

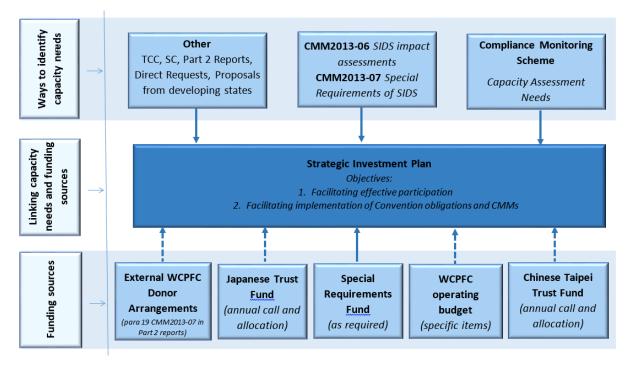
1 - 7 December 2021

# 2021 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 TCC17 in the Compliance Monitoring Report:

Indonesia for Scientific data provision (SciData03)	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2016, RY2017, RY2018, RY2019, RY2020)	Indonesia reported that were some continuing delays in 2020 in the anticipated timeframe and assistance delivery set out in the Capacity Development Plan due to COVID-19 circumstances. TCC17 noted that implementation of the capacity needs in the Capacity Development Plan 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.
Indonesia for annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of oceanic whitetip sharks (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3) Indonesia for annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of silky sharks (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3)	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY2020) Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY 2020)	Indonesia reported that assistance and funding was being sought from SPC to hold dedicated workshops on sharks. However, this has been delayed due to COVID-19. TCC17 noted the continuing delays due to COVID-19 circumstances in implementation of the capacity needs in the Capacity Development Plan 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.
Philippines for 100% purse seine observer coverage for vessels fishing exclusively in	Capacity Assistance Needed (RY 2018, RY2019, RY2020)	TCC noted that a written report was received from the Philippines on progress on its Capacity Development Plan which provided a schedule for implementation to progressively increase observer coverage in Philippine waters over 2020 to 2023.

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

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areas under		TCC noted that for RY 2020 Philippine's capacity
national		assistance needs in their Capacity Development Plan
jurisdiction		were not yet met.
(CMM 2018-01		
paragraph 5)		
Indonesia for	Capacity Assistance	TCC noted that Indonesia's capacity assistance
100% purse seine	Needed (CMR	needed for the implementation of the obligation in
coverage: specific	RY2020)	CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35 is incorporated into a
rules for vessels	,	Capacity Development Plan for RY 2020. TCC17
fishing exclusively		expects Indonesia to be meet this obligation in 2022.
in areas under its		expects indonesia to be meet this obligation in 2022.
national		
jurisdiction		
(CMM 2018-01		
paragraph 35)		
French Polynesia	Capacity Assistance	TCC noted that French Polynesia's capacity
for CCMs to	Needed (CMR	assistance needed for the implementation of the
require longline	RY2020)	obligation in CMM 2018-04 paragraph 6 is
vessels to carry	R12020)	incorporated into a Capacity Development Plan for
and use line		RY 2020. TCC17 expects French Polynesia to be
cutters and de-		× • •
hookers to handle		meet this obligation in 2022.
and promptly		
release sea turtles,		
as well as dip-nets		
where appropriate		
(CMM 2018-04		
paragraph 06)		
French Polynesia	Capacity Assistance	TCC noted that French Polynesia's capacity
for Sea Turtle	Needed (CMR	assistance needed for the implementation of the
mitigation	RY2020)	obligation in CMM 2018-04 paragraph 7a is
requirements for	/	incorporated into a Capacity Development Plan for
shallow-set		RY 2020. TCC17 expects French Polynesia to be
longline vessels,		meet this obligation in 2022.
including incident		meet uns oongation in 2022.
reporting		
requirements		
(CMM 2018-04		
paragraph 7a)		

### 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 RY2020 and that were outside the scope of the list of obligations to be assessed in the CMS in 2021. Some capacity assistance needs were initially reported in RY 2018 and are continuing in RY 2020 (#). These are identified in paragraph 41 of the final Compliance Monitoring Report:

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2020 reporting year
<b>CMM 2017-03</b> <b>03-06, 11, 12</b> Observer Safety CMM	<b>Cook Islands:</b> Assistance from FFA with this and other measures that require legislation changes #
<b>CMM 2013-07</b> <b>Paras 01-03</b> General Provisions	<ul> <li>"Indonesia 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.</li> <li>http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=219</li> <li>http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=238"</li> <li>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 solodarity, accelerating action and embarking on new pathways to realize the 2030 agenda and the Samoa Pathway: Small Island Developing States</li> <li>Kiribati 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.</li> <li>RMI 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</li> <li>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</li> <li>Tonga cooperate at regional and sub regional initiatives to support the development of SIDS Fisheries.</li> <li>Vanuatu: CCM is in need of adequate capacity assistance provided for by the Commission and its partners on all areas.</li> </ul>
	Fiji still needs trainings and attachments in the following areas:1) prosecution 2) data analysis 3) MCS #
	Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)
	Kiribati is a small island country with limited resources to manage its vast EEZ.
CMM 2013-07 Paras 04-05 Capacity development for personnel	<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
	New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017
	<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
	<b>Vanuatu:</b> CCM is in need of adequate capacity assistance provided for by the Commission and its partners on all areas.

