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# Regional Marine Initiatives, Priorities and Donor Policies

By

The Forum Secretariat with input from CROP marine sector  
working group participants



Paper by the Forum Secretariat with input from CROP marine sector working group participants. This is a working paper in the progress of completion and will be further refined for discussion at the next meeting of the CROP marine sector working group. Given the dynamic nature of the activities described, it is likely that this paper will be subject to regular review and update by CROP.

Although this is a work in progress, the paper is tabled here as it contains information that is likely to be useful to SPC Heads of Fisheries meeting participants. Also, the results of this HOF meeting will help in updating the paper.

# REGIONAL MARINE INITIATIVES, PRIORITIES, AND DONOR POLICIES

## DRAFT

### 1.0 Introduction

1.1 This paper summarises the activities of the Regional CROP<sup>1</sup> agencies in the marine sector in order to assist in assessing the areas of complementarity, duplication, and overlap between existing and proposed regional initiatives in the marine sector in Pacific Island Countries (PICs). This paper should be taken as an evolving document to guide the development of the CROP Marine Sector Working Group.<sup>2</sup>

#### *The Importance of the Marine Sector*

1.2 The monetary and subsistence economies of the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are largely based on agriculture, fisheries and tourism, all of which depend on a healthy environment and bio-diversity conservation. Agriculture is still the dominant economic sector and major employer, producing mainly subsistence food crops and some export crops. The marine sector, primarily through fisheries is of major economic importance to most PICs and because of the large Economic Exclusion Zones (EEZs). This sector offers one of the few opportunities for economic growth. Both oceanic fisheries and coastal tourism contribute significantly to foreign exchange earnings for many countries.

1.3 In this context marine resources are important in PICs. Offshore and inshore fisheries provide food and household subsistence needs, and increasingly, they also provide a source of cash incomes and foreign exchange. Due to high exploitation across the region, coastal marine resources are under great pressure in terms of sustainable livelihoods in the PICs. It is critical that sustainable management of the marine and coastal resources be implemented.

1.4 The PIC fisheries are of two main types: (a) export-oriented industrial oceanic fisheries which are normally large-scale and high-technology often being exploited by Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFN), and (b) near-shore fisheries usually small-scale using low-technology, and often for subsistence but increasingly for local and export markets also. Oceanic fisheries primarily for tuna is undertaken by 1,300 fishing vessels from 21 countries, one-third of which are based in the Pacific islands, employs 6-8 per cent of the labour force, the catch is about 1 million mt with an export value of US\$1.7 billion in 1995. About \$60 million goes to the PICs and this still contributes about 10 per cent of the GDP of the Pacific Islands. The coastal fisheries, on the other hand, captures about 108,000 mt but is essentially for subsistence, involves women, involves the non-monetary sector, is important for import substitution and contributes substantially to the health and welfare of the population.

1.5 Aquaculture is important in a few countries particularly black pearl production in French Polynesia and the Cook Islands. Sea weed production is locally important in

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<sup>1</sup> Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific, formally known as SPOCC.

<sup>2</sup> See Annex 1 for information on mandates of CROP agencies, and Annex 2 for CROP Charter.

Kiribati while in most other PICs coastal aquaculture is still at the pilot scale and the economic potential unproven.

1.6 Coastal tourism contributed around US\$1 billion in 1996 to domestic earnings, and about 5% of the GDP of the Pacific islands, and is a major employer of the labour force. The future growth of coastal tourism is also critical linked to the sustainability of the coastal environment and the coastal resources.

1.7 The non-living marine resources contribute much less than the living resources, however, there is considerable potential in some areas. There appear to be substantial concentrations of deep-sea minerals some of which are outside the PIC EEZ's but the major constraints appear to be the economics of the deep-sea mining and the legal and boundary issues related to the ownership of the resources.

1.8 Other non-living resources include hydrocarbons which are found in coastal and off-shore areas. They are currently important in PNG and there may be commercial potential in Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu.

1.9 Ocean energy offers a potential to replace the large import bills for fossil fuel energy. The potential of i) wave energy and ii) Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) are considerable in the region. However, there are no pilot plants and no indication of the economics of such energy conversion plants.

1.10 In the coastal area sand and gravel (and in some areas coral) mining is important for local construction, which in Fiji is valued at \$5.5 million. There may also be conflict between tourism and a sustainable coastal zone.

1.11 Maritime transport is an integral consideration in developing a marine sector strategy. The ability to utilise marine resources relies on available and effective maritime transport and marine infrastructure. It also interacts with marine ecology, and provides a high degree of risk - both from local and passing traffic. The catastrophic damage and costs of major oil pollution events clearly show the links.

1.12 In developing a comprehensive marine strategy the natural ecological cycles cannot be ignored. The interventions of man and the interplay of natural and man developed systems must be considered. Responding to concerns for marine pollution, for example, can be addressed in many ways. This might involve a response and clean-up strategy but could just as well entail attention to design features, regulations, ship safety and condition, mariner training and alternate routes or products. Attention to these other factors could be more cost effective.

## **2.0 Regional Agencies' Involvement in Marine Sector Initiatives**

2.1 Initiatives and activities in support of the marine sector in the region are available at the national, regional and international levels. Within these levels there are many players involved in some form or the other. However, in terms of regional players in the Pacific the main ones include the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (Pacific Community), the University of the South Pacific (Marine Studies Programme), Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), South Pacific Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAPA), Fisheries Programme, and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The mandates and activities of these agencies are briefly described below. Their activities are summarised in Annex 3 and 4.

### ***Secretariat of the Pacific Community (PACIFIC COMMUNITY)***

2.2 Pacific Community has been involved in the Pacific Islands fisheries sector since the first Pacific Community technical meeting on fisheries in 1952 defined specific areas requiring regional attention. At the time that the Pacific Community was set up, there were no dedicated fisheries services in existence in the Pacific Community work area. There was thus little information on which to base fisheries development projects either nationally or regionally, and the main reason for Pacific Community becoming involved in the fisheries sector was apparently to compile this information. In keeping with Pacific Community's focus at the time, this was mainly research in support of fisheries development, but quickly diversified into assisting development directly.

2.3 The Marine Resources Division of Pacific Community is currently composed of two programmes, employing around 30 professional staff in total: Oceanic Fisheries Programme (OFP), dealing with stock assessment, scientific monitoring and biological research on the regional tuna fisheries, and Coastal Fisheries, set up to deal with all other domestic, rather than distant-water, fisheries issues. The Coastal Fisheries Programme (CFP) comprised over half the resources of the Marine Resources Division at the start of the decade, but since the start of the South Pacific Regional Tuna Resource Assessment and Monitoring Project (SPRTRAMP), the CFP now employs 41% of the Pacific Community Marine Resources Division's human resources and 43% of the Division's financial resources.

#### Ocean Fisheries Programme

2.4 There are 2 sections within OFP: the Fisheries Statistics Section and the Tuna and Billfish Research Section. These two sections interact to a large extent in carrying out the main activities of the OFP—statistics and monitoring, biological research, assessment and modelling, and reporting and liaison.

2.5 The scientific research carried out by the Tuna and Billfish Research Section is designed to monitor the exploitation levels of stocks of commercially important tuna and billfish species (particularly in areas where there is localised intense fishing effort); to assess the status of these stocks; to provide information on the biology and ecology of tunas, billfishes and bait species; and to assess the interaction between different fisheries for oceanic species through the study of tuna population dynamics. The programme works in close collaboration with other organisations concerned with tuna fisheries in the region, and, where necessary, beyond.

2.6 Collection and analysis of oceanic fisheries data at regional and national levels have always been an integral part of the Programme. To emphasise the importance of this role, a Fisheries Statistics Section has been a distinct entity within the OFP for some time. The Section assists in collecting and processing data from fishing vessel logsheets and other sources, analysing these data, and providing regular reports to assist countries

with monitoring and management of their fisheries. In addition, data generated by port sampling and observer activity are also processed and integrated by the Section.

### Coastal Fisheries Programme

2.7 For the past decade the Coastal Fisheries Programme (CFP) has more or less maintained the same balance of functions, and has filled a distinct regional sectoral niche that concentrates on practical, hands-on, gap-filling support and advisory service towards the development of commercial fisheries and export opportunities for Pacific Islanders. The Programme has also concentrated particularly on ensuring that new fisheries development is realistically channelled into fisheries with potential for long-term sustainability, and has become increasingly involved in helping measure the status and ensure the sustainability of overstressed fisheries.

2.8 The CFP has adapted and matured along with the fisheries services of its member countries and territories. It is going through a period of formalisation of its adapted mandate, with an emphasis on managing fisheries rather than just reacting to crises and circumstances; on directing development so that it is both socially appropriate and sustainable in the long term; and on building the human infrastructure and knowledge-base that will be necessary for future survival.

2.9 The Coastal Fisheries Programme currently has 6 sections, in addition to the programme management:

- The Fishery Assessment Section is involved with assessing and monitoring reef fisheries, and promoting the maintenance of sustainable coastal fisheries;
- The Sustainable Fishery Development section is involved with promoting new fishing capacity in unstressed fisheries;
- The Womens Fishery Development section is involved with promoting livelihood opportunities for women;
- The Post-Harvest Development section is involved with assisting Pacific Islanders to improve the value of their catch;
- The Fisheries Information and Networking section, which assists member countries and other sections in acquiring, processing, publishing and disseminating useful information; and
- The Fisheries Training section, which assists member countries and other sections in assessing sectoral training needs, and organises appropriate training for member country individuals.

2.10 One additional section is planned for 1999, to address the goal of transcending the natural limitations of capture fisheries. The Aquaculture Development section will be phased in to promote new livelihoods beyond the natural carrying capacity of the marine environment.

