
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change (FP259)

Accredited Entity: Conservation International Foundation (CI)

Date of Report submission: 14 April 2026

Version number V1.0



Contents

Section A	<u>PROJECT DATA</u>
Section B	<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>
Section C	<u>RESULTS AND IMPACTS</u>
Section D	<u>RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT</u>
Section E	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>
Section F	<u>ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER & INDIGENOUS PEOPLE</u>
Section G	<u>ANNEXES</u>

RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		14 April 2026														
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public													
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 107.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 107.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 49.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 47.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 156.8</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 107.4	Grants	Mill. USD 107.4	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 49.4	Grants	Mill. USD 1.6	InKind	Mill. USD 47.8	Total Financing	Mill. USD 156.8
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 107.4														
	Grants	Mill. USD 107.4														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 49.4														
	Grants	Mill. USD 1.6														
	InKind	Mill. USD 47.8														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 156.8														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA															
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category C													
A.8. Executing Entity Information																
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)												
Pacific Community	New Caledonia	Public sector – Government-controlled subnational, national or regional entity	Sole Executing Entity	Martin Chong; martinc@spc.int												

A.9. Co-Financier information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Pacific Community	New Caledonia	Martin Chong; martinc@spc.int	Public	22 Pacific Island countries and territories
Commonwealth Industrial and Scientific Research Organisation	Australia	Martin Chong; martinc@spc.int	Public	Australian Government
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency	Solomon Islands	Martin Chong; martinc@spc.int	Public	Members of the Pacific Islands Forum

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Parties to the Nauru Agreement Office	Marshall Islands	Martin Chong; martinc@spc.int	Public	Eight Pacific Island countries

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP *(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)*

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Fiji	31 October 2025	Fiji's NDC 3.0 mentions the projected changes in fish migration patterns and fish production due to increased ocean warming and acidification, and the impact on nutrition and food security. Under the GCF Result Area of 'Health, food and water security', the NAP includes a review of the use of fish aggregating devices (FADs).	Component A aligns with addressing the social loss and damage that the NDC 3.0 expects to occur as a result of the impact of ocean warming and acidification on fisheries production by increasing access to fish for coastal communities through the installation of fish aggregating devices (FADs).	20%
Marshall Islands	28 February 2025	The NDC 3.0 and NAP both highlight the need for conservation and management of tuna stocks, and recognise that climate-driven redistribution of tuna threatens to disrupt the national economy. NDC 3.0 and the NAP also recognise the negative effect of climate change on the contribution of coastal fisheries to food security and livelihoods, and the NAP describes the national FAD programme to increase access to tuna for coastal communities.	The Advanced Warning System to be developed under Component B of the Programme aligns closely with the plans in the NDC 3.0 and NAP to minimise the economic impacts of climate-driven tuna redistribution. Component A aligns with the national plans to expand the use of FADs to increase access to tuna for food security.	100%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1 September 2025	Measure A17 in NDC 3.0 focuses on management of tuna and high-seas resources to sustain government revenue and ocean health.	The Advanced Warning System to be developed under Component B of the Programme aligns closely with Measure A17.	100%
Naoero	8 January 2025	The Loss and Damage policy area of NDC 3.0 includes the GCF tuna programme, and the need to assess the potential loss of government revenue and livelihoods due to climate change impacts on tuna distribution. The NDC also includes the National Coastal Fisheries Management Plan to	The Advanced Warning System to be developed under Component B of the Programme aligns closely with the Loss and Damage Priority Area of NDC 3.0. Component A aligns with Nauru's National Coastal Fisheries Management Plan.	100%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
		sustain the contribution of coastal fisheries to food security.		
Palau	29 January 2026	The NDC 3.0 includes plans to monitor pelagic fish populations.	The Advanced Warning System to be developed under Component B of the Programme aligns closely with this plan.	100%
Tuvalu	15 August 2025	The National Adaptation Plan refers to the importance of tuna to the economy, and the risks posed by climate-driven tuna redistribution. It also mentions the use of FADs to help maintain coastal fisheries production during climate change.	The Advanced Warning System to be developed under Component B of the Programme aligns closely with the tuna fisheries components of the NAP. Component A aligns with Tuvalu's plans to expand the use of fish aggregating devices in the NAP.	100%
Vanuatu	24 September 2025	In response to the projected degradation of coral reefs due to climate change, the NDC 3.0 commits to fisheries food production for communities by ensuring that by significantly increasing the use of FADs with support from GCF and other donors. The integration of FADs into community-based fisheries management is expected to be a strong example of a win-win adaptation and sustainable development initiative.	Component A aligns with Vanuatu's plans to expand the use of FADs included in the NCD 3.0.	40%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☐ No ☐

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

The Executing Entity (EE), the Pacific Community (SPC), commenced laying the foundation for implementing the wide range of activities needed to achieve the two expected outcomes for this complex regional programme: 1) improved food availability for vulnerable communities; and 2) strengthened capacity of tuna-dependent Pacific Island nations to negotiate for benefits from climate redistributed tuna stocks.

The programme became ‘effective’ on 9 May 2025, and the Subsidiary Agreement between the EE and AE was signed on 21 July. During the remainder of the year, the EE undertook capacity assessments for the 14 Participating Countries and two Technical Partners, and drafted sub-grant agreements with all 16 programme partners. The EE also recruited key staff for the Programme Management Unit and selected the regional Fisheries and Livelihood Advisers needed to co-ordinate activities related to Outcome 1 across Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, paving the way for implementation of these activities in 2026 following signature of the sub-grant agreements with Participating Countries.

