Adapting Tuna-dependent Pacific Island Communities and Economies to Climate Change

ANNEX 07: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) outlines the differentiated measures that the Executing Agency/Entity will implement to ensure the effective participation of key programme stakeholders, including both men and women and those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable stakeholders. The level of detail in the SEP will vary; it must be scaled to the scope of the programme, numbers of stakeholders involved, and potential risks and impacts present.

The SEP includes a Stakeholder Analysis (Section III) to identify all actors who directly or indirectly may affect or be affected by a programme and their varying interests. The SEP also outlines stakeholder engagement throughout the programme lifecycle, including Stakeholder Engagement in the PPF Phase (Section IV), Stakeholder Engagement in the Implementation Phase (Section V), and Monitoring and Reporting (Section VI). These sections outline the appropriate methods for engagement, including through neutral/third party facilitators, when necessary. They also detail required public disclosure of information on programme scope and impacts, a grievance redress mechanism, the budget to support stakeholder engagement, indicators, and learning throughout the programme cycle.

No activities that may adversely affect indigenous peoples and communities, their lands, resources, or cultural heritage will be permitted without explicit agreement of the potentially affected communities. Such agreement must adhere to the definition of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures. The FPIC requirements are therefore to be followed during the site selection process of FADs. FPIC requirements are outlined in Section V of this document.

Each revision of the plan requires further disclosure to stakeholders.

Section I: Programme Information

Programme Title:	Adapting Tuna-dependent Pacific Island Communities and Economies to Climate Change		
GCF Programme ID:		**Programme Duration:**	7 years
Executing Entity	SPC		
Programme Start Date:	May 01 2025	**Programme End Date:**	April 30 2032
SEP Prepared By:	FCG PPF Consultants		

Section II: Introduction

The Adapting Tuna-dependent Pacific Island Communities and Economies to Climate Change Programme Accredited Entity (AE) is Conservation International, and during implementation the Executing Entity (EE) is the SPC. The main objective of the programme is to remove the main barriers to improved food availability through supporting Pacific Island governments to implement effective projects for assisting coastal and urban communities to obtain and utilise more tuna and provide those governments with improved information on climate change-driven redistribution of tuna to secure the contribution of industrial tuna fisheries to national economies. The programme has two components:

Component A: Adaptation to harness tuna for food availability of Pacific Island communities as coral reefs are degraded by climate change.

Component B: Adaptation to reduce risks to Pacific Island economies from climate-driven tuna redistribution.

The preparation and implementation of this GCF programme is expected to be stakeholder-driven, country-led, and country-driven.

Stakeholder participation is important for creating awareness about the programme, providing an opportunity for the various actors to contribute their views, clarifying the roles of key stakeholders in programme formulation and implementation, and ensuring ownership of the programme.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was prepared in response to the GCF Policy requirement, guided by the CI-GCF Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In particular, the ESMF provides for the following as the minimum stakeholder engagement indicators that the programme is required to monitor and report on:

1. Number of government agencies, civil society organisations, private sector, fishers, and other stakeholder groups that have participated in the programme implementation phase every quarter.
2. Number of persons (sex-disaggregated broken down by affiliation and gender) that participated in the programme implementation phase (every quarter).
3. Number of engagements with stakeholders. In addition to responding to the GCF policy requirements, the SEP is intended to strengthen the stakeholder engagement process that started with the PPF phase and define modalities to build, strengthen and sustain the stakeholder engagement process through implementation of this programme.

The overall goal of the SEP is that fisheries stakeholders in participating countries are effectively contributing to the programme activity formulation and supporting development of and improvements to national FAD programs. This goal obligates the AE and EE to: i) ensure that stakeholders are adequately mobilised and facilitated to participate in the Programme design development process and programme implementation, and; ii) objectively listen to stakeholders aiming at securing ownership of outputs from the Programme development process and programme outcomes during the implementation phase. Therefore, the purpose of the SEP is to provide a roadmap for ensuring an effective structured engagement. The SEP recognises that involvement of stakeholders is critical for strengthening ownership and ensuring relevance to the recommended Programme objectives and priorities and sustaining outcomes.

The SEP elaborates on the stakeholders engaged in the PPF phase and those to be engaged in implementation phases, stakeholder interests, capacity and information needs that are necessary for effectiveness in participating in the programme development and implementation process, stakeholder engagement approaches, strategies, and interventions.

Section IV of the SEP recommends several engagement approaches that will be applied for purpose of:

a. Information sharing for effective participation in consultative and dialogue sessions of the programme development process. This approach aims to ensure that stakeholders are prepared for participation and are provided an opportunity to participate and provide knowledge and or ideas.
b. Analysis of issues through dialogue platforms (workshops, meetings) or through providing comments and inputs into various reports.

c. Securing stakeholder commitments to own and implement the programme strategy and actions through negotiations and consent platforms aiming at ensuring that the programme strategy options and actions reflect institutional/stakeholder interests and consent.
d. Providing technical and policy oversight and monitoring (by CI, the CI-GCF Agency, and SPC respectively) during project implementation.

Section III: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder Name and Function		Stakeholders Interest	Impact of Programme on Stakeholder	Influence of Stakeholder	Risk Management
Government and Local Authorities					
National Fisheries Authorities and Fisheries Focal Points across all Participating Countries Role: Interface between the government institutions and the GCF Programme	Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources Fiji Ministry of Fisheries Fiji Maritime Authority FSM Office of Resources and Development FSM National Oceanic Resource Management Authority Kiribati Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority Niue Fisheries Department Palau Bureau of Fisheries PNG National Fisheries Authority RMI Marshall Island Marine Resource Authority Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Solomon Islands Ministry of Marine Resources Tonga Ministry of Fisheries Tuvalu Fisheries Department Vanuatu Fisheries Department	- Overall leadership and policy guidance, planning, and coordination. - Responsible for national fisheries programs. - Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. - Programme beneficiary and accountability. - Sustainability of programme outputs	- Built technical and institutional capacity for effective and efficient management of national FAD programs, bycatch transshipment strategies, AWS data management and governance. - Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonisation of data protocols and tools. - Improved negotiating capacity to secure fishery benefits	- Programme promoters at the national level. - Key decision makers on fisheries resources management nationally and regionally. - Implement adaptation and mitigation programmes/activities in the fisheries sector which directly affect the continuity of programme outcomes. - Formulation of fisheries policies and legislation which affects continuity of this programme. - Collection and sharing AWS data, coordinating with regional fisheries initiatives.	**High** - Decision-making authority rests with all 14 fisheries departments/ ministries via national processes and supported by the SPC and Forum Fisheries Agency. - Ultimately responsible for successful implementation of programme activities thus ensuring country ownership will determine sustainability of programme results. - If national agencies do not coordinate the collection and dissemination of AWS data programme results will be adversely affected

Stakeholder Name and Function	Stakeholders Interest	Impact of Programme on Stakeholder	Influence of Stakeholder	Risk Management
National Designated Authorities (NDA)	- Lead coordinating agency on climate change actions at the national level. - Official point of contact for approving all Green Climate Fund programmes on behalf of country. First point of oversight for GCF funding received by the country.	- Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonisation of data protocols and tools. - Whole of government coordination on GCF-supported programmes.	- Coordination at the national level of fisheries focal points and other stakeholders. - Compiling national data on climate finance programmes and reporting. - Influences formulation of climate change legislation which affects continuity of programme outcomes. - Required to provide official sign-off via no-objection letters on behalf of government.	**High** - Involve NDA in decision making and implementation of programme activities to ensure country ownership and sustainability of programme results. - Ensure newly appointed NDAs are swiftly made abreast of programme and affiliated programmes.
Inter-governmental Organisations (IGOs)/Civil Society Organisation (CSO)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)				
IGO/Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	- Regional fisheries cooperation. - Providing leadership and guidance in AWS and other regional level activities. - Provides process for formal adoption of new policies and procedures impacting donor funded programs in the region. - Necessary body to endorse any regional tuna fisheries programme. - Utilises AWS outcomes for economic forecasting and projections.	- Institutional support to member countries and financing for improvements to national FAD, transhipment and unloading programs. - Improved information and data available to support higher resolution economic analysis to advise Members.	- Service delivery i.e. select trainings related to policy and legislation supporting national FAD programs. - Sole regional body offering tuna fisheries economic analysis, so influence is significant.	**Medium** - Active participation in Programme-related initiatives will mitigate any risk.
NGOs/CSOs in the natural resources, fisheries, climate change and community development areas in all countries	- Opportunities to participate in trainings leading to	- Provision of local information and	- Public awareness and advocacy.	**Low**

Stakeholder Name and Function	Stakeholders Interest	Impact of Programme on Stakeholder	Influence of Stakeholder	Risk Management
	improved knowledge and capacity. - Longstanding interest in sustainable management of natural resources and in community food availability. - Promotion of opportunities for community-based enterprise and SMEs. - Compatibility and complementarity with ongoing initiatives in the near shore and offshore spaces such as community-based fisheries management and marine spatial planning.	contextualised inputs to programme design. - Increased capacity and relevant information to support related pregame initiatives		
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	- Opportunities to lead trainings related to vessel design to increase fisher capacity for longer fishing trips. - Opportunities to support trainings related to disaster risk management in PIC coastal fisheries.	- Provision of local information and contextualised inputs to programme design. - Assurance there is no duplication of activities but instead a scaling up and/or filling in gaps of ongoing related initiatives.	- Longstanding interest in sustainable management of natural resources and fisheries within the Pacific Islands region. In select countries (i.e. Kiribati) FAO has been leading work on FADs in support of the country's national strategic goals related to artisanal FADs.	**Low**
World Bank	- Longstanding interest in sustainable management of fisheries resources and in community food availability in the Pacific Islands Region. - Compatibility and complementarity with ongoing initiatives in the near shore and offshore spaces such as tuna supply	- Provision of local information and contextualised inputs to programme design. Assurance there is no duplication of activities but instead a scaling up and/or filling in gaps of ongoing related initiatives.	- Public awareness and advocacy	**Low**

Stakeholder Name and Function	Stakeholders Interest	Impact of Programme on Stakeholder	Influence of Stakeholder	Risk Management
	chain improvements and scaling up national FAD programs.			
SPC	- Support countries to develop decision-making climate adaptation tools, information sharing, and leveraging financial resources for fisheries management and climate resilient food availability.	- Increased field knowledge, experience, exposure, and field skills and improving quality and diversity of data.	- Monitoring of programme implementation to ensure timely delivery of programme outputs. Maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects. Encourage participatory monitoring by communities involved in FAD fishing and adjacent to FADs.	**Low**
Communities and Community Groups				
Community leaders in FAD target sites	- Opportunities to participate in trainings leading to improved knowledge and capacity. - Vested interest in sustainable management of natural resources and in community food availability. - Programme beneficiaries. - Sustainability of programme outputs.	- Understanding of programme objectives to provide pertinent local information on FAD site selection including monitoring, select data collection and prevention of vandalism on FADs, and other community level activities.	- Dissemination of factual information to residents around the impacts of climate change to coral reefs and the benefits of consuming more tuna. - Support in organizing community meetings and consultations.	**High** - Involve relevant community leaders in community level decision making and implementation of activities to ensure community ownership and sustainability of programme results.
Fishers targeted under the programme in the 14 participating countries	- Fishers will be supported to migrate from traditional reef fishing to FAD fishing. - Opportunities to participate in multitude of trainings leading to improved knowledge and capacity, including but not limited to trainings in safe and effective FAD fishing, safe and effective FAD	- Understanding of programme objectives to provide pertinent local information on FAD site selection and other community level activities. - Provision of equipment and training on improved post-harvesting processing. - Training on safety at sea, FAD fishing, post-harvest	- Enhanced safety at sea measures regularly utilized for small scale fishers fishing around FADs. - Skills for data collection around FADs improved. - Safe and effective FAD fishing methods improved. - Overall data collection on numbers of FADs and how	**Medium**

Stakeholder Name and Function	Stakeholders Interest	Impact of Programme on Stakeholder	Influence of Stakeholder	Risk Management
	deployment, monitoring and maintenance, safety and sea, post-harvest handling and more. - Opportunities to improve sustainability of livelihood. - Opportunities to improve safety at sea. - Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. - Programme beneficiary. - Sustainability of programme outputs	fisheries processing and bycatch management.	many fish are caught around FADs improved.	
National fisher associations in the 14 participating countries	- Opportunities to participate in trainings leading to improved knowledge and capacity. - Programme beneficiary. - Sustainability of programme outputs.	- Provision of equipment for supply chain process improvements and training on post-harvest processing and (in select countries) bycatch handling, processing, and distribution. - Provision of local information and contextualised inputs to programme design. - Key players to assist with FAD monitoring and maintenance and data collection around FADs.	- Public awareness and advocacy. - Data sharing and data reliability.	**Low**

Stakeholder Name and Function	Stakeholders Interest	Impact of Programme on Stakeholder	Influence of Stakeholder	Risk Management
Women's groups	- Gender mainstreaming. - Training in post-harvest handling techniques. - Improved and gender sensitive conditions for selling fish at fish markets.	- Provision of local information and contextualised inputs to programme design.	- Key stakeholder in training for fish processing and (in select countries) bycatch management activities.	**Low**
Fishing industry associations/bodies	- Investment and commercial interests in the WCPO fishery.	- To be engaged as a provider of data on a voluntary basis. Also, a user of data and analysis to support commercial decisions relating to their interests in the fishery.	- Key client of the 14 Participating Countries that license fishing operations targeting tuna.	**Medium**

Section IV: Stakeholder Engagement During PPF Phase

a. List of Engagement Activities

Stakeholder Group/Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement	Outcomes
Fiji National Stakeholders 15 make, 14 female	22 Feb 23, Office of Customs and Trade Conference Room, Suva, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 1 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Cook Islands National Stakeholders 24 male, 8 female	15 & 16 March 2023, Rarotonga, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 2 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
FSM National Stakeholders 8 male, 4 female	31 Jan & 1 Feb 2023, SPC Micronesia Regional Office, Pohnpei, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 3 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Kiribati National Stakeholders 6 male, 8 female	9 March 2023, Kristmas Island Fish Limited Conference Room, Programme Planning Workshop Kiribati National Coastal Fisheries Summit, 22nd May to 25th May 2023. VENUE: Maneaban Maiana	See summary table below and Annex 4 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Nauru National Stakeholders 8 male	7 Feb 2023, Online, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 5 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Niue National Stakeholder 24 male, 19 female	8 March 2023, Matavai Resort, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 6 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Palau National Stakeholders 36 male, 19 female	6 & 7 Feb 2023, Koror Palau, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 7 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
PNG National Stakeholders 32 male, 9 female	26 & 27 Jane 2023, Port Moresby, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 8 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes

Stakeholder Group/Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement	Outcomes
RMI National Stakeholders 2 male, 1 female	26 Jan 2023, MIMRA Office, Majuro, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 9 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Samoa National Stakeholders 19 male, 31 female	1 – 3 Feb 2023, Apia, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 10 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Solomon Islands National Stakeholders 26 male, 16 female	31 Jan – 1 Feb 2023, Honiara, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 11 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Tonga National Stakeholders 35 male, 29 female	16 & 17 Feb 2023, MoF Office, Tongatapu, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 12 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Tuvalu National Stakeholders 32 male, 9 female	28 Feb to 1 Mar, Funafuti, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 13 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Vanuatu National Stakeholders 22 male, 6 female	14 & 15 Feb 2023, Grand Hotel Port Vila, Programme Planning Workshop	See summary table below and Annex 14 for full stakeholder list and workshop outcomes
Niue Fishers Consultation 7 male, 8 females	June 2023	• FAD fishing is more accessible to those who own boats. • FADs are accessible to those with canoes, but weather prevents this being a regular activity. • Fishermen prefer to fish reef fish onshore. • One interviewee didn't appreciate FADs being used as the model as they worried fish would be attracted to it and drawn off the reef. • One fisherman stated that FADs attract species that aren't normally present. • There has been significant investment in maritime education in recent years to improve safety. • Identified barriers to FAD fishing as being sharks feeding there therefore reducing catch; poor weather; cost of boat fuel. • Two interviewees thought that the location of FADs was likely to benefit those with boats who are fishing for commercial purposes. • Communities indicated that communal FADs created competition for FAD fishers which is not ideal. There is always a race to get there first.
Palau Fisher Consultations	12, 13 & 14 October 2023	• Some women fish offshore.

Stakeholder Group/Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement	Outcomes
8 female, 7 male	Ngatpang (9 participants) Aimeliik (6 participants) Interview	• No women currently FAD fish, but all men interviewed do FAD fish. • Some women operate boats but no women own boats. • Men and women do post-harvest processing. • The main method of fishing is coastal with spear, casting nets and gleaning. • Responses show uncertainty of the benefits of FADs and who the beneficiaries are. • Cost of fuel is identified as the main barrier to using FADs
Cook Islands Fishers Consultations 6 females, 30 males	10 & 15 June 2023 Rarotonga (13 participants) Mangaia (23 participants) Interview	• All the communities interviewed stated that they already use FADs. • Main challenges from current FAD use include maintenance costs, losing FADs, costs of FADs and positioning FADs. • 1 of the women interviewed is a boat operator but no women interviewed are boat owners. • Perceived benefits of FADs are less fuel consumption as they can fish closer to coastline, FADs attract baitfish, Fish stay for longer periods, provides stable income, less time spent at sea.
Samoa Fishers Consultations 14 female, 15 male	20 & 21 June 2023 Manono (15 participants) Siumu (14 participants) Interview	• None of the female interviewees do FAD fishing or operate a boat. • Most of the female participants carry out post-harvesting processing. • Most of the female participants are involved in selling fish. • Majority of current fishing methods are spears, cast netting, gleaning and fish traps. • Where a community can use FADs, they perceive them to be a benefit. • Costs of equipment, boat and fuel were identified as the main barrier to FADs
PNG Fishers Consultations 5 female, 22 male	July 2023 Karasau – Aranwor clan Vekeo – Bariat clan Koli – Bokai and Bona clan Interview	• All households had residents involved in fishing (offshore, shoreline, gleaning and selling fish) • Identified constraint to women and girls fishing (including FAD fishing) is related to safety. • Essentially subsistence fishing, but some commercial selling of fresh or smoked fish on the roadside. • All respondents ate fish daily and preferred fish to meat as a protein source. • There are shortages of fish at times when the weather is bad, and the fishers cannot go out to fish. • FAD fishing comprised of between 25%-50% of fishing undertaken in surveyed villages. This was either from canoe or dingy.
Tonga Fishers Consultations 8 female, 30 male	August 2023 Eua (20 participants) Ha'atafu (18 participants)	• Reef flat and inshore fisheries resources are almost depleted and not sufficient to sustain heavy fishing. • Identified that there is an urgent need for good management and with good practical and realistic monitoring and control.