### Regional Maritime Programme

2.11 The Regional Maritime Programme (RMP) has two components, legal and training. The functions in legal context are to review and assess existing maritime legislation and regulations, advise and assist PICs in the development of updated laws in respect of shipping, carriage of goods by sea, marine insurance, including the incorporation of international maritime conventions into domestic law.

2.12 The role of training is to review and assess the capabilities of regional maritime training institutions, and advise and assist PICs in the development of updated certificate structures, revised curricula, training courses, banks of examination questions, assessment and quality standards, including the adoption of the provisions of the Amendments to the Standards of Training, Certification and Watch Keeping for seafarers (STCW) Convention by national maritime administrations.

2.13 The two components of the RMP work very closely together and complement each other. Both are now focused on ensuring that PICs are in a position to submit material to the Secretary General of the International Maritime Organisation evidencing that countries compliance with all the provisions of STCW 95. This includes copies of all legislation and regulation; description and organisational chart of the maritime administration; copies of certificates to be issued; policies in respect of education, training, examination, competency assessment and the issuance of certificates; summaries of the courses, training programmes, examinations and assessments.

#### ***Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)***

2.14 The FFA was established in 1979 by the independent states comprising the South Pacific Forum. It consists of a Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC) and a Secretariat, located at Honiara, Solomon Islands. FFC meets as its governing body where member countries determine the priorities and direct the work programme of the Agency and seek to mobilise the resources needed for its operations. The functions of the Agency, as defined by its Convention, are to provide scientific, commercial and technical information and advice to member countries in relation to the marine living resources of the region and in particular the highly migratory species.

2.15 With this broad scope FFA has in practice concentrated on assisting member countries in the management and development of their tuna resources. A large part of FFA's work has concerned the negotiation and implementation of related agreements among its member countries and with distant water fishing nations.

2.16 The mission statement of FFA is to enable its member countries to obtain maximum sustained benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of their fisheries resources. Its major objectives are:

- To assist and facilitate efforts by FFA member countries to conserve and optimally utilise the fisheries resources of their region;
- To assist and facilitate efforts by FFA members countries to secure the maximum sustainable benefits from the fisheries resource of their region for their peoples and for the region as a whole;

- To promote and facilitate coordination, consultation and cooperation in the field of fisheries in the region; and
- To facilitate the collection, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of relevant statistical, scientific and economic information about the fisheries resources of the region

2.17 FFA addresses member countries' interest in maximising domestic benefits from sustainable use of their tuna resources through the following key areas:

- scientific data on fish stocks and biological sustainability;
- development of management plans and policy statements;
- harmonisation of national plans;
- assistance in preparing and conducting negotiations on access terms and conditions;
- access to timely, analysed economic and commercial data;
- assistance with the promotion, assessment and monitoring of commercial investment in catching and processing;
- assistance with tuna-related aspects of their national economic planning of infrastructure and human resource development;
- prompt, low-cost access to legal services with special expertise in fisheries legislation and agreements;
- support in developing their surveillance and enforcement capabilities, and in ensuring accurate delimitation of fisheries zones and identifying the location of fishing activity;
- advice, technical support and training in hardware and software operations, including the incoming Vessel Monitoring Surveillance (VMS); and
- efficient centralised administration of their treaties, cooperative agreements and joint activities.

2.18 FFA's incomes and expenditure are divided between the General Fund and Trust Fund. The General Fund receives money from members contributions and other recurrent income through fees earned by administering joint arrangements, and pays for core budget costs. The Trust Fund receives money from aid donors for specific purposes and pays for those approved extra-budget expenditure items.

### ***South Pacific Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)***

2.19 SOPAC was established in 1972 as CCOP/SOPAC (the Committee for Coordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas) under the sponsorship of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). In 1984, CCOP/SOPAC changed its legal status to become an independent, regional inter-governmental body, changing its name to SOPAC in 1989.

2.20 SOPAC is mandated by several South Pacific nations to:

- develop resource policy, and advise on the management and development of onshore and offshore mineral and aggregate resources;



- meet the needs for water resources, waste management, health and sanitation through the provision of resource policy and management advice, appropriate information and training;
- support the information requirements and enhance the skills required for management and operation of the energy sector in member countries;
- assist decision makers and planners to develop coastal zones and extract resources while protecting them from degradation;
- predict the effects of hazards on the health, wealth and development potential of member countries;
- assist decision makers and planners to understand ocean processes, develop ocean areas and extract resources while protecting oceans from over-exploitation and pollution;
- provide geoscientific and related education needs through the provision of a variety of training and education opportunities at all levels of geoscience and resource management;
- meet the demands for electronic information by member country governments and regional organisations to manage resources and risk;
- support National authorities in disaster management activities through advice information; and
- provide readily-available and current information in geoscience and related fields to member countries and others.

2.21 SOPAC comprises the Governing Council (the member country representatives), the Secretariat (based in Suva) and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG). TAG comprises advisors who are nominated by member countries and by supporting Governments and organisations, or are invited by the Secretariat. The Commission's Work Program is formulated from member country requests, and is carried out by its Secretariat based in Suva, Fiji.

2.22 SOPAC is funded by a combination of statutory and voluntary contributions by its member countries and grants from donor governments and international agencies. An annual budget of around F\$5 million supports the implementation of the Work Program and the operation of the Secretariat. Supporting countries include Australia, Fiji and New Zealand as members, Canada, France, Republic of Korea, Japan, Norway, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and the United Kingdom.

2.23 The European Union, Commonwealth Secretariat and UNDP are the principal multilateral supporting agencies. SOPAC has formal and informal links with many other supporting agencies and institutions. Member countries provide considerable support during survey work, and ship time in the region is regularly contributed by other countries such as the France, Japan, United States and Germany.

### ***USP Marine Studies Programme***

2.24 The University of the South Pacific's (USP) involvement in the marine sector is through its Marine Studies Programme (MSP). This is supplemented through its

cooperative projects with regional organisations such as FFA and SOPAC. Its educational role is unique in that it provides a world-class training curriculum in tropical marine studies.

2.25 The mission of the USP MSP is to:

- Provide the necessary opportunities for Pacific Islanders to understand, conserve, develop, manage and utilise their living and non-living resources in a rapidly changing world;
- Provide Pacific Islanders with the widest possible range of opportunities for research, education, training and employment in the marine sector; and
- Provide for improved collaboration between the USP, island nations, regional and international bodies in their common goals in the marine sector.

2.26 The following are administered through the MSP:

- The Marine Affairs Programme, previously known as the Ocean Resources Management Programme;
- The Institute of Marine Resources (IMR) located in Honiara, Solomon Islands;
- The Atoll Research Programme (previously the Atoll Research and Development Unit), located in Tarawa, Kiribati;
- The Dravuni Island Field Station;
- The Pacific Islands Marine Resources Information System (PIMRIS); and
- The International Ocean Institute, Operational Centre for the Pacific Islands.

2.27 The MSP has established regional links through the university's network of campuses and centres throughout the South Pacific. It also has a strong international network focusing on training on the ocean sector. For example, the International Ocean Institute (IOI) located at USP is part of the MSP and provides links with the IOI headquarters in Malta as well as other operational centres in other countries.

### ***South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)***

2.28 The ratification of the SPREP Agreement in 1995 also marked SPREP's formal establishment. This Agreement establishes SPREP as an independent inter-governmental organisation to promote cooperation in the South Pacific region and to provide assistance to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations. SPREP's mandate is somewhat unique as it oversees all sectoral issues, including mining, agriculture, forestry and marine.

2.29 The SPREP *Action Plan for Managing the Environment of the South Pacific Region 1997-2000* sets out its objectives and strategies and provides a framework for a regional approach to address environmental issues of the South Pacific region. The Action Plan includes the following strategies:

- coordinating regional activities addressing the environment;
- monitoring and assessing the state of the environment in the region including the impacts of human activities on the ecosystems of the region and encouraging development undertaken to be directed towards maintaining or enhancing environmental qualities;
- promoting and developing programmes, including research programmes, to protect the atmosphere and terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems and species, while ensuring ecological sustainable utilisation of resources;
- reducing, through prevention and management, atmospheric, land based, freshwater and marine pollution, strengthening national and regional capabilities and institutional arrangements;
- increasing and improving training, educational and public awareness activities; and
- promoting integrated legal, planning and management mechanisms.

2.30 SPREP develops and implements a regionally coordinated and comprehensive range of activities under the following programmes:

- Bio-diversity and Natural Resources Conservation;
- Climate Change and Integrated Coastal Management;
- Waste management, Pollution Prevention and Emergencies;
- Environmental Management, Planning and Institutional Strengthening; and
- Environmental Education, Information and Training.

2.31 The above programmes are inter-related and the design of activities acknowledge and compliment other activities under the Action Plan. In implementing the marine sector related issues of the Action Plan, SPREP relies on existing regional institutional resources and expertise as much as possible.

***Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAPA), Fisheries Programme***

2.32. The FAO Office in Apia was upgraded to a sub-regional office in 1996, known by its acronym SAPA, and has since expanded its activities in the area of natural resource management in the South Pacific. The establishment of SAPA is a tangible reflection of FAO's desire to decentralise and to bring its operations closer to its member countries of the Pacific.

2.33. SAPA's mandate is to galvanise regional efforts towards food security. SAPA consists of 18 staff; including 6 Technical Officers (**fisheries**, integrated resources management, farming systems development & marketing, plant protection, forestry and nutrition), a Policy Officer, 2 Associate Professional Officers (**marine resources information** and women in agriculture & rural development), a National Professional Officer and a Programme Assistant under overall managerial and administrative leadership of the Sub-Regional Representative. FAO has only 7 member countries in the Pacific (Cook Islands, Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga & Vanuatu).