With the assistance of the two Technical Partners, the EE also launched activities needed to build the Advanced Warning System (AWS) that underpins Outcome 2, including modification of the Spatial Ecosystem and Population Dynamics Model (SEAPODYM) to deliver both shorter-term forecasts and longer-term projections of climate-driven tuna redistribution.

The longer-than-expected start-up of the programme is being addressed by including the uncompleted planned activities for 2025 in the Implementation Plan for 2026. The key lesson learned was that the time needed to make an approved multi-country programme ‘effective’, and to sign the subsidiary agreement between the AE and EE, should be minimised to the greatest extent possible.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

Please provide a concise summary of progress made towards achieving the Logical Framework Indicators, focusing exclusively on achievements realized during the reporting year. Structure the summary by outcome, output, and activities, ensuring each section is clearly delineated. Limit each outcome and output summary to 100 words, and each activity summary to 80 words. For example: Outcome 1 (100 words), Output 1 (100 words), Activity 1.1 (80 words), Activity 1.2 (80 words) etc.... Please ensure that all activities are reported with explicit reference to the implementation plan for the past year.

Following 'Effectiveness' of FP259 on 9 May, 2025, the Subsidiary Agreement between Conservation International (AE) and the Pacific Community (EE) for implementation of Programme Activities was signed on 21 July, 2025. Progress towards achieving the logical Framework Indicators for the remainder of the year was good, considering the complex arrangements needed to incorporate the contributions of the 14 Participating Countries and two Technical Partners [Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)] into implementation of the Activities.

These arrangements included the EE commissioning capacity assessments for all 16 partners, and then drafting appropriate sub-grant agreements with all 16 partners. Due to the extensive work involved, none of the partners were in a position to begin to engage in implementation of Activities in 2025, with the exception of CSIRO and FFA. However, efficient establishment of the Programme Management Unit and appointment of several key staff by the EE enabled early progress to be made for several Activities. A summary of this progress is provided below.

Outcome 1: Improved food availability for vulnerable communities in Participating Countries;

For the reasons explained above, reporting on Outcome 1 for 2025 is not applicable.

Output 1: Increased national capacity to access tuna and other pelagic fish for coastal communities

As explained in the Inception Report, SPC made the important strategic decision to create 'Fisheries and Livelihood Adviser' positions to co-ordinate Activities 1.1–1.3 within Output 1 in each of the three regions: Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The primary purpose of these positions is to provide technical support, practical guidance and logistical assistance to the Participating Countries in each region to strengthen their national FAD programmes and national safety-at-sea initiatives, and to assist in the delivery of post-harvest practices and improved market opportunities for FAD-caught fish. Candidates for these positions were selected in 2025, and will commence duty during Q1 in 2026.

Activity 1.1: Provide technical and logistical support, including equipment, to implement National FAD programmes

Preparatory technical work for this Activity was done by SPC staff appointed to the Programme in 2025 and focused on completing the audits of national FAD programmes across all 14 Participating Countries. The purpose of these audits was to re-assess the gaps in these programmes identified in the original audit conducted during the Feasibility Study for the Funding Proposal to avoid duplication of any efforts made subsequently to fill some of the gaps.

Activity 1.2: Augment national safety-at-sea initiatives

During 2025, SPC staff designed the first round of 'train-the-trainer' training for national FAD officers to be held in association with inception workshops in each of the three regions described above in Q2 of 2026. This training includes sea-safety and small-vessel operations.

Activity 1.3: Strengthen post-harvest practices and improve market opportunities for FAD-caught fish

Plans were made in 2025 to recruit a consultant to undertake a regional assessment of post-harvest activities undertaken by Participating Countries during the past five years. This study will map recent training efforts, identify capacity gaps, and provide recommendations to finalise the design and implementation plan for this Activity. The consultancy is expected to begin in Q2 of 2026.

Output 2: Increased supply of bycatch and tuna from industrial fishing operations for urban and peri-urban communities

The foundations to increase the supply of bycatch and tuna for urban and peri-urban communities were laid by staff appointed by SPC in 2025. Specifically, the sub-grant agreement with FFA for Output 2 Activities was developed in a way that enabled coordinated planning between the EE and FFA to ensure rollout of the relevant sub-activities once the country-level sub-grant agreements are signed.

Activity 2.1: Implement strategies to deliver more transshipped and unloaded bycatch and tuna to urban/peri-urban communities

In the absence of signed sub-grant agreements with Participating Countries, no implementation of Activity 2.1 occurred in 2025. Nevertheless, SPC staff drafted templates for collection of data on bycatch volumes, and established a process for approval of data collection, for submission to the regional data compliance committee. Work also began on developing Terms of Reference for legal consultants to support delivery of Activities 2.1 – 2.2.

Activity 2.2: Strengthen/develop post-harvest practices and improve market opportunities to distribute bycatch and tuna from transshipping and unloading operations to urban/peri-urban communities

No country-specific activities commenced in 2025. However, the plans made to recruit a consultant to undertake a regional assessment of post-harvest activities undertaken by Participating Countries during the past five years described for Activity 1.2 also incorporates information relevant to Activity 2.2.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of tuna-dependent Pacific Island nations to negotiate for benefits from climate redistributed tuna stocks.

As described below, some relevant capacity strengthening of tuna-dependent Pacific Island nations commenced in 2025.

Output 3: Improved forecasts and projections for climate -driven tuna redistribution which facilitate effective adaptations for all stakeholders.

Foundational modelling work for the next generation of climate projections was completed in 2025 or skipjack, bigeye, and yellowfin tuna, with albacore projections nearing finalisation. Based on the work initiated in 2025, Output 3 remains on track to deliver the full suite of projections for peer review by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission's Scientific Committee in August 2026. Ocean data requirements have been clearly defined, and targeted data-collection programmes are now in place to address and eliminate identified gaps.