Stakeholder Group/Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement	Outcomes
	Interviews	• Need conservation and management of fish habitats. • Prefer fish (especially reef fish and longline tuna) over meat but the cost of fish is too high and the limited access to quality fish means cheaper cuts of meat are eaten. • FAD fishing is considered a good way to move out of the inshore area and utilise the more abundant pelagic fish. • 'Fishermen like us should be able to make good catch with less cost which means cheaper fish and more fish available to the community. It's good for everyone' (respondent quote). • Existing system of Special Management Areas (SMAs) which are managed by Community Committee.
Kiribati Fishers Consultations 17 female, 14 male	15 & 16 July 2023 Betio Teaorereke Interviews	• Traditionally, fish is the main dish in Kiribati and is cheaper than meat. • While the FADs that were put in place in 2018 (est) are largely no longer functional, people are aware of the benefits of this form of fishing. • FAD fishing encourages greater collaboration and helps the fishers to target larger fish in the one area. • Sometimes they get less catch especially when there is competition among fishers for the fish; as well as at times they also get some non-targeted fish. • No traditional fishing practices were reported.

RMI Fishers Consultations	June 2020
	
	Interviews
		• Some traditional practices carried out include:
		  • Practice conservation efforts;
		  • No littering;
		  • ensure limits to fishing;
		  • and maintaining traditional protected areas

Tuvalu Fisher Consultations 7 female, 21 male	July 2023 Funafuti (13 participants) Nukulaelae (15 participants) Interviews	• Most respondents noted that there were constraints to women and girls fishing (86%) and constraints to women becoming FAD fisherfolk (96%). These constraints were attributed to traditional roles, lack of interest from women/girls and time constraints. • All respondents preferred to eat fish over meat and that fish plays an important cultural role. Different villages and inter islands have traditional competitions for fish caught. • Community decisions and grievance resolution is made through a combination of traditional means and government legal systems and even church leaders. • There is always fish available to buy in Funafuti.
Solomon Island Fisher Consultations 4 female, 4 male	July 2023 Honiara central Market Interviews	• While most of the residents are Solomon Islanders, they are made up of many different tribes from Guadalcanal as well as from other islands. There are differences between the tribes, some of which are slight, and some are more pronounced. • Most of the fishermen not aware of FADs and they are taking longer to catch fish compared to 15-20 years ago.

Stakeholder Group/Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement	Outcomes
		• Respondents were concerned that there are many activities in the open seas, including large ships and it may not be good to place a FAD close to a fishing village in Honiara. • Some people damaged FADs in Malaita that had been established by the Ministry of Fisheries • There have been several conflicts within communities from getting fish from FADs. • Respondents felt it is beneficial in cutting petrol costs and reducing risks fishing in bad weather
Vanuatu Fisher Consultations 28 participants	October 2023 Efate Interviews	• All respondents indicated that they have heard of FAD fishing. They also note that it is easier to spot and catch fish from the FADs. • All respondents suggested that there are traditional fishing practices, but they did not expand upon what these are.
Fiji Fisher Consultations 10 female, 24 male	July 2023 Natarawau Nakavika Interviews	• In Fiji, nearshore fish aggregation devices (FADs) have been deployed by the Ministry of Fisheries (MoF) in various locations along the coasts of Suva, Gau, Kadavu, Savusavu and in the outer islands. From about 60 FADs that were installed there remain only about 4 fully functional ones. • Offshore FADs have not always been fully functional because fishermen cannot reach the FADs as they have no boat and cannot afford fuel if they had a boat. • in Kadavu, over 30% of catch by weight was sourced from FADs. Nearly 90% of the fish caught at FADs were tunas, the vast majority being yellowfin (88% of tuna caught), followed by skipjack (11%). The remaining 11% of fish caught mostly consisted of barracuda (5%), wahoo (2%), snapper (1%) and emperors (1%) (Vunisea, 2016). Over 92% of recorded FAD fishing events occurred on two FADs, on the south side of Kadavu. • The end use of marine products was split into five possible outcomes: eaten, given away, sold in the community (in the village or by the roadside), sold at a provincial market or sold at an urban market (i.e. Suva or export).
WCPO commercial fisheries associations/bodies 14 male	WCPFC in Rarotonga (Cook Islands) December 2023 Consultation	• SPC provided a detailed presentation introducing Component B, the Advanced Warning System, to key members from the WCPO commercial tuna fishing industry to solicit initial buy-in for their participation in Component B. See summary table of participants below. • The presentation focused on introducing the AWS and explaining the projection and forecast capacity that will be useful data and information for these fleets future planning. SPC talked through the “ask” which is for 2-4 purse seine boats operating within the WCPO to participate in an expanded data collection at sea to feed samples into the biological specimen's bank at SPC. These data will be required for advancement of the AWS.

Stakeholder Group/Name	Date, Location and Method of Engagement	Outcomes
Validation Meeting with NDAs and Heads of Fisheries in Wellington	Wellington, New Zealand February 2024 Workshop	• After providing a draft of the full funding proposal via email one month in advance, this meeting provided an opportunity to go through the entire Funding Proposal together as a group with the 14 NDAs and Heads of Fisheries sitting at a roundtable. • Solicited feedback and any requested modifications to the language in the Theory of Change, Logical Framework, Workplans and Budgets • Discussed programme sustainability, co-finance and no objection letters • Discussion and endorsement of monitoring and reporting and programme governance

Stakeholder Event with Commercial Fishing Industry Representatives

Sunday 3 December 2023, Rarotonga, Cook Islands

Name	Agency and Role	Country	Gender
Ray Clarke	VP Bumblebee Tuna	USA	M
Lui Bell	Principal Fisheries Tech, SPC	SPC	M
Allan Rahari	FFA Director Fisheries Operation	FFA	M
Douglas Aitorea	Compliance Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Fisheries	Solomon Islands	M
Nathan Bradley Phillip Jr.	Program Manager, SPC	SPC	M
Tuikolongahau Halafihi	Project Manager, SPC	SPC	M
Marcelo Hidalgo	Director of Sustainability, FIA	PNG	M
Kim Stobberup	FAO Project Manager, Common Oceans Tuna Project	FAO	M
Michael Pau	Assistant General Manager, Pan Pacific Fishing Inc (PPF)	RMI	M
Li Changhong	CEO, Kiribati Fish Limited (KFL)	Kiribati	M
Ludwig Komoru	Principal Fisheries Director, SPC	SPC	M
Dion Wigmore	Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR)	Cook Islands	M
Teariki	Owner	Cook Islands	M
Paul Hammer	Principal Fisheries Scientist, SPC	SPC	M

b. Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes

National stakeholder engagement through the Program Planning Workshops sought to collate country level priorities within the proposed Programme. The table below summarises the country level priorities from the Programme activity list into the respective National FAD Programmes.

Activity	Country													
	CI	FIJ	FSM	KIR	RMI	NIU	NAU	PAL	PNG	SAM	SI	TON	TUV	VAN
Design and Installation of artisanal FADs (aFADs)														
Provide a vessel for deploying aFADs				X	ELECTED NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN COMPONENT A	X	X			X	X	X	X	
Purchase/stockpile materials to maintain/replace lost aFADs	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Design aFADs that are easy to deploy from small boats				X		X	X	X					X	
Supply depth sounder to obtain bathymetric information for selection of aFAD sites	X		X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Improved sonar / echosounder technology on aFADs to assist fishers		X	X	X		X		X	X			X	X	X
Select aFAD sites where it easy to catch tuna in consultation with communities	X		X	X		X	X	X			X	X		
Regular (and enhanced) maintenance of aFADs		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Install safety indicators/reflectors on aFADs						X	X			X	X			
Deploy aFADs specific to various types of fishing and fishers to avoid user conflicts (dropstone, pole&line, trolling)			X	X		X			X				X	X
Modifying design of aFADs to reduce potential impacts on mammals, turtles, and birds.						X			X	X	X		X	X
Install sat link buoys on all deployed aFADs						X		X	X	X		X	X	
Improve design of FADs to better withstand exteme weather and natural disasters						X				X				
Monitoring														
Assess catch rates from aFADs to improve site selection & measure benefits		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X
More reliable database of current aFAD locations		X						X		X				

Activity	Country													
	CI	FIJ	FSM	KIR	RMI	NIU	NAU	PAL	PNG	SAM	SI	TON	TUV	VAN
Equipping aFADs with cameras/acoustics to assess associated fish		X	X	X		X	X					X		
Develop app to transmit information on associated fish to mobile phones						X	X							
Surveillance of fishing effort around aFADs using cameras/drones						X				X			X	
Use social media to understand where tuna are being caught around aFADs							X							
Better research and understanding of what is causing aFADs to break lose		X	X	X				X				X		
Scale up incentivizing communities and fishers to collect data on fishing around FADs		X	X	X		X		X	X			X		
Better data collection around numbers of fishers actively fishing on aFADs		X		X				X				X		
Monitor incidence of sharks taking fish caught around FADs and design / test solutions						X								
Develop catch datasheet/e-monitoring tools for data collection by government staff and village recorders									X	X				
Training and Community Awareness														
Training for Fisheries Officers in safe deployment of aFADs		X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X	X
Training in safe and effective aFAD fishing	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Training for staff to maintain aFADs		X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X
Training for staff related to aFADs and budget needs		X				X				X				
Training in the use of SPC TAILS and IKASAVEA apps for collecting, recording and analysing aFAD catch and effort data		X								X		X	X	X
Raising awareness of the benefits of aFADs			X	X			X		X	X	X		X	
Collaboration / training with fisher's associations, communities, key industry groups to improve data collection, catches & reduce conflict around aFADs		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Raise awareness about decline in coral reef fish and the need to consume more tuna									X		X		X	

Activity	Country													
	CI	FIJ	FSM	KIR	RMI	NIU	NAU	PAL	PNG	SAM	SI	TON	TUV	VAN
Safer Fishing Vessels and Fishing Practices														
Provision of boating safety grab bags and training in the use of safety equipment / general safety at sea training	X		X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X
Vessel modifications/designs to improve stability, performance, and fish storage				X		X			X		X	X	X	X
Register vessels and fit tracking devices to improve safety-at-sea (and monitor fishing)			X			X					X		X	X
Impact analysis for fishers around aFADs		X										X		
Better forecasts for fishing conditions, and disaster preparedness and recovery	X		X							X	X	X		X
Develop app to provide fishers with easy access to weather forecasts and alerts about hazardous fishing conditions	X									X			X	X
Training on engine repairs and maintenance	X													
Designs of vessels that can undertake multi-day trips									X					X
Compliance														
Regulations for using aFADs, e.g., no anchoring to aFADs		X				X	X	X		X	X	X		
Enforcement of regulations related to aFADs or safety at sea				X		X	X			X	X	X	X	
Integrate use of aFADs within Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)				X				X		X	X	X		
Licensing and registration of aFADs		X					X					X		
Need for small-scale vessel registration reinforcement			X									X		
Incentives to address vandalization of FADs									X				X	
Improvements to Supply Chains														
Solar-powered freezers for storage of extra fish caught from aFADs			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provision of slicing machines and dryers to improve processing and promote shelf life of product				X		X		X	X				X	X
Value-adding / drying and canning within SMEs, including community and women's' groups						X		X	X	X			X	X

Activity	Country													
	CI	FIJ	FSM	KIR	RMI	NIU	NAU	PAL	PNG	SAM	SI	TON	TUV	VAN
Analysis on the number of active SMEs, affiliated needs and costs		X	X	X				X	X				X	X
Gap analysis to identify suitable markets for tuna not currently utilized		X	X	X				X	X			X	X	X
Training in (or scaling up) post-harvest techniques for isolated communities				X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Regional exchanges in value-adding for tuna						X		X			X		X	
Upgrading facilities with cold storage, cutting machines, and improved infrastructure				X					X	X		X	X	X
Supply chain analysis of FAD caught fish from outer islands to city centre.	X								X	X			X	X
Analyse the value-chains for bycatch and address areas for improvements, income generation opportunities and employment									X	X			X	
Quantification of bycatch from vessels									X				X	
Program Management and Sustainability														
Create a stand-alone budget to sustain the national aFAD programme (short, medium, and long term)		X					X	X		X	X			
Identify mechanism to define the aFAD program as an infrastructure program		X				X		X		X				
Creation of a FAD Management Unit		X												
Creation of a FAD Management Plan		X								X				
Clearly identify lessons learned when revising strategic aFAD plans								X		X				
Examine national policies for transhipping to determine where and how to revise to increase access to tuna for domestic consumption									X	X			X	
Strengthen governance and justice systems within the transhipping ports to reduce risks of human trafficking etc.									X					
Implement succession planning to bring in younger and well-trained staff to fill the gaps as senior staff leave													X	
Cyclone-proofing FAD Infrastructure														

Activity	Country													
	CI	FIJ	FSM	KIR	RMI	NIU	NAU	PAL	PNG	SAM	SI	TON	TUV	VAN
Cyclone-proof storage for aFAD materials to replace missing or broken aFADs	X	X	X							X		X	X	X

c. Reporting Indicators during PPF

<table>
<tr><td>Number (and name) of stakeholder groups involved in Programme design and preparation process.</td><td colspan="2">See Annex 1 to 14 for full stakeholders' names and numbers in national workshops.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Number of people who have been involved in the Programme design and preparation process.</td><td>Men: 682</td><td rowspan="2">Total: 1070</td></tr>
<tr><td>Women: 388</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations, etc) with stakeholders during PPF phase.</td><td colspan="2">51</td></tr>
</table>

d. Lessons Learned during PPF

- Stakeholder selection process: stakeholder selection was important to get a variety of participants from a range of stakeholders across the 14 participating countries. This was good for planning and for meaningful participation especially for a regional programme such as this.
- National workshops helped galvanise a common vision and understanding of individual country priorities, implementation approaches and ownership.
- Representation of all key stakeholder groups during consultation is key to shaping the activities that will directly address the capacity gaps.

Section V: Stakeholder Engagement in the Implementation Phase

a. Free, Prior and Informed Consent

The SEP integrates Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures and requirements to be followed during the implementation for selecting the final FAD deployment sites across the Programme. The FPIC approach is outlined below:

i. **Free** means the process will be self-directed by the relevant ethnic minority communities from whom consent is sought. Such consent must be unencumbered by coercion, expectations, or timelines that are externally imposed. The process of seeking and obtaining consent will, throughout the entirety of the process:
   - be free from coercion, bias, conditions, bribery, or rewards;
   - ensure that the decision-making structure is determined by stakeholders;
   - give information transparently and objectively;
   - allow for meetings and decisions to take place at locations and times, and in languages and formats determined by the stakeholders; and,
   - ensure that community members will be free to participate regardless of age, gender, or standing.

ii. **Prior** means that no project activity implementation will take place before a decision by the relevant ethnic minority community has been made. The process will ensure that enough time is provided to customary landowners to understand, access, and analyse information on the proposed activities.

iii. **Informed:** Information will be provided in a manner that is accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, and transparent. Such information will be:

   - delivered in appropriate language and format (including video, graphics, radios, TV documentaries, photos, etc.);
   - objective, covering both the positive and negative potential of activities and consequences of giving or withholding consent;
   - complete, covering the entire spectrum of potential social, financial, political, cultural, and environmental impacts, including scientific information, with access to original sources in appropriate language; and,
   - delivered in a manner that strengthens and does not erode ethnic minority cultures.

iv. **Consent** is:

   - made by indigenous peoples through their customary decision-making process;
   - a freely given decision that may be a “Yes” or a “No”, including the option to reconsider if conditions agreed upon are not met, there are changes in the proposed activities, or if new information relevant to the proposed activities emerges;
   - a collective decision determined by affected people in accordance with their customary forms of decision making (e.g. consensus, majority, etc.);
   - based on full understanding of opportunities and risks associated with the proposed activity; and
   - given or withheld in phases, over specific periods of time for distinct stages or phases of the project.

In all 14 participating countries, FPIC consultations should be carried out in a culturally appropriate manner, delivered by appropriate personnel, and in culturally appropriate locations. Consultations shall be delivered with sufficient time to be understood and verified, and measures must be taken to ensure that consultations reach and account for the

challenges faced by the most marginalized and vulnerable within potentially affected communities. Consultations and associated reporting must be undertaken on an on-going and continuous basis throughout the lifecycle of the project.

The FPIC process will be tailored to specific indigenous communities / affected people based on the standards defined by the GCF and the EE, the national requirements, and as dictated by the communities themselves.

Indigenous peoples' decision-making processes in the selection of FAD sites across all 14 participating countries must be respected and allowed to operate in an open and transparent manner. The right of these communities to choose how their resources will be managed will be respected. If consent for specific FAD sites, compliant with all the above principles and definitions is not given, this shall be respected without exception and new sites will be explored.

