other related duties as required.

Minimal Requirements:

1. Advanced university degree in a relevant field such as social or natural sciences or project management with relevant experience in survey and monitoring and evaluation;
2. Demonstrated knowledge of sustainable marine fisheries management; and biodiversity conservation;
3. A minimum of five years experience in general programme/project related work;
4. Proven writing and communication skills;
5. Ability to work in an international environment with various partners (including donors), as a member of a team; and
6. Ability to take initiatives and to work with minimum supervision.

Selection Criteria:

Knowledge of the FAO M&E system

Duty station: Rome

Duration: 5 weeks over life of project

Information Technology Development Specialist

Under the overall supervision of the Project FAO LTO, and in collaboration with the FAO IT Division, the consultant will be responsible for the development and support of Project information technology solutions. Specifically he/she will:

1. Develop strategies and action plans to align technology solutions to Project information technology needs, specifically for the ABNJ Portal (Common Oceans);
2. Ensure compliance with FAO Service Level Agreement;
3. Analyze Project information and data requirements and translate into technology solutions;
4. Conceptualize, design and implement plans in collaboration with FAO IT Division;
5. Participate in managing, processing, documenting and disseminating information and knowledge products developed from the Project, specifically through the ABNJ Web portal;
6. Liaise with the Project Coordinator and Capacity Development specialist to gather requisite information;
7. Package and synthesize the Project's knowledge-based products for target audiences (policy makers, governmental agencies, NGOs, etc.);
8. Liaise with ABNJ Program M&E specialist and Project Information Management specialist to ensure support of publishing and product development workflows;
9. Liaise with IW:LEARN

Minimal Requirements:

1. University Degree in Computer Sciences or related fields
2. Three years of relevant experience in implementation and support of IT systems
3. Proven knowledge and experience in database/information management and content management systems
4. Proven knowledge and experience in using and applying appropriate IT solutions and tools, in compliance with standards and best practices
5. Good communications and interpersonal skills

Languages: Fluency in English with working knowledge of either French or Spanish

Duty Station: Rome

Duration: 14.5 weeks over life of project

Final Evaluation/Review Consultant:

TORs to be prepared

Duty station: Rome

Duration: 16 person weeks

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Role: The PSC will be the policy setting body for the project; as and when required, the PSC will be the ultimate decision making body with regard to policy and other issues affecting the achievement of the project's objectives. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for providing general oversight of the execution of the ABNJ Capacity Project and will ensure that all activities agreed upon under the GEF project document are adequately prepared and carried out. In particular, it will:

- Provide overall guidance to the Project Management Unit in the execution of the project.
- Ensure all project outputs are in accordance with the GEF project document
- Review, amend if appropriate, and approve the draft Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) of the project for submission to FAO.

- Ensure dissemination of project information and best practices

Decision-making:

All decisions of the Commission shall be taken by consensus.

Membership:

The PSC may include representatives from the three other ABNJ projects, and selected Project partners (from international organizations, representatives of governments, industry leaders, non-governmental and public outreach organizations). Detailed PSC membership will be defined at project inception. A senior official from FAO shall also be represented on the PSC, in *ex-officio* capacity.

Meetings:

Project Steering Committee meetings will normally be held annually, but the Chairperson will have the discretion to call an additional meeting, if this is considered necessary (e.g. during the first year of execution, or for significant modifications to the approved AWP/B. No more than 13 months may elapse between PSC meetings. Sessions of the PSC would not necessarily require a physical meeting, and could be undertaken by e-mail or other electronic format.

Chairperson: The PSC will be chaired by FAO, GOF and GEFSEC

Secretariat: The Project Management Unit (PMU) will act as Secretariat to the PSC and be responsible for providing PSC members with all required documents in advance of PSC meetings, including the draft AWP/B and independent scientific reviews of significant technical proposals or analyses. The PMU will prepare written minutes of all PSC meetings and be responsible for logistical arrangements relative to the holding of such meetings.