Activity 3.1: Develop and deliver an Advanced Warning System (AWS) for climate-driven tuna redistribution.

The Spatial Ecosystem and Population Dynamics Model (SEAPODYM) underpinning the AWS was modified to support both forecasting and long-term climate projections in 2025, strengthening the modelling platform for future analyses. Work on the fleet-dynamics component of the AWS also commenced, with key environmental drivers influencing fleet behaviour identified—an essential step towards refining estimates of economic impacts. The programme remains on schedule to release the first set of outlooks in Q4 of 2026.

Activity 3.2: Assess and socialise the impact of tuna biomass redistribution identified by the AWS on national economies at all levels.

During 2025, FFA and SPC developed workshop materials to introduce the AWS to Participating Countries, and strengthen national access to climate-change intelligence related to redistribution of tuna biomass. These materials will be used in national workshops beginning in Q2 of 2026. The AWS tools already developed have been endorsed by the Economics Committee of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (the eight Participating Countries with the greatest economic dependence on tuna), providing a strong mandate for regional uptake and application.

Activity 3.3: Provide AWS-related training to national institutions to negotiate in regional and international forums to address socio-economic losses due to the impacts of climate change on tuna.

Three Pacific Island Fisheries Professionals were appointed in 2025 to begin AWS-related training in 2026, with a focus on developing the skills needed to lead long-term data curation for the sustainability of the AWS. The national workshop agenda has been designed to include practical training on the use of AWS tools, ensuring countries are equipped to apply and maintain the system effectively.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Health and well-being, and food and water security		584,000	790,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	292,000	395,000	0	0	0
Female	0	292,000	395,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cook Islands	0	5,600	8,800	0	0	0
Fiji	0	45,900	72,600	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	95,700	125,800	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	31,100	41,000	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	26,400	40,600	0	0	0
Nauru	0	8,000	12,600	0	0	0
Niue	0	900	1,400	0	0	0
Palau	0	5,600	8,900	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	58,200	92,100	0	0	0
Samoa	0	26,500	42,000	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	39,800	62,900	0	0	0
Tonga	0	20,900	33,000	0	0	0

Tuvalu	0	7,100	11,300	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	42,300	67,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	350,000	2,500,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	175,000	1,250,000	0	0	0
Female	0	175,000	1,250,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cook Islands	0	1,500	16,000	0	0	0
Fiji	0	87,000	250,200	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	131,000	140,500	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	5,100	55,500	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	10,100	96,300	0	0	0
Nauru	0	1,200	13,200	0	0	0
Niue	0	100	400	0	0	0
Palau	0	1,700	18,200	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	81,700	869,000	0	0	0
Samoa	0	19,800	129,300	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	84,100	581,400	0	0	0
Tonga	0	9,200	83,200	0	0	0
Tuvalu	0	1,100	12,800	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	34,300	234,000	0	0	0

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	292,000	395,000	0	0	0
Female	0	292,000	395,000	0	0	0

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Decision-making entity type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Institutions	0	14	14	0	0	0

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cook Islands	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fiji	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	1	1	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	1	1	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nauru	0	1	1	0	0	0
Niue	0	1	1	0	0	0
Palau	0	1	1	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	1	1	0	0	0
Samoa	0	1	1	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tonga	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tuvalu	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	1	1	0	0	0

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development					
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms.					
Unit					No. of Items
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	14	14	0	0	0

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development						
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Items
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cook Islands	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fiji	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	1	1	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	1	1	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nauru	0	1	1	0	0	0
Niue	0	1	1	0	0	0
Palau	0	1	1	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	1	1	0	0	0
Samoa	0	1	1	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tonga	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tuvalu	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	1	1	0	0	0

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
3.1.1 An increasingly sophisticated integrated, Advanced Warning System (AWS)	No. of Early Warning Systems	0	1	1	0	0	0
3.1.2 Published contributions by SPC utilizing AWS data endorsed by the Scientific Committee of WCPFC.	No. of Studies/assessments	0	3	7	0	0	0
3.1.3 Number of forecasts/ projections provided to national governments derived from the AWS.	No. of Studies/assessments	0	42	84	0	0	0
2.1.6 Increase in annual availability of transhipped and/or unloaded tuna and other large pelagic fish	Metric tonnes	1,639	2,000	2,500	0	0	0

Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems	Hectares	0	0	75,000,000	0	0	0
Tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practice	Metric tonnes	0	0	16,000,000	0	0	0
Number of individuals with improved food availability	No. of Persons	0	584,000	790,000	0	0	0
3.1.4 Number of national governments and regional agencies utilising improved data on impacts of climate change on tuna biomass.	No. of Institutions	0	14	14	0	0	0
2.1.1 Number of countries adopting and implementing policies promoting the increased availability of bycatch and tuna to urban and peri-urban communities.	No. of Countries	0	9	9	0	0	0
2.1.2 Number of countries provided with designs and potential financing mechanism options to develop new fish marketing facilities / outlets.	No. of Countries	0	1	4	0	0	0
1.1.1 Number of participating countries with strengthened national FAD programmes	No. of Countries	0	14	14	0	0	0