Stakeholder and community consultations during implementation

The indicative timing for the stakeholder engagement activities during implementation is impossible to put into a discrete timeline now because we are dealing with 14 countries and so many stakeholders. Further throughout the PPF we have encouraged and ensured country ownership of the programme, inclusive of the critical role of engaging key stakeholders at the national, community and site-specific levels. Whenever possible, the countries themselves will lead their own consultations, which are often in local dialects. During the first year, the PMU will work closely with the Heads of Fisheries and fisheries focal points to create a more detailed schedule of consultations and appointments for other stakeholders during implementation.

b. Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Implementation Phase

Stakeholder Group		Method of Engagement	Objectives	Resources Required	Budget
National Governments and Institutions					
National Fisheries Authorities and fisheries focal points to the Programme.	Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources Fiji Ministry of Fisheries Fiji Maritime Authority FSM Office of Resources and Development FSM National Oceanic Resource Management Authority Kiribati Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority Niue Fisheries Department Palau Bureau of Fisheries PNG National Fisheries Authority RMI Marshall Island Marine Resource Authority Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Solomon Islands Ministry of Marine Resources	Promote open two- way communication. Country visits from RTP PMU and specialist staff. In country workshops, training, meetings, and consultations. National representation in regional and sub-regional workshops. Provision of and access to multi-media and information resources. Online virtual workshops and consultations.	To utilise multiple engagement methodologies to ensure maximum National Fisheries Administrations awareness of and maximised participation across RTP.	Human Resources Technical Staff - FAD specialist(s) - PSMB trainers - PMU personnel -Consultants MERL and SESP inputs Travel Costs - National Administration staff travel to RTP meetings and workshops - Technical Staff and consultant travel to participating countries Equipment - FAD materials - Sampling equipment and shipping costs Meeting and workshop resource materials	Portion of salaries and travel and meeting costs Portion of equipment and transport costs

Stakeholder Group		Method of Engagement	Objectives	Resources Required	Budget
	Tonga Ministry of Fisheries				
	Tuvalu Fisheries Department				
	Vanuatu Fisheries Department				
National Designated Authorities (NDA)		Promote open two- way communication. Timely Electronic Programme Progress Reports Participation in RTP Steering Committee Regular consultation with PMU	Ensure that each NDA is fully and regularly informed of RTP progress and able to participate in or observe aspects of RTP delivery	Human Resources - PMU and Reporting Personnel (technical and fiscal) - MERL and SESP reporting staff	Portion of PMU costs Portion of PMU travel costs
Project Partner					
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency		Exchange visits Meetings and consultations - Face to face and virtual - In country inter-agency cooperation Representation in regional and sub-regional workshops Online virtual consultations	Coordinated delivery of RTP with all programme partners to ensure best practice and sustained RTP delivery and reporting	Human Resources Technical Staff - Bio-economic modelling - Fisheries Observer and data specialist(s) - PMU personnel -Consultants Travel Costs - FFA staff travel to RTP meetings and workshops - RTP staff costs to FFA meeting - Technical Staff and consultant travel to participating countries	Portion of RTP staff costs Portion of RTP travel costs Portion of RTP meeting and workshop costs

Stakeholder Group	Method of Engagement	Objectives	Resources Required	Budget
			Meeting and workshop resource materials	
IGO				
FAO	Meetings and consultations - Face to face and virtual - In country inter-agency cooperation Representation in regional and sub-regional workshops Online virtual consultations	Coordinated delivery of RTP with all programme partners		
PNA	Promote open two- way communication. Exchange visits Meetings and consultations - Face to face and virtual - In country inter-agency cooperation Representation in regional and sub-regional workshops Cooperative provision of and access to multi-media and information resources	Coordinated delivery of RTP with all programme partners		

Stakeholder Group	Method of Engagement	Objectives	Resources Required	Budget
	Online virtual consultations			
Research agencies				
Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)	Direct and virtual engagement including 1-on-1 with researchers and analysts and during group sessions, including meetings and workshops.	Support the achievement of the scientific objectives of the RTP	Scientific and technical.	
NGOs/CSOs				
NGOs/CSOs in the natural resources, fisheries, climate change and community development areas in all countries	Promote open two- way communication. Country visits from RTP PMU and specialist staff In country workshops, training, meetings, and consultations NGO/CSO representation in regional and sub-regional workshops Provision of and access to multi-media and information resources Online virtual workshops and consultations	Coordinated participation in the delivery of the RTP with all relevant regional and national NGO and CSO programme stakeholders in support of the best practice and sustained RTP delivery and reporting	Human Resources Technical Staff - PMU personnel - Consultants - ESMP Specialists Travel Costs - Technical Staff and consultant travel to participating countries Meeting and workshop resource materials	NGO/CSO meetings and consultations will take place during RTP country visits so the cost will just be a portion of the wider country interaction costs

Stakeholder Group	Method of Engagement	Objectives	Resources Required	Budget
SPC & CI as EE and AE	Promote open two- way communication. Exchange visits Regular standardised and cooperative reporting Regular online virtual consultations	To ensure well planned, coordinated delivery and reporting of the RTP in accordance with the expectations and requirements of the GCF.	Human Resources - Technical Staff - PMU personnel - Consultants - MERL Specialists Travel Costs - SPC and CI PMU travel to selected meetings	As with NGO/CBO Community level meetings and consultations will likely primarily take place during RTP country visits so the cost will just be a portion of the wider country interaction costs
Communities and Community Groups				
Community leaders in FAD target sites	RTP and national administrations on site meetings, workshops and consultations Area specific FAD program planning Provision of and access to multi-media and information resources	Undertake open and consultative planning for area specific FAD program development and implementation, including the costs and benefits and the reasons it is important. Obtain FPIC for FAD site selection. Ensure effective local area FAD program delivery and associated regular consultations.	Human Resources Technical Staff - FAD specialists - RTP technical staff - PMU personnel - EMSP specialists Travel Costs Meeting and workshop resource materials Translation services	As with NGO/CBO Community level meetings and consultations will likely primarily take place during RTP country visits so the cost will just be a portion of the wider country interaction costs.
Fishers targeted under the programme in all 14 countries.	RTP and national administrations on site workshops and consultations Participation in area specific FAD program planning, construction,	Ensure effective community level FAD program planning and delivery to support fishers full and effective participation and benefit from the program and facilitate	Human Resources Technical Staff - FAD specialist(s) -Consultants - National Administration Staff	Fisher consultations and training will take place during RTP country visits so the cost will just be a portion of the wider country interaction costs.

Stakeholder Group	Method of Engagement	Objectives	Resources Required	Budget
	deployment, and data collection Provision of and access to multi-media and information resources Participation in targeted workshops – safety at sea, FAD construction and deployment, FAD fishing methods, catch/effort data collection, post-harvest best practice	in the transfer of fishing effort from reefs. Obtain FPIC for FAD site selection.	Travel Costs - National Administration staff travel to meetings and workshops - Technical Staff and consultant travel to participating countries Equipment - FAD materials Meeting and workshop resource materials	
Fishers associations in all 14 countries	RTP and national administrations on site workshops and consultations Participation in area specific FAD program planning, construction, deployment, and data collection Provision of and access to multi-media and information resources Participation in targeted workshops – safety at sea, FAD construction and deployment, FAD fishing methods, catch/effort data	Ensure effective community level FAD program planning and delivery to support fishers full and effective participation and benefit from the program and facilitate in the transfer of fishing effort from reefs Obtain FPIC for FAD site selection.	Human Resources Technical Staff - FAD specialist(s) -Consultants - National Administration Staff Travel Costs - National Administration staff travel to meetings and workshops - Technical Staff and consultant travel to participating countries Equipment - FAD materials	Fisher association consultations and training will take place during RTP country visits so the cost will just be a portion of the wider country interaction costs

Stakeholder Group	Method of Engagement	Objectives	Resources Required	Budget
	collection, post-harvest best practice		Meeting and workshop resource materials	
Women's Groups	RTP and national administrations on site workshops and consultations Participation in area specific FAD program planning, construction, deployment, and data collection Provision of and access to multi-media and information resources Participation in targeted workshops – safety at sea, FAD construction and FAD fishing methods, catch/effort data collection, post-harvest best practice	Ensure effective community level FAD program planning and delivery to support fishers full and effective participation and benefit from the program and facilitate in the transfer of fishing effort from reefs Obtain FPIC for FAD site selection. Understand challenges faced by women fishers in relation to FAD fishing. Seek input on preferred/optimal post harvesting interventions	Human Resources Technical Staff - FAD specialist(s) -Consultants - National Administration Staff - Women in Fisheries Specialists Travel Costs - National Administration staff travel to meetings and workshops - Technical Staff and consultant travel to participating countries Equipment - FAD materials Meeting and workshop resource materials	As with Fisher association, consultation with women's groups will take place during RTP country visits so the cost will just be a portion of the wider country interaction costs

c. SEP Implementation Arrangements

Conservation International: CI are responsible for overall oversight of this SEP through monitoring of the achievement of Programme results and Outputs, which integrate stakeholder engagement. CI will report on SEP implementation progress to the GCF.

Regional Coordination: the Programme will be resourced with a Regional Tuna Programme (RTP) PMU that will sit within SPC. The RTP PMU Programme Director will be responsible for coordination with all stakeholders, including:

i. Coordinating the PICs to manage the implementation of country level stakeholder engagement.
ii. Providing technical support for activity specific national and community consultations as identified in this SEP.
iii. Facilitate SEP training activities for national technical officers.
iv. Liaise with all relevant stakeholders to coordinate implementation of Programme activities.

The RTP will also be staffed with 2 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Officers, located at the SPC PMU, who will support the Programme Director in:

i. Ensuring the SEP is implemented in a GESI responsive manner.
ii. Providing training to national technical officers in all 14 PICs to undertake community consultations in accordance with the requirements of the SEP.
iii. Providing training to national technical officers on the Programme grievance mechanism.

The PMU will have overall responsibility for ensuring that the SEP is adequately resourced and being implemented at the country level in accordance with the stakeholder engagement principles of the GCF.

National Level Implementation: There will be a GESI focal point/officer at the country level who will work with the technical fisheries focal points and the programme coordinator for each activity. Either the coordinator or the national GESI focal points in alignment with the PMU GESI Officers will be responsible for ensuring that community level engagement activities are programmed into annual workplans at the appropriate time. They are responsible for facilitating community consultations and supporting the National / Provincial Fisheries officers in facilitating national level stakeholder engagement. Further, under direction of the PMU GESI Officers, they are also responsible for documenting the outcomes of any engagements with particular focus on the Environmental and Social Safeguards Plan (ESMP), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan indicators for the overall Programme. The national project staff will receive training in gender including GBV and SEAH and the advanced grievance redress mechanism (AGRM) from PMU counterparts (GESI Officers) and specialists to support engagements.

Section VI: Monitoring and Reporting

The project will report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GCF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the SEP. On an annual basis and using the CI-GCF Project Implementation Report (PIR) template, the following CI-GCF's minimum indicators are to be reported. The project can include other appropriate stakeholder engagement indicators in addition to the CI-CCF's indicators. SPC will also encourage community level participatory monitoring throughout the lifespan of the programme, and the

GESI Officers (PMU) will work with GESI focal points (nationally) to identify further opportunities for participatory monitoring throughout implementation.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Target number of stakeholder entities (disaggregated by type) involved in the programme implementation phase</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Stakeholder Entity</th><th>Number</th></tr>
<tr><td>Government</td><td>Same government entities as consulted with during the preparation phase (See SEP Annexes for full list of government entities) (14)</td></tr>
<tr><td>NGO/CSOs</td><td>At least 2 per country (28)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Local Communities</td><td>All communities identified as resource users in target FAD deployment sites (on average 3 communities per country = 14x3 = 42 communities)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Regional Organizations</td><td>FFA, PNA, PIFS, WCPFC, SPREP, FAO, IATTC (7)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private Sector</td><td>At least 3 per participating country, depending on the scale of PS activity in each country (14x3 = 42)</td></tr>
</table>

Total: 133
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target number of people to be engaged during programme implementation</td>
<td>There will not be as many engagements needed during implementation because participants will already be familiar with the programme. The total number of people who show up to consultations / stakeholder meetings will naturally depreciate each year by ~10%. Because participants will already be interacting with the programme more regularly during implementation, meeting attendance / participant numbers is expected to decrease slightly each year.

Annual Targets: Years 1-2: 655 Years 3-4: 590 Year 5-6: 531 Year 7: 238

Men: 1,007
Women: 1,007
Total: 2,014

(Baseline)
Men: 682
Women:388
Total: 1070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target number of engagements during implementation</td>
<td>Because there was more engagement required during the PPF to design the programme with 14 individual countries as well as move the proposal through formal endorsement protocols at regional meetings, there were more engagements during the PPF than will be required during implementation. Thus, we anticipate 37 engagements every second year of implementation, 3 times overall during the lifespan of the programme. (37x3)

Total: 111 (Baseline: 51)</td>
</tr>
</table>

ANNEX 1: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement in Fiji

Outcomes of Consultations with Fiji Ministry of Fisheries (MoF)

21 February 2023

Suva, Fiji, Ministry of Fisheries Headquarters

Type of Engagement: Consultations, notes taken by Kara Miller

Participants:

Name	Role	Agency	Gender
Nanise Tuqiri	Regional Manager - West	MoF	F
Netani Tavaga	Senior Fisheries Officer	MoF	M
Meli Raicebe	Senior Research Officer	MoF - Offshore Division	M
Allok Kalla	Principal Fisheries Officer - Aquaculture	MoF	M
Aporosa Rabo	Senior Fisheries Officer	MoF - Eastern Division	M
Navneel Singh	Senior Fisheries Officer	MoF - Inshore Division	M
Prashneel Chandra	Senior Research Officer - Aquaculture	MoF -	M
Jone Amoe	Principal Fisheries Officer - Offshore	MoF	M
Mere Namudu	Principal Fisheries Officer - Eastern	MoF	F
Tarisi Shaw	Principal Fisheries Officer - IFMD	MoF	F
Saras Sharma	Principal Research Officer	MoF	F
Saimone Tauvoli	Senior Fisheries Officer - Central Division	MoF	M
Leba Dranivesi	Program Director	CI - Fiji	F
A'aron Psalms	FCG National Consultant	FCG	M

Group discussion on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)

The Ministry of Fisheries (MoF) in Fiji began their FAD work back in the 1980s to support the pole and line fishery and small industrial purse seine sector. In 2001, the FAD program was revived through the Commodity Development Framework (CDF) and scaled up across Fiji. This time, the focus was around encouraging fishers to fish around FADs for tuna to reduce fishing pressure on reef and lagoon resources. CDF was designed to subsidize fishers, with fishers funding 1/3 of cost and Fiji Government funding the rest. While consultations, data sharing, and collaboration with other pertinent Ministries such as the Fiji Navy and the Maritime Authority of Fiji need to be strengthened, as well as operationalizing a centralized FAD management unit and FAD management plan, there are also strengths and ambitious plans to add value to ongoing activities as well as scaling up the FAD network prioritizing

locations most vulnerable to climate change. The MoF has identified four key priority areas necessary to accomplish this work: Monitoring and maintenance, impact analysis for fishers around FADs, operationalizing a FAD Management Unit and finalizing a FAD Management Plan.

The key areas of support identified by Fiji MoF to add value to the work already underway on FADs to strengthen the national FAD programme are listed below:

Monitoring and Maintenance of FADs

- Better research and understanding of what is causing FADs to break lose
- Scale up incentivizing communities and fishers to collect data on fishing around FADs
- Continue training communities in overall monitoring around FADs, including watching for and reporting any suspicious activity
- More reliable database of current FAD locations
- Better data collection around numbers of fishers actively fishing on FADs
- Impact analysis for fishers around FADs
- Improved sonar / echosounder technology on FADs to assist fishers
- Enhanced maintenance of FADs in Divisions and communities with active FADs

Improvements to supply chains and market infrastructure for FAD-caught fish

- Need for an analysis of the number of active small and medium-scale enterprises, and the affiliated needs, costs, etc.
- Fill the data gap in identifying suitable markets for tuna
- Identification of Division specific market opportunities and locations
- Identify mechanism to define the FAD program as an infrastructure program in order to account for depreciation within the budget and create more sustainable financing through Fiji's capital expenditure program.

Program Management within MoF

- Creation of a FAD Management Unit
- Creation of a FAD Management Plan
- Short, medium and long term financing to sustain National FAD Program
- Concession training for MoF staff to maintain FADs
- Focused training for MoF Division Chiefs related to FADs and budget needs
- Adopt and use the SPC TAILS application for collecting, recording and analyzing FAD catch and effort data and standardize this approach across Divisions

Cyclone-proofing FAD infrastructure

- Better storage for FAD materials to replace missing or broken FADs
- Critical need for cyclone proof storage as recent cyclones (Winston) wiped out many FADs in the network without supplies readily available for replacement
- Eastern Division islands identified as most vulnerable to climate change

Discussion on development of the Advanced Warning System (Component B)

Outcomes of Consultations with Fiji Stakeholders

22 February 2023

Suva, Fiji, Office of Customs and Trade Conference Room

Type of Engagement: Consultations, notes taken by Kara Miller

Participants:

Name	Role	Agency	Gender
Sesoni Komaisoso	OIC	MSAF	Male
Anare Raiwalui	RO	FIFA	Male
Tarisi Shaw	PFO	Fisheries	Female
Saras Sharma	PFO	Fisheries	Female
Navneel Singh	SFO	Fisheries	Male
A'aron Psalms	Consultant	FCG	Male
Simon Nicol	Consultant	SPC	Male
Jitendra Mohan	GS	FIFA	Male
Alvin Azeem	FC	Sunshine Fisheries	Male
Kavita	EO	Samweon Fisheries	Female
Mereani Nata	Climate Finance Officer	Office of the PM	Female
Aswethal Kumar	Knowledge Management Officer	Climate Change Division	Female
Kamlesh Sharma	GMHR	GOFL	Male
Manasa Nasilivata	Snr Surveillance Officer	Fiji Navy	Male
Emele Mafi	Director Legal	Fiji Navy	Female
Mereia Loga	Managing Director	Juls Fiji Limited	Female
Losalini Katia	Marketing Manager	Golden Ocean	Female
Yabaki Vosadrau	Senior Legal Officer	Solicitor General's Office	Female
Ulaiasi Tuikoro	Managing Director	Juls Fiji Limited	Male
Leba Dranivesi	Program Manager	CI Fiji	Female
Kalesi Nadolo	GIS Expert	CI Fiji	Female
Laisani Kuruduadua	Operations Coordinator & Executive Assistant	CI Fiji	Female
Semisi Meo	Senior Marine Manager	CI Fiji	Male
Susana Tuisese	Senior Director	CI Pacific	Female
Netani Tavaga	SFO	MoF	Male
Aporosa Rabo	SFO	MoF	Male
Alok Kalia	PFO	MoF	Male
Saimone Tauvoli	SFO	MoF	Male
Kara Miller	Consultant	CI Hawaii	Female

Group discussion on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)

The Ministry of Fisheries (MoF) in Fiji began their FAD work back in the 1980s to support the pole and line fishery and small industrial purse seine sector. In 2001, the FAD program was revived through the Commodity Development Framework (CDF) and scaled up across Fiji. This time, the focus was around encouraging fishers to fish around FADs for tuna to reduce fishing pressure on reef and lagoon resources. CDF was designed to subsidize fishers, with fishers funding 1/3 of cost and Fiji Government funding the rest. While consultations, data sharing, and collaboration with other pertinent Ministries such as the Fiji Navy and the Maritime Authority of Fiji need to be strengthened, as well as operationalizing a centralized FAD management unit and FAD management plan, there are also strengths and ambitious plans to add value to ongoing activities as well as scaling up the FAD network prioritizing locations most vulnerable to climate change. The MoF has identified four key priority areas necessary to accomplish this work: Monitoring and maintenance, impact analysis for fishers around FADs, operationalizing a FAD Management Unit and finalizing a FAD Management Plan. This was shared with stakeholders and feedback was received.

