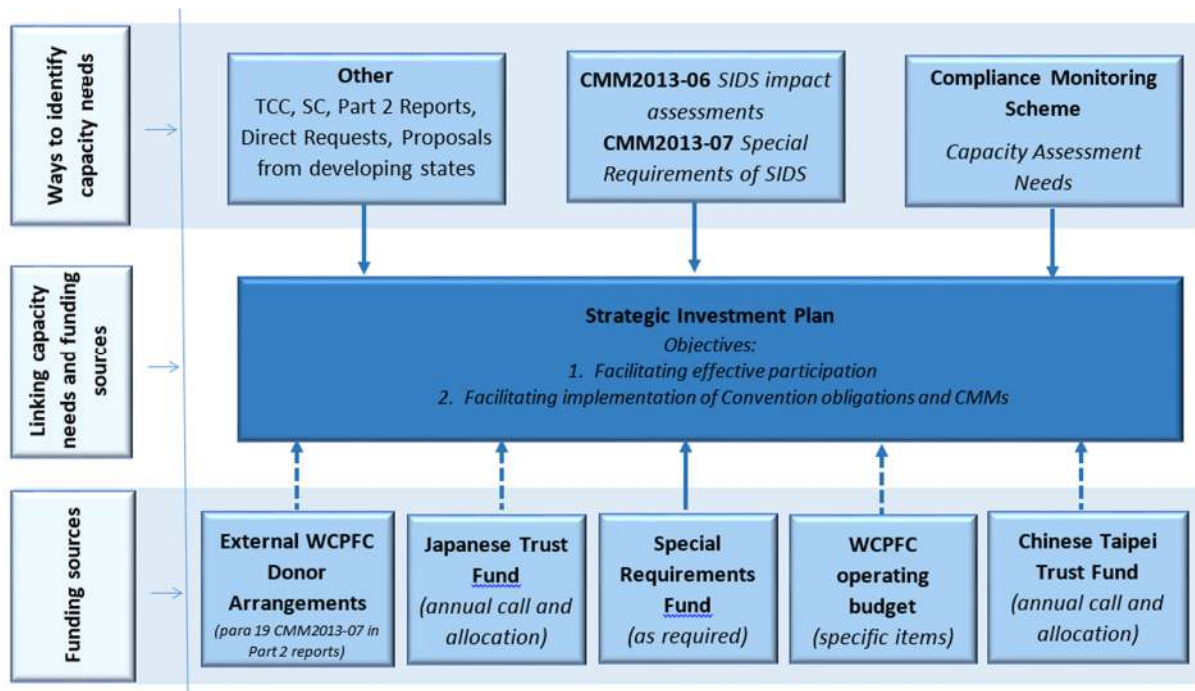


## 2023 Strategic Investment Plan

### Introduction

1. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), at its 14<sup>th</sup> meeting in Manila, Philippines, agreed to the development of a Strategic Investment Plan.
2. The purpose of the Strategic Investment Plan is to match capacity and capability requirements of developing states and territories with appropriate investment strategies as outlined in the following diagram:



## Objectives

3. The objectives of the Strategic Investment Plan are to support:
- effective input and participation of member developing states and territories in the meetings of the Commission; and
  - development of management and technical capability and capacity in developing states and territories to enable them to implement obligations under the WCPFC Convention and Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs).

## Funding

4. Funding options are illustrated in the diagram above and the WCPFC Secretariat has a role in ensuring capacity needs identified in this Strategic Investment Plan are addressed over the coming year. This includes provision of information to developing state and territory members on how to access funds and notification to members when funds are needed. This will assist the Commission as a whole meet the requirements of Article 30 of the Convention<sup>1</sup>.