(from 2023 baseline)							
3.1.4 Number of national governments and regional agencies utilising improved data on impacts of climate change on tuna biomass.	No. of Institutions	0	7	14	0	0	0
1.1.2 Number of dedicated staff provided to national FAD programmes under service agreements.	No. of Persons	0	62	62	0	0	0
1.1.3 Number of nearshore FADs installed and maintained.	No. of Items	0	215	333	0	0	0
1.1.8 Level of benefit for coastal communities with improve access to FAD caught fish - # of fish meals per year	No. of Items	0	8,900,000	178,000,000	0	0	0
3.1.5 Number of individuals from national governments trained in the use and interpretation of AWS data to enhance national negotiation capabilities within regional and international fora.	No. of Persons	0	25	60	0	0	0
1.1.6 Number of individuals in coastal areas provided with information on climate change impacts on coral reef fish and the need to consume tuna and pelagic fish	No. of Persons	0	200,000	450,000	0	0	0

as an alternative to reef-associated fish resources.							
1.1.7 Number of individuals provided access to improved meteorological and disaster forecasts for the fisheries sector.	No. of Persons	0	350,000	2,500,000	0	0	0
Beneficiaries adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	No. of Persons	0	7,875	15,750	0	0	0
Number of people with livelihoods linked to the development of post-harvest bycatch products to the Programme.	No. of Persons	0	50	100	0	0	0
Number of people with livelihoods linked to transshipping operations who benefit from increases in the amount of bycatch available due to the Programme.	No. of Persons	0	325	650	0	0	0
The number of people whose livelihoods benefit from fishing around FADs put in place by the Programme.	No. of Persons	0	7,500	15,000	0	0	0
2.1.5 Number of individuals benefitting from bycatch from purse-seine transshipping operations who are also provided with information on climate change impacts on coral reef fish (developed	No. of Persons	0	220,000	220,000	0	0	0

under Output 1) and informed about the need to consume bycatch and tuna as an alternative to reef fish.							
1.1.5 Number of individuals trained in and applying post-harvest processing and value chain activities for FAD-caught fish.	No. of Persons	0	200	400	0	0	0
2.1.4 Number of individuals trained in post-harvest processing and value chain activities for brined bycatch.	No. of Persons	0	20	20	0	0	0
2.1.4 Number of individuals trained in post-harvest processing and value chain activities for brined bycatch.	No. of Persons	0	20	20	0	0	0
2.1.3 Number of people with improved access to bycatch and tuna in urban and peri-urban communities.	No. of Persons	0	290,000	290,000	0	0	0
Pacific Island nations united and resourced to initiate and conduct long-term negotiations, in international fora to secure benefits from climate-driven redistribution of tuna stocks.	No. of Knowledge Products/Resources	0	8	14	0	0	0
1.1.4 Number of individuals trained in effective and safe FAD fishing.	No. of Persons	0	512	848	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			
X							

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Natural disasters that disrupt tuna fisheries		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Natural disasters are a common occurrence in the Pacific Islands region and can disrupt plans to increase access local to tuna and associated pelagic fish for food availability. Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu in 2015 is a prime example. The storm surge associated with the cyclone destroyed the majority of FADs deployed to assist small-scale fishers catch tuna more easily for domestic consumption. However, the risks are not limited to cyclones. Any area that is impacted by a tsunami, or severe flooding could be overwhelmed by associated recovery efforts, which in turn may decrease the ability of communities or governments to participate in Activities in Component A of the Programme, causing delays to implementation.		
Consequences	Although natural disasters will have a high impact in the areas where they occur, the overall risk to Programme implementation is considered to be low because most disasters are likely to be localised and have a relatively short duration. Thus, even if implementation of activities is disrupted in one country for a period of 1-2 years, the 7-year duration of the Programme will provide time for those activities to be re-established. In addition, it is unlikely that disruption caused by natural disasters will happen simultaneously in more than two of the Participating Countries, given the large distances between them.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 4 - Almost certain	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The EE will assess potential risks of natural disasters and adaptively manage the risks of Programme Activities. Depending on the circumstances and the nature of the disaster, adaptation measures may include delaying some activities, providing adaptive management		