<u>Monitoring and Maintenance of FADs</u>

- Since the vessels fishing tuna around FADs are licensed, and utilize logsheets, why is it so difficult to collect the fishing effort data around FADs? (**Industry member; Hangton Pacific (LL**)
- MoF to undertake the formation of a FAD consultative committee as part of developing the National FAD Management Plan (10-12 members of the committee representing “all fisheries-related sectors” -- will there be industry members part of this? (**Industry member; Juls Fiji Limited**)
    - (There has not been a TOR drawn up yet re: membership)
- **Fiji Navy** usually does patrols once per month. The Navy is offering to check on the FADs and report back if they are still there or not. Then the maritime authority can also report this info back to stakeholders.

<u>Improvements to supply chains and market infrastructure for FAD-caught fish</u>

- Transshipment levy – historically allowed the non-target catch to be retained in Fiji
    - Right now, a “large amount” is packed into containers and shipped out – no benefit to Fiji (this information needs to be fact checked with Maggie Skirtun as she was told differently by other industry players and reports only 20% is shipped out)
    - This has caused a shortage of supply in the domestic markets and drives up the prices, i.e. 12/13$ a kg (in the past it was half of this when more of the non-target stayed here)
    - Industry was not consulted when this process was changed – emphasizing the need for direct consultations with industries especially in decision making like this

<u>Program Management within MoF</u>

- As annual investments towards the National FAD program vary year to year, MoF needs to do more work on whether the annual investments are enough, better understanding of real cost needs, to better justify the budget requests **(Fiji Maritime Authority)**

- **Captain Sesoni Komaisoso (Maritime Authority of Fiji)**: Before FADs are installed, it must be communicated to the maritime authority, and they need to distribute this information to the maritime orgs and stakeholders
    - Anything installed in the EEZ must be approved by the Maritime Authority as they manage waterways
    - This speaks to the strong need for a national FAD management plan revision and adoption
    - Any FAD installation MUST go through a notification process with the relevant organizations aware and issuing these approvals - this has not been happening
    - There are databases that have a record of where FADs have been deployed – this information needs to become publicly available, prioritizing the enforcement agencies processes worked into the FAD management plan
- There needs to be a MOU between MoF, Maritime and Navy regarding information sharing
    - There is a MOU, but there is an opportunity to revise and improve this ensuring there is adequate language specific to data sharing

ANNEX 2: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement: Cook Island

GCF Regional Tuna Programme National Consultations: Cook Islands

Combined outcomes of workshops in Cook Islands

Date: 15 to 16 2023
Location: Rarotonga, Cook Islands

Participants (see Attachments A and B for participants in both workshops, disaggregated by gender)

1. **Outcomes of workshops with the Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources and stakeholders on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)**

Note: MMR advised that they need time to have an internal discussion on their priorities for the GCF tuna programme and this will be relayed to CI at a later stage.

This outcome document is limited to what was recommended from the Stakeholders workshop and views from MMR and NDA on their experience with previous GCF projects.

1.1 Support needed to strengthen the national programme

Design and installation of FADs

- Improved design of FADs to ensure increased life span after deployment.
- Careful consideration on deployment sites for FADs, needs to be deployed at sites that have less currents and not too far from each other.
- Purchase and store spare FADs and materials to support national FAD programme.

Monitoring

- Capacity training for both MMR and fishermen to enable jointly involvement in the national FAD programme.
- Endorse and Implement a FAD policy or regulation to manage FAD fishing activities and to address conflicts on FAD use.

Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing

- Trainings on sea safety and engine repairs and maintenances.

Vessel modifications/designs for safe and efficient fishing operations further from shore

- Trainings on sea safety and engine repairs and maintenances.

Forecasting of unsafe sea conditions for fishing around FADs

- Support for the development of an app to provide fishers with easy access to weather forecasts and alerts about hazardous fishing conditions.

Cyclone-proofing FAD infrastructure

- Cyclone-proof storage for stockpiles of spare FAD materials in each island

Improvements to supply chains for FAD-caught fish

- Supply chain analysis of FAD caught fish from outer islands to Rarotonga.

Community Involvement

- More engagement between MMR and stakeholders to update on progress of the GCF programme and provide regular updates on the status of the national FAD programme.

2. Outcomes of workshops with the Ministry of Marine Resources and stakeholders on development of the Advanced Warning System (Component B)

It was noted that the AWS can project the movement of tuna in 50 years, but what happen in the movement of tuna in the mid period is also important to understand. MMR informed the stakeholders that the AWS is important as it will provide MMR with the information needed to inform negotiations on how tuna fisheries is collectively managed in the region and to secure Cook Island rights over these resources regardless of their redistribution as a result of climate change. The stakeholders expressed support for the AWS component of the programme.

3. Other matters

It was raised that the procurement process and arrangement that will be used in the project should consider current procurement mechanisms that works for the members.

Governance arrangements for the project should be designed in a way that allow the members to take the lead and drive the project.

Attachment A

Participants in workshop with the Ministry of Marine Resources and the NDA for develop of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender.

Date: 15/3/2023; Location: MMR Conference Room, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

No#	Name	Gender	Island-Agency-Association	Location
1	Pamela Maru	F	MMR - Secretary	Rarotonga
2	Kori Raumea	M	MMR - Dir Inshore & Aquaculture	Rarotonga
3	Peter Graham	M	MMR FAD Program Mangaer	Rarotonga
4	Dr. Simon Nicol	M	SPC	Noumea
5	Ueta Faasili	M	Conservation International	Samoa
6	Wayne King	M	GCF - National Designated Authority	Rarotonga

Attachment B

Participants in workshop with stakeholders in Cook Islands to develop the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 16/3/2023; Location: Crown Plaza Hotel Conference Room, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

No#	Name	Gender	Island-Agency-Association	Location
1	Don Beer	M	Cook Island Fishing Association	Rarotonga
2	Ina Kaukura	M	CIFA treasurer	Rarotonga
3	Taputu Mariri	F	CIFA secretary	Rarotonga
4	Junior Ioaba	M	Fisherman - FAD Committee Rep	Rarotonga
5	Kevin Iro	M	Conservation International Representative	Rarotonga
6	Takili Tairi	M	Fisherman - Atiu rep	Atiu
7	Poroa Arokapiti	M	Mangaia Fishing Association	Mangaia
8	Basilio Kaokao	M	Mauke Fishing Assocition	Mauke
9	Jubilee Reu Snr	M	Aitutaki Fishing Association	Aitutaki
10	Julian Aupini	M	Mitiaro Fishing Association	Mitiaro
11	Kora Kora	M	Rep for Manihiki	Rarotonga
12	Kirianu Nio	M	PET Rep - Fisherman	Rarotonga
13	Tutai William	M	Pue Fishing Club	Rarotonga
14	Steven 'Moko'Kavana	M	Ngatangiia Fishing association rep	Rarotonga
15	Unakea Kauvai	M	Tutakimoa Fishing Association	Rarotonga
16	Mark Vaikai	M	Fishing Club Rep	Rarotonga
17	Tim Vaikai	M	Fish Marketing	Rarotonga
18	Miss Vaikai	F	Fish Marketing	Rarotonga
19	Pamela Maru	F	MMR - Secretary	Rarotonga

20	Kori Raumea	M	MMR - Dir Inshore & Aquaculture	Rarotonga
21	Peter Graham	M	MMR FAD Program Mangaer	Rarotonga
22	Kirby Morejohn	M	MMR - Inshore & Aquaculture	Rarotonga
23	Phoebe Argyle	F	MMR - Inshore & Aquaculture	Rarotonga
24	Richard Story	M	MMR - Manager - AMRC	Aitutaki
25	Tuaronga Matepi	M	MMR – Fisheries Officer	Mangaia
26	Tuaine Turua	F	MMR - Inshore Fisheries	Rarotonga
27	Sheena Vaetoru	F	MMR - Inshore Fisheries	Rarotonga
28	Tai Ravalua	M	MMR – Fisheries Officer	Pukapuka
29	Tereana Wiki	F	Te Ipukarea Society (ENGO)	Rarotonga
30	Dr. Simon Nicol	M	SPC	Noumea
31	Ueta Faasili	M	Conservation International	Samoa

ANNEX 3: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement FSM

Outcomes of Consultations with Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

National Government of FSM, Department of Resources and Development (R&D)

31 January & 1 Feb 2023

Location: Palikir, Pohnpei, FSM, Office of R&D

Type of engagement: Consultation, notes taken by Kara Miller

Participants:

Name	Role	Agency	Gender
Vanessa Freed	Assistant Secretary	R&D – Division of Marine Resources	F
Okean Ehmes	PROPER Program Manager	R&D / NORMA	M
Belinda Hadley	Team Leader	Finance and Administrative – NDA	F
Stanley Raffilman	Program Manager	R&D – Division of Trade and Investment	M
James Wichman	FAD Focal Officer for Micronesia Regional Office	SPC	M
Clay Hudson	Coastal Specialist	Pohnpei State Fisheries (OFA)	M
Camille Inatio	Fisheries Advisor for R&D	R&D	F
Dave Mathias	Marine Conservation Management Specialist	R&D	M
Yolanda Joab Moori	Program Coordinator	R&D	F
Bradley Phillips	Acting Director	NORMA	M
Jamel James	Fisheries Research Specialist	NORMA	M
Matthew Chigiyal	Deputy Director	NORMA	M

Group discussion on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)

Purpose: To identify key categories of support needed by FSM to add value to other related programs already ongoing to strengthen the national FAD programme, based on presentations by SPC and R&D.

Blue Prosperity Micronesia (BPM) is a multi-year program (beginning in 2022) to strengthen nationwide efforts towards conservation and management of fisheries resources. While outside entities (Waitt Institute and Waitt Foundation) are funding the current effort, this is a FSM National Government led program with the overarching goal to protect 30% of FSM's EEZ by 2030. Within the sustainable fisheries pillar, R&D will be leading the following activities with clear overlap to the GCF Programme: Marine Spatial Planning, both within the

EEZ (12-200 nautical miles, one plan for offshore waters) and coastal planning with the states (led by states); seafoods markets assessment; and prioritization of projects for nearshore fisheries, focusing on opportunities to promote market access to tuna.

There is also an upcoming, 30-million-dollar World Bank project (5–6-year project beginning in 2024), tied to PROPER (Pacific Regional Oceanscape Program – economic resilience), focusing on management development, restoration of key habitats, new protection areas, and prioritization among the states (Pohnpei, Chuuk, Yap, Kosrae) for near shore FAD deployment. This project includes an infrastructure component, proposing to build a central fish market in Weno, Chuuk and a new marina for Pohnpei.

The key areas of support identified by FSM National Government, R&D to add value to the work already underway on FADs to strengthen the national programme are listed below:

<u>Vessel designs for safe and efficient fishing operations further from shore</u>

- Priority for Chuuk: Chuuk state already has an idea of how they want their boats to be structured, specific to conditions in Chuuk lagoon
- Robert Lee only engaged with National R&D in this regard; request to engage at the State level as well

<u>Design and installation of FADs</u>

- Currently led by Pohnpei State Oceanic Fisheries Authority (OFA) and SPC (James Wichman)
- Plans to scale up activities in the following order: replace, repair, and finish community trainings for Pohnpei state, replicate in Chuuk
- Need for more people trained in design and installation, both within Pohnpei State and all other States
- FADs deployed specific to the various types of fishing and fishers to avoid user conflicts: dropstone, pole and line, trolling
- Equipping FADs with better acoustics to assess the number of fish around the FAD, with information conveyed to fishers using a centralized facebook page currently managed by Pohnpei State OFA
- Fitting other instruments to FADs to provide climatic updates on the fishing environment

<u>Forecasting of unsafe sea conditions for fishing around FADs</u>

- Support for further development of the facebook page currently used in PNI to provide fishers with easy access to echosounder data on FADs, weather forecasts and alerts to hazardous fishing conditions

<u>Monitoring</u>

- Better research and understanding of what is causing FADs to break lose
- Scale up incentivizing communities and fishers to collect data on fishing around FADs, by providing safety buckets and packages for boat names and licensing, and in exchange for providing data to OFA
- Continue training communities in overall monitoring around FADs, including watching for and reporting any suspicious activity

<u>Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing</u>

- Scale up certified training in safety procedures for deploying FADs, and in safe and effective FAD fishing methods, by SPC and OFA, to more communities in PNI and other States
- Continue to promote the use of the safety buckets (provided by SPC) and scale up linking provision/subsidy of safety buckets to completion of boat registration, boat name, and payment of fishing license fees
- Continue overall education and outreach to communities about FADs to increase reporting on derelict gear and FADs that wash up on shore

Cyclone-proofing FAD infrastructure

- Better storage is a top priority – for FAD materials to replace missing or broken FADs
- Critical need for cyclone proof storage in the islands that have active communities maintaining their FADs (i.e. Mokil)
- Mokil and other outer islands identified as most vulnerable to climate change adverse impacts

Improvements to supply chains and market infrastructure for FAD-caught fish

- Need solar powered ice makers and better cold storage for Kolonia market
- In the outer islands, ongoing methods for drying and storage, however these islanders have higher rates of hypertension b/c of the amount of salt used in canning, so there is a critical need for solar powered ice makers and cold storage
- NFC –national fisheries corporation- is working with outer islands to sell their products in the centralized markets; desire to scale this up for other outer islands and municipalities far away from Kolonia

Recommendations for improving stakeholder engagement process:

CI, SPC, and FCG need to strategize how to reach the States in the consultation process for the FSM. The National Government is not the appropriate avenue to consult with the States; they are requesting separate consultations for all States. CI and SPC should take advantage of upcoming events in April and June that will bring State leadership to Pohnpei for other purposes and fit in a consultation about the GCF Programme. A stakeholder meeting including the representatives from the States should happen at the same time. FCG should work closely with FSM R&D and the National Consultant, Eugene Joseph (Pohnpei Conservation Society), in planning the most appropriate approach to engage communities.

NORMA's main concerns lie in the following areas:

- GCF program involves a lot of duplication to other projects
- Election year – possible change in leadership
- NORMA advised Blue Prosperity to slow down as there are chances for huge delays with the changing administration (elections happening NOW – MARCH)
- NORMA board members and Directorship is all changing in the next year
- NORMA wants to refocus on their own priorities – they haven't had time b/c they are responding to so many consultants' data requests
- The MSP process being handled by National R&D is troublesome for NORMA – they feel R&D is overstepping into their jurisdiction when it comes to offshore marine protected areas
    - This is causing issues even between politicians
    - Since it involves the entire EEZ, NORMA is the entity with legal jurisdiction

    - R&D should not be pushing anything re: tuna and the EEZ; however, many proposed activities under the MSP involve tuna, commercial fishing, markets, etc.
    - If there are data needs specific to tuna and the EEZ, NORMA should be the entity contacted about this
- MSP bill – NORMA wasn't fully consulted with this. Congress didn't act during the last session; however, it might be reintroduced in the next congressional session
- Work on accessing commercial or industrial catch through transshipment to aid in food availability needs of FSM
    - New zone created from 12-24 miles where no industrial fishing is allowed
    - Small scale fisheries projects 12-24 miles – they need to go through NORMA for permitting (ie. FAD projects at the state level)

Discussion on development of the Advances Warning System (Component B)

SPC (Simon Nicol) presented (remotely) on the Advanced Warning System (AWS) on 1 February 2023. The presentation provided a summary of the rationale for the AWS and key gaps that are needed for the AWS to deliver on its proposed objectives. The presentation also provided a list of tasks that NORMA needs to prepare for prior to attending HoF (March 21-24), including FSM priorities for forecasting, projection, and capability, preferred AWS governance and opportunities for co-finance. The subsequent discussion after the presentation was focused on the clarifying the following concerns from NORMA:

- Is there a chance some of the other countries would use this as a strategy against the FSM, or in some way this work could disadvantage FSM?
    - For example, due to some of the developments in PNG, now the boats that used to come through FSM are going there.