2.34. FAO implements the Programme of Fisheries Assistance for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The overall objectives of the Programme are to enable SIDS to adopt and implement policies and measures to ensure that:

- the capacity of fisheries administrations in SIDS is strengthened,
- fisheries resources are conserved, managed, developed and utilised in a rational manner,
- national food security is enhanced, and
- the utilization of fisheries resources continue to contribute to national economic and social development on a sustainable basis.

2.35. The Programme is focused on six areas:

- (1) Institutional strengthening and national capacity building.
- (2) Enhanced conservation and management of EEZ fisheries.
- (3) Improved post-harvest fish management and marketing.
- (4) Safety-at-sea.
- (5) Strengthening the economic role of national fisheries industries and the privatisation of fisheries investments.
- (6) Aquaculture and inland fisheries conservation, management and development.

2.36. The Programme will be used as a vehicle to assist SIDS under the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries which comprehensively covers the conservation, management and development of all fisheries, laying out principles and standards for establishing responsible fisheries sectors. FAO is planning to organise a Regional Workshop on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in the South Pacific in Fiji in October or November 1999 in collaboration with regional agencies.

2.37. The Meeting of the South West Pacific Ministers for Agriculture held in Apia in June 1997 identified two main areas in fisheries to be improved. These are:

- (1) International trade in fishery products: recent developments in the trading regime and conditions.
- (2) Status of fishery statistics in the South Pacific.

2.38. FAO will continue to assist the members in improving quality control of fishery products (follow-up activities of HACCP Training workshop in collaboration with SPC, USP etc.), and is preparing for a Regional Workshop on Fishery Statistics in the South Pacific in 1999 or 2000.

2.39. Technical assistance to the members is provided. Recent projects have included a strengthening of fisheries management in Fiji, Solomon Islands, PNG and Vanuatu, a fisheries sector study in Tonga, a regional initiative in the area of seafood quality control etc. through FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) and TeleFood Special Fund (TSF). Past and current projects are listed in Annex 2.

### 3.0 Identification of Overlaps/Duplications and Complementarities

3.1 The relevant project titles of the CROP agencies are summarised in Annex 3. These were used to gauge possible areas of overlap and duplication. Project activities (see Annex 4) were grouped into relevant sub-sectoral cluster of activities and cross-cutting issues. They are categorised as marine deep water ocean (living and non-living resources), marine coastal (living and non-living), and cross cutting issues which include:

- Boundary/legal/United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea
- Oceanography/Global Climate Change
- Human Resource Development (Training)

Conclusions drawn from the paper are intended as only a guide for further discussions and consultations.

#### 3.2 Marine Deep Water Open Ocean -Living Resources

(This category will include mostly FFA activities unless specified)

- Tuna Management: Multilateral High level conferences on Fisheries Management, National management plans, and coordination of species working group meetings.
- Industry assistance: airfreighting of fresh tuna, tuna export policies, follow-up work on vessel crewing, joint venture advisory, development of database of private sector enterprises, fuel pricing (regional), and assistance to private sector industry association.
- Marketing: 6 bi-monthly marketing reports, sourcing of marketing Information & maintain and expand database.
- Fisheries access: provision of access briefs, value of access studies, and alternative methods of selling fisheries access.
- Integrated Fisheries Databases.
- Ocean Fisheries Statistics Unit: Maintaining Regional Tuna Database in collaboration with FFA & producing summaries. **(Pacific Community)**
- Ocean Fisheries Research Unit: Resource and stock modelling, tuna biological research, by catch research, and advice to member countries. **(Pacific Community)**
- Producing overviews of aspects of Pacific Island regional fisheries, and profiles of national fisheries sectors or sub-sectors as necessary. **(Pacific Community)**
- South Pacific Regional Tuna Resource Assessment and Monitoring Programme (SPRTRAMP). **(Pacific Community)**
- Post-harvest Fisheries **(Research by USP Marine Studies)**
- Fisheries Biology **(Research by USP Marine Studies)**
- Socio-economics of Fisheries **(Research by USP Marine Studies)**
- Resources Regional Policy Coordination **(Forsec)**

3.3 The potential for overlap and duplication of initiatives have been taken care of through an MOU between FFA and SPC, and collaboration between other agencies such

as Forsec on trade and investment activities in tuna. However, USP and SOPAC should be consulted on living and non-living marine database.

### 3.4 Marine Deep Water Open ocean - Non- Living Resources

(This category will include mostly SOPAC activities or else as stated)

- Manganese nodule strategic plan (Cooks)
- SOPAC-Japan Deep Sea Cooperative
- Deep sea mineral databases and mapping (Regional)
- Manganese nodules assessment (Kiribati)
- Sea floor surveys of structures with hydrocarbon potential (Regional)
- Renewable energy resources from the oceans, for example OTEC and wave energy (Regional)
- Resources Regional Policy Coordination (**Forsec**)

### 3.5 Marine - Coastal Living Related Activities

(This category will include mostly Pacific Community activities unless as stated)

- HACCP training and awareness, in collaboration with FAO and USP.
- Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management Project (ICFMaP) with demonstration activities in Papua New Guinea, Tokelau, Fiji, Tonga, and Cook Islands.
- Ongoing on-request fisheries advisory “bureau service” to member countries.
- Master fisherman placements:- longer-term in-country assistance in practical and private sector fishing skills development and FAD deployment.
- Ongoing fisheries information service including 9x6-monthly special interest group bulletins, a quarterly general fisheries bulletin, and other specialist technical publications
- Ongoing general vocational training assistance to the Pacific Islands fisheries sector, aimed primarily at fulfilling urgent needs not currently addressed by other institutions.
- Women’s Fisheries Development Projects.
- Pacific node of FISHBASE fin-fish encyclopaedia and taxonomic database, in collaboration with ICLARM.
- Convening expert consultations and workshops on aspects of Pacific Island fisheries, particularly research
- *Coastal Management and Planning Programme*: Training in Coastal habitats Survey and Monitoring methods, Integrated Coastal Management, Coastal Issues sub-programme (Pilot Information Management Workshop for Coastal Managers and training in GIS), Development of 5 year Coral Reef Strategic Plan, Wetlands and Mangroves management project (**SPREP**)
- **SPREP/IMO Strategy** - Two main focal areas: combating marine pollution and assisting to implement relevant marine conventions (**SPREP**)

- **Global Programme of Action - Pollution Control** - GPA activities include establishment of 'information clearinghouse ' including 7 categories of pollution (sewage, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals, radioactive substances, nutrients and sediment mobilisation, oils and litter, physical alterations (SPREP)
- **Waigani Convention** - Project on the banning on the importation of hazardous and radioactive waste (SPREP)
- **Global Environment Outlook 11** - Coordinate Pacific wide survey and review of environment policies (SPREP)
- **Integrated Coastal Zone Management (Research by USP Marine Studies)**
- **South Pacific Bio-diversity Conservation Programme** - establish, manage and support community based conservation areas including marine protected areas (SPREP)
- **Threatened Species Conservation** - Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Programme and regional Marine Mammal Conservation Programme (SPREP)
- **Implementation of Regional and International Conventions, Agreements, and Strategies on Bio-diversity** - Convention on Biological Diversity (SPREP)
- **Resources Regional Policy Coordination (Forsec)**

3.6 There is considerable potential for collaboration particularly in the coastal management areas where SPREP and USP have programs but there is also close linkages possible with the coastal fisheries programme of Pacific Community and the Training offered at USP. However, it has been established that there is collaboration between agencies working in these areas.

### Nearshore

#### 3.7 Marine Coastal Non- Living Related Activities

( This category will include mostly SOPAC activities or otherwise as stated)

- Assessment of marine aggregates and sand mining (Regional)
- Coastal Erosion and Coastal Management Studies (Tuvalu, FSM)
- Baseline coastal mapping (FSM, Cooks, Niue, Samoa)
- Impact of the airport runaway and borrow pits on reef flat on coast of Truk (FSM)
- Offshore Bathymetry South Tarawa (Kiribati)
- Niue wharf extension study
- Biological aspects of carbonate sediment (Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall)
- Urban infrastructure study in Port Vila
- Marovo lagoon risk assessment (Solomons)
- Modelling of pollution, surge, seiche, wave and tsunamic hazards (Regional)
- Desalination: provision of fresh water from ocean water (Regional)
- **Tourism - Agencies are asked to indicate projects under tourism**
- **Resources Regional Policy Coordination (Forsec)**

## Cross-Cutting Themes

### 3.8 Boundary/Legal/United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea issues

- International Law: future management arrangement strategy for the region following adoption of the UNIA, UNCLOS Workshop (**FFA and Forsec**)
- International law relating to the role and jurisdiction of port States (fisheries offences), Attendance at the annual Pacific Islands Law Officers meeting (**FFA, Pacific Community and Forsec**)
- National Legislation: Projects designed to review national legislation as a basis for ratification or accession to UNCLOS, Regional mechanism for reciprocal penalties and the sharing of penalties, Compendium of Fisheries and Maritime Boundary Legislation in the Region (**FFA**)
- Illegal Fishing: Assistance with the formulation of subsidiary agreements made under the terms of the Niue Treaty, Assistance with legal issues arising in relation to the implementation of VMS, and VMS Fellowships (**FFA**)
- Access Negotiations: Advice and assistance in relation to proposed sub-regional/multilateral access arrangements (**FFA**)
- Monitoring Control & Surveillance Division: Coordination, future management arrangement strategy for the region following adoption of the UNIA, develop draft MCS policy documents for each FFA member country, develop a draft model for inter-agency cooperation and coordination (**FFA**)
- Observers: Deployment of observers to collect relevant scientific and compliance data, Co-ordination with national observer programmes and other related regional observer programmes, and database of observer activities (**FFA**)
- Surveillance: Co-ordinate aerial surveillance flights, collect information on patrol boat activity, collect, analyse and disseminate observer and other reports on foreign fishing vessel activity, manage the FFA member countries' VMS (**FFA**)
- Data Dissemination: Databases - Regional Register, fisheries violations and prosecutions and information collected by the VMS (**FFA**)
- Determination and computation of the outer limits of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone (**FFA and SOPAC**)
- Research, preparation of information and computation of maritime boundaries (**FFA**)
- Research of survey and cartographic records and field surveys to establish the location of the territorial sea base lines (**FFA and SPOAC**)
- Capacity to respond to LOS (Regional) (**SOPAC**)
- **Implementation of Strategic Action Program for International Waters** - SAP allows PICs to address marine issues of shared regional concern and shared resources, taking a holistic approach to management and governance of international waters (**SPREP**)
- **Implementation of the Global International Waters Assessment** - coordinate implementation of GEF funded UNEP implemented Global Assessment of International Waters (1998-2001) (**SPREP**)