	training to partners, or supporting post-disaster recovery efforts in coordination with other partners. The Programme includes activities specifically designed to mitigate risks from natural disasters, especially storms and cyclones. For example, the Programme will improve meteorological and natural disaster forecasts to inform small-scale fishers and coastal communities. In Fiji and Vanuatu, the two countries where cyclones impact the greatest number of coastal communities, SPC will assist the national fisheries agency to build resilience by establishing cyclone-proof storage for spare FAD materials in appropriate locations. This adaptation will enable FADs lost due to extreme storm surge to be replaced quickly. Procurement of FAD infrastructure will also be phased over Programme implementation to reduce risks.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Large-scale ocean closures		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Multiple prominent entities are supporting countries to designate more of their exclusive economic zones (EEZs) as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) under the '30 x 30' initiative. Depending on the IUCN protection category selected for these areas, e.g., 'no-take', there is a risk that the area open for industrial tuna fishing within the EEZs of countries participating in the GCF programme will be reduced.		
Consequences	Reductions in fishing effort by industrial fleets within EEZs has the potential to adversely affect the plans to increase the availability of fish from transshipment and unloading operations for domestic consumption in some urban communities. It can also be expected to affect the full potential of the AWS to assist countries to optimise sustainable tuna catches, fishing access fees, and other socio-economic benefits derived from tuna caught in their EEZs. On balance, however no-take MPAs are likely to be located in less-productive fishing areas and the impact on Outcome 2 of the Programme - strengthened capacity of tuna-dependent Pacific Island nations to negotiate for benefits from tuna stocks which are redistributed as a result of climate change - is likely to be low.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The EE will work with participating countries to ensure consultation and overall communication, including all relevant government ministries and civil society stakeholders, including but not limited to the Ministries of Environment which oversee the planning of national-scale MPAs and marine spatial planning processes to ensure sustainable protection and production in the fisheries sector. The EE will oversee activities related to an audit of national legislation that may need to be updated, created, or revised to support strategic tuna fisheries goals and supply chains for FAD-caught fish and bycatch from transshipment and unloading operations. Some Programme activities specifically target this risk through communication campaigns and direct engagement with partner organisations and ministries. Further, there will be a Programme Steering Committee in place comprised of high-level individuals from participating countries who will have a sound understanding of national contributions to the '30 x 30' initiative that may overlap with the Programme.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Ineffective coordination between Regional Fisheries Management Organisations		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There are existing regulatory frameworks governing the operation of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and formal arrangements supporting their cooperation in relation to science, data, and compliance matters associated with the tuna resources within their jurisdictions. However, the redistribution of tuna biomass due to climate change poses new management challenges that will require enhanced cooperation, particularly in the context of future negotiations for the retention of tuna fishing access fees by participating countries as tuna stocks are redistributed to the high seas and/or a different Regional Fisheries Management Organisation. There is the risk that these challenges will not be overcome completely.		
Consequences	The impact of ineffective cooperation between WCPFC and IATTC would be less effective management of redistributed shared tuna stocks in the long term, resulting in lower catch rates and lower government revenue for tuna-dependent Pacific Island economies.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The legal frameworks of the two RFMOs governing tropical tuna in the Pacific Ocean encourage and enable cooperation on various issues. Thus, each RFMOs is expected to be able to develop a specific conservation and management measure that mandates the type of cooperation necessary. At the annual regular session of the WCPFC in 2022, the Commission adopted a Resolution that made climate change a permanent item on the Commission's agenda (and the agenda of its subsidiary bodies) to ensure priority is given to the issue. The WCPFC and IATTC can act now to begin strategizing around a framework that will support strengthened, informed, and effective cooperation. SPC has existing MOUs with both RFMOs and will facilitate coordination and communication on the status and redistribution of tuna stocks as determined by the AWS.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Global or national economic or political instability		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Political risk in the countries participating in the Programme is characterized by possible changes in government personnel in key positions or changing mandates of different government agencies or ministries. The main risk is that political disruption and changes in personnel and/or government structures could cause delays in Programme operations. While the probability of such disruption is high given the number of participating countries in this Programme, the overall impact of such disruption/delays over the lifetime of the Programme is considered to be low and geographically limited.		
Consequences	Changing mandates of government agencies can impact how a country positions itself within global economic forums, for example, supporting maximizing benefits from tuna fisheries versus other national priorities such as deep-sea mining exploration and marine spatial planning to support MPAs. Other potential consequences include disruption or delays in participation in regional fora by relevant government officials; non-materialization of support for Programme staff through national budgets to sustain activities over the long term; and changes to the individuals assigned to engage with the Programme with potential negative consequences on effectiveness and / or efficiency.		

Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	2 - Low	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The EE has a long history of consistently collaborating with successive governments across the region. Because SPC is the region's technical agency, and the 14 Participating Countries are members of SPC, it is expected that they will continue to work closely with the EE regardless of changes in government personnel. Other factors that help mitigate the risks of political stability are that 1) SPC was appointed as the single EE by the 14 Participating Countries; 2) government agencies from all countries were involved in Programme design; 3) Programme activities have been designed to address government priorities related to climate change in the fisheries sector; and 4) based on ~80 years of experience working in the region, SPC can respond to unexpected regional/national challenges, e.g., by quickly shifting the timing and location of workshops/training events disrupted by political instability to virtual events.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Health crises disrupt regular economic, societal, or institutional functions		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Unanticipated situations like the COVID-19 pandemic could lead to Participating Countries closing their borders, possibly for multiple years. COVID-19 made travel to the region impossible, and it disrupted many work streams, including the fisheries sector.		
Consequences	A significant increase in and spread of infectious diseases could lead to restrictions on movements at both regional and national scales, causing delays in Programme activities and other engagement work. Delays could also occur due to disease-related restrictions on the implementation of in-person capacity-building activities/exchange experiences or limits on working directly with communities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The EE and Technical Partners will regularly revisit the workplan to apply adaptive management, including anticipation of different COVID-19 or other infectious disease scenarios and appropriate sequencing of activities to permit continued progress. There will be strict adherence and compliance with the requirements of national health authorities and World Health Organization guidelines, in addition to the partner's own health and safety standards. As a result of COVID-19, all the partner organisations have procedures and guidelines related to highly infectious diseases, and recent experience in implementing measures such as social distancing, provision of personal protective equipment and project-related safety and security measures.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Risk of Inflation and Pricing Changes		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The Pacific region is vulnerable to inflation due to dependence on external markets, the small economies of island states, limited foreign currency reserves, susceptibility to global supply chain disruptions, energy price fluctuations, and instability in major trading partners. Inflation is considered a risk to the Programme over the course of implementation because it could impact the budget, co-financing, and activity implementation.		
Consequences	Higher-than-expected inflation would increase costs across the Programme, making it harder to achieve Programme targets within the allocated Programme budget.		

Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	To mitigate the impacts of inflation, the budget has been prepared assuming an inflation rate of 2.5%, as per SPC's standard practice. The inflation rate used is in line with central bank targets for Participating Countries over the medium term (5- 10 years). CI and SPC will regularly monitor inflation pressures on the Programme budget—including by SPC through its standard SPC financial management practices and by CI through the regular Programme financial reporting and annual budget updates. As needed, cost savings will be assessed and applied through adaptive management of the Programme by the EE in consultation with the AE.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Participating governments contributions to Program costs		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Some governments, including those that derive a large percentage of their non-grant government revenue from tuna-fishing access fees, may experience problems allocating consolidated revenue to progressively transfer the salaries of the specialist FAD staff appointed with Programme funds to government staff positions, as agreed during development of the Funding Proposal. This is a risk because failure to maintain pre-agreed collaborative arrangements during and beyond the conclusion of a project has sometimes occurred in the region.		
Consequences	Should the governments fail to fulfil their commitments, there may be adverse impacts on the implementation of Component A. In particular, there will be implications for achieving final targets for all aspects of strengthening national FAD programs, and developing robust estimates of average annual catch per FAD and the level of benefit for the target population. It may also affect the sustainability of the Programme beyond the implementation period.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The 14 Participating Countries and their regional agencies are experienced in assessing and managing these types of risks, and in designing mitigation arrangements to minimize adverse implications. In addition, the commitments by countries to provide the agreed levels of support for staff during implementation of the Programme and beyond the period of performance have been included in the sub-grant agreements between SPC and each Participating Country.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Unrealised or delayed co-financing		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Component B of the Programme relies on successful collaboration with industrial fishing vessels operating in EEZs and on the high seas to collect the oceanic data needed to build the AWS. Assistance with collection of these data, and the associated value of the ship time involved, is considered in-kind co-financing for the Programme. Support from at least three fishing companies and their vessel captains is required to collect all the data needed to build the AWS. Although SPC has established relationships with the fishing companies operating these vessels, there is a risk that this collaboration could become an operational burden for the fishing companies. Additionally, there may be legislative barriers in certain countries which limit the ability of fishing vessels to undertake this type of collaboration.		

Consequences	A breakdown in collaboration with the selected industrial fishing vessels will result in the failure of Component B of the Programme because it relies on continued and ongoing oceanic data collection from a large area of the tropical Pacific Ocean.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 5 - Catastrophic	Severity 10 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	To minimise the risk of the fishing fleets disengaging from their contributions to the sampling needed to build the AWS, SPC will proactively communicate with the fleets participating in SPC's voluntary Fishing Vessel Observation Network (FVON) to keep them informed about the benefits of analyses of data/samples collected with their assistance. Data on seawater temperature depth profiles is a case in point – they will help improve the understanding of important oceanographic processes in the region, meteorology (particularly forecasting for extreme weather events), and fisheries management. Proposed outreach and communications with industry include: one-on-one meetings with fishing companies, briefings and development of information products to assist both industry and national fisheries administrations interpret the data collected for the AWS. SPC will also ensure that deployment of sampling equipment on a vessel causes minimal disruption to fishing operations, and that no demands are placed on vessels to maintain deployed gear.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 5 - Catastrophic	Severity 5 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 5 - Catastrophic	Severity 5 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	EE Capacity to Implement Programme		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	This large, complex, multi-country Programme is likely to pose challenges for the EE and partners on occasions during implementation. For example, completion of the 16 capacity assessments needed for the 14 Participating Countries and two Technical Partners, and all sub-grant agreements with all these partners, to enable the Work Plan for 2026 to be implemented on schedule.		
Consequences	Potential consequences of any difficult challenges encountered by the EE include delays in implementation, underspending and incomplete achievement of adaptation impacts by the end of the Programme period.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	CI has conducted due diligence and capacity assessments of SPC as the EE, including financial management and procurement capacity, and SPC is implementing improvement/strengthening strategies including a risk registry for monitoring, improved procurement processes, and an appropriate staffing structure for implementation of the Programme. The EE has concurrently managed a variety of high-cost projects involving implementation of activities in multiple countries across its varying divisions, with a combined value exceeding USD\$100 million. The AE will carefully monitor the progress of Programme implementation and, if necessary, suggest adaptive management measures where delays to implementation or other issues are encountered.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	Partner capacity		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Although the Technical Partners were selected for their track record, expertise in specific sectors, and prior engagement with SPC, the large number of sub-activities within Activities 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 may pose challenges for these partners on occasions during implementation. Similarly, the large number of sub-activities within Activities 1.1,		

	1.2 and 1.3, and within Activity 2.1 and 2.2, to be implemented by Participating Countries, and could pose some problems during the 7-year timeframe for the Programme.		
Consequences	If the technical and financial management capacity of partners is insufficient to complete annual work plans, consequences include delays to implementation of some sub-activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	To help mitigate any risks, the financial management capacity of all partners was assessed during 2025 prior to the award of sub-grant agreements, and appropriate risk mitigating measures have been incorporated in these agreements where necessary. In the case of Participating Country grantees, if financial management / procurement capacity is insufficient for some specialized sub-activities, the EE will procure goods and services on behalf of its relevant member participating countries. If necessary, the EE may also engage alternative grantees where the task is not essential to strengthening national capacity to implement sustainable national FAD programs or improve the supply of bycatch for urban communities.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 11	Prohibited Practices: ML/FT,		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	This large-scale Programme involves a wide array of actors in 14 countries—including the EE and Technical Partner organisations receiving GCF funds, participating SPC member country governments receiving GCF resources, and vendors and service providers—which may increase the likelihood of risk of prohibited practices (PP).		
Consequences	Serious breaches in prohibited practices, including ML/FT, would adversely affect the reputation of CI, SPC, and the Programme and relationships with Participating Countries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The AE and EE have policies and procedures to counter Money Laundering/ Financing of Terrorism (ML/FT), and other prohibited practices (PP). CI also requires EE programme staff to undergo training on PP, and all grant and services agreements must include language on compliance with GCF's Policy on Prohibited Practices, including Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT). Compliance with PP policies and mitigation measures is monitored throughout implementation by the AE, including site visits. In addition, all contractual agreements governing a transfer of GCF funds to Participating Countries and Technical Partners during the Programme include language on causing compliance with GCF's Policy on PP, including AML/CFT. Both organisations and the Programme have grievance mechanisms through which PP violations, including those related to ML/FT, can be reported. All reported grievances will be investigated and addressed using CI's Anti-Fraud Policy & Guidelines for Investigations, see https://www.conservation.org/about/our-policies/reporting-illegal-or-unethical-conduct-statement.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	No additional comments		
Risk 12	Prohibited Practices:Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		