ANNEX 4: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagements Kiribati

Outcomes of Consultations with Kiribati

Kiribati Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMRD)

9 March 2023

Location: South Tarawa, Kiribati, Kristmas Island Fish Limited (KIFL) conference room

Type of engagement: Consultation, notes taken by Drew Wright (SPC) and Kara Miller (CI)

Participants:

Name	Job Title	Organisation	Gender	Email
Kara Miller	Technical Adviser	CI	F	Kamiller@conservation.org
Drew Wright	Principal Fisheries Adviser	SPC	M	andreww@spc.int
Tamara Henry	National Consultant	FCG – CI/GCF proposal	F	htarea@gmail.com
Kaon Tiamere	Director – Oceanic Fisheries	MFMRD	M	kaont@mfmrd.gov.ki
Karibanang Tamuera	Principal Fisheries Officer	MFMRD	M	Karibanangt@mfmrd.gov.ki
Brandon Tabene	Senior Fisheries Officer	MFMRD	M	brandont@fisheries.gov.ki
Tooreka Temari	Director – Coastal Fisheries	MFMRD	F	toorekat@mfmrd.gov.ki
Rebeka Abaiota	National Project Assistant – FAO	MFMRD	F	Rebeka.Abaiota@fao.org
Roiti Kienene	National Project Coordinator – SVC4SIDS project FAO	MFMRD	F	Roiti.Kienene@fao.org
El-jay Neneia	Senior Fisheries Assistant	MFMRD	M	el-jayn@fisheries.gov.ki
Joseph Teuea	Senior Fisheries Officer	MFMRD	M	josepht@fisheries.gov.ki
Tarateiti.Uriam .Timiti	Community Based Fisheries Management Project Coordinator	MFMRD	F	tarateitiu@fisheries.gov.ki
Bwebwenikai Rabwere	Senior Fisheries Officer	MFMRD	F	bwebwenikair@fisheries.gov.ki

Bikeieta Aribita	Senior Inshore Economist	MFMRD	F	bikeietaa@mfmrd.gov.ki
Taamwaa Batoromaio	Ag Marketing Manager	CPPL	M	cfmsupervisor@cppl.com.ki

Group discussion on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)

Purpose: To identify key categories of support needed by Kiribati to add value to and scale up multiple programs and projects ongoing in Kiribati (World Bank, FAO, MFMRD).

The key areas of support identified by MFMRD to add value to the work already underway on FADs and value chains are noted below.

Monitoring and Maintenance of FADs

- Better engagement with communities so they can better monitor their own FADs
- Boost engagement with communities in outer islands (heavier reliance on tuna) on the fabrication, deployment and maintenance of FADs
- Strengthen the MCS Enforcement Team in monitoring and enforcing the existing regulations around FAD vandalism
- MCS activities focus on size limits and protecting spawning runs. This is a relatively new regulation, and some of the outer islands have trouble in FAD monitoring
- Improve overall monitoring – need the data on how many fish are caught around FADs and how many fishers are using the FADs
- Better data on how active the FAD is in terms of aggregating fish
- Assessment of the efficacy of the FADs: identify the weaknesses and make improvements

Design and installation of FADs

- Increase opportunities to access fish in non-lagoon islands
- Work with outer island communities in deployment of FADs, focusing on non-lagoon islands
- Lack of tools for FAD deployment. MFMRD needs a better vessel as well as technical experts to assist with deployment (hoping to secure a new vessel from Japan by 2025)
- There is a view that current designs need a thorough assessment – design improvements would be welcome to prolong life
- In shore FAD made of local materials was piloted just outside the protected areas to support communities and compensate them for the loss in their fishing grounds – this was trialed in one of the islands – MFMRD wants to know more of the outcome of this inshore FAD and how this could support communities

Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing

- Strengthen the FAD Committees to offer education around the benefits of FAD fishing (ie. uses less petrol, safety at sea becomes less of an issue)
- Increase opportunities to access fish in non-lagoon islands
- Continue to provide oars and other safety gear to fishers and emphasize the importance of safety at sea

- Continue to expand awareness raising. MCS activities focus on size limits and protecting spawning runs. This is a relatively new regulation, and some of the outer islands have trouble in FAD monitoring.

Improvements to supply chains and market infrastructure for FAD-caught fish

- Scale up the CPPL markets (currently 2 locations -Bairiki and one at Bikenibeu- want to build a bigger network)
- Continue the FAO FishFAD work - provision of slicing machines and dryers working with women's groups to improve processing and to promote the shelf life of product
- Continue the FAO FishFAD work - support continued improvements at two fish processing sites, Makin and Nikinau

Discussions on the Advanced Warning System (Component B)

Formal discussions on the Advanced Warning System were postponed at the request of Director Kaon to first meet internally with his Secretary and Minister. Since mostly Coastal staff are attending HoF, it will be important for SPC to follow up with the Secretary to discuss Kiribati's priorities under Component B.

Recommendations for improving stakeholder engagement process:

Work with MFMRD on inserting the GCF Tuna Programme stakeholder and community consultations into the upcoming Fisheries Summit to be held in Tarawa in May (dates TBD). This will give MFMRD the opportunity to brief stakeholders from other government agencies, industry and civil society on the GCF programme and the benefits to Kiribati. During the summit, there will be opportunities for MFMRD, CI and SPC to hold focus groups to receive feedback from stakeholders on the perceived benefits and challenges of the GCF programme in Kiribati. Both CI and SPC should plan to travel back to Kiribati to participate in person.

MAYORS AND CLERKS ATTENDING COASTAL FISHERIES SUMMIT						
ISLANDS	MAYORS			CLERKS		
	Full Names	*Designation*	*Address*	*Full Names*	*Designation*	Address
Makin	Mr Betero Taake	Vice Mayor	Pinto's hze Abarao	Mrs Ioana Kaobunang	Ag Clerk	
Butaritari	Mr Burantemwanoku Timon	Mayor	Tikau & Alice hze Betio	Mrs Tebobora Taeanibeia	Clerk	Ambo - Te kawai n rinnako nakon Favorite
Marakei	Mr Mawanei Atannara	Mayor	Banraeaba - opp Clinic	MrsTabwaua Taoaba	Clerk	Eita
Abaiang	Mrs Ua Ariera	Mayor	Ambo - te kawai n rin irarikin Favorite mai buki bon ana auti	Mrs Teitinrerei Anre	Clerk	Bonriki n te Kawai ae e boou

Maiana	Mr Itimera Kiboboua	Vice Mayor	Betio - te building iakuun borauatao ake irarikin te Seaman te ka2 n auti	Mr Inatio Tanentoa	Ag Clerk	Buota
Eutan Tarawa Council (ETC)	Mr Francis Kaua Green	Mayor	Bikenibeu - te 2 n kawai n rinnako mai irarikin te Bahai nako Betio	Mr Tiibeti Tokia	Clerk	Teaoraereke
Betio Town Council (BTC)	Mr Pine Iosefa	Elected Councilor	Betio Takoronga	Mr Maraki Bokai	Clerk	Betio
Teinainano Urban Council (TUC)	Mr Baranika Baaro	Mayor	Ambo - te kawai n rin irarikin Favorite mai buki bon ana auti	Mrs Alice Kianteata	Clerk	Betio
Kuria	Mr Tepa Manaia	Mayor	Temaiku - I akuun te BMB kava Bar irarikin ana auti Terieta	Mrs Rianna Beniamina	Clerk	Betio
Aranuka	Mr Teibi K Baraniko	Mayor	Buota	Mr Ueree Ebanrerei	Clerk	Betio
Abemama	Mr Baiteke Tawaia	Mayor	Betio - opposite ma ana kainibus St John Primary School	Mrs Teitirua Tiaon	Ag Clerk	Buota
Nonouti	Mr Eribati Moantau	Vice Mayor	Bairiki - Iroun natina Tereeta (DBK) auti(housing) ake a mena n ana Side te uabu Bairiki	Mrs Tekimwa Iona	Ag Clerk	Teaoraereke
Tab North	Mr Aberaam Koruu	Mayor	Antebuka I akuun te Like it	Mrs Ariima Teukera	Clerk	Bikenibeu Urano

Tab South	Mr Tieem Buakaia	Vice Mayor	Tangintebu - te kawai n rinnako imwain rokom n te kuura n reirei mai Bikenibeu side	Mrs Arii Bareta	Clerk	Kabin Temwaiku
Onotoa	Mrs Taarena Titibate	Mayor	Teaoraereke - te moan kawai n rinnako irarikin te mormon (Betio side)ao mai Buki irarikin ana building te KPF	Mrs Teauatara Villiam	Clerk	Teaoraereke
Beru	Mr Miika Aaram	Mayor	Betio - Bitibiti are irarikin te kauntira n Betio inanon te oo	Ms Terabuntaa ke Tetaake	Ag Clerk	Teaoraereke - Ibukin Punjas
Nikunau	Mr Temariti Tabuee	Mayor	Teaoraereke - te kawai n rinnako are e opposite ma Koakoa's restraunt e mena raoi I buki koa bon irarake naba te kawai anne	Mr Bakarere Katarake	Ag Clerk	Ambo
Tamana	Mr Ratuu Karibwanta ake	Mayor	Bairiki - n ana auti Nei Kouti (PSC) te rinnako I Tabonkabauea	Mr Uakeia Teboia	Ag Clerk	Betio
Arorae	Mr Mataio Tekiaa	Mayor	Betio - Te moan auti irarikin Abaiang Maneaba (Temakin side)	Mrs Kataua Tieta	Clerk	Bonriki te kawai are biri nako Temaiku

ANNEX 5: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement Nauru

GCF Regional Tuna Programme National Consultations: NAURU

Outcomes of workshop held with NFMRA

Date: 7 February 2023
Location: Online

Participants (see Attachment A for participants disaggregated by gender)

1. Discussion on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)[1]

Purpose: To identify key categories of support needed by Nauru to add value to the steps already planned by the Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority (NFMRA) to increase access to tuna by i) strengthening the national FAD programme, and ii) capitalising on the expected increase in availability of bycatch from transshipping operations once the new port facility is completed.

The key areas of support identified by NFMRA following presentations on the GCF regional tuna programme by SPC and CI are listed below.

Strengthening the national FAD programme

Design and installation of FADs

- Establishing and maintaining a stockpile of FAD materials to maintain FADs or replace lost FADs
- Providing NFMRA with a suitable vessel for deploying FADs, together with FAD designs that are easier to deploy from small boats, e.g., the Vatuika FAD design now being used in Vanuatu and PNG
- Availability of better bathymetric information for selection of sites for deploying FADs, by equipping the vessels described above with an appropriate depth sounder

Monitoring

- Monitoring of catch rates around FADs to improve the locations selected for FAD deployment and FAD design over time.
- Equipping FADs with acoustics to assess the number of fish around the FAD, with information conveyed to fishers using an app for mobile phones

Using bycatch from transshipping operations

[1] Based on notes taken during workshop

- Feasibility studies on the national policy changes required to increase access to bycatch from purse-seine vessels transhipping in Nauru, for example, changes to licensing and flagging/chartering arrangements to mandate a frequency of transhipments to meet the local demand for fish
- Technical assessments on social and environmental risks and impacts that meet the ESMF standards at each stage of development of transhipping opportunities, including impacts on livelihoods of small-scale fishers supplying fresh tuna caught around FADs

2. Discussion on development of the Advances Warning System (Component B)[2]

Following presentation by SPC on the rationale and design of the AWS to reduce uncertainty in the effects of ocean warming on the distribution of the tropical tuna species, members of NFMRA supported all the activities needed to develop the AWS described in the Concept Note for the GCF regional tuna programme. A key reason for this decision was that preliminary modelling indicates that the combined biomass of the three tuna species caught by purse-seine fishing in Nauru's exclusive economic zone is likely to decrease under continued high greenhouse gas emissions. Nauru needs to know the extent of any decrease in biomass with greater certainty so that it can identify the most effective adaptations to minimize the risks. The plans to strengthen economic aspects of the modelling were strongly supported, given the potential implications for Nauru's economy.

NFMRA also agreed to help organize a face-to-face meeting after HoF15 (pending mandatory covid 19 procedures) with the relevant government departments and representatives from the project partners to discuss: i) whether the emphasis of the AWS should be on shorter-term forecasting or longer-term projections, and ii) the extent to which Nauru wishes to increase national capacity in operationalising the AWS.

[2] Based on notes taken during the workshop

Attachment A

Participants in workshop with the NFMRA for development of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 7/02/2023

Location: Online

Name	Job title	Email
Female		
Kate Walker	FCG/USAID consultant	Kate.walker@fcg.nz
Male		
Being Yeeting	NFMRA - Fisheries Adviser	byeeting@gmail.com
Jonas Star	NFMRA - Senior Science and Research Officer	jonas.star54@gmail.com
Giovanni Gioura	NFMRA - Senior Coastal Fisheries Officer	giovannigioura17@gmail.com
Micha Jeremiah	NFMRA - Coastal Fisheries Officer	micah.jere@gmail.com
Joshua Jeremiah	NFMRA - Fisheries Extension Officer	Jaybolt.jeremiah5@gmail.com
Elko-Joe Agir	NFMRA - Fisheries Extension Officer	elkoagir@gmail.com
Monte Depaune	FCG national consultant	monstartuna@gmail.com
Ludwig Kumoru	Fisheries Adviser (Climate Change) (SPC)	ludwigk@spc.int
Andrew Wright	Principal fisheries Adviser (SPC)	drewwright101@gmail.com
Simon Nicol	Principal Fisheries Scientist (SPC)	simonn@spac.int
Johann Bell	Senior Director - Tuna Fisheries (CI)	jbell@conservation.org
Total participants	**12**	

ANNEX 6: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement Niue

GCF Regional Tuna Programme National Consultations: NIUE

Outcomes of workshop held with stakeholders

8 March 2023; Location: Matavai Resort

Participants (see Attachment A for participants disaggregated by gender)

1. Responses to questions on strengthening national FAD programmes (Component A)[3]

Question 1: What are your interests in, or concerns about, the proposed activities to increase access to tuna by expanding the use of nearshore FADs in Niue?

Interests:

- Enhanced effectiveness of fishing for tuna and other large pelagic fish.
- Greater distribution of fishing effort, including to FADs further offshore where catch rates are expected to be better.
- Increased ability to hold oceanic fish stocks in Niue's waters for longer periods, due to aggregation around increased numbers of anchored FADs.
- Provision of some FADs for spearfishing only.
- Opportunities for the private sector and NGOs to provide input on the design and location of FADs, and potentially on the deployment and maintenance of FADs.
- Provision of GPS locations for FADs for everyone.
- Collect data from more FADs to progressively improve the design of the national FAD programme.

Concerns:

- Sharks! FADs can attract sharks/bring them closer to shore, with the following consequences:
  i) a safety risk for people swimming, including tourists;
  ii) big losses of useable catch and fishing gear, e.g., expensive lures; and
  iii) need to reconcile Niue's twin aims of protecting sharks and providing easy access to fish for food.
- Increasing costs of fuel for fishing offshore.
- Cyclone damage to FADs.

[3] Based on notes taken during the workshop

- Old FADs becoming detrimental to the environment.
- Increase in the number of drifting FADs abandoned by purse-seine fleets in neighbouring EEZs showing up in Niue's waters, which could change migratory patterns of mahi mahi, wahoo and tuna and cause them to move away from the island by following the FADs.
- Issues with landing the fish at the wharf during bad weather.
- Time required to begin implementation of the programme: 2025 is faraway. What can we do now?
- Potential competition between people fishing around FADs from fishing boats and vakas.
- Conflicting information and beliefs about the benefits of FADs - what is actually seen by those doing the fishing, and what is predicted from Ocean and Science data from larger Pacific Island countries.
- How will an expanded national FAD programme be sustained – should fees be collected to contribute to FAD infrastructure?
- Impact of natural disasters on FADs and communities who depend on them.
- Potential effects of more FADs on whales.

Question 2: How will you be affected by the proposed activities?

- Increasing the number of FADs around Niue will provide potential for increased catches, and more target areas for trolling and charter operations for tourism. However, unless stakeholders have a say in the site selection for FADs, particularly offshore FADs, the full potential productivity of fishers and profitability of charter operators may not be realized.
- Savings on fuel should be possible by fishing on FADs because less search for fish is needed than for other offshore fishing trips.
- The people of Niue will have better access to nutritious fish, and improved local food availability.
- Increased potential for small business opportunities, created by surplus catches around FADs, e.g., tuna jerke export, gourmet bottled tuna products for local restaurants, and fertilizer made from fish waste.

Answer 3: What actions do you think are needed to make strengthening the national FAD programme a success?

- Careful analysis of the best way to provide a vessel for the FAD programme. Factors to consider are:
  - the potential to upgrade the existing government launch and barge to support FAD deployment;
  - whether the existing government launch and barge can be made available to fisheries staff to deploy and maintain FAD's when needed, given other priority of government,
  - scope for better collaboration between government agencies and allocation of government resources for FAD deployment, which might remove need for a dedicated vessel;
  - whether use of existing government vessels would enable GCF funds to be allocated for other purposes, e.g., a crane for launching boats to facilitate deployment of FADs, and in times of cyclone damage or emergencies; and

- ongoing costs of operating an additional dedicated vessel purchased with GCF funds or co-finance - how will these costs be met in the long term?