- Generic regional certificates structure that complies with the 1995 Amendments to the 1978 STCW Convention (**APIMTIMA - Pacific Community**)
- Competence based training for assessors/examiners (**APIMTIMA - Pacific Community**)
- Quality assurance (**APIMTIMA - Pacific Community**)
- Seafarers database (**APIMTIMA - Pacific Community**)
- Development of small vessels regulations and loadlines (**IMO - Pacific Community**)
- Resource development study of regional training institutes (**IMO - Pacific Community**)
- Implementation of the 1978 STCW Convention (**IMO - Pacific Community**)
- Resources Regional Policy Coordination (**Forsec**)

3.9 Close collaboration has been initiated between FFA, USP, SPC, SOPAC and Foresec on maritime boundaries, LOS, and capacity (training) issues.

### 3.10 Oceanography/Climate Change

- Marine Benthic Habitat (**SOPAC**)
- Global Ocean Observing Systems (GOOS) (**SOPAC**)
- Cooperation for the implementation of Ocean Observing Buoy Network Deployment, Maintenance and data utilisation (Regional). (**SOPAC**)
- Bathymetric mapping (Regional) (**SOPAC**)
- Cruise coordination and data collection (Regional) (**SOPAC**)
- Sea-level Rise Studies (Regional) (**SOPAC**)
- Climate Change and Coastal Studies (Marshall, FSM, Kiribati) (**SOPAC**)
- Research Cruise and ODP proposals (Regional) (**SOPAC**)
- **Sea level monitoring project** - assist PICs monitor changes in sea level and range of ocean parameters (**SPREP, USP**)
- **PICCAP (SPREP)**
- Project on vulnerability and response strategy to climate change and sea-level rise in Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa and Fiji (**USP**)
- Climate Change Policy and International Representation (**Forsec**)

3.11 Under this category there appears to be overlaps between SOPAC, USP and SPREP activities in climate change, PICCAP, sea level rise and between Forum Secretariat and SPREP in climate change policy and international representation. There are also considerable potential overlap and complementarity with activities under the Marine Coastal living and non-living category. For example, modelling of pollution, surge, wave and tsunamic hazards could overlap and also complement activities with that of SPREP's project on sea level monitoring. Activities in this category are linked through environmental implications with those activities under marine coastal fisheries development. Given this linkage it is recommended that SOPAC, SPREP, USP and Pacific Community collaborate in their project activities. However at the Working Group meeting, it was informed that these agencies are working closely on climate related issues.

### Capacity Building/Training

3.12 It should be noted the training component cuts across all the categories and inhouse activities such as information and technology development are not included in the discussion here. These issues are dealt with separately under CROP Working Groups established to look into information, technology and telecommunication and its implications on cross-sectoral issues.

(This category will include all of USP's Marine Studies activities)

- Certificate in Earth Science and Marine Geology
- Certificate in Tropical Fisheries
- Certificate in Ocean Resources Management
- Diploma in Tropical Fisheries
- Diploma in Ocean Resources Management
- Diploma in Fisheries Economics and Management
- Bachelor in Marine Science
- Bachelor of Marine Affairs
- Post-graduate Diploma in Marine Science
- Post-graduate Diploma in Marine Affairs
- M.Sc. Marine Science
- M.Sc. Marine Affairs
- Doctoral Degree in Marine Studies

#### *IOI-South Pacific Training Programme:*

- Management and Development of Coastal Fisheries
- Management Issues in Environmental and Resource Economics
- Small Islands Awareness Programme
- Leaders Seminars
- Marine Awareness Workshop
- PICCAP/CC:TRAIN
- Coordination of regional and national courses
- Adaptation of CC:TRAIN courses for the South Pacific
- UN/DOALOS TRAIN-SEA-COAST PROGRAMME
- Management and Development of Coastal Fisheries
- Coastal Zone Management and Tourism
- Coral Reef Monitoring
- Training in Coral Reef Monitoring
- Coordination of Coral Reef
- Competence based training for assessors/examiners (**APIMTIMA - Pacific Community**)
- Resource development study of regional training institutes (**IMO - Pacific Community**)

In addition USP carries out research which is closely related to its training particularly in Coral Reefs and Atolls including:

- Coral Reef Ecology
- Marine Sedimentology
- Marine Phycology
- Marine Natural Products Chemistry
- Customary Marine Tenure

3.13 There is a need to assess the current USP training in relationship to Regional Priorities and activities of other CROP agencies. That is being done with the context of the draft training plan that USP is developing. In the larger context of USP's developing strategic plan, there is a need to consult with other regional agencies to ensure that the region's training priorities in their areas of mandate and competency are also taken into account.

#### **4.0 Regional priorities in the marine sector**

4.1 As reflected in Annex 2, the major function of CROP relates to the coordination of regional requirements and to harmonise activities that poses potential for confusion and duplication. CROP has established mechanisms and arrangements for inter-agency cooperation by developing a "Regional Strategy". The main aim of the Regional Strategy is to improve the effectiveness of regional assistance by ensuring that targeted priorities reflect genuine, critical needs which can be more cost effectively met through joint regional use of resources. The assessment of the priority status of activities with the marine sector is taken against the backdrop of the Regional Strategy.

4.2 It is assumed that agencies satisfy one of the five key principles of the Regional Strategy, which specifically states that CROP organisations and other approved technical agencies must develop full project proposals based on the profiles endorsed by PICs, and submit them to donors for discussion with a view to funding. The assessment of regional priorities projects for the marine sector should be consolidated within the CROP Regional Strategy.

4.3 Regional priorities for the marine sector are usually set by governments of the region and reflected in work programmes of the respective ministries and regional agencies. In the regional context these priorities are consolidated within the Regional Strategy. Taking into consideration the "gaps" identified in Annex 5 by the working group, regional initiatives by regional organisations, and drawing on initiatives put forth by regional agencies into the PRIP and CSPOD exercises for funding, regional priorities for the marine sector have been identified (Annex 6). In assessing priorities it is assumed that national priorities are reflected in the sub-sectoral cluster of activities by agencies. These priorities should therefore, representative of regional priorities within each sub-sector. These sub-sectors include: oceanic resources (living and non-living resources); nearshore resources (coastal living and non-living resources); and cross-cutting themes such as environment, law of the sea, capacity building and information

management issues. (This list has been supplemented from the CSD workshop outcomes held in Apia, November 1998).

## **5.0 Donor activities in the marine sector**

5.1 The UNCED Agenda 21 had indicated that the world's aquatic resources must be managed in a sustainable manner and has imposed this as a commitment for the countries of the world. The Year of the Oceans provided countries with the opportunity to report on measures taken and progress made in this regard. The commitment of countries to sustainable ocean development was supported by their assistance in the various activities.

5.2 An assessment of the level of donor assistance to the region in the marine sector reflected a decrease in funding for projects in 1998. Annex 6 provides a list of donor-funded projects classified as marine-specific and a chart showing donor funding for the sector by donors. The key supporters of the sector have been Australia and New Zealand.

## **6.0 Strategy for Marine Sector Regional Coordination and Cooperation**

6.1 In recognition of the challenges and opportunities that the Pacific region is likely to face with regard to the management of its marine resources and the need for regional cooperation, CROP commissioned a review of the regional Institutional Arrangements in the Marine Sector (known as the Review) and which was completed in July 1995. At its Eighth Meeting, CROP endorsed in principle the following three recommendations by the Review:

- A comprehensive marine sector regional strategy should be developed on a five year cycle to help guide the governing councils of the CROP agencies and the region's donors in promoting marine resources and conservation projects;
- To establish a marine sector sub-committee to focus on the effective development and implementation of a regional marine strategy. (CROP decided that it will be responsible for this coordination function); and
- CROP agencies to convene a meeting of all interested training and research parties to develop a regional training plan as a preliminary to the development of a marine sector strategy. (The Committee supported this principle, with practical implications needing to be assessed).

6.2 At its Ninth Meeting, the Committee further agreed that:

- CROP heads submit inputs to the Forum Secretariat to enable it to develop the marine component of the Regional Strategy; and
- USP assess the implications of developing a regional training plan and advise CROP of the best means to develop such a plan.

6.3 To facilitate the development of the marine sector component of the Regional Strategy, the Committee agreed (at its special meeting of 14 September 1997) that a

CROP Working Group on Marine Sector Coordination be convened. This paper reviews the current work programmes in the marine sector and indicates some of the areas of overlap as a guide to developing a strategy to further progress the marine component of the Regional Strategy.

6.4 The strategy that emerges from this review is based on the overwhelming need for collaboration and cooperation in marine sector initiatives by regional organisations in the face of limited funding for these initiatives. The work of agencies with similar mandates who are involved in promoting and enhancing marine development in PICs through research, technical assistance, project management, training and extension will need to be complemented, streamlined and coordinated to minimise costs and maximise the region's limited funding resources.