Description	This large-scale Programme involves a wide array of actors in 14 countries—including the EE and Technical Partner organisations receiving GCF funds, participating SPC member country governments receiving GCF resources, and vendors and service providers—which may increase the likelihood of risk of prohibited practices (PP).		
Consequences	Serious breaches in prohibited practices, including sanctions, would adversely affect the reputation of CI, SPC, and the Programme and relationships with Participating Countries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The AE and EE have policies and procedures to counter the possibility of sanctions occurring and other prohibited practices (PP). CI also requires EE programme staff to undergo training on PP, and all grant and services agreements must include language on compliance with GCF's Policy on Prohibited Practices, including Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT). Compliance with PP policies and mitigation measures is monitored throughout implementation by the AE, including site visits. In addition, all contractual agreements governing a transfer of GCF funds to Participating Countries and Technical Partners during the Programme include language on causing compliance with GCF's Policy on PP, including AML/CFT. Both organisations and the Programme have grievance mechanisms through which PP violations, including those that could possibly result in sanctions, can be reported. All reported grievances will be investigated and addressed using CI's Anti-Fraud Policy & Guidelines for Investigations, see https://www.conservation.org/about/our-policies/reporting-illegal-or-unethical-conduct-statement.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 13	Prohibited Practices: Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	This large-scale Programme involves a wide array of actors in 14 countries—including the EE and Technical Partner organisations receiving GCF funds, participating SPC member country governments receiving GCF resources, and vendors and service providers—which may increase the likelihood of risk of prohibited practices (PP).		
Consequences	Serious breaches in prohibited practices, including Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion, would adversely affect the reputation of CI, SPC, and the Programme and relationships with Participating Countries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The AE and EE have policies to counter Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and other prohibited practices. CI also requires EE staff to undergo training on PP, and all grant and services agreements must include language on compliance with GCF's Policy on Prohibited Practices, including Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion. Compliance with PP policies and mitigation measures is monitored by the AE, including site visits. In addition, all contractual agreements governing transfer of GCF funds to Participating Countries and Technical Partners during the Programme include language on compliance with GCF's Policy on PP, including Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion. Both organisations and the Programme have grievance mechanisms through which PP violations, including those related to Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion, can be reported. All reported grievances will be investigated and addressed using CI's Anti-Fraud Policy & Guidelines for Investigations https://www.conservation.org/about/our-policies/reporting-illegal-or-unethical-conduct-statement.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	No additional comments		

Risk 14	Prohibited Practices: Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	This large-scale Programme involves a wide array of actors in 14 countries—including the EE and Technical Partner organisations receiving GCF funds, participating SPC member country governments receiving GCF resources, and vendors and service providers—which may increase the likelihood of risk of prohibited practices (PP).		
Consequences	Serious breaches in prohibited practices, including Conflict of Interest, would adversely affect the reputation of CI, SPC, and the Programme and relationships with Participating Countries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The AE and EE have policies and procedures to counter Conflict of Interest,, and other prohibited practices (PP). CI also requires EE programme staff to undergo training on PP, and all grant and services agreements must include language on compliance with GCF's Policy on Prohibited Practices, including Conflict of Interest,. Compliance with PP policies and mitigation measures is monitored throughout implementation by the AE, including site visits. In addition, all contractual agreements governing a transfer of GCF funds to Participating Countries and Technical Partners during the Programme include language on causing compliance with GCF's Policy on PP, including Conflict of Interest, Both organisations and the Programme have grievance mechanisms through which PP violations, including those related to Conflict of Interest,, can be reported. All reported grievances will be investigated and addressed using CI's Anti-Fraud Policy & Guidelines for Investigations, see https://www.conservation.org/about/our-policies/reporting-illegal-or-unethical-conduct-statement.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Cook Islands	Grants	USD	7,228.3	0	0	0	0%	100%
Fiji	Grants	USD	10,890.63	0	0	0	0%	100%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Grants	USD	9,856.4	0	0	0	0%	100%
Kiribati	Grants	USD	11,223.75	0	0	0	0%	100%
Marshall Islands	Grants	USD	17,117.5	0	0	0	0%	100%
Naoero	Grants	USD	11,890	0	0	0	0%	100%
Niue	Grants	USD	7,228.3	0	0	0	0%	100%
Palau	Grants	USD	13,837.5	0	0	0	0%	100%
Papua New Guinea	Grants	USD	10,045	0	0	0	0%	100%
Samoa	Grants	USD	6,893.13	0	0	0	0%	100%
Solomon Islands	Grants	USD	6,826.5	0	0	0	0%	100%
Tonga	Grants	USD	8,011.4	0	0	0	0%	100%
Tuvalu	Grants	USD	13,735	0	0	0	0%	100%
Vanuatu	Grants	USD	10,403.75	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	145,187.16	0	0	0	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
SPC	In-kind	USD	643,559	0	543,461	543,461	0%	100%
FFA	In-kind	USD	100,742	0	0	0	0%	100%
CSIRO	In-kind	USD	145,833	0	0	0	0%	100%
PNAO	In-kind	USD	1,080,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	1,970,134	0	543,461	543,461	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: FP259 Grant-Financial-Progress-Detail-Final-GCF Submitted.xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Outputs during the reporting period	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Remarks/Notes	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
• A dedicated session focused on Component A of the Programme during the 8th SPC Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture (RTMCFA8); including a side workshop during RTMCFA8 to initiate the design of the sampling programme needed to quantify the level of benefit expected to be received by the target beneficiaries of the FADs deployed during Component A, as specified in Annex 23 of the FP.	