- Development of technologies to reduce predation by sharks on fish caught around FADs.
- Deploy some FADs closer to the coast for vakas and some further offshore for boats with outboard motors.
- Allocate some FADs for spearfishing.
- Assess the practicalities of deploying some FADs on the windward coast to provide more equitable access to tuna for communities on the island.
- Accessibility to FADs for each Village Community, i.e., ensure that each community has a suitable fishing boat for travelling to FADs.
- Use science-based data for selecting FAD sites. For example, identify the optimum number of FADs to have in the water at any one time to minimize interactions between prospective users, and ensure that FADs do not 'bleed' fish from an adjacent FAD.
- Assess the need for more safety gear for fishing around FADs further offshore, and any need for more suitable boats for fishing further offshore.
- Build closer working relationships between DAFF and the local NGOs, e.g., Vaka Association / NIFA
- More storage area for DAFF, perhaps a container elsewhere.
- Provide incentives for fishers to enter catch data into TAILS in addition to the use of the tablet, e.g., contribution to boat fuel costs.
- Develop regulations requiring fishers to submit catch data for fish caught around FADs if voluntary submission of catch data is inadequate.
- Involve the Village Councils in monitoring catches around FADs
- Balancing traditional knowledge and scientific data
- Need for science-based information for location of FADs.
- Fishing rules around FADs to ensure safety of fishers, and reduce risks of FADs being lost.
- Improve infrastructure at wharfs at Avatele and Namukulu, e.g., install an upgraded wharf derrick for heavier local fishing vessels and inform fishers about the lifting capacity of the derrick so that they have the information before purchasing vessels.
- Fit lights and reflectors to FADs for better visibility.
- Safety workshops for fishermen
- Provision for fishers to take ice to sea in chilli bins
- Develop smart FADs that can: be used for multiplemeteorology purposes thereby contributing to warning systems; generate their own power using solar or from small generators using water flow; use acoustics to identify fish, and be fitted with a location beacon so that it can be tracked if lost.

2. Discussions about the Advanced Warning System (Component B)[4]

The consensus of stakeholders in Niue was that the AWS would be of great value to the country and the region because it should significantly improve the certainty of future projected changes in the distribution and abundance of the tuna in the exclusive economic

[4] Based on notes taken during the workshop

zones (EEZs) of Pacific Island countries due to ocean warming. A summary of specific comments from stakeholders are listed below.

- AWS Promises to provide a more reliable estimate of tuna stock levels in Niue's EEZ.
- Shorter-term forecasts from the AWS will enable fishing charter businesses to plan their operations with greater certainty.
- Niue can assist by installing ocean monitoring devices on FADs to contribute to the regional effort to monitor the changing ocean temperature and its effects on tuna migration/fisheries in general.
- Opportunity for small-scale FAD fishers to contribute to the specimen bank needed to develop the AWS.
- Potential for the AWS to be used to forecast movement of other species, e.g., sharks, in response to the warming ocean.
- AWS will raise awareness of climate change and help communities understand what is expected to happen to the ocean in the longer term.
- Communities will also benefit from the AWS forecasts of fish abundance, for example, with the planning of cultural events, such as the feasting associated with haircutting and ear-piercing ceremonies.
- The 'loss and damage' issues that the AWS is designed to inform will provide the opportunity to build the capacity of negotiators at both regional and international levels.
- AWS will help guide the region in identifying an appropriate financial compensation mechanism for 'loss and damage' due to tuna redistribution.

Attachment A

Participants in workshop with stakeholders in Niue to develop the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

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ANNEX 7: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement Palau

Outcomes of Consultations with Republic of Palau

Palau Bureau of Fisheries (BoF)

6 & 7 February 2023

Location: Koror, Palau

Type of engagement: Consultation, notes taken by Kara Miller

Participants:

6 Feb			
Cathy Sisior	Director	BoF	F
Keith Mesebeluu	Acting Chief/Fisheries Policy Specialist	BoF	M
Cherelle Williams	Project Coordinator	Bof	F
Percy Rechelluul	Fisheries Specialist	BoF	M
Zilah Oiterong	Licensing Officer	BoF	F
Osima Inawo	Data Entry Technician	BoF	M
Everson Sengebau	Compliance Officer / Port Sampler	BoF	M
Persis Omelau	Fisheries Specialist	BoF	F
Lukes Isechal	Applied Scientist	BoF	F
Fabio Siksei	Chief Div. of Coastal Fisheries	BoF	M
Erbai Yukiwo	Fisheries Extension Officer	BoF	M
Daemi Ngirmidol	Project Coordinator	BoF	F
Jordan Yuri	Execuitve Coordinator	BoF	M
Roman Mongami	Fisheries Technician	BoF	M
7 Feb			
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Erbai Yukiwo	Bureau of Fisheries	MAFE	M
Roman Mongami	Bureau of Fisheries	MAFE	M
Everson Sengebau	Bureau of Fisheries	MAFE	M
Keobel Sakuma	FIsheries	TNC	M
Ikelau Otto	Chief Researcher	PICRC	F
Jersey Iyar	Governor	Ngatpang State	M
Nicholas Aquino	Governor	Sonsorol State	M
Richard Ngiraked	Governor	Kayangel State	M
Ryan Mikel	Ranger	Koror State	M
Toribiong Mekreos	Fisherman	Melekeok State	M
Princess Blailes	Conservation Coordinator	Koror State	F

Kathy Sisior	DIrector, BOF	MAFE	F
Steven Salii	Governor	Angaur State	M
Domingo Kerai	Fisherman / Boat Operator	Angaur State	M
Jay Alfred	Fisherman	Angaur State	M
Marino Marcello	Fisherman	Tobi State	M
Jordan Malsol	Offshore Fisherman	BOFI	M
Tmerukl Shmull	Offshore Fisherman	BOFI	M
Brian Melairei	Fisherman	Melekeok State	M
Elly Ymesei	Ranger, Captain	Koror State	M
Warang Polloi	AO, proxy for Governor	Airai State	F
Heather Ngiratreked	AO, proxy for Governor	Ngarchelong State	F
Sherry Koshiba	AO, proxy for Governor	Aimeliik State	F
Bridget Adachi-	Director, NRFC	Fisheries COOP	F
Fabio Siksei	Chief, BOF	MAFE	M
Keith Osima	BOF	MAFE	M
Francisco Melaitau	Governor	Ngiwal State	M
Clint Madracheluib	Fisherman	Ngarchelong State	M
Shellby Edwight	AO, proxy for Governor	Peleliu State	F
Hadley Renguul	Fisherman	Ngarchelong State	M
Persis Omelau	BOF	MAFE	F
Cherelle Williams	BOF	MAFE	F
Zilah Oiterong	BOF	MAFE	F
Daemi Ngirmidol	BOF	MAFE	F
Lynna Thomas	Bureau of Budget & Planning	Min. of Finance	F
Jerry Nabeyama	Offshore Fisherman	BOFI	M
Simeon Eberdong	Fisherman	Airai State	M
Dr. Yimnang Golbuu	CEO	PICRC	M
Keith Mesebeluu	BOF	MAFE	M

Group discussion on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)

Purpose: To identify key categories of support needed by Palau to add value to the steps already planned by the Bureau of Fisheries (BoF) in the aFAD Strategic Plan (2020-2023). This aFAD Strategic Plan will be updated, and the update is timed nicely with priority activities expected to be supported by the GCF Programme.

The key areas of support identified by BoF to add value to the work already underway on aFADs to strengthen the Palau's National Programme are listed below.

Monitoring and Maintenance of FADs

- Establish data collection on catch and market data
- Institutionalize a monitoring process to support the National aFAD program

- Prioritize more reliable data Collection on numbers of fishers fishing on aFADs, aFAD locations and reasons for aFAD disappearance
- Establish a aFAD central database
- Establish/update Rules and Regulations for aFADs: regulate access and/or effort
- Institutionalize fishery-independent monitoring
- Install sat link buoys on all deployed aFADs
- Enhance data collection on catch and market data
- Create a national framework to define the program and establish sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure the continuity of the program

Design and installation of aFADs

- Deploy 10 aFADs in selected sites around Palau
- Stock up on aFADs replacements/parts/supplies for easier replacement
- Invest in updated design, large scale aFADs (Japan design, estimated 10 year lifespan, little to no maintenance required)

Training in safe and effective aFAD-fishing

- Scale up aFAD fishing training for fishers in priority communities
- Continue to provide safety gear to fishers as incentives for data collection and providing data to BoF

Improvements to supply chains and market infrastructure for FAD-caught fish

- Continue to identify new markets for aFAD caught fish
- Improvements to cold chain: solar powered ice makers
- Value-adding/drying and canning fish within the women's groups and community

Discussions on the Advanced Warning System (Component B)

Following a virtual presentation by SPC (Simon Nicol) on the rationale and design of the AWS to reduce uncertainty in the effects of ocean warming on the distribution of the four tropical tuna species, members of BoF supported all the activities needed to develop the AWS, with a particular interest on shorter term forecasting. Director Cathy suggested the work on Component B align with Marine Spatial Planning that is currently underway for Palau's EEZ.

Recommendations for improving stakeholder engagement process:

Palau held a "Fishers Forum" in 2020 and 2021, which included all States. This event was very well attended, and the participants were very engaged. For future stakeholder and community engagements, BoF would like to organize a fishing derby that turns into a "cook off" at night. It was suggested the Governors from the States could be the competing cooks. John Techitong (PCS) will work with Keith Mesebeluu/Fabio Siksei (BoF) on a budget for this type of event.

ANNEX 8: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement PNG

GCF Regional Tuna Programme National Consultations: PNG

Combined outcomes of workshops held with the National Fisheries Authority and with stakeholders

Date: 26-27 January 2023
Location: Port Moresby

Participants (see Attachments A and B for participants disaggregated by gender)

3. Discussion on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)[5]

Purpose: To identify key categories of support needed by PNG to increase access to tuna for local consumption in two main ways as coral reefs continue to be degraded by ocean warming and acidification. First, enhancing the plans already underway by the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) to strengthen the national FAD programme. Second, capitalizing on the availability of bycatch from transshipping operations in PNG and from delivery of tuna by purse-seine vessels for processing at national canneries.

1.1 The key areas of support identified by NFA needed to add value to the work already underway to strengthen the national programme are listed below. Additional recommendations identified during the consultation with stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

Design and installation of FADs

- Purchasing of FAD materials to support expansion of the national FAD programme.
- FAD designs that can increase their lifespan and ability to withstand severe weather conditions and vandalism.
- Improved maintenance of FAD infrastructure.
- Use of modern technology, e.g., acoustic buoys, to assist small-scale fishers to fish around FADs in ways that improve their catch, and plan their fishing activities more efficiently.
- Modifications to the design of FADs to reduce ecosystem interactions.
- Deployment sites for FADs, or clusters of FADs, should be selected to ensure accessibility for both canoe fishers (closer to shore) and motorboat fishers (further offshore).

Monitoring

- Monitoring of catches from FADs to quantify their cost:benefit, and assess the effectiveness of different FAD designs and sites.

[5] Based on notes taken during workshop

- Develop catch datasheet/e-monitoring tools for data collection by government staff and village recorders.
- Data collection should include length, weight, fishing method etc.

Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing

- Training materials on how to fish around FADs.

Support community awareness and engagement

- Identify how to support and strengthen engagement efforts with communities designed to raise awareness about the benefits of FADs, e.g., to ensure that communities fully understand how FADs assist them to catch tuna and other large pelagic fish more easily.
- Investigate mechanisms to drive community ownership of FADs.
- Assess how Provisional Fisheries Officers can best help with the management of FAD fishing, including resolving conflicts among fishers.
- Appropriate incentives to address vandalization of FADs.
- Create a partnership arrangement for delivering awareness about FADs before deployment.
- Continuous community awareness campaigns, addressing issues surrounding the benefits and management of FADs.
- Manage/minimize competition for use of FADs by considering a 'user pays' policy (levy).

Vessel modifications/designs for safe and efficient fishing operations further from shore

- A 'needs analysis' for appropriate designs of small vessels for fishing more safely around FADs during days trips, with onboard ice boxes to maintain fish quality.
- Designs of vessels that can undertake multi-day trips to supply regional markets by freighting fish considerable distances and keeping them at high quality.

Improvements to supply chains for FAD-caught fish

- Analyse the value-chains and address areas where improvements may be needed to create opportunities for income generation and employment. For example:
  - provision of ice for small-scale fishers within their communities;
  - appropriate market infrastructure, including cold storage facilities, at point of landing to improve hygiene and shelf-life of fish;
  - effective post-harvest methods; and
  - distribution systems.
- Develop skills in processing and preserving tuna, e.g., small-scale canning.
- Establish markets for FAD-caught fish.

a. The key areas of support identified by NFA to capitalize on the use of bycatch from purse-seine vessels. Additional recommendations identified during the consultation with stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

- Quantification of bycatch from vessels coming to PNG (to date, catch reporting has focused on target species, with bycatch rarely reported).

- Examine national policies for transshipping to determine whether they should be revised to increase access to tuna for domestic consumption, e.g., by amending transshipment authorizations, or using fishing licence conditions, to obligate purse-seine vessels to offload bycatch.

- Assess whether a transshipment and bycatch study should be conducted for Rabaul.

- Analyse the value-chains for bycatch and address areas where improvements may be needed to create opportunities for income generation and employment. For example:
    - appropriate market infrastructure, including cold storage facilities, at point of landing to improve hygiene and shelf-life of fish;
    - effective post-harvest methods for bycatch including micro-canning and training of communities in post-harvest; and
    - distribution systems to provide access to bycatch to peri-urban areas, and post-harvest bycatch for inland communities.
- Agreements with institutions to purchase bycatch to not only improve the nutrition of the members of the institutions but also support SME.
- Linking to SME or existing business arrangements so there is consistency of buying and selling.
- Fertilizer and feed production by local companies from surplus bycatch or poor-quality bycatch.
- Strengthen governance and justice systems within the transshipping ports to reduce the risk of human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases as a result of crew from fishing vessels interacting with the public, and strengthen NFA compliance unit.

4. Discussion on development of the Advanced Warning System (Component B)[6]

NFA supported the rationale and design of the AWS, i.e., to reduce uncertainty in the effects of ocean warming on the distribution of the tropical tuna species. This is of particularly strong interest to NFA because preliminary modelling shows that there could be substantial reduction in tuna biomass in PNG's exclusive economic zone. NFA needs to know the timing and extent of any decrease in tuna biomass with greater certainty so that it can plan to adapt accordingly, including by collaborating with other PNA tuna-dependent countries to negotiate for 'loss and damage'. To assist with the development of the AWS, NFA is interested to work with industry on acquisition of the necessary data, and consider the need to include data acquisition in licensing conditions for industrial vessels.

NFA found it hard to identify where resources should be concentrated across the four categories of the AWS: New Knowledge, Projections, Forecasting or Capacity. NFA's preliminary assessment was that New Knowledge justified priority investment because it underpinned both Projections and Forecasting, which both have significance for the Government of PNG and industry (particularly with regard to future investment decisions).

Other advantages of the AWS identified by NFA included:

- traceability and understanding of the provenance of tuna species/stocks; and

[6] Based on notes taken during the workshop

- development of higher-resolution models, and the benefit of the information available from these models to management of the region's tuna resources.

Attachment A

Participants in workshop with the National Fisheries Authority for development of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 26/1/2023; Location: Port Moresby

Name	**Designation**	**Email**
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Attachment B

Participants in workshop with stakeholders in PNG for development of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 27/1/2023; Location: Port Moresby

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ANNEX 9: Outcomes of National Stakeholder Engagement RMI

Outcome of Consultations with Marshall Islands Marine Resource Authority (MIMRA)

26 January 2023

Type of Engagement: Consultation, documented by note taking (Kara Miller, CI)

Location: Majuro, RMI, MIMRA office

Participants:

Name	Role	Agency	Gender
Clarence Samuel	NDA	Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination (OEPPC)	Male
Berry Muller	Deputy Director	MIMRA	Female
Beau Bigler	Chief Oceanic Fisheries Officer	MIMRA	Male

Discussion on development of the Advances Warning System (Component B)

SPC (Simon Nicol) presented (remotely) on the Advanced Warning System (AWS) on Thursday 26 January. Berry, Beau and Clarence participated from RMI. The presentation provided a summary of the rationale for the AWS and key gaps that are needed for the AWS to deliver on its proposed objectives. The presentation also provided a list of tasks that MIMRA needs to prepare for prior to attending HoF (March 21-24), including RMI priorities for forecasting, projection, and capability, preferred AWS governance and opportunities for co-finance. The subsequent discussion after the presentation was focused on ensuring that Berry and Beau fully understood the expected outcomes of Component B and the design options on the table so they could brief Director Glenn Joseph on his return to the office and lead the internal discussions required before HoF. Both Berry and Beau both noted that RMI has an interest in improving all four AWS strategic investment areas. Clarence reiterated the priority the NDA office has for component B and that his office will assist MIMRA and the project team as needed. Berry noted that given the full meeting agenda it was likely that MIMRA would be sending its coastal fisheries team to Noumea for HoF rather than its Oceanic team.

Recommendations for improving stakeholder engagement process:

Since RMI has expressed disinterest in Component A from the beginning, and reiterated how much they have on their plate, CI/SPC need to prioritize in-person, on-island presence, support and engagement per their preferred schedules. To improve engagement, SPC and CI need to defer to what and how the RMI wants to engage and not press other timelines and agendas onto them. CI and SPC should plan to return to the RMI later this spring / early summer for a hopeful stakeholder meeting focusing on Component B.

ANNEX 10: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagements Samoa

GCF Regional Tuna Programme National Consultations: Samoa

Combined outcomes of workshops in Samoa

Date: 1 to 3 February 2023
Location: Apia, Samoa

Participants (see Attachments A and B for participants in both workshops, disaggregated by gender)

3. Outcomes of workshops with the Samoa Fisheries Division of MAF and stakeholders on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)

The purpose of these discussions was to identify key areas where support is needed to strengthen Samoa's national FAD programme based on the presentation by CI and SPC. Maintaining the FAD programme is one of the key result areas for the Fisheries Division. The FAO FishFad project, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and PDF funded Small Scale Fisheries Project have helped support and maintain the Samoa FAD Programme.

