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**REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MARINE SECTOR**

By the Forum Secretariat

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# REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MARINE SECTOR

Information Paper by the Forum Secretariat

For tabling at the SPC Regional Fisheries Workshop  
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## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 This paper summarises the activities of the Regional SPOCC 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 SPOCC Marine Sector Working Group.<sup>1</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

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

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 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), 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: 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.

### Regional Maritime Programme

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.

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 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.

### *University of the South Pacific*

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 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, South Pacific Regional Operation Centre.

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.

### 3.0 Identification of Overlaps/Duplications and Complementarities

3.1 The relevant project titles of the SPOCC agencies are summarised in Annex 4. These were used to gauge possible areas of overlap and duplication. Project activities (see Annex 5) 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 FFA activities unless otherwise stated)

- ☐ 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**)
- ☐ Country tuna development plans (**Forsec - TID and FFA**)
- ☐ National Fisheries Associations study (**Forsec - TID and FFA**)
- ☐ Export Marketing Workshop - Tuna (**Forsec - TID and FFA**)
- ☐ Fuel study (**Forsec - TID and FFA**)

3.3 Overlap might exist between FFA's initiative on integrated databases and Pacific Community's statistics unit. However, it has been acknowledged that this is addressed under an MOU between the two agencies. Collaboration between Pacific Community and FFA need to continue while USP and SOPAC should be consulted on living and non-living marine database. There is also potential overlap between FFA's economic and marketing and Forsec's trade and investment activities.

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

(This category will include mostly SOPAC activities unless otherwise 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**)
- ☐ Trade and Investment Activities (**Forsec**)

#### 3.5 Marine - Coastal Living Related Activities

(This category will include mostly Pacific Community activities unless otherwise 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.

## Nearshore

### 3.7 Marine Coastal Non- Living Related Activities

(This category will include SOPAC activities otherwise 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 Although there appears to be no major overlaps between activities by agencies, there is potential for duplication given the complexity of maritime boundaries and LOS issues.<sup>2</sup> In addition at the country level the three agencies with in-house legal expertise are running country training programs often for the same legal personnel. It

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<sup>2</sup> A separate paper on LOS coordination arrangements amongst SPOCC agencies is attached as Annex 6.

is recommended that agencies dealing with these issues consult and collaborate with each other closely, particularly in training. There should also be a close link between these activities and USP's programs in Marine Affairs and Law.

### 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)
- ☐ Ecological vulnerability (SOPAC)
- ☐ Natural Disasters (SOPAC)

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 SPOCC 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 SPOCC 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 Strategy for Marine Sector Regional Coordination and Cooperation**

4.1 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, SPOCC 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 (1996), SPOCC 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 SPOCC 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. (SPOCC decided that it will be responsible for this coordination function); and
- SPOCC 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).

4.2 At its Ninth Meeting (April 1997), the Committee further agreed that:

- SPOCC 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 SPOCC of the best means to develop such a plan.

4.3 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 SPOCC 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 marine sector regional strategy.

4.4 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.

4.5 This paper has not discussed detailed donor activities and priorities in the Marine Sector, however, an effort will be made to incorporate this information for the next SPOCC Marine Working Group meeting. It is clear that the future 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. Donors are likely to use the working group process for screening and prioritisation of projects if it works well.

4.6 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 SPOCC 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 SPOCC 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.

## SPOCC ORGANISATIONS

SPOCC 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.

## SPOCC CHARTER STATEMENT

The South Pacific Organisations Coordinating Committee (SPOCC) 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. SPOCC 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 SPOCC 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.

SPOCC provides the vehicle for input to the Regional Strategy on Development. The success of SPOCC 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 SPOCC 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.