APPENDIX 6: MAJOR RELATED PROGRAMMES

Title of Project/Programme	Brief Description	Geographic Scope
Bay of Bengal LME	A 29 million dollar, 10 (year project (2005-2014), currently under implementation. The lead implementing agency is FAO, with executing agencies: Government of Indonesia, Government of Malaysia, and the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP)	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand
LME-AF Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (PROGRAM) Agulhas Current Benguela Current Canary Current Guinea Current Somali Coastal Current	A 25 million dollar, Council-approved project, with a start date of November 2011. November 2011. Lead Implementing Agency is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (WB). Executing Agencies include: World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), African Union - Union Africaine	Mauritania, Tanzania United Republic of, Mozambique, Comoros
GEF/World Bank Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP)	A 36 million dollar, Council-approved project, currently under implementation. The lead implementing agency is the World Bank, along with the GEF, and the French Global Environmental Facility (FFEM). The SWIOFP is aimed at building the capacity of the countries to make informed decisions in managing the offshore living resources of the two LMEs that extend to the 200 Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of Mozambique, Madagascar, Comoros, Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa.	Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa
Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (Tranche 1, Instalment 1)	An 80 million dollar, Council approved project initiated in November 2005. The Lead Implementing Agency is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (WB)	Agulhas Current Benguela Current Canary Current Guinea Current Somali Coastal Current
CTI West Pacific-East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project - under the Coral Triangle Initiative	3.2 million dollar, 5 year project, started in November 2007. The lead implementing agency is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with executing agency United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam
Programme for the	31.2 million dollar, IA approved	Comoros, Kenya,

Title of Project/Programme	Brief Description	Geographic Scope
Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems: Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLME)	project, started in December 2006. Lead Implementing Agency United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with executing agency United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania United Republic of
Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project	The CLME Project assists participating countries from the Wider Caribbean Region to improve the management of their shared Living Marine Resources The CLME has the following objectives: -To identify, analyze and agree upon major issues, root causes & actions required to achieve sustainable management of the shared LMR in the Caribbean LME and its adjacent regions -To improve the shared knowledge base for sustainable use and management of transboundary Living Marine Resources -To implement legal, policy and institutional (SAP) reforms to achieve sustainable transboundary Living Marine Resources management -To develop an institutional and procedural approach to LME level Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, USA
Benguela Current Commission	A multi-country cross-sectoral regional initiative originally conceived in 1995 was originally financed as an LME programme by investments from GEF (US\$15 million) and the three countries and donor agencies (US\$23 million). It focuses on a number of key sector including fisheries, environmental variability, seabed mining and offshore oil and gas production, aspects of ICZM, ecosystem health, pollution, biodiversity, socio-economics and governance.	Angola, Namibia and South Africa
Applying an Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management: Focus on Seamounts in the Southern Indian Ocean	A 5.76 million dollar, 4 year project under implementation, started in December 2008, Lead Implementing Agency United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Executing Agencies	Indian Ocean Basin

Title of Project/Programme	Brief Description	Geographic Scope
	IUCN; Water and Nature Initiative (IUCN-WANI) The pilot project aims to develop a conservation and management framework for biologically- globally significant and commercially- important areas beyond national jurisdiction in the Western Indian Ocean, focusing on seamounts and shallow banks.	
PAS Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific - under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program	A full size, CEP endorsed project, started in November 2010. The lead Implementing is the Agency Asian Development Bank (ADB). This is consistent with the first principle of the Coral Triangle Initiative <i>supporting people-centred biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, poverty reduction and equitable benefits sharing</i> in the Plan of Action. A second closely related component (2) will help to restore and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity through improved protection and management of international waters.	Micronesia Federated States of, Palau, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Fiji
CTI Strategies for Fisheries Bycatch Management	Full size project, CEO endorsed, start April 2009, Lead Implementing Agency Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Executing Agencies Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam
CTI Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme (ATSEA) - under the Coral Triangle Initiative	A 6 year (2008-2014), 8.1 million dollar project, under implementation, started April 2008. The lead implementing agency is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Executing Agencies include: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Department of Environment and Water Resource(DEW) Australia, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), Timor Leste ATSEA program is a forum for bringing the littoral nations of the Arafura and Timor Seas address	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste

Title of Project/Programme	Brief Description	Geographic Scope
	transboundary marine issues, with the objective of ensure the integrated, sustainable, ecosystem-based management of the living coastal and marine resources, including fisheries and biodiversity of the Arafura and Timor seas, through the formulation, adoption, and initial implementation of a regional SAP	
Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)* *This is a new project, none of the details, including PIF or ProDoc are available	US\$80.3 million project with CEO PIF clearance, started in April 2012. Lead implementing agency is United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with additional implementation support from Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). Executing agencies include: Pacific Islands Forum, Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) To support Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement and effectively enforce global, regional and sub-regional arrangements for the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries	Fiji, Cook Islands, Micronesia Federated States of, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa
Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project	Full size project, Under implementation, Start April 2005, Lead Implementing Agency, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Executing Agencies Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), World Conservation Union (IUCN)	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