The key priority areas identified by Samoa Fisheries Division that can be supported by the GCF Regional Tuna Programme to strengthen the National FAD Programme and accessing by catch from transshipment operations, are listed below. Additional areas of support identified during the consultations with stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

1.1 Support needed to strengthen the national programme

Design and installation of FADs

- Sourcing and storage of FAD materials (eco-friendly materials)
- Looking at durable FAD designs that can have high chance of surviving natural disasters and difficult to vandalise.
- Assessment of potential deployment sites in Samoa
- Repairing and procurement of required parts for Fisheries FAD deployment vessel.
- Improve the design and placement of FADs that are durable and can with-stand natural and human interventions by replacing the rope in the mooring system of the Indian Ocean FAD with light chains or fully switch to Aluminium Catamaran FAD design. It is also good to have a light or signal, especially at night-time to make it easier for the fishermen to locate the FADs when they are out fishing.
- Look into developing fishing gears that are effective in catching tuna around FADs without killing dolphins or invest in buying alerting devices to reduce dolphins depredation.
- Community members/fishers in the greatest need of training in fishing techniques, boat safety, and fish preservation and handling. Set of procedures/guidelines for mobilizing assets required for FAD fishing (e.g canoes/boats, specialized fishing gear), post-harvest processing and safety at sea.

Monitoring

- Data collection on FADs (catch and effort, fuel use, method/gear, time/date)
- Database and data collection tools (TAILS, tablets)
- FAD policy/management plan
- Regulation to enforce policy/management plan on FADs
- Strengthen MCS measures to ensure compliance of FAD users with FAD Policy/Plan.
- Send out regular notifications on FAD locations to relevant government entities, vessel operators. Can explore the use of social media platforms or online access to update FAD status.

Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing

- Trainings on FAD fabrication, site selection and deployment.
- Training and trialing of FAD fishing gears/technologies
- Resource users awareness to take ownership of FADs
- Communities and Alia fishermen consultations on the importance of FADs to food availability and livelihoods.
- Engage mainstream media (TV and newspapers) to promote the National FAD Programme, including social media.
- Skipper/crew training for relevant fisheries staffs on FAD deployment.
- Developing a cost recovery plan/mechanism to ensure sustainability of the National FAD Programme.
- Develop a short/induction course on FADs for Fisheries staff to address knowledge drain within Fisheries Division.
- Procurement of required sea safety equipment for fishers.
- Trainings on safety at sea and sea safety equipment for community fishers and alia fishermen.

Vessel modifications/designs for safe and efficient fishing operations further from shore

- Design and construction of safety vessels for village communities to access and monitor nearshore FADs

Forecasting of unsafe sea conditions for fishing around FADs

- Support for the development of an app to provide fishers with easy access to weather forecasts and alerts about hazardous fishing conditions.

Cyclone-proofing FAD infrastructure

- Cyclone-proof storage for stockpiles of spare FAD materials in Funafuti and at some other selected islands.

Improvements to supply chains for FAD-caught fish

- Training of Fish hygiene and handling for Alia fishermen and community fishers

- Training on fish preservation, value adding and processing (smoking, drying)
- Procurement and installation of Ice making facilities in rural areas to prolong quality and safety of FAD caught fish for community consumption.
- Creation of opportunities for fisheries to improve on their fishing operations.
- Provide fish storage/coolers for operators, recommend installing ice-making machines in districts and fund mechanisms to preserve the freshness or the quality of the catch.

Community Involvement

- Review Village Fisheries Management Plans under the CBFMP to integrate FAD measures for communities where near shore FADs are deployed.
- Resource users awareness to take ownership of FADs
- Communities and Alia fishermen consultations on the importance of FADs to food availability and livelihoods.
- Enforce and implement village bylaws for FAD management and monitor compliance with community-based management regulations.
- It is good to have the amount of community members' involvement, awareness, and investment to reduce vandalism and report back to base. Do a regular FAD maintenance either per month/quarter, working together with MAF Fisheries and other relevant stakeholders
- Strengthen relationship between government ministries and fisheries stakeholders.

a. Support needed to capitalize on the use of bycatch from transshipping operations.

- Assist in Policy and Legal reform on transshipment authorizations to enable offloading of bycatch for local consumption from transshipping fishing vessels.
- Improve fish market facility in the urban area to ensure the safety of transshipped fish for consumption.
- Facelift for the urban market to ensure good hygiene of fish sold.
- Fish handling, spoilage and hygiene training for fishermen and fish handlers
- Policy and legal reform to govern or control the offloading of bycatch from transshipping vessels.
- Temporal management for offloading by-catch from transshipping vessels.

5. Outcomes of workshops with the Samoa Fisheries Division and stakeholders on development of the Advanced Warning System (Component B)

The Samoa Fisheries Division appreciates the AWS and what it can do to help Pacific Island states to manage their tuna fisheries. Samoa Fisheries has expressed interests on the following in regard to the AWS component of the programme;

a. Capacity building for staffs and fishers on the Advance Warning System (AWS)

i. Short term accredited courses (stock assessment, harvest strategy, climate change and resilience, biological sampling/genetic sampling, fish economic workshops)
ii. Training of fisheries data collection staff and national observers in the collection of data that goes into the AWS.

b. Accreditation of the National Observer Programme to the WCPFC ROP, to expand scope and reach of the national observer programme in the collection of data.
c. Assist in the review of current oceanic fisheries structure to accommodate national implementation of project activities.
d. Assist in Data gap analysis for the oceanic fisheries.
    i. Inconsistent data monitoring (artisanal)
    ii. Strengthening existing data system
    iii. Weather buoy tracking
    iv. E-reporting (ER)

The stakeholders support the work that goes into developing the AWS.

Attachment A

Participants in workshop with the Samoa Fisheries Department for development of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender.

Date: 2/02/2023; Location: MAF Conference Room

No. #	Name	Gender	Organisation/Position	Contact
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Attachment B: Participants in workshop with stakeholders in Samoa to develop the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender.

Date: 3/2/2023; Location: TATTE Conference Center, Apia, Samoa

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25	Leuta Auuapaau	M	Alia Fisherman	7794681
26	Simeti Key	F	Alia Operator	7773891
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Note:

MAF – Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

MCIL – Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour

MoF – Ministry of Finance

MFAT – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

NUS – National University of Samoa

SPA – Samoa Ports Authority

ANNEX 11: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement Solomon Islands

GCF Regional Tuna Programme National Consultations: Solomon Islands

Combined outcomes of workshops held with the Ministry of Marine Resources and with stakeholders

Date: 31 January – 1 February 2023
Location: Honiara

Participants (see Attachments A and B for participants disaggregated by gender)

6. Discussion on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)[7]

Purpose: To identify key categories of support needed by Solomon Islands to increase access to tuna for local consumption in two main ways as coral reefs continue to be degraded by ocean warming and acidification. First, enhancing the plans already underway by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) to strengthen the national FAD programme. Second, capitalizing on the availability of bycatch from transshipping operations in Honiara.

As background to identifying the categories of support required, MFMR provided the following information:

National FAD programme

- MFMR has an implementation plan for the installation and maintenance of FADs.
- All communities that have a FAD have a FAD Committee.
- FAD sabotage is a problem, usually due to issues associated with community ownership of FADs and arguments over the community fishing boundaries that are part of the traditional marine tenure system.
- Considerable variation exists in community knowledge about the benefits of FADs among provinces. Substantial efforts are needed to raise awareness about FADs before they are deployed.
- Mobile phone coverage is not good in some areas. A Government priority is to install 200 communication towers throughout the country.
- Improvements in small boat design is an important need. Currently fishermen go together to fish on FADs to improve safety.
- MFMR does not regulate the design of small fishing boats. This is done by Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (SIMA).
- Post-harvest is currently part of the Solomon Islands National University (SINU) training course.

[7] Based on notes taken during workshop

- A feasibility study has been conducted by the MFMR marketing team on how to produce and sell smoked fish.

Bycatch

- MFMR and FFA have had discussions about harnessing the potential of bycatch to increase access to fish for the large urban and peri-urban population of Honiara.
- It is a complicated issue because increasing the supply of bycatch affects the price of fresh tuna caught by small-scale fishers and the price of other fish in the market.

1.1 The key areas of support identified by MFMR needed to add value to the work already underway to strengthen the national programme are listed below. Additional recommendations identified during the consultation with stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

Design and installation of FADs

- Additional FAD materials to meet the need throughout Solomon Islands.
- Better echo sounders and bathymetric information for deploying FADs.
- Modifying the design of FADs to reduce any potential impacts on mammals, turtles and birds. (MFMR is currently working with SPC on the design of FADs to reduce these risks, but further assistance is needed).
- FAD management planning, including FAD maintenance.
- Policies to safeguard FADs and reduce vandalism, including fines for damaging FADs and use of submerged FADs.
- Placement of FADs closer to shore so that small-scale fishers do not have to travel long distances to industrial FADs.
- Regulations to govern installation, ownership and management of fishing around FADs.
- Develop criteria for selection of sites for FAD deployment.
- Need for better vessels/boat for deploying FADs.
-
- Engaging with Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (SIMA) in a greater way to:
    - Assist MFMR in select FAD sites, especially those near shipping lanes; and
    - Install signals/lights on FADs to make them easy for boats/ships to identify.
- Identify and allocate the sustainable funding (e.g., recurrent government budget) needed to ensure that all communities interested and trained in FAD-fishing methods always have access to a nearby FAD.

Monitoring

- Monitoring of average catches made around FADs to continue to improve their design, and to identify the best types of locations for deploying FADs.
- Registration of small fishing vessels and fitting of tracking devices to monitor fishing effort and the whereabouts of boats for safety-at-sea purposes.

Community awareness and engagement

- Strengthened communication nationwide with:

    - Communities to inform them about how FADs work, the benefits for food availability and livelihoods, and the needs for communities to share FADs because they have to be deployed where the substrate is suitable and usually have to be placed 5-10 km apart;
    - Fishermen's Associations to reduce conflicts between fishers supplying the Honiara market and those fishing locally to supply their families and community; and
    - FAD Committees established by MFMR.
- Support for the Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM) Section within MFMR to raise awareness among communities about the decline in coral reef fish resources and the need to rely more heavily on tuna for good nutrition.
- Strengthen the process for communities to apply to MFMR for a FAD to be installed for their use.
- Ensure that customary use of coastal waters is considered when consulting with communities about installing a FAD for their benefit.
- Ensure that the fishing industry understands the importance of tuna to the food availability of communities and makes allowance for this as tuna become less abundant in Solomon Islands due to ocean warming.
- Integrate use of FADs by small-scale fishers within Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM).
- Encourage the tuna-fishing industry to deploy FADs for use by coastal communities as part of their social responsibility.

<u>Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing</u>

- Training for Provincial Fisheries Officers in safe deployment of FADs and in safe and effective FAD fishing methods.
- Training of small-scale fishers in how to fish safely and effectively around FADs.
- Provision of boating safety grab bags and training in the use of safety equipment.
- Engaging with Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (SIMA) in a greater way to develop regulations for small-boat safety.
- Data on currents: needed to improve safety of small-scale fishers.

<u>Vessel modifications/designs for safe and efficient fishing operations further from shore</u>

- Improvements in the design and operation of boats in the following areas:
    - Stability and performance
    - Onboard fish storage facilities
    - GPS and other instrumentation, including tracking devices for safety.

<u>Better forecasts for fishing conditions, and disaster preparedness and recovery</u>

- Partnership with Sea Change - FB, SIBC - National Events.

<u>Improvements to supply chains for FAD-caught fish</u>

- Solar-powered freezers for storage of extra fish caught from FADs.

- Integration of fish from FADs with the Constituency Fisheries Centres (CFC) for communities.
- Training in post-harvest techniques for isolated communities.
- Development of supply chains from outer islands to Honiara.
- Regional exchanges in value-adding for tuna.
- Improve the marketing and processing system for tuna caught from FADs.

Partnerships

- Create partnerships with NGOs and stakeholders to address common concerns and issues associated with FADs.

a. The key areas of support identified by MFMR to capitalize on the use of bycatch from purse-seine vessels. Additional recommendations identified during the consultation with stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

- Improved market infrastructure for selling bycatch in Honiara to address food safety issues and for incentivising SME to distribute bycatch to peri-urban areas.
- Access to bycatch by certified 'agents' only to improve and control distribution and marketing of the fish.
- Ensure dedicated marketplaces for bycatch provide more hygienic conditions for selling the fish, include provision of sufficient cool storage and ice-making facilities.
- Assist the agriculture/aquaculture sector to use poor-quality bycatch to produce fishmeal, or directly as pig food.
- Provide incentives (e.g., reduced transshipment levy and port fee) for industrial fishing vessels to transship their catch in Honiara to increase the suppl of bycatch.
- Promote courses in fish handling and processing at Solomon Islands National University.
- Explore Private-Public Partnership to maximise the socio-economic benefits from bycatch, including through post-harvest value-adding initiatives.
- Strengthen immigration regulations and compliance to ensure that no one visits fishing vessels while they are transshipping in Honiara to reduce the scope for prostitution.

7. Discussion on development of the Advanced Warning System (Component B)[8]

The AWS is of great interest to MFMR because it will reduce uncertainty in the timing and extent of climate-driven redistribution of tuna biomass, enabling the Government of Solomon Islands to have a much clearer picture of the potential effects of ocean warming on the important revenue received from tuna-fishing access fees.

MFMR considers that investment in all four areas proposed by SPC is relevant. With respect to the effort to be placed into shorter-term forecasts and longer-term projections, MFMR sees both of them as important. For example, forecasting will assist with the planning and development of the new cannery at Bina Harbour.

[8] Based on notes taken during the workshop

Attachment A

Participants in workshop with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources for development of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 31/1/2023; Location: Honiara

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Attachment B

Participants in the stakeholder workshop for development of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 1/2/2023; Location: FFA Conference Centre, Honiara

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ANNEX 12: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagements Tonga

Combined Outcomes of Consultations in Tonga with MoF and Stakeholders

Outcomes of Consultations with the Kingdom of Tonga

Tonga Ministry of Fisheries (MoF)

16 February 2023

Location: Tongatapu, Tonga, MoF Office

Type of engagement: Consultation, notes taken by Kara Miller and Valerie Allain (SPC)

Participants:

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Ofa Ngahe	Inshore Section	MoF	F
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Tracy Aisea	Aquaculture	MoF	F

17 February 2023

Location: Fa'onelua Convention Center, Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu

Type of engagement: Consultation, notes taken by Kara Miller and Tonga MoF

Participants:

Name	Role	Agency	Gender
Dr Tuikolongahau Halafihi	CEO	MoF	M
Kara Miller	TA	CI	F
Valerie Allain	TA	SPC	F
Filimoeunga Aholelei	National Consultant	FCG	F
Dr Siolala Malimali	DCEO - Fisheries Management Division	MoF	M
Mele Atuekaho	DCEO - Compliance Division	MoF	F
Sione Uei Kalaniuvalu	FAD	MoF	M
Sioeli Afu	SMA Lead	MoF	M
Manatu Samani	Plan and Policy Section	MoF	F
Elenoa Havea	Plan and Policy Section	MoF	F
Moana Mahe	Plan and Policy Section	MoF	F
Sione Mailau	FAD	MoF	M
Sione T Foliaki	SMA	Community	M
Etimoni Palu	Owner	Pacific Sunrise Shipping	M
Sione Feao	Member	National Fishing Council	M
Mau Havea	Member	National Fishing Council	M
Nalesoni Moti	SMA	Community	M
Timote Tokotea	Member	National Fishing Council	M
Ikatonga Vakauta	SMA	Community	M
Taniela Feke	Member	National Fishing Council	M
Malia Peata Sioto Noa	SMA	Community	F
Ana Lahi	SMA	Community	F

Sioape Fonokalafi	SMA	Community	M
Sinipata Muli	SMA	Community	M
Setaleki Puafisi	SMA	Community	M
Siofilisi Fifita	SMA	Community	M
Aloisio Finau	SMA	Community	M
Sione Pouanga	Member	National Fishing Council	M
Asaeli Nehoa	Member	National Fishing Council	M
Fononga Vainga Mangisi Mafielo	DCEO	Department of Environment/MEIDECC	F
Simione Feao	SMA	Community	M
Akesa Hausia Loumoli	Climate Change	MEIDECC	F
Seinileva Tolu	Climate Change	MEIDECC	F
Aolisio Fifita	Climate Change	MEIDECC	M
Samisoni Tupou	Climate Change	MEIDECC	M
Haunani Ngata	Climate Change	MEIDECC	F

Monitoring and Maintenance of FADs

- Institutionalize real-time monitoring tools on FADs to assist in understanding reasons for FADs being broken or becoming detached.
- Upgrade all FADs to smart FADs with echosounders to detect the presence of fish before going fishing.
- Training for fishers to collect catch and effort data; particularly for the outer islands; incentive is needed for fishermen to submit their data.
- Capacity building for fisheries officers and fishermen around FAD maintenance and monitoring
- Need for small-scale vessel registration reinforcement
- Improve data around numbers of fishers fishing on FADs
- FADs should be licensed for fishing communities
- FADs at times are mis-used by fishers such as anchoring fishing boats on FADs
- Enforce regulations for fishing at FAD sites
- Consider deploying submerged FADs to avoid fishers from destroying FADs when anchoring boats to it
- Communities need focused training in how to maintain FADs, I.e. fixing ice makers if they break
- Communities advocating to work better together!
    - Suggestion to form a FAD fishers association – the role will be to assist all communities in aligning activities, shared resources, etc. (particularly for Eastern and Western communities)

Forecasting of unsafe sea conditions for fishing around FADs

- Expressed interest to learn the data analysis in house that goes into the AWS
- Need support in reviving the collection of biological samples

Vessel designs for safe and efficient fishing operations further from shore

- Communities don't have access to appropriate fishing equipment/boats to access FADs
- Advocating for better and more boats for community fishers
- Interested in diversifying gear - I.e. vertical longline and boats for trolling
- Can we investigate the Vietnamese solar powered boats?

Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing

- Lack of knowledge/know how in sea safety details
- Conduct trainings/workshops for fishers and communities on how to fish around FADs and record fishing catch at FAD sites.