6.5 Donor activities in the marine sector have been provided in the previous section. It is essential that the marine strategy should include donor coordination and encouraging donors to fill any gaps in coverage of the sector, and not direct resources to areas that are already adequately resourced. We would need to encourage donors to use the working group process for screening and prioritisation of projects.

6.6 The key elements of the strategy addresses how cooperation and complementarity can be achieved:

A. Ensuring agency cooperation

1. Commitment to the concept of streamlining of work programmes of agencies and to the joint programming of resources;
2. Ensuring the coordination of project formulation between agencies; and
3. Seek endorsement for recommendations of the Working Group through CROP and the different governing councils.

B. Ensuring programme coordination

1. A five year marine strategy to be developed to guide the development of work programmes and project activities;
2. Develop a list of priority programme project activities for the sector; and
3. The Marine Working Group to meet annually to review progress.

C. Ensuring donor coordination

1. Through the CROP Working Group consider relative priorities in the sector for feeding into the Regional Strategy (ie through B1 to B3);
2. Ensure that sector priorities meet the needs of the member countries while taking on board the policy objectives of donors; and
3. Ensure dialogue with donors on the Marine Sector Strategy at regional and donor fora for example the PIC/Partner Meeting (July 9, 1998) and the Post-Forum Dialogue.

## CROP ORGANISATIONS

CROP comprises of 8 regional organisations. Each of these organisations have a particular focus for its activities and its own governing body reflecting the varying membership. A brief general description for each organisation is presented below.<sup>3</sup>

- *Forum Secretariat*: 16 regional members. Focus on political, trade and economic development and report to the South Pacific Forum through Forum Officials Committee. 37 professional staff and an annual budget of F\$12 million.
- *Forum Fisheries Agency*: 16 regional members. Focus on fisheries and especially tuna fishery and responsible to the South Pacific Forum through the Forum Fisheries Committee. 31 professional staff and an annual budget of US\$6.58 million.
- *Secretariat of the Pacific Community*: 22 regional members and 5 extra-regional members. Focus on agriculture, social welfare, health and fisheries and responsible to the South Pacific Conference through the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations. 69 professional staff and an annual budget of US\$18 million.
- *South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission*: 16 regional members. Focus on applied geoscience and report to the South Pacific Forum through the Governing Council. 17 professional staff and an annual budget of F\$5.2 million.
- *South Pacific Regional Environment Programme*: 24 regional members. Focus on environmental issues and responsible to the SPREP Meeting consisting of environmental officials. 22 professional staff and an annual budget of F\$6.3 million.
- *Pacific Island Development Programme*: 21 regional and extra-regional members. Focus on cooperative research, education, and training and responsible to the Pacific Islands Conference through the Standing Committee of selected leaders.
- *Tourism Council of the South Pacific*: 13 regional members. Focus on tourism development and responsible to the Council through a Management Board. 6 professional staff and an annual budget of F\$4.5 million.
- *University of the South Pacific*: 12 regional members. Focus on tertiary education and responsible to the University Council. 344 professional staff and F\$40 recurrent annual expenditure and F\$10 million of donor funded projects.

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<sup>3</sup> Information on each of these agencies may have changed, for example in staffing levels and budgets.

## **CROP CHARTER STATEMENT**

The Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) exists to ensure that regional organisations working for sustainable development in the Pacific ocean region do so in the most effective and efficient manner. All agencies are involved, in various ways, in facilitating and progressing the sustainable human development of Pacific Island States. CROP seeks to ensure that, through coordinated action, the best results are achieved in the interests of the people of the Pacific ocean region. This is achieved by periodic meetings to exchange information and to improve coordination of management, administration and programming activity.

Key CROP activities include continuous review of existing and emerging issues to ensure that;

- member organisations are aware of all relevant developments;
- the operation of organisations achieves the highest possible returns;
- programs and projects implemented are mutually supportive and achieve effective results in developing the South Pacific region; and
- information and resources are effectively shared.

CROP provides the vehicle for input to the Regional Strategy on Development. The success of CROP will be seen in the achievement of better results with fewer resources. This is best measured in the achievements of the developing member countries themselves.

The organisations that comprise CROP are committed to optimising the process of assisting Pacific Island States realise their development goals. Members undertake to work together in addressing the constraints and problems to island development, and to provide support in the most effective and efficient manner.

Member efforts will be directed to achieving this aim through mutually supportive action and cooperation, using the high quality information and analysis available through each organisation. By working together each organisation realises that individual mandates will be achieved more effectively.

## ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVEMENT IN MARINE ISSUES : REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	Forum members	a) collection, analysis, evaluation and dissemination to FFA countries relevant statistical and biological information with respect to the living marine resources of the region and in particular the highly migratory species; b) collection and dissemination to FFA countries relevant information concerning management procedures, legislation and agreements adopted by other countries both within and beyond the region; c) collection and dissemination to FFA countries relevant information on prices, shipping, processing and	a) Establishment of management arrangements for tuna at three levels: national, regional (between FFA member countries) and multilateral (between FFA member countries, coastal states and distant water fishing nations). b) Data collection and research in support of the management goals of FFA member countries, to be facilitated through liaison with scientific bodies, most notably the OFP at SPC. c) Increases in the benefits to FFA member countries arising from the sustainable utilisation	<b>Economics &amp; Marketing Division</b> <u>Tuna Management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral High level conferences on Fisheries Management</li> <li>• national management plans (In-country fisheries management workshops)</li> <li>• Coordinate species working group meetings</li> <li>• Modifications to the Palau Arrangement</li> <li>• Co-ordinate PNA meetings and Palau Arrangements meetings</li> </ul> <u>Industry</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airfreighting of fresh tuna</li> <li>• Tuna export policies</li> <li>• Follow-up work on vessel crewing</li> <li>• Joint venture advisory service</li> <li>• To develop database of private sector enterprises</li> <li>• Fuel pricing (regional)</li> <li>• Assistance to private sector industry association</li> </ul> <u>Marketing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 bi-monthly marketing reports</li> <li>• Sourcing of marketing Information &amp; maintain and expand database.</li> </ul> <u>Fisheries Access</u>	SPC (OFP) Forsec (Legal)  Forsec (TID & DEPD) SPREP  Forsec (TID) SPC/USP (Post Harvest) Forsec (TID) Forsec (TID) Forsec (TID)  Forsec (TID)	MOU with Oceanic Fisheries Programme (SPC) covering the development, conservation, and management of tuna-like resources of the Western and Central Pacific





AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
			<p>establishment of a regional MCS network incorporating VMS and other relevant technologies that will secure the integrity of the EEZs of FFA member countries.</p> <p>f) An effective and standardised information technology and data communication system to support fisheries management, legal and MCS objectives of FFA member countries.</p> <p>The provision of training that will enhance the capacity of FFA member countries to retain and use staff effectively by increasing the competence of those staff members and by increasing their individual and collective confidence in their personal skills."</p>	<p>relation to the implementation of VMS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VMS Fellowships.</li> </ul> <p><u>Access Negotiations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice and assistance in relation to proposed sub-regional/multilateral access arrangements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Monitoring Control &amp; Surveillance Division</b></p> <p><u>MCS Co-ordination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future management arrangement strategy for the region following adoption of the UNIA.</li> <li>• Develop draft MCS policy documents for each FFA member country.</li> <li>• Develop a draft model for inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination.</li> <li>• Annual MCS Working Group meetings.</li> </ul> <p><u>Observers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment and training of observers to collect relevant scientific and compliance data.</li> <li>• Co-ordination of national observer programmes and other related regional observer programmes.</li> <li>• Database of observer activities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Surveillance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-ordinate aerial surveillance flights.</li> <li>• Collect information on patrol boat activity.</li> <li>• Collect, analyse and disseminate observer and other reports on foreign fishing vessel activity</li> <li>• Manage the FFA member countries' VMS.</li> </ul>		

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<u>Data Dissemination</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Databases - Regional Register, fisheries violations and prosecutions and information collected by the VMS.</li> </ul> <u>Maritime Boundaries</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research of survey and cartographic records and field surveys to establish the location of the territorial sea base lines.</li> <li>Determination and computation of the outer limits of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone.</li> <li>Research, preparation of information and computation of maritime boundaries.</li> </ul> <b>Information Technology and Communication Division</b> <u>In-house Support</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research, analyse, plan and develop information technology implementation plan for FFA and member countries.</li> <li>Corporate Data Resource (CDR) and integrated fisheries databases.</li> <li>Technical project management work to support core systems such as CDR, VMS, Internet.</li> </ul> <u>Standardisation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development, implementation and support of information technology standards throughout the region.</li> <li>In-country support to core FFA business activities.</li> </ul> <u>Development</u>	SOPAC	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical prototype developments and application in fisheries sector and review of suitability to member countries.</li> <li>Internet, intranet and technology developments.</li> </ul>		
USP Marine Studies Programme	12 USP members Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Vanuatu, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, and Tuvalu.	Education, Training, Research and Consulting in Marine Science and Marine Affairs	Sustainable development, human resources development, technology transfer and capacity building in Marine Science and Marine Affairs.	<u>Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certificate in Earth Science and Marine Geology</li> <li>Certificate in Tropical Fisheries</li> <li>Certificate in Ocean Resources Management</li> <li>Diploma in Tropical Fisheries</li> <li>Diploma in Ocean Resources Management</li> <li>Diploma in Fisheries Economics and Management</li> <li>Bachelor in Marine Science</li> <li>Bachelor of Marine Affairs</li> <li>Post-graduate Diploma in Marine Science</li> <li>Post-graduate Diploma in Marine Affairs</li> <li>M.Sc. Marine Science</li> <li>M.Sc. Marine Affairs</li> <li>Doctoral Degree in Marine Studies</li> </ul> <u>Training</u> IOI-South Pacific Training Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management and Development of Coastal Fisheries</li> <li>Management Issues in Environmental and Resource Economics</li> <li>Small Islands Awareness Programme</li> </ul>	SOPAC SPC  SOPAC/SPC/ FFA SOPAC/SPC/ FFA SOPAC/SPC/ FFA  SPREP/SPC	



AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				ORSTOM, and SPOCC partner org. <u>Consulting:</u> include EIA, marine policy and awareness, marine eco-tourism, fisheries biology and economics, marine biotechnology, training methodology and course development, training coordination and marine information services.		
SOPAC	Australia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Samoa.	Assessment, exploration and development of mineral and other non-living resources	Wide range of geoscience activities. Technical and scientific advice for mineral and non-living resources. For example, assist member countries to assess their natural resources; provide data and analysis to assist in resource development; and to build national capacities in the geosciences.	<b>Resource Development Program</b> <u>Mineral Resources</u> Onland - Manganese Nodule Strategic Plan (Cooks) - Mineral Resource Policy Formulation and Implementation (Regional) Offshore - Assessment of alternative lagoon sand resources (Fiji) - Assessment of alternate aggregate resources (Marshall) - Assessment of marine aggregate resources and sand mining (Tonga, FSM) - SOPAC-Japan Deep Sea Cooperative Minerals Program (assess potential of submarine mineral resources) - Deep Sea Mineral databases and Mapping (Regional) - Manganese Nodules Assessment (Kiribati) - Sea Floor Surveys of Structures with Hydrocarbon Potential (Regional) <b>Environmental Science Program</b> <u>Coastal</u>	Forsec  SPREP  USP	MOU with <b>SPREP</b> regarding complimentary work program activities in respective mandates, particularly coastal management and water resources and sanitation (pollution).  Agreement with <b>SPC</b> to undertake joint development of a regional energy program; to work on water resources issues; and to work on marine habitats definition  Agreement with <b>FFA</b> to work on maritime boundary definition;

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coastal Erosion and Coastal Management Studies (Tuvalu, FSM)</li> <li>- Baseline coastal mapping (FSM, Cooks, Niue, Samoa)</li> <li>- Impact of the airport runway and borrow pits on reef flat on coast of Truk (FSM)</li> <li>- Offshore Bathymetry South Tarawa (Kiribati)</li> <li>- Niue wharf extension study</li> <li>- Sigatoka sand dunes investigation (Fiji)</li> <li>- Volumetric survey of Monasavu lake (Fiji)</li> <li>- Biological aspects of carbonate sediment (Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall)</li> <li>- Urban infrastructure study in Port Vila</li> <li>- Marovo lagoon risk assessment (Solomons)</li> <li>- Storm Surge Modelling Studies (Regional)</li> <li>- Sea-level Rise Studies (Regional)</li> <li>- Climate Change and Coastal Studies (Marshall, FSM, Kiribati)</li> <li><u>Hazard Assessment</u></li> <li>- Modelling of Pollution, Surge, Seiche, wave and Tsunami Hazards (Fiji, s, Tonga, Vanuatu)</li> <li><u>Oceans</u></li> <li>- Cooperation for the implementation of Ocean Observing Buoy Network Deployment, Maintenance and Data Utilisation (Regional)</li> <li>- Bathymetric mapping (Regional)</li> <li>- Cruise Coordination and Data Collection (Regional)</li> <li>- Research Cruise and ODP proposals (Regional)</li> <li>- Capacity to respond to LOS (Regional)</li> </ul>	<p>SPREP/USP</p> <p>SPREP</p> <p>SPREP/SPC</p>	<p>to work on marine habitats definition; and PIMRIS</p> <p>Collaborative activities with USP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificate in Earth Science and Marine Geology</li> <li>- Earth Science Coordination Committee</li> <li>- Marine Studies Advisory Borad</li> <li>- Adjunct appointment of 2 SOPAC staff at USP Pacific Island Marine Resources Information System (PIMRIS)</li> </ul>

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	5 Metropolitan and 22 island countries/territories including American Samoa, Australia, FSM, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, N/Marianas, Palau, PNG, Pitcairn Island, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, and Samoa.	<p>Development assistance and management advice, and applied research, in the coastal/national fisheries sector, and research on oceanic (mainly tuna) fisheries.</p> <p><b>Coastal fisheries programme mission statement</b>            "To provide a regional support service that assists Pacific Islanders in identifying the status, and optimising the long-term social and economic value, of small-scale fisheries and aquatic resource use in Pacific Island waters."</p> <p><b>Ocean Fisheries Programme Mission Statement</b>            "To undertake scientific research in order to provide member countries and territories with relevant information for the sustainable development and management of the international tuna and billfish resource in and adjacent to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Island and Pacific regional fisheries</li> <li>• Applied research with immediately useful outputs</li> <li>• Practical, hands-on approach to development</li> <li>• Local capacity-building through collaborative projects and attachment</li> <li>• In-house expertise and rapidly-available advice within areas of expertise.</li> <li>• Publication of easily-understandable resource materials</li> <li>• Gap-filling training</li> </ul>	<p><b>Current projects or processes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HACCP training and awareness, in collaboration with FAO and USP.</li> <li>• Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management Project (ICFMaP) with demonstration activities in Papua New Guinea, Tokelau, Fiji, Tonga, and Cook Islands.</li> <li>• Ongoing on-request fisheries advisory "bureau service" to member countries.</li> <li>• Masterfisherman placements:- longer-term in-country assistance in practical and private sector fishing skills development and FAD deployment.</li> <li>• Ongoing fisheries information service including 9x6-monthly special interest group bulletins, a quarterly general fisheries bulletin, and other specialist technical publications</li> <li>• Ongoing general vocational training assistance to the Pacific Islands fisheries sector, aimed primarily at fulfilling urgent needs not currently addressed by other institutions.</li> <li>• Women's Fisheries Development Projects.</li> <li>• Pacific node of FISHBASE fin-fish encyclopaedia and taxonomic database, in collaboration with ICLARM.</li> <li>• South Pacific Regional Tuna Resource Assessment and Monitoring Programme (SPRTRAMP).</li> <li>• Oceanic Fisheries Statistics unit, maintaining Regional Tuna Database in collaboration</li> </ul>	<p>Forsec</p> <p>SPREP/USP</p> <p>FFA</p>	



AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
		the SPC region. To provide data collection and analytical services to national fisheries departments and SPC fisheries programmes		<p>with FFA &amp; producing summaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oceanic Fisheries Research unit: resource and stock modelling, tuna biological research, bycatch research, and advice to member countries.</li> <li>• Producing overviews of aspects of Pacific Island regional fisheries, and profiles of national fisheries sectors or subsectors, as necessary.</li> </ul> <p>Convening expert consultations and workshops on aspects of Pacific Island fisheries, particularly research</p>		
Association of Pacific Islands Maritime Training Institutions & Maritime Authorities (APIMTIMA)	Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu – Honorary members: Australia and New Zealand	Forum for members to discuss harmonisation and develop education, training and examination infrastructure for seafarers to ensure there is effective delivery of programs and courses throughout the region, to highlight uniform standards and that Maritime qualifications issued meet international standards.	To promote co-operation between maritime authorities and shipowners in implementing uniform standards of certification, training and examination of seafarers within the region in accordance with international maritime conventions and regional codes in consultation with other interested parties.	Generic regional certificate structure that complies with the 1995 Amendments to the 1978 STCW Convention. Competence based training for assessors/examiners. Quality assurance Seafarers Database		
International Maritime Organisation (IMO)	Close co-operation with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community;  Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa,	Permanent international body to promote and co-ordinate safety in maritime operation	Promote the adoption of Conventions and Protocols and Codes, concerning maritime safety, the prevention of pollution and related matters	<b>Regional projects</b> Development of Small Vessels Regulations and Loadlines Resource Development Study of Regional Training Institutes Implementation of the 1978 STCW Convention.		