APPENDIX 7: CO-FINANCIERS BASELINE ELEMENTS AND INCREMENTAL SUPPORT

Source of co-financing	Type	Type	Amount (USD)	Brief Description of Baseline Project Activities
France (French Marie Protected Areas Agency (FMPAA))	Government	Cash In-kind	50,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --FMPAA will be co-organizing the 3 rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC 3), October 21-27, 2013, Marseille, France, with a special session focused on MPAs in ABNJ
			50,000	--FMPAA collaborates closely with the OSPAR Commission and the CCAMLR in the creation and management of area-based protection measures in ABNJ --Co-organized a workshop in 2011 focused on MPAs in ABNJ ("A legal scenario analysis for marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction") <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Provide venue for High-Level Dialogue during IMPAC 3 --Collaboration in drafting of assessment of ocean management in ABNJ and an operational program of work on how to achieve the 2020 Aichi target for protected areas, including in ABNJ, which will contribute substantively to the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and ABNJ Communities of Practice --Participation in an ABNJ Communities of Practice on Climate change, fisheries, and biodiversity and Multiple use area-based management
Korea (Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIOST))	Government	Cash In-kind	100,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --KIOST was a lead organizer of the Yeosu Expo 2012, focused on the theme of "The Living Ocean and Coast," which gathered more than 8 million people featured public outreach pavilions on issues related to biodiversity and ecosystems in ABNJ, including best management practices in ocean and coastal management
			50,000	--KIOST was the primary facilitator of the drafting of the Yeosu Declaration, as a primary legacy of the Yeosu Expo, which aimed to catalyze political will and public attention on the need to use innovative and sustainable approaches to address the challenges and opportunities of the ocean, including in ABNJ --KIOST conducts ongoing scientific research of the open ocean and deep sea <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Contribution of expertise in marine science and technology, and its experience in ABNJ research, to the ABNJ Web Portal, the Communities of Practice, and the Cross-Sectoral Workshops --Contribution of financial resources to the organization of the Cross-Sectoral Workshops and the

Source of co-financing	Type	Type	Amount (USD)	Brief Description of Baseline Project Activities
				Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program --Contribution of public outreach materials emanating from Yeosu Expo 2012, and relevant lessons learned in public outreach on ABNJ issues, to the Public Outreach Network
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	GEF Agency	Cash In-kind	500,000 1,000,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --FAO is the leading specialized agency of the United Nations dealing with fisheries issues, including high seas fishing --FAO promotes regional collaboration in fisheries, through its country offices and also its technical/administrative support to RFMOs, including those under FAO's constitution --The FAO program for deep-sea high seas fisheries aims to improve management systems through improved access to better information, as well as to improve communication among stakeholders, and capacity-building --FAO Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension has established knowledge networks and communities of practice to promote partnership, interdisciplinary activities, exchange of knowledge and sharing of best practices --FAO has established knowledge networks and tools to share knowledge, information, and best practices, including statistical collections on fisheries and aquaculture; FIGIS (Fisheries Global Information System), and FIRMS (Fishery Resources Monitoring System) <i>Contribution to Project</i> --As the implementing agency and co-executing agency along with the Global Ocean Forum, FAO will play a central role in the development, implementation, and management of all project activities --FAO will develop and manage the ABNJ Web Portal --FAO will carry out project monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
UNESCO (Natural Sciences)	Multilateral	In-kind	100,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --Serve as co-chair of the Global Ocean Forum Working Groups on Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, and Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas --Played a lead role in the development of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) --Organized the <i>Biodiversity Science-Policy Conference</i> in January 2010, which addressed, inter alia, issues related to marine biodiversity in ABNJ <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Continued leadership of the Global Ocean Forum Working Groups on Governance of Areas Beyond

