

4th SPC Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture



12–15 October 2021 – Virtual meeting

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Title:	Pacific Island country and territory coastal fisheries and aquaculture technical issues, challenges and priority needs
Author(s):	FAME

Summary/short description/key points:

Prior to each Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture, SPC member Pacific Island countries and territories are sent a brief questionnaire on current national coastal fisheries and aquaculture issues, challenges and priority needs. For RTMCF3, which was an in-person meeting, each member presented their top coastal fisheries and aquaculture issues, challenges, priority needs, and reported on actions taken since the previous RTMCF. For the 4th Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture (RTMCFA4), due to the time and format constraints of virtual meetings, SPC has compiled the responses received from members in the table below, and will present a summary during RTMCF4.

Pacific Island country and territory coastal fisheries and aquaculture technical issues, challenges and priority needs

Coastal fisheries:

	Coastal fisheries priorities	Coastal fisheries issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a <i>very brief</i> description of your two highest coastal fisheries priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2–3 of your main technical issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over the last year	Briefly outline 2–3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
American Samoa			
Cook Islands	 Highest: [Mar] Qualified persons with the required technical knowledge and capabilities to perform specialised tasks, i.e. accomplish complex actions, tasks and processes as well as a diverse group of other enterprises. [Mar] Needed dedicated staff or pool of staff deal with the technical issues with Coastal Fisheries. This would also include knowledge base on traditional and culture practices. Second highest: [Mar] On-going data collection on any harvest on marine organisms – Robust system of collecting all types of information. This information will assist in any recommendations to fisheries management plans for each species. 	 [Mar] Lacking(technology) will to pursue research on improving pearl colours and size [Mar] As for fish/invertebrate farming, lacking infrastructure and space to farm these high priority commodities, i.e. prawns, etc. 	 [Mar] Action 7 – Continues to liaise and collaborate SPC on TAILs program and staff training – Currently also working a proposal with SPC on Campaign proposal – Awareness tools for fisheries data collection in the Cook Islands. [Mar]Action 9 – Livelihood report for Manihiki prepared by SPC 20219

¹ http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/asggs

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Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a very brief description of your two highest coastal fisheries priority technical needs The need to monitor these resources especially those under restrictions needs to be maintained.	Briefly outline 2–3 of your main technical issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over the last year	Briefly outline 2–3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹ [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	needs to be maintained.		
Federated States of Micronesia	 Highest: [Oct] An overall legislative review of coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislation in FSM to be conducted [Oct] A comprehensive overarching policy/roadmap for institutional coordination (management, development and enforcement) to be developed at the national level [Oct] Technical advice and guidelines are needed for development of a regulatory regime for effective management of BDM in FSM a large quantity of processed seacucumber products has been collected, processed and exported from FSM without proper documentation [Oct] States are supported with legislation and policy review—most of this legislation is now quite old and needs to be updated and that CBFM mandate embedded Need to be cleared on user and management rights as well Second highest: [Oct] MCS & enforcement training and relevant capacity building needs for the purpose of adapting & implementing an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries 	 [Oct] Outmoded legislation: most coastal fisheries legislation has not been revised since 1970's. Consequently, legislation does not adequately address new emerging issues [Oct] Lack of policy framework at national and states to support management efforts. Management and regulatory measures/schemes need to be developed as well [Oct] The current legislation should be reviewed to recognise community management initiatives (CBFM). An arrangement should be considered/made whereby local communities, through their municipal governments, are legally recognized as custodians of marine resources on behalf of the state [Oct] Management of coastal fisheries is carried out at the national, state and local/municipal levels [Oct] Multiple agencies involved with management of coastal fisheries at national, state and local/municipal levels. Hence, a comprehensive framework for institutional coordination, management, development and enforcement needs to 	Action – 24 Community-based fisheries: Scaling up community-based fisheries management Virtual CBFM sub-regional and regional workshops were conducted (Sub-regional CBFM Workshop, 8-12 Feb. 2021) and (Regional CBFM Workshop, 1-5 March 2021) A questionnaire survey was filled-in, capturing country information on CBFM and was submitted to SPC-FAME