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2020 reporting year		
CMM 2013-07 Paras 06-07	<b>FSM:</b> National IMS Development/FIMS Development/TUFMN2 development/EM/ER initiatives		
	Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)		
	<b>Kiribati</b> as small island developing states depend much on technology assistance from regional agencies and development partners.		
	<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		
Assistance with technology transfers	New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017		
	<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		
	<b>Vanuatu:</b> CCM is in need of adequate capacity assistance provided for by the Commission and its partners on all areas.		
	<b>FSM:</b> bilateral arrangements to implement ROP, transhipment monitoring and sharing of MCS data when necessary		
	Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)		
CMM 2013-07	<b>Kiribati:</b> Kiribati is small island with limited resources, hence unable to provides further assistance while concentrating effort within national jurisdiction only.		
Paras 08-09 Assistance in areas of fisheries	<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		
conservation and	New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017		
management	<b>Tonga</b> cooperate at regional and sub-regional initiatives to support the development of SIDs Fisheries		
	<b>Vanuatu:</b> CCM is in need of adequate capacity assistance provided for by the Commission and its partners on all areas.		
	Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)		
<b>CMM 2013-07</b> <b>Paras 10-11</b> Assistance in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance	<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. #		
	<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		
	New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017		
	<b>Vanuatu:</b> CCM is in need of adequate capacity assistance provided for by the Commission and its partners on all areas.		
CMNA 2012 07	FSM: PNA market related initiatives - MSC, VDS,CDS,EM/ER,PSM		
CMM 2013-07 Paras 12-18	Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)		
support for the Domestic Fisheries	<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		
Sector and Tuna- fisheries related	New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017		
businesses and market access	<b>Vanuatu:</b> CCM is in need of adequate capacity assistance provided for by the Commission and its partners on all areas.		

## 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 <u>Attachment A</u>. 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.

## Title: Enabling effective participation in the WCPFC

**Obligation:** Article 30

## **Capacity Building Assistance Needed:**

Support to effectively input and participate in meetings of the WCPFC. This includes support for:

- travel to the Science Committee, the Technical and Compliance Committee and/or the main meeting of the Commission, and
- 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).

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.

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:</b> WCPFC support to	To build competencies for Members'	Cost: \$126,268
FFA for cohort 2	MCS practitioners to ensure	
Certificate IV in Fisheries	proficiency in application of required	
Enforcement and	knowledge and skills	
Compliance study		
programme through USP		

for Pacific Fisheries and		
Surveillance Officers		
<b>2017:</b> WCPFC support to	To build competencies for Members'	Cost: \$55,000
FFA for cohort 2	MCS practitioners to ensure	
Certificate IV in Fisheries	proficiency in application of required	
Enforcement and	knowledge and skills	
Compliance study	knowledge and skins	
programme through USP		
for Pacific Fisheries and		
Surveillance Officers		
	The regional Type Date Workshop is	Cast: \$75,000
<b>2017:</b> WCPFC support	The regional Tuna Data Workshop is	Cost: \$75,000
towards SPC Tuna Data	conducted on an annual basis for SPC	
Workshop	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).	a <b>*=</b> 2 553
2018: WCPFC support	Two regional workshops were held	Cost: \$72,558
towards FFA capacity	(April and November) on allocation	
building workshops	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.	
<b>2018:</b> WCPFC support	The regional Tuna Data Workshop is	Cost: \$57,442
towards SPC Tuna Data	conducted on an annual basis for SPC	
Workshop	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).	
2019: WCPFC support	The regional Tuna Data Workshop is	Cost: \$71,625
towards SPC Tuna Data	conducted on an annual basis for SPC	
Workshop	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).	
2021: WCPFC support to	Funds are to be used to facilitate Sea	Cost: \$223,374
sea safety training for	Safety Training for the FFA	
selected observers from	Members' national observer	
several FFA member's	programmes to ensure their observers	
national observer	have valid sea safety certificates.	
programmes (NOPs).		
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## ATTACHMENT A

Thematic capacity needs	Rank 1 = highest; 18 = lowest priority	Funding support available (see Attachment B 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 transhipment	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
8. Capacity to implement rules relating to other non-target species	15	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF
7. Capacity to regulate, implement, monitor and enforce rules relating to sharks	16	Australia, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF
6. Capacity to implement rules relating to billfish species	17	Australia, the EU, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF
10. Capacity to regulate, implement, monitor and enforce fishing gear restrictions	18	Australia, CTTF, the EU, ABNJ project, FFA, OFMP2, NZ, PROP and the SRF

# ATTACHMENT B

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