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Australia and New Zealand					
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAPA)	FAO members in the Pacific including Cook Islands, Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.	<p>a) Collection, analysis and dissemination of fisheries information and statistics on fisheries resources.</p> <p>b) Promotion of aquaculture activities in the region.</p>	<p>- Support Members by exchanging and providing appropriate information on issues related fisheries resources and management.</p> <p>- Strengthen fishery information and statistical system in the region.</p> <p>- Liaison and collaborative relationship maintained with aquaculture development initiatives, projects and organizations in the region.</p> <p>- Provide field project backstopping of aquaculture activities in the region.</p> <p>- Direct support to</p>	<p>- ASFA database (FAO/HQs).</p> <p>- Fishery statistical questionnaires for the FAO Year Book of Fishery Statistics (FAO/HQs).</p> <p>- Participation in the PIMRIS Steering Committee Meeting (FAO/SAPA).</p> <p>- Preparation for a Regional Workshop on Fishery Statistics in the South Pacific in 1999 or 2000 (FAO/SAPA, RAP &amp; HQs).</p> <p>- FAO South Pacific Aquaculture Development Project - Phase II (SPADP) which covers 15 countries in the region (FAO/RAP, HQs &amp; SAPA).</p> <p>- FAO TeleFood Special Fund Project on Lagoon Giant Clam Nursery Development in Fusi Safata Village on Upolu Island, Samoa.</p> <p>- FAO TeleFood Special Fund Project on Lagoon Giant Clam Nursery Development in Satoalepai Village on Savaii Island, Samoa.</p> <p>- Formulation of aquaculture regulations in</p>	<p>- PIMRIS</p> <p>- PIMRIS</p> <p>- SPC</p> <p>- SPC, USP, ICLARM, ACIAR, JICA etc.</p> <p>- FFA</p>	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
		<p>c) General support to fish production in the region.</p> <p>d) Assist in socio-economic development of small-scale fisheries and fisheries industries.</p> <p>e) Assist in improving fish utilization and enhancement for exports in fisheries products.</p> <p>f) Promotion and strengthening of fisheries management.</p> <p>g) Promotion and strengthening of international</p>	<p>Members in the technical aspects of fish production and identification of country priority in formulation of development projects.</p> <p>- Support to Members to assist in the planning and development of small-scale fisheries and fisheries industries.</p> <p>- Assist in reduction of post-harvest losses, expansion of use of under-utilized resources, and improvement of fish marketing and distribution facilities.</p> <p>- Improvement of quality control and inspection of fishery products for export.</p> <p>- Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries at the national and regional levels.</p> <p>- Cooperation and liaison with regional institutions and organizations.</p>	<p>Tonga (FAO/HQs).</p> <p>- Project formulation under Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), TeleFood Special Fund (TSF) and Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS).</p> <p>- Assistance through FAO Partnership Programme (TCDC).</p> <p>- A study on subsidies, financial transfers and taxation in fisheries in the region as part of the follow-up activities of the FAO Regional Workshop on Economic Strengthening of Fisheries Industries in SIDS in the South Pacific held in Samoa, 14-18/9/98, through TCDC.</p> <p>- FAO TeleFood Special Fund Project on Improved Drying of Fish Facility, Ha'afeva Island, Ha'apai Group, Tonga.</p> <p>- FAO TeleFood Special Fund Project on Kia Village Fishing, Santa Isabel, Solomon Islands.</p> <p>- Follow-up activities of HACCP Training Workshops.</p> <p>- Regional Workshop on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in the South Pacific in Fiji in 10 or 11/99 (FAO/SAPA &amp; HQs).</p> <p>- Technical support to MHLC4 in Honolulu,</p>	<p>- Forum Secretariat, USP, ACIAR</p> <p>- SPC, USP</p> <p>- FFA, SPC</p>	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
		collaboration and liaison in the fisheries sector.	- Promotion of Pacific Islands participation in UN's and international organizations forum on fisheries.	Hawaii, in 2/99 (FAO/HQs). - Participation in the 2nd SPOCC Marine Sector Working Group Meeting in Suva, Fiji, 9/3/99 (FAO/SAPA). - Participation in the 36th FFC meeting in Samoa in 5/99 (FAO/SAPA). - Participation in the SPC Head of Fisheries Meeting in Noumea, New Caledonia in 8/99 (FAO/SAPA). - FAO's 23rd COFI in Rome, 15-19/2/99 (FAO/HQs). - FAO's Consultation Meetings and Regional Workshops (FAO/HQs). - Round Table on WTO Matters in Auckland, 26-26/3/99 (FAO/SAPA & HQs). - Regional Seminar on World Food Security follow-up in Samoa, 6-9/5/99 (FAO/SAPA RAP & HQs).	- FFA, WPRFMC - Forum Secretariat, SPC, FFA, SPREP, SOPAC, USP  - APRACA	
South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP)	22 Pacific countries/Territories and 4 metropolitan countries. American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall, New Caledonia,	Protect and improve the environment and ensure sustainable development	Bio-diversity, natural resources conservation, climate change, integrated coastal management, waste management, environmental management and education	<b>Biodiversity and Natural Resource Conservation</b> - Surveying and monitoring coastal habitats - Integrated coastal management and planning - Implementation of regional strategies from the International Coral Reef Pacific Strategy - Development of regional strategies and national management plans for the conservation and sustainable management of wetlands, mangroves and seagrasses - Species conservation and sustainable use initiatives - Establishment of marine conservation and protected areas	USP  USP/SOPAC/SPC/FFA  SPC/SOPA	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
	Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, N/Marianas, Palau, UK on Behalf of Pitcairn Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Samoa, United States, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of regional and international conventions, agreements and strategies on biological diversity</li> </ul> <b>Climate Change and Integrated Coastal Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of greenhouse gas mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation strategies in response to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise by national expertise</li> <li>- Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP) -enables Governments to develop their national climate change policies</li> </ul> <b>Waste Management, Pollution Prevention and Emergencies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the principles of the Waigani Convention</li> <li>- Protection of the Pacific marine environment from land-based activities</li> <li>- Commence implementation of the Pacific Ocean Pollution Prevention Programme (PACPOL)</li> </ul> <b>Environmental Planning and Institutional Strengthening</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tools to plan, manage, and regulate environmental development</li> <li>- Participation in negotiations and agreements concerning sustainable development</li> <li>- Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Pacific Small Islands Developing States</li> </ul> <b>Environmental Education, Information and</b>	C/FFA  SOPAC/USP  SOPAC/USP   SPC/SOPAC  All SPOCC agencies  SPC/FFA/SOPAC/US	MOU with USP

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<p><b>Training</b>  - Integration of environmental content into formal education programmes  - Building capacity in member countries through training, country attachments and volunteer technical assistance</p> <p><b>CSPODP11 Coastal Systems and Living Resources Project</b>  - provides the foundation and impetus at the national and local level to initiate integrated coastal management and planning and build the capacity for the sustainable management of coral reefs</p> <p><b>Atmospheric radiation Measurement (ARM) Project</b>  - ocean observing system of satellites, tide gauges, moored buoys, drift boats and ships to support of El Nino prediction and training programs in oceanography</p> <p><b>The Australia/SPREP Coastal Vulnerability Initiative for Atoll States</b>  - assists in building the capacity of PICs in the assessment of and response to coastal impacts of climate change and sea level rise</p> <p><b>The South Pacific Sea Level Rise and Climate Monitoring Project</b>  - assists PICs to assess the potential impact of climate and sea level changes; facilitate and implement adaptation options in the region and; coordinate and contribute to IPCC Working Group Programme</p>	<p>P</p> <p>All SPOCC agencies</p>	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<b>Global Environment</b> <b>State of the Environment reports</b> - supports the generation of environment indices, integrates multisectoral data, identify inadequate data areas and weak links in institutional networks that need strengthening	All SPOCC agencies	

**Summary of the programs of the Regional CROP agencies by sectors and potential areas of overlap and gaps.**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Importance</b>	<b>Agencies Responsible &amp; Program</b>	<b>Potential Overlaps</b>	<b>Gaps</b>
<b><i>Oceanic Resources</i></b>				
<b>Living Resources</b>				
Oceanic Tuna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catch 1 Million mt</li> <li>• Total Value \$1.7 Billion US</li> <li>• Total Value to PIC \$60 Million</li> <li>• Potential for increased PIC share</li> </ul>	FFA Economics & Marketing, Legal, Policy, MCS, IT (including data bases)  SPC Statistical (databases), Resource & Stock Assessment, Monitoring, Post-harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Databases</li> <li>• In country management</li> <li>• Investment /marketing</li> </ul> (SPC/FFA/Forsec/USP)	Training- USP has little expertise in oceanic fisheries or fisheries management
<b>Non-Living Resources</b>				
Deep Sea Bed Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considerable resources available but some outside of the Eels</li> <li>• Economics of extraction uncertain</li> </ul>	SOPAC (see Annex on Programs)		Boundary/legal
Hydrocarbons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing Wells in PNG</li> <li>• Possible smaller potential in Solomon Is., Fiji, Tonga &amp; Vanuatu</li> </ul>	SOPAC		
Energy	Wave & OTEC potential but not developed	SOPAC	SOPAC/SPC/USP	Need for economic evaluation & pilot plants
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A requirement for efficient development of the marine resources</li> <li>• Can be a source of pollution</li> </ul>	SPC Maritime Program SPREP Marine Pollution ForSec Transport Infrastructure	Future marine pollution programs  (SPC/SPREP/SOPAC/Forsec/USP)	Need for assessment of needs of efficient transport system for the fresh and chilled export fish market

**Nearshore Resources**



Sector	Importance	Agencies Responsible & Program	Potential Overlaps	Gaps
<b>Living</b>				
Coastal Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>108,000 mt</li> <li>essential for household food (78% subsistence) and income</li> </ul>	SPC women & fisheries, postharvest, training, management, advisory service  USP training, biology, ecology, postharvest, seaweeds, ecotourism, coral reef monitoring, consultancy service SPREP FAO Postharvest (SPC) Country sector studies	SPC/SPREP/FAO/USP	
Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>local important</li> <li>black pearl culture- Cook Islands &amp; French Polynesia</li> <li>seaweed-Kiribati</li> <li>numerous experimental or pilot operations</li> <li>Potential not yet realised</li> <li>Sustainability</li> </ul>	FAO/JICA-SPADP  JICA-Tonga Project  ICLARM Coastal Aquaculture Centre-Solomon Is.  SPREP/USP	SPC/FAO/USP	No CROP agency currently involved but SPC-ICLARM (USP) proposal to FAO/JICA
Conservation issues			Broader issues of coastal management	
<b>Non-living</b>				
Coastal Sand & Gravel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sand-Fiji \$ 1 million</li> <li>gravel-Fiji \$4.5 million</li> </ul>	SOPAC	TCSP/SPREP/USP	
Detrital Gold	Some potential in PNG, Fiji, Solomon Islands & Vanuatu	SOPAC		
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Important income earner for most PICs</li> <li>Coastal tourism contributed \$1 billion to PICs</li> <li>relies on continued health of coastal zone for its future</li> </ul>	TCSP SPREP-ecotourism USP-ecotourism SOPAC-Ecotourism	Ecotourism  TCSP/SPREP/Forsec	Few links to TCSP
Transport including ports, harbours and on shore facilities	Important sources of pollution that degrades coastal resources	SPREP Marine Pollution		