### Annex 3

#### Trade and GDP Shares 1996 Figures (otherwise as indicated in brackets)

Country	Principle Export Items	Import US \$ m	Export US \$ m	Share Primary	of GDP Manuf	Service
Cook Islands	Tourism; black pearls; pawpaw	43.3	3.1	18.8 (1995)	2.7 (1995)	78.5 (1995)
F S M	Copra, Commercial fishing rights	164.5 (1994)	69.6 (1994)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fiji	Tourism, sugar, garment, gold lumber, fish, coconut oil, ginger	966	234	23	15	62
Kiribati	Copra, tuna fish, commercial fishing rights	25 (1993)	4 (1993)	39.9 (1992)	10.8 (1992)	49.3 (1992)
Marshall Islands	Coconut oil and copra, fish handicrafts	75 (1995)	23 (1995)	14.9 (1995)	2.6 (1995)	63.7 (1995)
Nauru	Phosphate deposits	17.2	28.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Niue	Handicrafts & agricultural goods, taro & coconut	3.8	0.3	19 (1991)	7 (1991)	74 (1991)
Palau	Fish, garments	79	14.3	24.4	0.8	74.8
PNG	Gold, copper, oil, coffee, copra, cocoa, palm oil, logs	1,514	2,60-2	54 (1995 - 96)	8 (1995 - 96)	38 (1995 - 96)
Samoa	Coconut products, fish, beer, kava, automobile wiring	125	74	37	13	50
Solomon Is.	Fish, timber, copra, palm oil, cocoa	149	181.8	n/a	n/a	n/a

Tonga	Squash, vanilla & live animals	98	17 (1994)	3.5 (1995)	5 (1995)	60 (1995)
Tuvalu	Copra, stumps, handicrafts, garments	?	?	21.2 (1990)	5.1 (1990)	73.7 (1990)
Vanuatu	Copra, beef, cocoa, coffee, kava, timber shells	97.6	30	23 (1995)	13 (1995)	64 (1995)

**ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVEMENT IN MARINE ISSUES : REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL**

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	Forum members	<p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>c) collection and dissemination to FFA countries relevant information on prices, shipping, processing and marketing of fish and fish products;</p> <p>d) provision, on request, to any FFA country,</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) Increases in the benefits to FFA member countries arising from the sustainable utilisation of tuna resources, through a number of avenues, including</p>	<p><b>Economics &amp; Marketing Division</b>  <b>Tuna Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Multilateral High level conferences on Fisheries Management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> national management plans (In-country fisheries management workshops)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate species working group meetings</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Modifications to the Palau Arrangement</li> </ul> <p><b>Industry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Airfreighting of fresh tuna</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tuna export policies</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up work on vessel crewing</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Joint venture advisory service</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To develop database of private sector enterprises</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Fuel pricing (regional)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assistance to private sector industry association</li> </ul> <p><b>Marketing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 6 bi-monthly marketing reports</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sourcing of marketing Information &amp; maintain and expand database.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fisheries Access</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provision of access briefs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Value of access studies - purse seining</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Methods of Selling Fisheries Access.</li> </ul> <p><b>Linkages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Attendance at IATTC meeting, SCTB</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Services Division</b>  <b>International Law</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Future management arrangement strategy for the region following adoption of the UNIA.</li> </ul>	<p>Forsec (Legal)</p> <p>Forsec (TID &amp; DEPD) SPREP</p> <p>Forsec (TID) SPC/USP (Post Harvest)</p> <p>Forsec (TID) Forsec (TID) Forsec (TID)</p> <p>Forsec (TID)</p> <p>Forsec (TID) Forsec (TID)</p> <p>Forsec and SOPAC -</p>	



AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
		<p>technical advice and information, assistance in the development of fisheries policies and negotiations, and assistance in the issue of licences, the collection of fees or in matters pertaining to surveillance and enforcement;</p> <p>e) seek to establish working arrangements with relevant regional and international organisations, particularly the South Pacific Commission; and</p> <p>f) other tasks as decided by the Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC)</p>	<p>access fees, joint ventures, and domestic industry development, and recognising the different national resource endowments and objectives.</p> <p>d) Establishment of an effective framework of national laws achieved by the passing of legislation in each FFA member country which not only reflects the up to date position in relation to international law and regional agreements but which is also, so far as possible, compatible with the domestic legislation of other island States in terms of enforcement provisions and penalties.</p> <p>e) Improved national monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) capability</p>	<p>☐ UNCLOS Workshop.</p> <p>☐ International law relating to the role and jurisdiction of port States (fisheries offences).</p> <p>☐ Attendance at the annual Pacific Islands Law Officers meeting.</p> <p><u>National Legislation</u></p> <p>☐ Projects designed to review national legislation as a basis for ratification or accession to UNCLOS.</p> <p>☐ Regional mechanism for reciprocal penalties and the sharing of penalties.</p> <p>☐ Compendium of Fisheries and Maritime Boundary Legislation in the Region.</p> <p><u>Illegal Fishing</u></p> <p>☐ Assistance with the formulation of subsidiary agreements made under the terms of the Niue Treaty.</p> <p>☐ Assistance with legal issues arising in relation to the implementation of VMS.</p> <p>☐ VMS Fellowships.</p> <p><u>Access Negotiations</u></p> <p>☐ Advice and assistance in relation to proposed sub-regional/multilateral access arrangements.</p> <p><b>Monitoring Control &amp; Surveillance Division</b></p> <p><u>MCS Co-ordination</u></p> <p>☐ Future management arrangement strategy for the region following adoption of the UNIA.</p> <p>☐ Develop draft MCS policy documents for each FFA member country.</p> <p>☐ Develop a draft model for inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination.</p> <p>☐ Annual MCS Working Group meetings.</p> <p><u>Observers</u></p> <p>☐ Deployment of observers to collect relevant scientific and compliance data.</p>	SOPAC, SPREP-	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
			<p>and 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</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Co-ordination with national observer programmes and other related regional observer programmes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Database of observer activities.</p> <p><u>Surveillance</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Co-ordinate aerial surveillance flights.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Collect information on patrol boat activity.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Collect, analyse and disseminate observer and other reports on foreign fishing vessel activity</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Manage the FFA member countries' VMS.</p> <p><u>Data Dissemination</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Databases - Regional Register, fisheries violations and prosecutions and information collected by the VMS.</p> <p><u>Maritime Boundaries</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research of survey and cartographic records and field surveys to establish the location of the territorial sea base lines.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Determination and computation of the outer limits of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research, preparation of information and computation of maritime boundaries.</p> <p><b>Information Technology and Communication Division</b></p> <p><u>In-house Support</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research, analyse, plan and develop information technology implementation plan for FFA and member countries.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Data Resource (CDR) and integrated fisheries databases.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Technical project management work to support core systems such as CDR, VMS, Internet.</p> <p><u>Standardisation</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Development, implementation and support of information technology standards throughout the region.</p>	SOPAC	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
			personal skills."	<input type="checkbox"/> In-country support to core FFA business activities. <u>Development</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Technical prototype developments and application in fisheries sector and review of suitability to member countries. <input type="checkbox"/> Internet, intranet and technology developments.		
USP Marine Studies Programme (MSP)	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> <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate in Earth Science and Marine Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate in Tropical Fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate in Ocean Resources Management <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma in Tropical Fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma in Ocean Resources Management <input type="checkbox"/> Diploma in Fisheries Economics and Management <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor in Marine Science <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor of Marine Affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate Diploma in Marine Science <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate Diploma in Marine Affairs <input type="checkbox"/> M.Sc. Marine Science <input type="checkbox"/> M.Sc. Marine Affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Doctoral Degree in Marine Studies <u>Training</u> IOI-South Pacific Training Programme: <input type="checkbox"/> Management and Development of Coastal Fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Management Issues in Environmental and Resource Economics <input type="checkbox"/> Small Islands Awareness Programme <input type="checkbox"/> Leaders Seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Awareness Workshop PICCAP/CC:TRAIN <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination of regional and national	SOPAC SPC  SOPAC/SPC/FFA SOPAC/SPC/FFA SOPAC/SPC/FFA	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<p>courses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation of CC:TRAIN courses for the South Pacific</li> </ul> <p>UN/DOALOS                      TRAIN-SEA-COAST PROGRAMME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Management and Development of Coastal Fisheries</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Zone Management and Tourism</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reef Monitoring</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Training in Coral Reef Monitoring</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coordination of Coral Reef</li> </ul> <p><u>Research</u></p> <p>Research in Coral Reefs and Atolls including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Post-harvest Fisheries</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Biology</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reef Ecology</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Marine Sedimentology</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Marine Phycology</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Marine Natural Products Chemistry</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Customary Marine Tenure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Coastal Zone Management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economics of Fisheries</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bio-diversity</li> </ul> <p>Collaboration with: Marine Biotechnology Institute (Japan), University of Otago, National Fisheries University (Japan), University of New Castle, Universite francaise du Pacifique, ORSTOM, and SPOCC partner org.</p> <p><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.</p>	SPREP/SPC	
SOPAC	Australia, New Zealand, Cook	Assessment, exploration and development of mineral and	Wide range of geoscience activities.	<p><b>Resource Development Program</b></p> <p><u>Mineral Resources</u></p>		MOU with SPREP