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	Management (EAFM) and identifying alternative livelihoods for coastal communities [Oct] Training capacity and skills development of Government and NGO agency staff in areas of marine and data collection and analysis and/or converting data into meaningful information for decision making	be developed (vertically and horizontally)	
Fiji	Highest: Image: Managing species to maximize food security and economic value and protecting species under pressure through effective management plans and robust MCS which is guided by good science (stock assessments). Second highest: Image: Marge:	 [Mar] COVID-19 restriction resulted in lay-off of employees and hereby forced the opening of seasonally closed fishery and listed prohibited species. [Mar] Strengthening the science through stock assessment for high value commodities (e.g. Sand fish, groupers/coral trout). 	[Mar] Action 7 & 8 – Fiji Fisheries working with SPC Coastal Fisheries in edata collection. This is supported with 3 tablets for fish data collection in the markets. Also assisting in the data analysis through the new e-data systems (ikasavea).
Guam	Highest: Ightharpoonup [Oct] Life history information on coastal species. Second highest: Ightharpoonup [Oct] Fisheries data collection and analysis.	 [Oct] COVID affecting ability to meet face to face and deal with technical aspects of the creel database [Oct] Concerns with numbers of some species [Oct] Increase in commercial take of coastal species [Oct] Conservation of marine resources for fishing, tourisms, recreation etc. 	

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territory	highest coastal fisheries priority technical	issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over	your agency has taken related to the
territory	needs	the last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹
			[Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
		through surveillance/enforcement to deter poaching in marine protected areas • [Oct] Reef ecosystem habitat loss • [Oct] Poaching, habitat destruction, run off, invasive species	
Kiribati	 Mighest: [Mar] Capacity building on data collection, storage and analysis to better understand the status of concern resources to guide decision makers. Coastal fisheries provide the multifisheries which have diverse species that are invaluable to commercial and subsistence undertaking which also leads to major challenges for the Coastal Fisheries Division to achieve effective management and sustainable development. Given the experience of data deficit, gap and fragmented data in Kiribati, this leads to a challenge to produce robust data to feed policies and legislation/regulation/management plans development to turn our aspiration toward maximization of revenues from the coastal fisheries in a sustainable manner achievable [Mar] Monitoring and Evaluation of the status of the highly diverse species within the Coastal Fisheries across the national level is always a challenge by the national fisheries authority, where 	 [Mar] Non-compliance level from commercial small-scale fishers to fisheries regulation. [Mar] Lack of data to develop management measures to other species of interest within the coastal fisheries (species of interest that are not reflected in the regulations), lack of data to develop management plans, (Fisheries Act Section 4 - 6) and to support the plan of introducing licensing to species of interest within the coastal fisheries. For example, groupers, humphead wrasse, pacific threadfin (Moi), diamond squid, wahoo. [Oct] There is gap at the moment on local licensing system to support market and trade on fisheries and aquaculture. There is need for establishment of local licensing systems to support target species potential for exports within place of management measures to ensure that such species are well managed. Example, application similar to the mullet fishery in Tonga but if 	CBFM plans already legally recognized under the Fisheries Conservation and Management of Coastal Fisheries Regulations 2019 under Part II. However, there is need for island recognition of CBFM plans to be integrated as part of the island bye-laws to provide enforceable actions and recognition at the island level.

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Pacific Island country or	highest coastal fisheries priority technical	issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over	your agency has taken related to the
territory	needs	the last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹
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territory		<u> </u>	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹
	individual species is a challenge. Require an expert/data analyst to compile all the data collected within the Fisheries Division to provide the best and sufficient representative information for		
	each key commercial and subsistence species		

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Pacific Island country or territory	highest coastal fisheries priority technical	issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over	your agency has taken related to the
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	[Mar] If possible, to merge Statistical		
	Analysis recognized or credible software		
	such as R-studio with the current		
	database that SPC has developed for the		
	regional. For example, RFID and other		
	existing database or new database to be		
	developed. This is important to extract		
	the required data for each or overall		
	fisheries at certain points of time for		
	comparison and etc., using the data		
	analysis software. Also there is no		
	graphing execution program in the		
	current database to improve data		
	presentation. Alternatively, capacity		
	building on R-studio or other recognized		
	data analysis software		
	 [Mar] Adopting e-technology to 		
	improve data collection and replace		
	black and white paper		
	 [Mar] In depth monitoring program 		
	support regarding water quality test,		
	ciguatera test and identification of toxic		
	dinoflagellate living on algal habitat and		
	reproductive analysis on important		
	coral reef fishes and deep bottom fish		
	snappers, to enable the MFMRD plan to		
	set-up its own national laboratory		
	Second highest:		
	[Mar] Awareness programs and capacity		
	building to coastal MCS staff in order to		
	effectively carry out their duties in both		
	landing sites and fishing grounds in		