Design and installation of FADs

- Location for FADs is based on bathymetry and discussions with communities; having better bathymetry data is a priority for site selection and deployment.
- Specialised boat for deployment is necessary for safe deployment.
- Equipment on hand for quicker replacements.
- Boat for deployment and staff monitoring.
- Scale up the fishing on FADs in Eua island, Eastern side

Cyclone-proofing FAD infrastructure

- Better storage is a top priority – for FAD materials to replace missing or broken FADs
- Critical need for cyclone proof storage in the areas most vulnerable to climate change / adverse impacts from cyclones
- Outer islands need this as were hit very hard in last cyclone
- Community reps from the E and W asking to be prioritized
- Want storage for FAD replacement parts and materials
- Want cyclone proof storage for boats (I.e. bring ashore in advance of a storm)

Improvements to supply chains and market infrastructure for FAD-caught fish

- Solar energy is needed particularly in the islands where electricity is limited for cold storage and post-harvest processing.
- Facilitate the offloading of foreign vessels directly on the outer islands rather than offload in Tongatapu which creates the necessity to send this fish to the outer islands by ferry.
- Upgrading selling facilities with cold storage, cutting machines and improved infrastructure.
- Support the women's group in the snapper fishery with supplies and equipment.
- Eastern region advocating for improved facilities for share and storage
- Need improved infrastructure for existing markets (solar cold storage)
- Need to upgrade fish market facilities in Vava'u
    - Solar ice makers / solar cold storage
- Tonga has a policy that 3 tonnes from the longline catch is offloaded and stays local in Tonga
    - Desire to transport this beyond the central market where the offload occurs
    - Prioritize transport to the Eastern and Western sides
- Outer islands need facilities for ice to add value to their catch, landings and distribution
- Need to strengthen small scale vessel registration
    - Need to modify features to make more user friendly

ANNEX 13: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement Tuvalu

GCF Regional Tuna Programme National Consultations: TUVALU

Combined outcomes of workshops in Tuvalu

Date: 28 February to 1 March 2023
Location: Funafuti, Tuvalu

Participants (see Attachments A and B for participants in both workshops, disaggregated by gender)

4. Outcomes of workshops with the Tuvalu Fisheries Department and stakeholders on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)

The purpose of these discussions was to identify the key categories of support needed by Tuvalu to increase access to tuna for the nutrition of the population of Funafuti, and the outer islands, as coral reefs continue to be degraded by ocean warming and acidification in two ways. First, by enhancing the plans already underway by the Tuvalu Fisheries Department (TFD) to strengthen the national FAD programme. Second, by capitalizing on the availability of bycatch from transshipping operations in Funafuti lagoon.

The key areas of support identified by TFD needed to add value to the work already underway to strengthen the national FAD programme are listed below. Additional areas of support identified during the consultations with stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

1.1 Support needed to strengthen the national programme

Design and installation of FADs

- Improved use of bathymetric information in the selection of sites for deploying FADs, which is expected to involve investment in better depth sounders for use by TFD.
- A larger, more stable vessel for deploying FADs, such as a barge fitted with a small crane, that can be towed to FAD sites anywhere in the country.
- New FAD deployment procedures, e.g., using three FADs in one general location up to 1 km apart.
- Equipping FADs with acoustics to assess the presence of fish around the FAD, with information conveyed to fishers using an app for mobile phones.
- FAD designs to reduce entanglement of marine mammals, turtles and sea birds.
- Deploy FADs at two distances from the shore: within 1 km so that fishers, including women, can paddle to FADs in canoes, and at 5-7 km where motorboats can fish in waters where catches are likely to be better.
- Design FADs in ways that prevent them from being damaged or cut by fishermen
- Maintain an adequate supply of spare FADs in a secure storage so that enough FAD materials are always available to replace lost FADs quickly.
- Ensure adequate funding is provided to maintain FADs regularly.

Monitoring

- Introducing the use of TAILS to record catches made around FADs, either by fishers, provincial fisheries officers or volunteers, to quantify the benefits of FADs.

Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing

- Training in safe procedures for deploying FADs.
- Training in safe and effective methods for fishing around FADs.
- In addition to training in safe and effective FAD-fishing methods by SPC, establish exchange programmes with neighbouring countries to increase mutual learning.
- Promote the use of the safety 'grab bag' and link provision/subsidy of grab bags to completion of boat registration.
- Ensure fishers have access to the gear needed to fish around FADs in a variety of ways, not just by trolling.
- Implement succession planning so that younger, well-trained staff are always available to continue to operate the national FAD programme when senior staff leave the Fisheries Department.
- Harmonise fishing arounds FADS with traditional fishing techniques, so that these techniques are not lost.

Vessel modifications/designs for safe and efficient fishing operations further from shore

- Use tracking devices on vessels to improve safety at sea, and to record patterns of FAD use as an additional way of documenting the importance of FADs for food availability and livelihoods.
- Interest in the FAO 'Needs Analysis' for improved small boat design.

Forecasting of unsafe sea conditions for fishing around FADs

- Support for the development of an app to provide fishers with easy access to weather forecasts and alerts about hazardous fishing conditions.

Cyclone-proofing FAD infrastructure

- Cyclone-proof storage for stockpiles of spare FAD materials in Funafuti and at some other selected islands.

Improvements to supply chains for FAD-caught fish

- Analysis of supply chain options to distribute fish from outer islands to Funafuti, given the preference of people to eat fresh fish, and the opportunities to develop additional livelihoods to meet this demand.
- Training in fish bottling/drying/smoking to extend the shelf-life of large catches of fish caught around FADs in Funafuti to meet demand, and at locations in outer islands without refrigeration.
- Build supply chains for distributing fish caught around FADs in ways in which the elderly and the disabled can also be involved.

Community Involvement

- Raise awareness of the benefits of FADs for the food availability of island communities, including with the Kapaule.
- METROM to use videos, poster, tv programmes, etc., to create respect for FADs and reduce the risk of vandalism.
- Enforce the existing regulations designed to prevent vandalism of FADs and increase the penalties if necessary.

a. Support needed to capitalize on the use of bycatch from transshipping operations

- Provide cold storage/freezers for up to, say, 5 tonnes of bycatch to be used to provide fish for post-harvest processing in Funafuti during periods of prolonged rough weather where it is not possible for local fishers to catch tuna around FADs. Bycatch should only be released onto to market in a way that does not interfere with the livelihoods of small-scale fishers. Once bycatch is released for use by the community on Funafuti, the stockpile should be replaced as soon as possible. The cold storage/freezers for bycatch should be powered by solar to the greatest extent possible and supplemented by a generator.
- Establish SME to produce fertilizer and pig feed from all other bycatch. SME should be scaled-up progressively, supplying demand in Funafuti first and then expanding production to send fertilizer and pig feed to the outer islands if sufficient bycatch is available to support the additional production.
- Commission thorough analyses and experimentation to identify:
  i) the average quantity of bycatch to be stored by NAFICOT;
  ii) the cooling/freezing system needed to optimise shelf life and power costs;
  iii) the best way to use fertilizer produced from bycatch for producing vegetables to improve nutrition; and
  iv) how to formulate the most effective pig feeds from bycatch.
- The analyses and experimentation should be done early in the implementation phase of the project in collaboration with the Pacific Island Ocean Cluster, with a view to installing the cold storage and launching SMEs in Year 3.
- Develop policies for ensuring that Tuvalu can use bycatch from longline and purse-seine vessels transshipping in whatever way the country deems to be appropriate. These policies should be included in the fishing license terms and conditions for industrial fleets, and cover such things as:
  - requirements for vessels to offload bycatch if requested to do so;
  - maintaining the quality of bycatch during sorting of the catch so that it comes ashore in good condition; and
  - ensuring that any bycatch sorted onboard in Funafuti that is not required by Tuvalu is kept onboard and not dumped.
- Establish a ‘compliance’ position/section specifically to oversee all aspects of using bycatch to ensure that they conform with aims and regulations for using this resource.
- Increase cold storage facilities at NAFICOT and establish the necessary processing facilities for drying and smoking bycatch.

- Provide training in processing of bycatch.
- Use a translator to instruct crews of vessels about regulations involved in sorting bycatch for use in Tuvalu.
- Develop a 'code of conduct' for the bycatch supply chain that clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders.
- Transfer lessons learned from other countries involved in using bycatch.

8. Outcomes of workshops with the Tuvalu Fisheries Department and stakeholders on development of the Advanced Warning System (Component B)

The assessment of the value of the AWS by TFD is summarized below. Additional benefit of the AWS identified by stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

Following presentation by SPC on the rationale and design of the AWS to reduce uncertainty in the effects of ocean warming on the distribution of the four tropical tuna species, members of TFD supported all the activities needed to develop the AWS. A key reason for this decision was that preliminary modelling indicates that the biomass of skipjack tuna could decrease substantially in Tuvalu's exclusive economic zone by 2050 under continued high greenhouse gas emissions. The country wishes to know the timing and extent of any decrease in biomass with greater certainty so that it can plan to adapt accordingly, including by collaborating with other PNA tuna-dependent countries to negotiate for loss and damage.

The consensus of stakeholders in Tuvalu was that the AWS would be of great value to the country and the region because it should significantly improve the certainty of future projected changes in the distribution and abundance of the tuna in the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of Pacific Island countries due to ocean warming. Both shorter-term forecasts, and longer-term projections, of changes in the biomass of tuna within Tuvalu's EEZ are vital to enabling the government to understand the risks to revenue flows derived from tuna-fishing access fees. The contribution of FFA to the economic aspects of the modelling were considered to be essential, given the significance of the access fees to the national economy.

Attachment A: Participants in workshop with the Tuvalu Fisheries Department for development of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 28/02/2023; Location: Funafuti

Green Climate Fund regional tuna programme consultations – Tuvalu Fisheries Department (28/02/2023)				
Gender	**Organisation**	**First Name**	**Last Name**	**Email Address**
F	TFD	Lotokufaki	Kaitu	lotokufakip@tuvalufisheries.tv
F	TFD	Matelina	Stuart	matelinas@tuvalufisheries.tv
F	TFD	Fetau	Latasi	fetaul@tuvalufisheries.tv
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Attachment B: Participants in workshop with stakeholders in Tuvalu to develop the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 1/3/2023; Location: Lagoon Hotel, Funafuti

Green Climate Fund regional tuna programme consultations – Stakeholders (01/03/2023)				
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ANNEX 14: Summary of National Stakeholder Engagement Vanuatu

GCF Regional Tuna Programme National Consultations: VANUATU

Combined outcomes of workshops in Vanuatu

Date: 14-15 February 2023
Location: Grand Hotel, Port Vila

Participants (see Attachments A and B for participants in both workshops, disaggregated by gender)

5. Outcomes of workshops with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department and stakeholders on increasing access to tuna for domestic consumption (Component A)

The purpose of these discussions was to identify the key categories of support needed by the Vanuatu Fisheries Department (VFD) to add value to the initiatives already underway to strengthen the national FAD programme. The existing initiatives contributing to the development of the national FAD programme include: the FAO FishFAD project (concluding in April 2023); the JICA Grace of the Sea Project (a Phase 4 funding proposal is in preparation to continue work on FADs in Vanuatu and in several other Pacific Island countries); the GEF Coastal Adaptation Project; and the GCF/Save the Children project.

The key areas of support identified by VFD needed to add value to the work already underway to strengthen the national FAD programme are listed below. Additional areas of support identified during the consultations with stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

Design and installation of FADs

- FAD designs to reduce entanglement of marine mammals, turtles and sea birds
- Trials for FAD designs using a single large float to prevent loss of the string of surface floats if coastal vessels collide with FADs
- Transition from polybags filled with sand in the anchoring system for Vatuika FADs to smaller concrete blocks to reduce plastic waste when FADs are lost
- Standardizing the design, materials used to build FADs, and sources of supply
- Improved use of bathymetric information in the selection of sites for deploying FADs, which is expected to involve vessel purchase/charter, or investment in better depth sounders for use by VFD with their existing vessels
- New FAD deployment procedures, i.e., triangular/geofencing design using 3 FADs in one general location up to 1 km apart.
- Equipping FADs with acoustics to assess the number of fish around the FAD, with information conveyed to fishers using an app for mobile phones
- Fitting other instruments to FADs to provide climatic updates on the fishing environment
- Ensure that some FADs are placed closer to shore and some further offshore to enable community members with different resources and levels of fishing experience to benefit from FADs
- Strengthen the FAD technical capacity within the national and provincial fisheries staff

Monitoring

- Continuing the use of TAILS by VFD and village based monitors to assess effectiveness of FADs in increasing access to tuna for local consumption
- Monitoring of changes made in catch rates from one FAD compared to geofencing design

Training in safe and effective FAD-fishing

- Use tracking devices on vessels to improve safety at sea and record patterns of FAD use
- Certified training in safe procedures for deploying FADs, and in safe and effective FAD fishing methods, by the Vanuatu Maritime College (VMC)
- Promote the use of the safety 'grab bag' and link provision/subsidy of grab bags to completion of boat registration and payment of fishing licence fees
- Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority (VMSA) needs to be involved in terms of safe and efficient fishing operations, particularly in setting standards for safety equipment and national programmes to promote its use
- Expansion of training programmes for safe and effective FAD fishing to reach all provincial centres, based on 'train the trainer' practices and appropriate training materials

Vessel designs for safe and efficient fishing operations further from shore

- Need for a larger boat (10 - 12 m LOA) to enable fishing trips of 2-3 days and delivery of fish in good conditions to urban centres
- Adequate facilities, e.g., slipways, for maintaining larger boats deploying FADs and fishing around FADs

Forecasting of unsafe sea conditions for fishing around FADs

- Support for the development of the app to provide fishers with easy access to weather forecasts and alerts to hazardous fishing conditions under development in the VANKIRUP Program by the government and SPREP.
- Investigate the potential for the TAILS catch monitoring system to also provide communities with information about weather forecasts and warnings about unsafe sea conditions for fishing

Cyclone-proofing FAD infrastructure

- Cyclone-proof storage of a stockpile of spare FAD materials, both at the provincial level, as well as in a - national warehouse for distributing to provinces

Improvements to supply chains for FAD-caught fish

- Analysis of supply chain options to distribute fish from provinces to Port Vila, given the preference of people to eat fresh fish, and the opportunities to develop additional livelihoods to meet this demand.
- Support for alternative approach to solar powered freezers for storing surplus fish for sale, which limited storage capacity and have proved to be unreliable. Promising alternatives are i) installation of ice making machines at each of the ~50 coastal local district office precincts; and ii) a pilot provincial facility where a cyclone-proof, refrigerated, solar-powered container is provided beside the container for storing spare FAD materials.

- Any promotion of fish bottling/drying/smoking needs to be coordinated by the Vanuatu Bureau of Standard in line with other regulations related to value-adding initiatives
- Support for the Vanuatu coastal fisher's association. For example, registration with the Financial Commission, which links to the Chambers of Commerce and facilitates access to financial incentives and compensation following natural disasters
- enhanced systems for transporting the fish and other improvements to market accessibility of fish caught around FADs (supply chains)

1. Outcomes of workshops with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department and stakeholders on development of the Advanced Warning System (Component B)

The assessment of the value of the AWS by VFD is summarized below. Additional benefit of the AWS identified by stakeholders are highlighted in grey.

VFD supported all the activities needed to develop the AWS to reduce uncertainty in the effects of ocean warming on the distribution of the four tropical tuna species listed in the GCF Concept Note and explained by SPC. A key reason for this decision was that preliminary modelling indicates that the biomass of skipjack tuna could increase in Vanuatu's exclusive economic zone. The country wishes to know the extent of any increase in biomass with greater certainty so that it can plan to capitalize on the projected larger skipjack tuna resource with confidence. The plans to strengthen economic aspects of the modelling were strongly supported given potential implications for the Vanuatu economy.

Stakeholders agreed that the AWS was important to Vanuatu because it promised to confirm, and quantify with greater certainty, the projected increases in biomass of skipjack tuna in the nation's waters due to ocean warming revealed by preliminary modelling. The information from the AWS will assist Vanuatu to identify the most appropriate adaptations to capitalize on any economic opportunities created by an increase in skipjack biomass. To assist SPC to build the AWS, consideration should be given to developing new national policies/fishing licencing conditions requiring industrial tuna-fishing vessels operating in Vanuatu's waters or flagged to Vanuatu to collect data on sea surface temperature and currents, and acoustic information on tuna prey species, to be made available to SPC's Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS) to improve the modelling of the responses of tuna to ocean warming.

Attachment A

Participants in workshop with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department for development of the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 14/02/2023

Location: Port Vila, Vanuatu

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Female		
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Attachment B

Participants in workshop with stakeholders in Vanuatu to develop the Funding Proposal for the GCF regional tuna programme, disaggregated by gender

Date: 15/02/2023

Location: Port Vila, Vanuatu

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Female		
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Jale Samuwai Curuki	Climate Change Advisor (FFA)	Jale.curuki@ffa.int
Johann Bell	Senior Director - Tuna Fisheries (CI)	jbell@conservation.org
Total participants = 20		

Attachment: CI-GCF Agency Template for Stakeholder Engagement

Conservation International GCF Regional Tuna Adaptation Programme

Stakeholder Engagement Record Sheet

Date:		Country		
Location:		Island/Province		
Engagement Type:	*e.g. meeting, workshop, FGD, etc*	Town/Village		
Funding source (GCF or Co-finance)		PPF Activity #		
Purpose of Session:				
Language of Session:				
Project Representatives:				
Stakeholder Representatives / Attendees*: **add more rows or separate sheet as necessary*	**Name**	**Role**	**Organisation**	**M/F**
Key Comments and Outcomes:				

As well as the general meeting notes, please also include the following where, and as, relevant:

- *One paragraph summary of key takeaways*
- *What was discussed?*
- *Were the Programme and Project level AGRMs socialized?*
- *Were GESI considerations included in the overall consultation?*
- *What decisions were made, if any?*
- *How will this contribute to or be captured in the design of the project?*
- *How were the contributions of men and women captured, consistent with Gender Action Plan?*
- *If/how do they want to be engaged during the implementation phase?*
- *Any follow ups required (due to missing participants, lack of conclusions, need to link this discussion to other topics / parts of the FP)?*