Source of co-financing	Type	Type	Amount (USD)	Brief Description of Baseline Project Activities
				National Jurisdiction, and Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas, which will form the basis of the ABNJ Communities of Practice --Engagement of expert networks, including the Sub-Global Assessment Network on biodiversity and ecosystem assessment, in the establishment and expansion of the ABNJ Communities of Practice --Provision of knowledge and information on biodiversity in ABNJ to the ABNJ Web Portal based on discussions -- Provision of knowledge and information to the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops based on analysis carried out for the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
UNESCO (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission)	Multilateral	Cash In-kind	30,000 100,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --IOC works to build the scientific basis for identifying critical habitats and biodiversity in the high seas, primarily through the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS) mechanism --IOC seeks to better understand climate change impacts on marine ecosystems in ABNJ --IOC has relevant experience in Marine Spatial Planning (Multiple use area-based management) --IOC supports sharing of information on monitoring of the state of the ocean, including in ABNJ, through the Global Ocean Observing System, the Joint WMO-IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology, and the International Ocean Data and Information Exchange <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Participation in, and co-organization of two Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder ABNJ Workshops --Provision of information related to marine science and technology in ABNJ to the ABNJ Internet Portal from the Global Ocean Observing System, the Joint WMO-IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology, and the International Ocean Data and Information Exchange --Participation in an ABNJ Communities of Practice on climate change, fisheries, and biodiversity; and multiple use area-based management (including the possible hosting of ABNJ Communities of Practice coordination meeting at IOC Headquarters) --Collaboration in the development and implementation of an ABNJ Regional Leaders Fellowship Program, including through the provision of information on addressing capacity needs for research and monitoring, and participation of IOC representative as guest lecturers

Source of co-financing	Type	Type	Amount (USD)	Brief Description of Baseline Project Activities
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)	Multilateral	In-kind	50,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --As the regional coordinating mechanism for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), PEMSEA has significant experience in regional coordination in East Asia --PEMSEA works to reduce in-country and regional disparities in capacities for sustainable coastal and ocean development and management <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Facilitate participation of relevant stakeholders from East Asia in the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops and the ABNJ Communities of Practice --Contribution of experiences in regional coordination to the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops and the ABNJ Communities of Practice --Contribution of regional experiences and knowledge in capacity development for ocean management in East Asia to the development of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program
Global Ocean Forum	NGO	Cash In-kind	700,000 800,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --GOF has significant experience in facilitating open and constructive policy dialogue for supporting the formal processes related to ABNJ management, including through major multi-stakeholder workshops, Global Oceans Conferences, a side events at relevant UN fora --GOF has created and managed Working Groups on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, and Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas, that address policy issues related to ABNJ and draft policy analyses to support multi-stakeholder dialogues --GOF's work has been focused on carrying out policy analyses, cross-sectoral dialogues, special sessions at the global oceans conferences and participating in UN fora relevant to ABNJ issues <i>Contribution to Project</i> --As the co-executing agency and project lead along with the FAO, GOF will play a central role in the development, implementation, and management of all project activities
Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (DSCC)	NGO	In-kind	50,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --DSCC gathers stakeholders from the NGO community to advocate for improved management of ABNJ --DSCC works with scientists to bring best available scientific information into the formal ABNJ processes in a policy-relevant way --DSCC carries out policy analyses assessing implementation of global commitments on ABNJ and

Source of co-financing	Type	Type	Amount (USD)	Brief Description of Baseline Project Activities
				works within global and regional processes to call for improved UN oversight of the commitments by countries <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Facilitate the participation of NGO networks in the DSCC in the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops and ABNJ Communities of Practice --Contribution of relevant experiences and lessons learned from ABNJ policy analyses to Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops and ABNJ Communities of Practice --Provision of information on the status of ecosystems and ABNJ research activities to the ABNJ Web Portal --Support the Public Outreach Network through the outreach capabilities of the various NGOs in the DSCC
Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IIDDRI)	NGO	In-kind	119,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --IIDDRI conducts policy analyses on policy issues related to ABNJ governance and management --IIDDRI has hosted multi-stakeholder dialogues on ABNJ policy issues, including a 2009 seminar on high seas governance ("Towards a New Governance of High Seas Biodiversity") and a 2011 workshop on MPAs in ABNJ ("A legal scenario analysis for marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction") <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Provision of policy analysis (an analysis of the positions of key States and groups of States in international negotiations relevant to biodiversity in ABNJ) to Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshop, High-Level Dialogues, and ABNJ Communities of Practice --Contribution of policy brief on MPAs in ABNJ to Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshop, High-Level Dialogues, and ABNJ Communities of Practice --Contribution of experiences and lessons learned from past ABNJ dialogues and policy analyses to Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshop, High-Level Dialogues, and ABNJ Communities of Practice