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
	Islands, FSM, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Samoa.	other non-living resources	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.	<p>Onland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manganese Nodule Strategic Plan (Cook)</li> <li>- Mineral Resource Policy Formulation and Implementation (Regional)</li> </ul> <p>Offshore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of alternative lagoon sand resources (Fiji)</li> <li>- Assessment of alternate aggregate resources (Marshall)</li> <li>- Assessment of marine aggregate resources and sand mining (Tonga, FSM)</li> <li>- SOPAC-Japan Deep Sea Cooperative Minerals Program (assess potential of submarine mineral resources)</li> <li>- Deep Sea Mineral databases and Mapping (Regional)</li> <li>- Manganese Nodules Assessment (Kiribati)</li> <li>- Sea Floor Surveys of Structures with Hydrocarbon Potential (Regional)</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental Science Program</b></p> <p><u>Coastal</u></p> <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 runaway 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> </ul> <p><u>Hazard Assessment</u></p>	<p>Forsec</p> <p>SPREP</p> <p>USP</p> <p>SPREP/USP</p> <p>SPREP</p>	<p>regarding complimentary work program activities in respective mandates, particularly coastal management and water resources and sanitation (pollution).</p> <p>Agreement with SPC to undertake joint development of a regional energy program; to work on water resources issues; and to work on marine habitats definition</p> <p>Agreement with FFA to work on maritime boundary definition; to work on marine habitats</p>

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modelling of Pollution, Surge, Seiche, wave and Tsunami Hazards (Fiji, s, Tonga, Vanuatu) <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>	SPREP/SPC	definition; and PIMRIS  Collaborative activities with <b>USP</b> : - Certificate in Earth Science and Marine Geology - Earth Science Coordination Committee - Marine Studies Advisory Board - Adjunct appointment of 2 SOPAC staff at USP Pacific Island Marine Resources Information System (PIMRIS)
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	Development assistance and management advice, and applied research, in the coastal/national fisheries sector, and research on oceanic (mainly tuna) fisheries. <b>Coastal fisheries programme mission statement</b> "To provide a regional support service that assists	<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> </ul>	<b>Current projects or processes</b> <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</li> </ul>	Forsec  SPREP/USP	

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
	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>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></p> <p>"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 the SPC region. To provide data collection and analytical services to national fisheries departments and SPC fisheries programmes</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> In-house expertise and rapidly-available advice within areas of expertise.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Publication of easily-understandable resource materials</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gap-filling training</p>	<p>deployment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 with FFA &amp; producing summaries.</li> <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>	FFA	
Association of Pacific Islands Maritime Training Institutions & Maritime Authorities (APIMTIMA)	Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga,	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	To promote co-operation between maritime authorities and shipowners in implementing uniform standards of certification, training and examination of seafarers within the	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		

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
	Tuvalu and Vanuatu – Honorary members: Australia and New Zealand	region, to highlight uniform standards and that Maritime qualifications issued meet international standards.	region in accordance with international maritime conventions and regional codes in consultation with other interested parties.			
International Maritime Organisation (IMO)	Close co-operation with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community;  Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Australia and New Zealand	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.		
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, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, N/Marianas, Palau, UK on Behalf of Pitcairn Islands,	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>Coastal Management and Planning Programme</b> - Training in Coastal habitats Survey and Monitoring methods - Integrated Coastal Management - Coastal Issues sub-programme Information Management, GIS resource economics coastal issues advice - Development of 5 year Coral Reef Strategic Plan - Wetlands and Mangroves management project <b>SPREP/IMO Strategy</b> - Two main focal areas responding to shipping related marine pollution and assisting to implement relevant marine conventions. <b>Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities (Emerging Project)</b> - GPA activities include establishment of 'information clearinghouse' including 7	SPC/USP          SPC/USP   SPC/SOPAC/FA  SOPAC/USP/SPC	USP   USP, SPC  SOPAC, USP, SPC



AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
	PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Samoa, United States, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.			<p>categories of pollution (sewage, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals, radioactive substances, nutrients and sediment mobilisation, oils and litter, physical alternations.</p> <p><b>Waigani Convention (Emerging Project)</b>  - Project controlling transboundary movements of hazardous and radioactive waste.</p> <p><b>Global Environment Outlook 11</b>  - Coordinate Pacific wide survey and review of environment policies and multilateral agreements</p> <p><b>Implementation of Strategic Action Program for International Waters (Emerging Project)</b>  - 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.</p> <p><b>Implementation of the Global International Waters Assessment</b>  - coordinate implementation of GEF funded UNEP implemented Global Assessment of International Waters (1998-2001)</p> <p><b>South Pacific Bio-diversity Conservation Programme</b>  establish, manage and support community based conservation areas including marine protected areas.</p> <p><b>Threatened Species Conservation</b>  - Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Programme  - regional Marine Mammal Conservation Programme</p> <p><b>Implementation of Regional and International Conventions, Agreements, and Strategies on Bio-diversity</b>  - Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p><b>Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP)</b></p>	<p>SOPAC</p> <p>All SPOCC agencies</p> <p>SPC/FFA/SOPAC/USP</p> <p>All SPOCC agencies</p>	USP

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enables Governments to develop their national climate change policies</li> </ul> <p><b>CSPODP11 Coastal Systems and Living Resources Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> </ul> <p><b>Atmospheric radiation Measurement (ARM) Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ocean observing system of satellites, tide gauges, moored buoys, drift boats and ships to support of El Nino prediction and training programs in oceanography</li> </ul> <p><b>The SPREP/WMO Programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assists in implementation of activities under the 'Climate Agenda', the Framework for the International Coordination of Climate Research</li> </ul> <p><b>The Australia/SPREP Coastal Vulnerability Initiative for Atoll States</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assists in building the capacity of PICs in the assessment of and response to coastal impacts of climate change and sea level rise</li> </ul> <p><b>The South Pacific Sea Level Rise and Climate Monitoring Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> </ul> <p><b>Global Environment</b></p> <p><b>State of the Environment reports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- supports the generation of environment indices, integrates multisectoral data, identify inadequate data areas and weak links in institutional networks that need strengthening</li> </ul> <p><b>Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) (Emerging Project)</b></p>	SOPAC	<p>SOPAC, USP</p> <p>USP</p> <p>USP</p>

AGENCY	MEMBERS	MANDATE	FOCUS	CURRENT PROJECTS	OTHER AGENCY	FORMALISED COLLABORATION
				<p>- helps the region to transfer data and information acquired from long term, systemic monitoring of the ocean into products and services</p> <p><b>Water Resources Impact and Adaptation Project (Emerging Project)</b></p> <p><b>Strengthening of Sea level Rise Tide Gauges (Emerging Project)</b></p>	All SPOCC agencies	

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

Sector	Importance	Agencies Responsible & Program	Potential Overlaps	Gaps
<b><i>Oceanic Resources</i></b>				
<b>Living Resources</b>				
Oceanic Tuna	<input type="checkbox"/> Catch 1 Million mt <input type="checkbox"/> Total Value \$1.7 Billion US <input type="checkbox"/> Total Value to PIC \$60 Million <input type="checkbox"/> Potential for increased share	FFA Economics & Marketing, Legal, Policy, MCS, IT (including data bases) SPC Statistical (databases), Resource & Stock Assessment, Monitoring, Post-harvest	<input type="checkbox"/> Databases <input type="checkbox"/> In country management <input type="checkbox"/> Investment /marketing (SPC/FFA/Forsec/USP)	Training-USP has little expertise in oceanic fisheries or fisheries management
<b>Non-Living Resources</b>				
Deep Sea Bed Minerals	<input type="checkbox"/> Considerable resources available but some outside of the EEZs <input type="checkbox"/> Economics of extraction uncertain	SOPAC (see Annex on Programs)		Boundary/legal
Hydrocarbons	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Wells in PNG <input type="checkbox"/> Possible smaller potential in Solomon Is., Fiji, Tonga & Vanuatu	SOPAC		
Energy	Wave & OTEC potential but not developed	SOPAC	SOPAC/SPC/USP	Need for economic evaluation & pilot plants
Transport	<input type="checkbox"/> A requirement for efficient development of the marine resources <input type="checkbox"/> Can be a source of pollution	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
<b>Nearshore</b>				