## Capacity needs recommended by the Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC)

5. The following Capacity Assistance Need areas were recommended by TCC19 in the Compliance Monitoring Report covering 2021 and 2022 activities:

<b>Indonesia for Scientific data provision (SciData03)</b>	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2016, RY2017, RY2019, RY2021, RY2022)	Indonesia reported that there were some continuing delays in the anticipated timeframe and assistance delivery set out in the Capacity Development Plan (CDP). TCC19 noted that implementation of the capacity needs in the CDP is still open and requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the necessary technical assistance can take place. TCC noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their Capacity Development Plan were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.
<b>Indonesia for annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of oceanic whitetip sharks (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3)</b>	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY2020, RY2022)	Indonesia reported that assistance and funding was being sought from SPC to hold dedicated workshops on sharks but there were ongoing delays in holding these workshops. TCC19 noted the continuing delays in implementation of the capacity
<b>Indonesia for annual report on estimated number of releases and</b>	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY	

<sup>1</sup> Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, 2000

<p><b>status upon release of silky sharks (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3)</b></p>	<p>2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>needs in the CDP and requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the necessary technical assistance can take place. TCC noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.</p>
<p><b>Philippines for 100% purse seine observer coverage for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 5/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33)</b></p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY 2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>The Philippines reported slow progress in implementing 100% observer coverage in its national waters. TCC19 expressed its hope that substantial progress would be made in meeting the CDP and requested the Philippines to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the obligation can be met. TCC19 noted that for RY 2020 Philippine's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.</p>
<p><b>Indonesia for 100% purse seine coverage: specific rules for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under its national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33)</b></p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>Indonesia reported ongoing issues with regard to human resources and the number of available observers to meet the 100% observer coverage in national waters. TCC19 noted its expectation that this obligation would be able to be met in 2022 requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the obligation can be met. TCC19 noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.</p>
<p><b>French Polynesia for CCMs to require longline vessels to carry and use line cutters and de-hookers to handle and promptly release sea turtles, as well as dip-nets where appropriate (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 6)</b></p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>French Polynesia reported that new regulations and best practices on sea turtles have been adopted in 2022 and it expected the obligation will be met at the end of 2022. TCC19 noted with pleasure</p>

		that French Polynesia’s capacity assistance needs in their CDP would be met in 2022 and maintained the CAN status until then.
<b>French Polynesia for Sea Turtle mitigation requirements for shallow-set longline vessels, including incident reporting requirements (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 7a)</b>	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2020, RY2021)  Capacity Assistance Completed CMR RY2022)	French Polynesia reported that new regulations and best practices on sea turtles have been adopted in 2022 and French Polynesia has had no shallow set fishing since 2021. TCC19 noted with pleasure that French Polynesia’s capacity assistance needs in their CDP would be met in 2022 and maintained the CAN status until then.
<b>Vanuatu for requirements in the event of unintentional encircling of cetaceans in the purse seine net, including incident reporting requirements (CMM 2011-03 paragraph 2)</b>	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)	Vanuatu reported that to meet this obligation it requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• technical assistance in reviewing and developing regulations including review of license conditions to implement prescriptive CMM obligations including Commission guidelines for operators.</li> <li>• assistance to develop relevant regulations and associated SOPs to enable Vanuatu to effectively monitor each flag vessels meeting these requirements. Vanuatu expects this obligation will be met by the end of 2025.</li> </ul> TCC19 noted that Vanuatu has submitted a Capacity Development Plan as required by CMM 2019-06, and it expects to meet this obligation by 2028.
<b>Vanuatu for report to describe, where applicable, any alternative measures from those in CMM 2019-04 SHARKS which are applied by CCMs in areas under national jurisdiction (provide in</b>	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)	Vanuatu reported that to meet various obligations in CMM 2019-04 it requires technical assistance in reviewing and developing regulations to implement

Part 2 Annual Report) (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 5)		prescriptive CMM obligations, including Commission
Vanuatu for implementation of measures necessary to require all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized and ensure the prohibition of finning (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) - including consideration of paragraph 10 endorsed alternative measures (CMM 2019-04 paragraphs 7-10)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	requirements under CMM 2019 04. Once these regulations are in place Vanuatu will require assistance to develop management plan and SOPs to enable Vanuatu to effectively monitor each flag vessels meeting these requirements of all sharks retained.
Vanuatu for annual report on shark fins attached/alternative measures and meeting of deadline (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 11)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	As part of this work, Vanuatu will also be reviewing each shark National Plan of Action to ensure shark regulations are met
Vanuatu for implementation of measures to prevent fishing vessels from retaining on board (including for crew consumption), transshipping and landing any fins harvested in contravention of CMM 2019-04 (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 12)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)	TCC19 noted that Vanuatu has submitted a Capacity Development Plan as required by CMM 2019-06, and it expects to meet this obligation by 2028.
Vanuatu for implementation of requirement to take measures necessary to ensure carcasses and their corresponding fins are landed or transshipped together, in a manner that allows inspectors to verify (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 13)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	
Vanuatu for implementation of requirement to implement at least one option to minimize bycatch of sharks in longline fisheries, and notify choice and whenever the selected option is changed (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 14-15)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	
Vanuatu for CCMs to develop and report their management plans for longline fisheries targetting sharks in their Part 2 Annual Report (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 16)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	
Vanuatu for implementation of requirement to ensure that sharks that are caught but are not to be retained, are hauled alongside the vessel in order to facilitate species identification (only applicable where observer or EM	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	