Source of co-financing	Type	Type	Amount (USD)	Brief Description of Baseline Project Activities
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)	NGO	Cash In-kind	40,000 60,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --WIOMSA regularly organizes and hosts regional workshops on the strengthening the science-policy interface to support ocean management --WIOMSA runs two grant mechanisms, the Marine and Coastal Science for Management (MASMA) program and the Marine Research Grant (MARG) Program, to provide funding and technical support for coastal and marine research, capacity building, training, and communication in marine science and presentation of results of the research work in different regional and international fora. <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Provision of data and educational information on Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, Capacity building and networking and Knowledge management and outreach
International Ocean Institute	NGO	Cash	50,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --Hosts advanced training programs in various issues related to ocean governance at its headquarters in Malta and at its various operational centres around the world <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Contribution to the ABNJ Regional Leaders Fellowship program through the following IOI programs: -Training Programme on Regional Ocean Governance for Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries: Towards a Holistic Maritime Policy, Malta -Master Degree Programme of Arts in Ocean Governance at the University of Malta -Two-month training programme on Ocean Governance: Policy, Law, and Management, Dalhousie, Halifax, Canada -African Regional Ocean Governance, Cape Town, South Africa
Vietnam National University	Academic Institution	In-kind	100,000	<i>Baseline Activities</i> --Hosted and co-organized the 4th Global Ocean Conference in Hanoi, Vietnam in 2008, where meetings of the Global Ocean Forum Working Groups on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, and on Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas where conducted --Translated the IOC guidelines in Marine Spatial Planning into Vietnamese, which can help facilitate the understanding and application of multiple-use area management in areas within and beyond Vietnamese jurisdiction, and Vietnamese government support for UN Ad Hoc BBNJ Working Group

Source of co-financing	Type	Type	Amount (USD)	Brief Description of Baseline Project Activities
				and other global and regional BBNJ efforts <i>Contribution to Project</i> --Collaboration and participation in Cross-Sectoral Multi-stakeholder ABNJ Workshops and exploring opportunities for synergies in ABNJ management between the regional and global level --Collaboration and participation in High-Level ABNJ dialogues at major ocean-related meetings --Participation in ABNJ communities of practice on multiple use regional ocean planning, climate change, fisheries and biodiversity --Provision of information to be included on an ABNJ Internet Portal that is related to proposed activities of the project in ABNJ and regional management approaches to ABNJ --Collaboration in facilitating the participation of national and regional leaders from the Southeast Asian region in global and regional ABNJ processes, in support of the development and implementation of an ABNJ Regional Leaders Fellowship Program.
TOTAL			4,599,000	

**APPENDIX 8: PRELIMINARY LIST OF MEDIA AND OUTREACH OUTLETS TO
BE CONSIDERED AS POTENTIAL PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS AND TARGET
AUDIENCES IN THE PUBLIC OUTREACH NETWORK**

Name of Group/ Organization	Description
Al Jazeera	The 24-hour news and current affairs channel is the first international English-language news channel to broadcast across the globe from the Middle East.
Associated Press	The Associated Press is the essential global news network, delivering fast, unbiased news from every corner of the world to all media platforms and formats.
BBC Science and Environment	BBC provides detailed coverage on important news and discoveries related to science and the environment.
Conservation International	CI's communication plan for its Marine Program aims to influence government leaders, rally public engagement and inspire marine conservation worldwide, including through BlueTubeTV, a YouTube channel providing global marine video updates, news from the field, and underwater expeditions. In addition to general outreach work, CI has undertaken campaign efforts on specific marine issues, such as the Great Turtle Race.
Convention on Biological Diversity	The CBD facilitates their news and communication department through the use of Twitter, Facebook, press releases, discussion forums, web announcements, statements, and notifications.
CNN World	CNN is among the world's leaders in online news and information delivery.
Environmental Media Association	This non-profit organization is a profit liaison between the entertainment industry and the environmental community. The EMA hosts awards to honour celebrities and production companies for environmental friendliness. This organization also offers day-to-day tips on how to improve sustainability.
Environmental Media	Environmental Media designs, produces, and distributes curriculum-based media to support environmental education for classrooms and communities. Services include publishing, communications consulting, and multimedia design.
Environmental Media Fund	Environmental Media Fund promotes public awareness and education about the environment by infiltrating media programming. This group offers film, video, digital, and interactive media services.
European Environment Agency	EEA's mandate is: 1) To help the Community and member countries make informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and moving towards sustainability 2) To coordinate the European environment information and observation network. The multimedia centre offers videos, animations, news, and speeches about the environment.
FAO Media Centre	FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. FAO produces press releases, news alerts, organizes media events and exhibits and uses social media to engage its audiences. Information officers are outposted in regional offices and coverage is offered in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Italian.
Global Environment Facility	GEF provides for communication efforts in through GEF-supported projects and an online press room/media resource centre for journalists and media outreach.
International Maritime	The IMO media centre offers press briefings, meeting summaries, multimedia, and a link to their news magazine.