Sector	Importance	Agencies Responsible & Program	Potential Overlaps	Gaps
<b>Resources</b>				
<b>Living</b>				
Coastal Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> 108,000 mt <input type="checkbox"/> essential for household food (78% subsistence) and income	SPC women & fisheries, postharvest, management, 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	<input type="checkbox"/> local important <input type="checkbox"/> black pearl culture- Cook Islands & French Polynesia <input type="checkbox"/> seaweed-Kiribati <input type="checkbox"/> numerous experimental or pilot operations <input type="checkbox"/> Potential not yet realised	FAO/JICA-SPADP  JICA-Tonga Project  ICLARM Coastal Aquaculture Centre-Solomon Is.  SPREP/USP	SPC/FAO/USP	No SPOCC agency currently involved but SPC-ICLARM (USP) proposal to FAO/JICA
Conservation issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainability		Broader issues of coastal management	
<b>Non-living</b>				
Coastal Sand & Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/> sand-Fiji \$ 1 million <input type="checkbox"/> gravel-Fiji \$4.5 million	SOPAC	TCSP/SPREP/USP	
Detrital Gold	Some potential in PNG, Fiji, Solomon Islands & Vanuatu	SOPAC		
Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Important income earner for most PICs <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal tourism contributed \$1 billion to PICs <input type="checkbox"/> relies on continued health of coastal zone for its future	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		

Sector	Importance	Agencies Responsible & Program	Potential Overlaps	Gaps
<b><i>Cross Cutting Themes</i></b>				
Boundary/Legal	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 ?)	Delimitation FFA/SOPAC/ Forsec	Should be close linkages with USP training in Marine Affairs and Law School
Boundary Issues		SPREP - Wangani Convention		
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		

***Law of the Sea Coordination***

The entry into force of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) has brought new challenges to all areas affected by the law of the sea. Recognising these challenges, SPOCC took up the task of coordinating the handling of Law of the Sea (LOS) issues which are of interest to its agencies.

Annex 3 summarises the SPOCC decisions on the coordination of key LOS issues; it also clearly shows that there are different organisations with interest in and having some mandate for LOS issues, and that this gives rise to the need for better coordination. The first column of Annex 3 lists the key LOS issues which require coordination. The second column lists the most relevant mandate by SPOCC agencies for each LOS issue. The third column summarises the initial decisions by SPOCC on how each issue should be handled. In 1997, SOPAC commissioned a paper on LOS coordination which was discussed by SPOCC. The recommendations of the SOPAC commissioned study are listed under the fourth column of Annex 3, while the subsequent decisions of SPOCC are summarised under the fifth column. The fifth column therefore, presents the current agreement and understanding of SPOCC on how the LOS issues should be handled/coordinated amongst its members.

## LAW OF THE SEA COORDINATION - ENDORSED BY SPOCC - JUNE 1998

ISSUE	OLD MANDATES	DECISION OF THE SPOCC NINTH MEETING, 7 APRIL 1997, FORUM SECRETARIAT, SUVA FIJI	RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF SOPAC PAPER (Tabled and noted at the SPOCC Special Meeting , September 1997)	AMENDMENTS AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY SPOCC WORKING GROUP (17 MARCH 1998)
Overall Coordination		Forum Secretariat to be responsible	In view of the recent restructuring of the work of the Forum Secretariat, the Secretariat is the logical organisation in the region to assume overall responsibility for the law of the sea and assume the role of lead agency in terms of maintaining political commitment to the Convention. In line with the findings of the 1994-95 SPOCC review of regional institutional arrangements in the marine sector, it is recommended that the legal expertise and related resources of the Forum Secretariat should be enhanced to provide specialised advisory services on law of the sea issues outside the sector-based services provided by FFA, SPREP, SPC and SOPAC, foster the implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, promote the uniform development of State practice in the	Agreed