camera is present, and where safe for crew and observers) (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 18)		
Vanuatu for implementation of requirement to prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing oceanic whitetip & silky sharks (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(01))	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)	
Vanuatu for implementation of requirement that to release oceanic whitetip & silky sharks asap (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(02))	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)	
Vanuatu for implementation of requirement that if oceanic whitetip & silky sharks caught, must be given to government or discarded (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(03))	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	
Vanuatu for implementation of prohibition for purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transshipping/landing of whale sharks (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 21(01 - 07))	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	
Vanuatu for report on Implementation of CMM 2019-04 Sharks (Part 2 Annual Report (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 23)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	
Vanuatu for implementation of requirements to prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing mobulid rays (CMM 2019-05 paragraphs 04-06, 08,10)	Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)	Vanuatu reported that to meet this obligation it requires technical assistance in reviewing and developing regulations to implement prescriptive CMM obligations, including Mobulid Ray requirements under CMM 2019 05. Once these regulations are in place Vanuatu will require assistance to develop management plan and SOPs to enable Vanuatu to effectively monitor each flag vessels meeting these requirements. TCC19 noted that Vanuatu has submitted a Capacity Development Plan as required by CMM 2019-06, and it expects to meet this obligation by 2028.

<p><b>Vanuatu for Pacific bluefin required report (CMM 2020-02 paragraph 5)</b></p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed CMR RY2022)</p>	<p>Vanuatu reported that it has identified 3 main issues with the Pacific Bluefin Reporting where capacity building assistance from the Secretariat is sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-country training on CMMs interpretation and implementation</li> <li>• Reviewing policies and procedure to meet reporting obligations</li> <li>• Understanding Audit Points</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vanuatu for Pacific bluefin required report on implementation (CMM 2020-02 paragraph 11)</b></p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021)</p> <p>Capacity Assistance Completed CMR RY2022)</p>	<p>TCC19 noted that Vanuatu has submitted a Capacity Development Plan as required by CMM 2019-06 and that it expects that if assistance is provided, the report obligations will be met by the end of 2025.</p>

**Capacity needs identified through WCPFC Annual Report Part 2**

6. The following areas of capacity assistance were identified by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 RY2021 and RY2022 that were outside the scope of the list of obligations to be assessed in the CMS in 2023. Some capacity assistance needs were initially reported in RY 2018 and are continuing in RY 2021 and RY 2022 (#).

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
<p><b>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 01-03</b> General Provisions</p>	<p><b>French Polynesia:</b> FP is a developing territory.</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b> is included in the SIDS partnership as announced at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS Conference) was held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa. Several multi-stakeholders partnerships initiatives for SIDS where Indonesia as one of the partners have been operating in several SIDS such as Papua New Guinea and Solomon Island for Coral Triangle Initiative. <a href="http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=219">http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=219</a> <a href="http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=238">http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=238"</a></p> <p>Recently, in mid 2020, Indonesia called for mobilization of adequate resources and support for Small Island Developing States during a discussion with the premise on mobilizing international solidarity, accelerating action and embarking on new pathways to realize the 2030 agenda and the Samoa Pathway: Small Island Developing States</p> <p><b>Kiribati</b> is one of the SIDS countries that depend much on assistance from regional and sub-regional agencies such as WCPFC, FFA and PNA including donor partners.</p> <p><b>RMI</b> is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p>



Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
	<p><b>Nauru</b> is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p><b>New Caledonia</b> received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p><b>Samoa</b> is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p><b>Tonga</b> cooperate at regional and sub regional initiatives to support the development of SIDS Fisheries.</p> <p><b>Vanuatu:</b> Request to assist with MCS and observer related work to which funds were disseminated to assist as is the case with other SIDS CCMs.</p>
<p><b>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 04-05</b> Capacity development for personnel</p>	<p><b>Fiji</b> still needs trainings and attachments in the following areas: 1) prosecution 2) Data Analysis 3) MCS</p> <p><b>French Polynesia:</b> FP is a developing territory.</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b> (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p><b>Kiribati</b> is a small island country with limited resources to manage its vast EEZ.</p> <p><b>RMI</b> is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p><b>Nauru</b> is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p><b>New Caledonia</b> received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p><b>Samoa</b> is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p><b>Tonga:</b> Our current national capacity does not provide Tonga ability to assist capacity development of other SIDS. Tonga is recipient of capacity development assistance</p> <p><b>Vanuatu:</b> As mentioned earlier, requests have been submitted for assistance on observer EM related training and support.</p>
<p><b>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 06-07</b> Assistance with technology transfers</p>	<p><b>FSM:</b> National IMS Development/FIMS Development/TUFMN2 development/EM/ER initiatives. Trialing of Starboard AIS System.</p> <p><b>Fiji</b> is looking towards 100% vessel coverage on E-Reporting and is working very closely with SPC on the ground to achieve this.</p> <p><b>French Polynesia:</b> FP is a developing territory.</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b> (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p><b>Kiribati</b> as small island developing states depend much on technology assistance from regional agencies and development partners.</p> <p><b>RMI</b> is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p><b>Nauru</b> is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p><b>New Caledonia</b> received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p><b>Samoa</b> is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p><b>Tonga:</b> Our current national capacity does not provide Tonga ability to assist capacity development of other SIDS. Tonga is recipient of capacity development assistance</p> <p><b>Vanuatu:</b> CCM is in need of adequate capacity assistance provided for by the Commission and its partners on all areas.</p>



Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
<p><b>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 08-09</b> Assistance in areas of fisheries conservation and management</p>	<p><b>FSM:</b> Participation in Implementations of new CMM's, bilateral arrangements to implement ROP, transshipment monitoring, CDS, EM/ER, PSM,FAD Biodegradable material and sharing of MCS data when necessary.</p> <p><b>French Polynesia:</b> FP is a developing territory.</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b> (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p><b>Kiribati:</b> Kiribati is small island with limited resources, hence unable to provides further assistance while concentrating effort within national jurisdiction only.</p> <p><b>RMI</b> is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p><b>Nauru</b> is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p><b>New Caledonia</b> received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p><b>PNG:</b> Adopted CMMs that are applicable and consistent to the national obligations and existing fishery.</p> <p><b>Samoa</b> is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p><b>Tonga</b> cooperate at regional and sub-regional initiatives to support the development of SIDS Fisheries</p> <p><b>Vanuatu</b> will require capacity assistance from the Secretariat to ensure compliance with the measure, with much focus on legislation and policy text review, incorporating principles stipulated under the Convention, CMMs and relevant commission decisions.</p>
<p><b>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 10-11</b> Assistance in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance</p>	<p><b>FSM:</b> - Bilateral or multilateral Surveillance Operation arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FFA &amp; PNA observer program,</li> <li>- subregional surveillance operations</li> <li>- FSM, RMI and Palau tri lateral operations</li> <li>- NTSA bilateral activities</li> <li>- U.S and FSM ships rider agreement</li> </ul> <p><b>French Polynesia:</b> FP is a developing territory.</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b> (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p><b>Kiribati:</b> As small island state with only one patrol boat to monitor three separated EEZ. Kiribati greatly need assistance from developed partners to assist in both aerial and surface surveillance coverage.</p> <p><b>RMI</b> is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p><b>Nauru</b> is a SIDS itself and recognise SIDS fisheries development needs and assist through FSMA arrangement.</p> <p><b>New Caledonia</b> received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p><b>Samoa</b> is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p><b>Vanuatu</b> will require capacity assistance from the Secretariat and relevant regional agencies and donor partners to ensure compliance with the measure.</p>