Organization	
OSPAR Commission Press Office	OSPAR's Press Office aims to provide resources for visitors wanting information about OSPAR work. OSPAR provides press releases, e-newsletters and photo galleries which give an insight into the range of activities in which OSPAR is involved.
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat remains dedicated to keeping all its stakeholders informed of its work across the region. Via its Public Affairs Unit, the Forum Secretariat seeks to build understanding and support for the Forum and its Secretariat. Produces: Press statements, publications, radio reports, speeches, photos, videos
Reuters	Thomson Reuters is the world's largest international multimedia news agency, providing investing news, world news, business news, technology news, headline news, small business news, news alerts, personal finance, stock market, and mutual funds information available on Reuters.com, video, mobile, and interactive television platforms.
UN Chronicle	The UN Chronicle is an opinion news site offering articles about human rights, climate change, peace and security, millennium development goals, women, and disarmament.
UNESCO	The UNESCO Communication Section provide news and focus articles, publications and communications materials, databases and software, multimedia, events, intergovernmental programmes, press releases, and interviews.
UNEP	UNEP distributes press releases, facilitates speeches, and creates multimedia about the following thematic areas: climate change, disasters & conflict, ecosystems management, environmental governance, harmful substances, and resources efficiency.
UNEP Division of Communications and Public Information	The main activities of DCPI include: • Creating public awareness of environmental issues in the media • Raising UNEP's profile (and with it concern about the global environment) by organizing specific activities and events and facilitating cooperation with and among selected sectors of society and actors involved in the implementation of the international environmental agenda. • Influencing the attitudes, behaviour and decisions of those who have or can have an impact on the environment by producing and disseminating printed and audio-visual information. • Maintaining the UNEP library and documentation centre and responding to public enquiries. • Publishing "Our Planet" magazine
UNDP	UNDP offers press releases, news, events, and speeches in regards to poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, environment and energy, HIV/AIDS, women empowerment, and capacity development.
United Nations University	The United Nations University (UNU) — the academic arm of the United Nations system — implements research and educational programmes in the area of sustainable development, with the particular aim of assisting developing countries. They offer news, events, publications, and lectures.
World Bank	The World Bank media platform includes press releases, feature stories, development news, speeches, commentaries, broadcast & multimedia, and events & consultations.

World Ocean Network	The World Ocean Network is an international association working to raise public awareness about the importance of the ocean for humanity and about the impact that our everyday actions can have on the marine environment. The World Ocean Network WON has mobilized a large global network of public outreach practitioners and ocean stakeholders from different sectors in enhancing public outreach for the ocean, including for ABNJ
World Wide Fund for Nature	WWF conducts both targeted and general campaigns and outreach initiatives for conservation issues, including for ocean issues. WWF also provides information specifically for journalists through its online media centre.

**APPENDIX 9: EXISTING TRAINING PROGRAMMES TO INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ABNJ REGIONAL LEADERS FELLOWSHIP**

Title	Organization	Duration	Area of Focus	Target Participants
Thematic Courses in Ocean Governance and Management	International Ocean Institute	Varies	-Marine Protected Areas -Biodiversity and Tropical Tourism -Managing Marine Pollution -Ocean Governance: Policy, Law, and Management, Canada course -Regional Ocean Governance for Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries-Malta Course -Risk Reduction and Integrated Management for Sustainable Tropical Coastal Tourism Development -Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Marine Protected Area Management	Graduate students, new professionals, and mid-career professionals
Policy Internship	Marine Conservation Institute	Spring, summer, or fall.	Marine Conservation Biology and Ocean Policy	Graduate students or recently completed graduate degrees preferred.
Internship	IUCN Environmental Law Center (ELC)	3 or more months	Environmental law and policy	Between 20 and 30 years of age and enrolled in a university, or higher level institution (with knowledge in environmental law)
Internship Program	Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations in New York	Three 3 – 4 month sessions: September – December, January – April, or May – July.	Delegation in the UN bodies (Security Council, General Assembly and its various committees)	Minimum of three years of university-level courses (preferably in political science, development studies, environment studies, human rights/humanitarian law)
Nippon Foundation of Japan Fellowship Programme	UN DOALOS	9 months (6-months Advanced Academic Research and Study and 3-months Research and	Ocean affairs and the law of the sea	Between the ages of 25 – 40, with a completed first university degree and capacity to undertake independent advanced academic research and study