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			region and coordinate the specialised services provided by the regional agencies.	
Jurisdiction limits (Articles 3 – 16, 33, 47, 48, 50, 57, 74 – 76) – delimitations	FFA: baseline definition, sea surface and sea column delimitation. SOPAC: continental shelf delimitation.	SOPAC to use FFA baseline data.	The maritime boundary delimitation programme currently housed at the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) should be re-located at SOPAC with a revised mandate to provide technical assistance to SOPAC member countries in the delimitation of maritime zones and boundaries and the determination of the outer limits of the continental shelf. In addition, SOPAC should establish an in-house capacity specifically to advise member countries on legal and policy issues relating to delimitation and the continental shelf, offshore minerals legislation, marine scientific research, mining and mineral law and policy and to monitor law of the sea issues of relevance to SOPAC's work programme.	Forsec to report to SPOCC on delimitation deficiencies and needs.

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Navigation rights (Articles 17 – 26, 34 – 36, 38 – 45, 52, 53, 58, 87, 90)	No current mandate. Expertise now resides with SPC.	Development of regional policy on this subject should be a matter for Forum Secretariat drawing on expertise available in SPC.	ForSec to coordinate the promotion of uniform developments of state practice in the region and coordinate specialised services provided by the regional agencies.	Agreed. FFA to be consulted on fishing vessels.
Application of national laws on ships (Articles 27 - 28, 91, 92, 96, 97)	No current mandate. Expertise now resides with SPC.	Development of regional policy on this subject should be a matter for Forum Secretariat drawing on expertise available in SPC.	ForSec to coordinate the promotion of uniform developments of state practice in the region and coordinate specialised services provided by the regional agencies.	Agreed. FFA to be consulted on crewing fishing vessels and SPREP to be consulted on ship sourced pollution.
EEZ rights re fisheries (Articles 56, 61 - 68)	FFA: exploration, exploitation, conservation and management SPC: provision of scientific information	FFA and SPREP to consult on issues of conservation and marine biodiversity.		FFA to consult SPC as well.
EEZ minerals (Article 56)	SOPAC: all issues		The region needs to invest more in management of these issues given their importance.	SOPAC to consult all agencies.
Continental Shelf -	SOPAC: all issues			SOPAC to consult all agencies.

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Marine scientific research (Articles 56, 238 - 265)	SPC: tuna fisheries (including environmental conditions) USP: education, training and information dissemination	SPC and USP to consult and agree on handling of any overlaps	SOPAC to have coordination role in regard to seabed issues.	FFA responsible for legislation and input into strategic direction.
Technology transfer (Articles 266 - 278)	USP: education, training and information dissemination SPC: fisheries-related technology FFA: pelagic fisheries methods SOPAC: mining methods	FFA, SPC and USP to consult and agree on handling of any overlaps in regard to fisheries technology.	SOPAC to have coordination role in regard to seabed issues.	Gap in regional coverage - SPREP, USP, and Forsec to define.
Dispute settlement (Articles 279 - 299)	Mandates according to responsibility for	Forum Secretariat should be consulted in the event of any		

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exploration and exploitation (Article 77, 133 - 191)				
Flag state responsibilities for merchant shipping (Article 94, 98)	No current mandates. Expertise now resides with SPC and FFA.	Development of regional policy on this subject should be a matter for Forum Secretariat drawing on expertise available in SPC and FFA.	Forsec to coordinate the promotion of uniform developments of state practice in the region and coordinate specialised services provided by the regional agencies.	Forsec to consult FFA and SPREP.
Warship rights (Article 110, 111) ther than in fisheries enforcement	No current mandates.	Forum Secretariat to handle (by default)		
High Seas Fishing (Article 116 - 120)	FFA: all issues SPC: provision of scientific information.	FFA and SPREP to consult on issues of conservation and marine biodiversity.		FFA and SPREP to consult SPC.
Marine environment protection (Article 56, 65, 192 - 237)	SPREP: all issues USP: education, training and information dissemination	SPREP and USP to consult and agree on handling of any overlaps		

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	substantive issue (as above). Forum Secretariat has an overarching mandate to pursue stability and cohesion in the region.	dispute arising.		
Ratifications and accessions.	No mandates. Expertise now resides with FFA staff.	Forum Secretariat to advise members drawing on expertise available in FFA.		Forsec to coordinate.