

Appendix 2-M. Key climate change policy documents in each participating country and contribution of the Programme to advancing climate change strategies.

Country	Contributions of the Regional Tuna Programme to:		
	NDCs	NAPs	Other national climate change strategy documents, including the GCF Country Programme (CP)
Melanesia			
Fiji	Adaptation Action 6 of the updated NDC (2020): to promote sustainable fishing practices, coastal protection, and preservation.	NAP's Adaptation Measures for Fisheries: i. 12.F.2 Promote sustainable fisheries management and the replenishment of fish stocks through fishing aggregating devices and ii. 12.F.3 Strengthen community-based fisheries management	Blue economy climate related policies under the National Climate Change Policy. The Regional Tuna Programme (RTP) was not included in the GCF CP.
Papua New Guinea	In PNG's second enhanced national determined contribution, they have highlighted nine adaptational priority areas - #6 Damage to Coastal Reefs from ocean acidification and recognizes the importance of coral reefs in contributing to livelihoods and protecting the coastline from climate change related events. *Additional priority areas include fisheries.	The NAP 2022-2030 forms a comprehensive, continuous, gender-sensitive and iterative climate change adaptation planning process for Papua New Guinea that builds on past experiences, current observations, and scientific projections to inform robust climate change adaptation plans, strategies, and measures.	The RTP was included in the GCF CP. National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy (NCCDMP) - The policy identifies mitigation actions to be implemented in key sectors and outlines the roles of national, provincial and local governments. National Oceans Policy (Department of Justice & Attorney General, 2020) Policy is designed to provide a framework to improve ocean governance and management.
Solomon Islands	Adaptation measures prioritized in the NDC (2021).	NAP yet to be developed.	The RTP was included in the GCF CP
Vanuatu	Fisheries Adaptation Priority Area in the NDC (2022) to improve access to appropriate adaptation technology, knowledge and skills in fisheries food production and ensuring that by 2030, there are 100 FADs distributed throughout Vanuatu	NAP yet to be developed.	GCF CP has been updated and the RTP has been included.
Micronesia			

Federated States of Micronesia	NDC for 2030 priorities: Food security, Ecosystems Management, Marine, Terrestrial and Coastal, Public Health.	NAP (2023) to support state and national level climate change and fisheries staff, private sector participation, urban and rural communities through climate change adaptation planning and increased support to access climate finance	
Kiribati	Adaptation priorities in the NDC (2022): Increase water and food security to enhance healthy and resilient ecosystems by promoting sustainable community management of coastal fisheries to reduce climate and disaster risks.	National Adaptation Plan (2012): i) The NAP fisheries priorities are to improve food preservation and storage techniques to avoid food shortages and increase food availability through use of both modern and traditional skills and knowledge, ii) Communities are also encouraged to manage coastal fisheries, taking into consideration sustainability of marine resources as well as climate change and disaster risks.	Climate Change Policy (2018): Fisheries sector focuses on the need to increase awareness of the public on the impact climate change will have on fisheries resources and to suggest ways in which food preservation and storage techniques may assist in facing such impact. The RTP was included in the GCF CP (2022)
Marshall Islands	RMI's updated NDC was developed as part of the process to produce and adopt RMI's Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy, September 2018. Under Section 3 – Adaptation and Climate Resilience, RMI recognises the importance of focusing their adaptations that will sustainably address the impacts of climate change.	RMI's NAP was launched recently at the COP28 in December 2023.	RMI's Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy. GoRMI's adaptation and resilience priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal protection • Climate-proofing critical infrastructure • Food and water security • Health The RTP was not mentioned in the GCF CP.
Nauru	Building a resilient fisheries and marine sector are prioritised in the Adaptation chapter of the NDC.	A new NAP is being developed to include improving the use of Fisheries and Marine Resources.	Contributes to Nauru Climate Change Policy 2020 (NCCP) to i) improve management of fisheries and marine resources, ii) implement the Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act and iii) Collect and analyze data on climate change impacts on fisheries and marine resources. The RTP will be mentioned in the updated GCF CP (2024).
Palau	One of the goals of the Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development (2015) is to build climate resilience within ecosystems, the economy, and society and in the Agriculture and Fisheries, Health sectors.	The NAP is being developed to improve planning and implementation for climate change adaptation at national and subnational levels and as an implementation instrument for the Palau Climate Change Policy.	The RTP was included in the GCF CP.
Polynesia			
Cook Islands	Main adaptation measures and sectors covered in the NDC are:	Contributes to the Cook Islands 2nd Joint National Action Plan	Cook Islands Climate Change Policy (2018-2028): To strengthen

	1. Coastal protection, 2. water security, 3. Agriculture, 4. Forestry, 5. Marine Conservation, 6. Waste Management, 7. Tourism, 8. Land management, 9. Loss and Damage	(2016-2020) to strengthen and build resilience in the fisheries sector by: i) Identify pilot communities for community-based fisheries management, ii) Promote livelihood options in fisheries where feasible, iii) Document traditional knowledge on fishing, navigation, and preservation techniques, iv) Review the impact of commercial fishing on subsistence fishing.	resilience to the impacts of climate change through a coordinated, inclusive, culturally appropriate adaptation and mitigation programme. The RTP was not mentioned in the GCF CP.
Niue	Goal 1 – Strong and effective institutional basis for disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation; Goal 3 – Strengthened livelihoods, community resilience, natural resources and assets of Niue’s Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (2012).	Niue’s Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (2012) is being used to inform the development of the new NAP.	The RTP will be included in the updated GCF CP.
Samoa	The second NDC (2021) highlights the importance of Samoa’s marine sector for climate change adaptation and food security.	The RTP will directly contribute to advancing objective 2 (implementing adaptation measures; strategies 2.4.8 and 2.4.9, focus on oceans and food security) and 6 (improved data and information management for informed decision making) of the Samoa Climate Change Policy (2020)	The Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2022-2032) reflected strong ownership and commitment of Samoa towards the RTP.
Tonga	NDC (2020) includes objectives to improve maintenance of the existing stocks of fish and other marine species and to promote resilient fisheries and marine and coastal ecosystems.	Sub-objective 4.2 of the Joint National Adaptation Plan for climate change and disaster risk management is to scale up Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) for inshore fishers, to understand the impact and dynamic interaction of FADs with wild fisheries and ecosystems, to design more appropriate and effective FADs that are resilient to storm and cyclone impacts.	Objectives 5.2 of the Climate Change Policy (2016) to promote cooperation amongst government ministries, local communities and all relevant stakeholders in prioritizing adaptation options that can be implemented to reduce vulnerability.
Tuvalu	The NDC (2022) highlights that the National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007) includes several relevant priorities: increasing the resilience of coastal areas and adaptation of near-shore coastal fisheries.	A new NAP is being developed with GCF Readiness support and will include improving the use of Fisheries and Marine Resources.	Contributes to the objectives of Sub-section 2.3 for the fisheries sector under the National Climate Change Policy (2021-2030) to sustainably manage ocean resources and improve the management of inshore fisheries and marine resources on each island. The RTP was not mentioned in the GCF CP.