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
<p><b>CMM 2013-07 Paragraphs 12-18</b> Support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries related businesses and market access</p>	<p><b>FSM:</b> PNA market related initiatives - MSC, VDS,CDS,EM/ER,PSM processes in place  <b>French Polynesia:</b> FP is a developing territory.  <b>Indonesia</b> (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)  <b>RMI</b> is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts  <b>New Caledonia</b> received no assistance in this category since 2017  <b>Samoa</b> is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance.  <b>Vanuatu</b> will require capacity assistance from the Secretariat and relevant regional agencies and donor partners to ensure compliance with the measure.</p>
<p><b>CMM 2017-03 paragraphs 03-06, 11, 12</b> Observer Safety CMM</p>	<p><b>Cook Islands:</b> Assistance from FFA with this and other measures that require legislation changes #</p>

#### Capacity needs identified through the SRF Intersessional Working Group process

7. An analysis of conceptual capacity needs to meet the objectives of the Strategic Investment Plan (see paragraph 3 above) was conducted and WCPFC members were asked to rank these needs in terms of priority.
8. Current development assistance was identified from open source data and assessed against each capacity need area. A summary of the findings is provided at **Attachment 1**. The broad conclusion was that nearly all capacity needs have a funding stream associated.
9. The main gap identified was an explicit mechanism to support effective participation. The following proposal is included in the Strategic Investment Plan to fill this void.

<p><b>Title:</b> Enabling effective participation in the WCPFC</p>
<p><b>Obligation:</b> Article 30</p>
<p><b>Capacity Building Assistance Needed:</b></p> <p>Support to effectively input and participate in meetings of the WCPFC. This includes support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• travel to the Science Committee, the Technical and Compliance Committee and/or the main meeting of the Commission, and</li> <li>• in-country capacity building prior to and post WCPFC meetings to help build capacity to engage and to institutionalise outcomes of the meetings (existing Secretariat support built into WCPFC budget).</li> </ul> <p>It is noted that the level of assistance required will vary between members, so should remain flexible to the needs of the country. This will depend on the sovereign interests of the member, including the scale of WCPFC fishery interests, the capacity of the administration to engage in the program and the priority afforded to this over other interests.</p>

Parameters around accessing the program will include:

- limit to one participant per country per meeting (or as funding allows) – this is in addition to the one participant already funded for each meeting from the WCPFC operational budget

**Timeframe:** Ongoing, annual calls by the Secretariat for participation in the funded program

**Cost:** up to USD300,000 annually

**Capacity assistance delivered by FFA/SPC that were funded through the Regional Capacity Building Workshop budget item in the WCPFC core budget**

10. Each year since 2015, the Commission has included under Sub-item 2.3 Technical & Compliance Programme an annual budget line for Regional Capacity Building Workshops which FFA/SPC are to advise on the activities to be supported. The following are the activities that have been funded annually:

<b>2016: WCPFC support to FFA for cohort 2 Certificate IV in Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance study programme through USP for Pacific Fisheries and Surveillance Officers</b>	To build competencies for Members' MCS practitioners to ensure proficiency in application of required knowledge and skills	Cost: <b>\$126,268</b>
<b>2017: WCPFC support to FFA for cohort 2 Certificate IV in Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance study programme through USP for Pacific Fisheries and Surveillance Officers</b>	To build competencies for Members' MCS practitioners to ensure proficiency in application of required knowledge and skills	Cost: <b>\$55,000</b>
<b>2017: WCPFC support towards SPC Tuna Data Workshop</b>	The regional Tuna Data Workshop is conducted on an annual basis for SPC member countries to improve their scientific tuna monitoring and data management capacity, and satisfy their data reporting obligations to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).	Cost: <b>\$75,000</b>
<b>2018: WCPFC support towards FFA capacity building workshops</b>	Two regional workshops were held (April and November) on allocation processes. Several opportunities were taken during the year to engage members on the development of a regional longline strategy with a dedicated workshop held in November. A dedicated workshop to discuss the south Pacific albacore target reference point, and development of the roadmap was held in November.	Cost: <b>\$72,558</b>
<b>2018: WCPFC support towards SPC Tuna Data Workshop</b>	The regional Tuna Data Workshop is conducted on an annual basis for SPC member countries to improve their scientific tuna	Cost: <b>\$57,442</b>