### ***Cross Cutting Themes***

Sector	Importance	Agencies Responsible & Program	Potential Overlaps	Gaps
Boundary/Legal  Boundary Issues	Legal basis needed for enforcement and legal responsibilities imposed by UN and other International Laws, Conventions & Protocols	FFA,-Fisheries & Law of Sea SPREP- Environmental Law & International Conventions & Protocols SPC- Maritime Programme (ForSec ?)  SPREP - Wangani Convention	Delimitation  FFA/SOPAC/ Forsec	Should be close linkages with USP training in Marine Affairs and Law School
Conservation Issues All Environment Issues		SPREP		
Oceanography/ Global Climate Change	Very important medium term concern for the region	SPREP Climate Change Programme SPC	Considerable potential for complementarity as overlap even within programs of one agency  SOPAC/SPC/ SPREP/Forsec	
Training Career/ Vocational	Cuts across all of the areas	USP diploma, degree, postgraduate and short-term  all other Regional Organisations involved in some level of training and all have attachments	All areas	Links between USP's programme and regional development programmes
Information management		SPREP - State of the Environment Reports		

## Priority Areas for the Marine Sector

Sector	Priority Areas	Regional Importance
<b>Oceanic Resources</b>  Living resources  Oceanic Tuna	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Management and conservation of tuna stocks               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scientific research</li> <li>• assist Pacific island countries to receive appropriate fish access fees</li> <li>• assist with promotion, assessment and monitoring of commercial investment in catching, processing and marketing</li> <li>• greater regional coordination in management and monitoring, control and surveillance (VMS) and enforcement</li> <li>• support development and maintain legal framework supporting sustainable fisheries management and development objectives</li> <li>• database management</li> <li>• development of management plans and policy statements</li> <li>• Statistical database</li> <li>• Stock assessment</li> <li>• Post harvest</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Capacity building including technical training and education</li> </ol>	Catch 1 million mt Total value US\$1.7 billion Total value for PIC US\$60 million Potential for increase PIC share
<b>Non-living Resources</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Seabed mineral potential               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hydrothermal sulphides</li> <li>• manganese nodules and cobalt crusts assessment</li> <li>• offshore hydrocarbons potential</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Renewable energy resources from the ocean (OTEC and wave energy)</li> <li>3. Desalination as an alternative source of fresh water</li> <li>4. Develop maritime cooperation</li> <li>5. Promote adoption of maritime conventions, protocols, codes</li> </ol>	There are considerable resources available outside of the EEZs
<b>Nearshore Resources</b>  Living - Coastal Fisheries (and also aquaculture)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustainable use and conservation of reefs and living resources               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• community based conservation and management</li> <li>• alternative use of livelihoods such as ecotourism</li> <li>• post harvest management</li> <li>• coastal zone management</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Research into sustainable coastal fisheries development</li> </ol>	Very important for food and income for PICs and essential for tourism
<b>Non-living</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water and sanitation</li> </ol>	

Sector	Priority Areas	Regional Importance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of sustainable water resource and sanitation management</li> <li>2. Information on coastal and nearshore areas for enhanced island systems management</li> <li>• development of Code of Practise for Aggregates</li> <li>• improve sustainable management of coastal zone by applying GSI and remote sensing</li> <li>• hazards and disaster management</li> <li>3. Renewable energy sources</li> </ul>	
<b>Cross Cutting Themes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All environment issues including climate change</li> <li>2. Law of the sea issues</li> <li>3. Maritime boundary issues</li> <li>4. Oceanography issues</li> <li>5. Information management</li> <li>6. Capacity building including training and education</li> </ol>	Legal basis needed for enforcement and legal responsibilities imposed by United Nations and other International Conventions.

## MARINE

DONOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING (US\$)	TIMEFRAME	
				Start (Year)	Duration
ADB	FFA		931,000	1999	
AusAID	FFA	Extra-budgetary Support	843,200	1997	1 Year
AusAID (ACIAR)		Pacific island pearl oyster resource development		1997	
AusAID (ACIAR)		Reef reseedling of top shell		1997	
AusAID (ACIAR)		Use of marine protected areas to restore and manage tropical multispecies fisheries			
AusAID (ACIAR)		Importance of reef passages to fisheries resources in coral atolls		1997	
AusAID (ACIAR)		Large scale village grow out trials for giant clams		1997	
AusAID	Australia Conservation Training Initiative	Integrated Coastal Management Course	110,000	1997	1 Year
AusAID	SPC	Extra-Budgetary Support (Fisheries)	321,000	1997	1 Year
AusAID		Pacific International Coral Reef Initiative	61,700	1996	1 Year
AusAID	FFA	Regional Pacific Fisheries Management	302,000	1997	3 Years
CANADA	USP	Marine awareness for dive tourism operators	18,200	1997	1 Year
Canada- SPODP	SOPAC	Nearshore Minerals and Scholarship			

DONOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING (US\$)	TIMEFRAME	
				Start (Year)	Duration
Canada- SPODI	SOPAC	Fund Publication and distribution of Coastal Protection booklet	6,000	1996	1 Year
Canada- SPODI	SOPAC	Further coastal Awareness project undertaken in Kiribati	4,000	1996	1 Year
EU		South Pacific Regional Tuna Resource Assessment and Monitoring Programme (SPRTRAMP)	6,024,000	1995	Ongoing
France	SOPAC	Completion of a coastal marine simulation project for Vanuatu	5,000	1998	3 months
Japan	USP	Project for Construction of the Marine Studies Facilities at the University of the South Pacific	12,300,000	1996	2 Years
Korea/ KOICA	Forum Secretariat	Improvement of the Office Equipment of the Forum Fisheries Agency	40,000	1996	1 Years
Korea/ KOICA	Forum Secretariat	Fisheries Law Adviser Support	100,000	1997	2 Years
NZODA	SPC	Oceanic fisheries program	94-97 27,000 pa 97-98 53,000	1994	Ongoing
NZODA	SOPAC	Coastal Protection Consultancy Project	4,000	1996	1 Year
NZODA	SOPAC	Coastal work in 4 priority projects	37,000	1997	1 Year
NZODA	SOPAC	Consultancy for law of the sea (UNCLOS) study	8,000	1997	1 year
NZODA	SPC	Nelson Polytechnic Fisheries Officers Training Course	53,000	1996	Ongoing
ROC Taiwan	FFA	Replacement of computers, printer & capital equipment	20,000	1998	1 Year

DONOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING (US\$)	TIMEFRAME	
				Start (Year)	Duration
ROC Taiwan	FFA	Replacement of Administration Vehicle	28,000	1998	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	Forum Secretariat	Export Marketing Workshop for FIC Fisheries Companies	20,000	1998	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Expert Consultation to develop precautionary reference points for key fisheries	40,000	1998	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Archival Tagging of Bigeye and Yellowfin Tuna	40,000	1998	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	FFA	South Pacific Tuna Industry Investment	60,000	1996	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Collaborative Tuna Research and Monitoring	120,000	1996	2 Years
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Pacific Islands Tuna Fisheries Development	85,000	1996	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	FFA	Replacement of Capital Equipment	62,000	1997	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	FFA	Provision of Economic and Marketing Information	15,000	1997	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Pacific Islands Domestic Tuna Fisheries Development for Small Scale Operations	53,000	1997	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Assistance to Seafood Processing Exporters to Improve Quality	50,000	1997	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	USP	Equipment for Institute of Marine Resources	100,000	1994	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	FFA	Computer equipment and training facilities	90,000	1994	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	FFA	Data Sharing and Management	300,000	1995	1 Year

DONOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING (US\$)	TIMEFRAME	
				Start Year	Duration
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Support for Albacore Resource Assessment	100,000	1995	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Collaborative Tuna Research	100,000	1995	1 Year
ROC Taiwan	SPC	Teaching Material and Staff Assistance for Pacific Island Fisheries Training Institutions	20,000	1997	1 Year
TNC		Assistance in drafting fisheries management plans for the live reef fish industries and governments.		1998	On going
TNC	Mahovia na Dari (NGO)	Mariculture production of grouper and wrasse as an alternative to wild harvesting			On going
TNC		Guidelines for management of the live fish trade			On going
USA	US Coast Guard	Implementation of the Lacey Act, against illegal fishing	unspecified	1994	Ongoing
USA	US National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	Assistance to FFA: Training in fisheries enforcement	unspecified	1995	3 Years
USA	NMFS	Multilateral Conference and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific	80,000	unspecified	Not defined
USA	SPREP	International Coral Reef Initiative	95,000	1997	2 Years
USA	East-West Center	Pacific Islands Fishing Industry Training Programme	125,000	1998	Ongoing
UK/DFID	SPC	Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management Program of assistance and sustainable use and management of key coastal fishery resources	1,817,000	1994	5 Years



DONOR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING (US\$)	TIMEFRAME	
				Start (Year)	Duration
UNESCO/WHC	SPREP	Global Ocean Observing Systems (GOOS) includes Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and other marine resources			Ongoing
UNDP	SOPAC	Preparation of a paper on Islanders, Oceans and Coastal Environmental Problems	5,800		Ongoing
UK/ ODA/ EC-Fish base France		Marine resources assessment	158,731		Ongoing
UNESCO/IOC	SOPAC	Funding of the major Marine Benthic Habitats Conference held in Noumea in November	28,000	1997	
World Bank/ GEF	Advisory Team (SPC, SPREP, USP, FAO, WWF, BCN, TNC, PCS)	Comparative study of coastal management in the Pacific Islands		98-99	
World Bank		Regional Coastal Management System		1999	
World Bank/ GEF		Support to Marine Aquarium Council's introduction of certification in the awauarium trade. Development of pilot certificate for Pacific region		98-99	