Title	Organization	Duration (Training)	Area of Focus	Target Participants
Internship Volunteer	FAO	3-6 months	Food security and poverty reduction, and agricultural issues including fisheries and aquaculture	Recent graduates or students in a recognized university or graduate school programme (at least two years undergraduate studies). No more than 30 years of age.
Training	FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department		Safety education and training	Fishermen, inspectors, future trainers, fishery officers, fishery protection officers, boat designers and builders, search and rescue officers, bankers and insurers.
Environmental Education and Training (EET)	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Varies	Environmental and sustainability themes, issues and emerging concepts such as 'Green Economy'.	
Internship	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Between 3 to 6 months		Third or fourth year of under-graduate (BA/BSc.) or in a graduate (Masters) or post-graduate (PhD) programme
“Biodiversity for Development” Programme Internship	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	6 months preferable (4 months minimum)	Diversity with regards to mainstreaming biodiversity in development and poverty eradication policies, strategies, and processes	Graduate student or advanced undergraduate student
“Business and Biodiversity” Internship	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	3 to 6 months	Biological diversity in the business community	Graduate student or advanced undergraduate student
Internship	International Maritime Organization	Two weeks to two months	Pollution from ships, maritime safety, security and related international maritime and environmental treaties.	Master's or PhD students

Title	Organization	Duration	Area of Focus	Target Participants
E-course on Techniques and Procedures in International Environmental Law	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	2 weeks	Environment, International Law	This course offers reduced fees for participants from least developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Participants from developed countries and internationally recruited staff from the United Nations System must pay the full fee, independent of their nationality.
Introductory e-Course to the Global Commons	UNITAR	3 weeks	Environment, International Law	
e-Course on International Environmental Negotiations	UNITAR	2 weeks	Environment, International Law, Multilateral Diplomacy	This course offers reduced fees for participants from least developed countries, developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Participants from developed countries and internationally recruited staff from the United Nations System must pay the full fee, independent of their nationality.
National Planning Workshop in Malawi for UN CC:Learn Project on Strengthening Human Resources and Skills to Address Climate Change	UNITAR	1 day	Environment, Climate Change, Environmental Governance and Law	Private events - by invitation only are reserved for a pre-determined group of participants.
PhD Fellowship	United Nations University (UNU) - Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS)	12 Months	Science and Technology for Sustainable Societies, Sustainable Urban Futures, Biodiplomacy Initiative, Sustainable Development Governance, Traditional Knowledge Initiative, Marine/Coastal Governance and Urban Biodiversity (UNU-IAS)	Young scholars and policy-makers, especially from the developing world. Applicants must be at an advanced dissertation writing stage of the PhD with their research proposal accepted by the candidate's university.

Title	Organization	Duration	Area of Focus	Target Participants
UNU-IAS Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme	UNU-IAS	12 months (possibility of renewal for another 12 months)	OUIK) Science and Technology for Sustainable Societies, Sustainable Urban Futures, Biodiplomacy Initiative, Sustainable Development Governance, Traditional Knowledge Initiative, Marine/Coastal Governance and Urban Biodiversity (UNU-IAS OUIK)	Young scholars and policy-makers, especially from the developing world. Applicants must have gained their PhD degree.
JSPS-UNU Fellowship Programme	UNU-IAS	24 months	Science and Technology for Sustainable Societies, Sustainable Urban Futures, Biodiplomacy Initiative, Sustainable Development Governance, Traditional Knowledge Initiative, International Cooperation and Development, Global Change and Sustainability , Peace and Security	Young scholars and policy-makers, especially from the developing world. Applicants must have gained their PhD degree on or after 2 April 2007 for the 2013 Fellowships. Applicants must be citizens of a country that has diplomatic relations with Japan. (Japanese nationals who do not have citizenship or permanent residency of another country are not eligible.)