	monitoring and data management capacity, and satisfy their data reporting obligations to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).	
<b>2019: WCPFC support towards SPC Tuna Data Workshop</b>	The regional Tuna Data Workshop is conducted on an annual basis for SPC member countries to improve their scientific tuna monitoring and data management capacity, and satisfy their data reporting obligations to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).	Cost: <b>\$71,625</b>
<b>2021: WCPFC support to sea safety training for selected observers from several FFA member's national observer programmes (NOPs).</b>	Funds are to be used to facilitate Sea Safety Training for the FFA Members' national observer programmes to ensure their observers have valid sea safety certificates.	Cost: <b>\$223,374</b>
<b>2022: Observer sea safety training project proposal for WCPFC Regional Capacity Building Workshops Funding</b>	Funds are to be used to facilitate Sea Safety Training for Nauru's national fisheries observer programme to ensure their observers have valid sea safety certificates.	Cost: <b>\$124,887</b>
<b>2023: WCPFC support towards SPC Tuna Data Workshop</b>	The regional Tuna Data Workshop is conducted on an annual basis for SPC member countries to improve their scientific tuna monitoring and data management capacity, and satisfy their data reporting obligations to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).	Cost: <b>\$108,640</b>
<b>2023: WCPFC contribution to costs of FFA preparatory meeting in advance of WCPFC20</b>	Funds are to be used to facilitate preparations by FFA member countries in advance of WCPFC20 meeting.	Cost: <b>\$21,360</b>

Thematic capacity needs	Rank 1 = highest; 18 = lowest priority	Funding support available (see Attachment 2 for recipients)
17. Disproportionate burden & economic development	1	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP, US and the SRF
3. Capacity to understand, evaluate and implement harvest strategies	2	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, Japan, NZ, PROP, US, the SRF and SPC
11. Capacity to collect data and meet reporting obligations	3	All donors
16. Capacity to establish and implement other MCS & enforcement measures	4	All donors
18. Additional capacity building needs	5	All donors – except meeting support
2. Capacity to implement legal and policy aspects of managing fishing authorisations/licensing & related issues	6	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, Japan, NZ, PROP, US and the SRF
4. Capacity to regulate, implement, monitor and enforce tropical tuna measures	7	Australia, the EU, FFA, OFMP2, Japan, NZ, PROP, US and the SRF
15. Capacity to establish, implement and enforce port State measures	8	All donors
1. Capacity to understand and effectively implement technical & operational aspects of managing fishing authorisations/licensing and related requirements	9	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, Japan, NZ, PROP, US and the SRF
5. Capacity to regulate, implement, monitor and enforce rules related to albacore and Pacific Bluefin tuna	10	Australia, the EU, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF
13. Capacity to regulate, monitor and enforce rules relating to transshipment	11	All donors
14. Capacity needs relating to the administration, training, provision and work of observers, including in relation to the Regional Observer Program (ROP).	12	All donors
9. Purse seine rules relating to non-target species	13	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF
12. Capacity to implement and use vessel monitoring system	13	All donors

<b>8. Capacity to implement rules relating to other non-target species</b>	15	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF
<b>7. Capacity to regulate, implement, monitor and enforce rules relating to sharks</b>	16	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF
<b>6. Capacity to implement rules relating to billfish species</b>	17	Australia, the EU, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF
<b>10. Capacity to regulate, implement, monitor and enforce fishing gear restrictions</b>	18	Australia, CTF, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF

## ATTACHMENT 2

<b>Donor/program</b>	<b>Eligible Recipients</b>
<b>Australia: various programs</b>	Pacific island countries and Pacific regional
<b>WCPFC Chinese Taipei Trust Fund</b>	Developing states party to the WCPFC Convention, in particular SIDS
<b>European Union: Pacific-EU Marine Partnership (PEUMP)</b>	PACP countries and Pacific regional
<b>FAO GEF: Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (Common Oceans Tuna project 2022 - 2027)</b>	WCPFC, FFA, SPC
<b>FFA: various programs</b>	Pacific island FFA members
<b>GEF/UNDP/FAO Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project II (OFMP 2)</b>	FFA, SPC, MSG, Pacific SIDS, PITIA, WWF
<b>WCPFC Japanese Trust Fund</b>	Developing states party to the WCPFC Convention, in particular SIDS
<b>New Zealand: various programs</b>	Pacific SIDS, PICTs, FFA, SPC; Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam through WCPFC
<b>World Bank/GEF: Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program (PROP)</b>	FSM, RMI, SI, Tuvalu, FFA
<b>US: various programs</b>	All WCPFC members