• Sessions on M&E requirements and expectations during the Programme at a meeting of Participating Countries and FFA in the margins of the 21st Management Options Consultation (MOC) to Advance Pacific Fisheries Management. • Dedicated on-site training sessions provided by the CI-GCF Agency to the SPC PMU and all SPC staff paid by the Programme, including but not limited to GCF prohibited practices, procurement policies, financial and technical reporting, and all GCF ESS policies, plans and required reporting (AGRM, GA, GAP, SEP and ESMP).
Dates and venues of engagement activities
Dates and venues for the above in order as listed: • 8th SPC Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture (RTMCFA8): October 2025, SPC Headquarters in Noumea, New Caledonia. • 21st Management Options Consultation (MOC) to Advance Pacific Fisheries Management: October 2025, FFA Headquarters in Honiara, Solomon Islands. • CI-GCF Agency training to SPC: November 2025, SPC Headquarters in Noumea, New Caledonia.
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
The attendees at all three engagements combined consisted of 130 males and 94 females.
Information shared with stakeholders
Overview of GCF Programme / Funding Proposal (FP) / Introduction to GCF and CI-GCF Agency presentation CI-GCF's Introductory training on Environmental and Social Safeguards External Grant Agreement (subsidiary agreement) Programme Grievance Redress Mechanism, Project Gender Action Plan and related reporting ESMP CI-GCF Policy on Prohibited Practices Procurement, grants and equipment 2024 APR GCF Lessons learned GCF Reporting - Technical GCF Reporting - Financial Financial management Q&A, finish up / follow-ups to anything from above trainings, further discussion on anything from past days to facilitate SPC's Train the Trainer role
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
N/A
Remarks/Notes
N/A

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
The SEP integrates Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) procedures and requirements to be followed during the implementation of the Programme. Despite the previously noted delays in implementation during Year 1, there are ongoing stakeholder engagements occurring with Technical Partners as well as at the country level. Future planned stakeholder engagements: • Steering Committee Meeting – 19 April 2026 during the pre-meetings leading up to Heads of Fisheries, Noumea, New Caledonia • Sub-regional and country-level discussions (dates TBC) to draft a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy that will be used to tailor and incorporate national-level Accountability and Grievance Redress Mechanism (AGRM) and Gender Action Plan (GAP). • Sub-regional and country-level engagements to support sub-grantees with implementing gender, environmental and social safeguards into their activities. Information sessions	

are also planned for national sub-grantees in Q1 (March) and Q2 (May/June) of 2026, once sub-grant agreements are signed. The aim of these sessions is to walk through the agreements and expected obligations, including amongst other things mandatory training, reporting cycles, acquittals, the MEL plan and Gender Action Plan. In addition, SPC continues to work closely with FFA and CSIRO, as well as Heads of Fisheries within each of the Participating Countries and their staff, to create a more detailed schedule of consultations and appointments for other stakeholders during implementation. •SPC is also developing an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) and a stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) to identify desirable sites for deployment of fish aggregating devices (FADs) and draw on traditional knowledge of communities about the general areas close to their villages where they have traditionally made good catches of tuna

Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project

☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.

☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

none

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

no activities implemented

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform

on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
Investigate and document gender roles within localised FAD-fishery value chains and integrate into work plans	
Indicator	
Number of gender-tailored work plans	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	14
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No progress in 2025	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Not applicable	
Budget	330,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	3 May 2032
Responsibility	
SPC (Executing Entity) and 14 Participating Countries	
Remarks/Notes	
No additional remarks	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
The GESI Advisor started her post at SPC on 16 February 2026.	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated	Yes ☒ No ☐

Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	
<i>no activities implemented</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>no activities implemented</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>no revisions to GAP</i>	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Yes	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>no activities implemented</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>no activities implemented</i>	

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

At the national level, gender and safeguards responsibilities will be included in the terms of reference of the national technical specialists, who will be supported by the regional GESI specialists. This support will involve training on ESS and gender requirements, including socializing the regional AGRM with national staff and stakeholders. The following activities related to gender elements are planned for the next reporting period:

- *Integrating gender considerations into important Programme documents/outputs, including:*
 - o *Terms of references of national technical specialists, workplans for scaling-up the use of FADs at the country level and national natural disaster response mechanisms;*
 - o *Inclusion of women in all Programme components – consultations, monitoring activities, training, and workshops; and equitable stakeholder engagements to identify sites for FAD deployment.*
- *Ensuring the Advanced Grievance Redress Mechanism (AGRM) is gender-responsive, with communications reaching women stakeholders and a mechanism to respond to GBV-related concerns/grievances, and well-socialized with countries and technical partners.*
- *Information sessions are planned for national sub-grantees in Q1 and Q2 of 2026, once sub-grant agreements are signed, to walk through the agreements and expected obligations, including the AGRM, Gender Action Plan and affiliated data collection and reporting required.*

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Annex 2 Communications and Visibility.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: FP259-Procurement template-GCF Submitted.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: FP259-2026 Work Plan-Final-GCF Submitted.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