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	particular to enforcing fisheries legislations Imar Technical needs include setting of databases to monitor IUU catches Imar Review of national fisheries legislations and policies gaps to strengthen fisheries mandates on her responsibilities Image: There are high reports on noncompliance of the public to fisheries measures, but to date there is increase in awareness and compliance. Still there is need to identify best approaches to upskill community engagement towards behavioural change initiatives to make a change in the community Image: The commu		[Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
Marshall Islands	[Mar] Technical assistance in carrying out the Reimaanlok process throughout the RMI and then, providing support to local communities in the implementation of community management plans (i.e. monitor and	 [Mar] Inter-island transportation and communication [Mar] Limited capacity – national and local levels [Mar] Small scale fisheries data collection 	 [Mar] Action 8 – Online server was developed with help from SPC to better input and analyse socioeconomic data [Mar] Action 19 – Development of community awareness materials with help from SPC [Mar] Action 22 – SPC assistance in integrating women and other

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	surveillance training, ensuring complacency, etc.) Second highest: Image: Mar Technical assistance in further developing our socioeconomic monitoring survey to ensure it is inclusive of all demographics within a community and sub-community (i.e. provides a gendered lens as well as disability lens)		marginalised groups' use and dependence on natural resources to ensure all stakeholder's issues and concerns are accounted for • [Mar] Action 23 – Prioritizing the implementation of CBFM throughout the RMI
Nauru	 Highest: [Mar] Capacity building for local staff on specific areas of fisheries including science (data analysis and interpretation), policy development. [Oct] Include report writing training for local staff Second Highest: [Mar] Basic communication skills and techniques for working with communities. [Oct] Add meeting/consultation facilitation skills for local fisheries staff working with communities. 	 [Mar] Lack of academically appropriately qualified local staff with a sound understanding of fisheries biology and science [Mar] Lack of technical skills of staff to analyse and interpret data as well as in writing up technical reports, fisheries management policies and plans etc. [Oct] Lack of motivation of fisheries staff due to limited avenues and opportunities to improve formal qualifications [Oct] Unable to send staff on training overseas in training institutions due to COVID-19 travel restrictions [Oct] Absorptive capacity of local staff makes it very slow and difficult to do inhouse capacity training, e.g. for fisheries scientific and technical concepts and skills 	 Action 9 in terms of limited capacity, we have requested SPC to send some of the local staff on short courses to build up their basic fisheries science skills but there is limited options available for such short courses. This efforts have been impacted greatly by the COVID-19 lockdowns. Action 10, we have started working with SPC on developing awareness materials but efforts have been hindered by COVID-19 Action 18 – We now have a new Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill that supports community based fisheries management and which we are now rolling out with communities.

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		[Oct] Lack of new local graduates in the area of marine biology or fisheries science and management.	
Niue			
Northern Mariana Islands			
Nouvelle-Calédonie	 Highest: • [Mar] Amélioration des connaissances et acquisition de données sur la ressource : ○ Etudes et définition des tailles de maturité sexuelle des principales espèces d'intérêts halieutiques dans le Pacifique (Benchmark); ○ Méthodes et procédés pour favoriser la participation des pêcheurs professionnels dans la collecte de données biologiques (ex. fourniture de matériel tel qu'une tablette, délivré des avantages tels que des bonus sur les taux d'aide en cas de création d'entreprise ou encore à inclure dans les contrats de prescriptions techniques en contreparties d'une subvention); ○ Développer et aider les pêcheurs dans la collecte de données par le biais du digital et des nouvelles technologies. 	 [Mar] Harmonisation des données de pêche côtière et des référentiels par les 3 provinces; [Mar] Caractérisation et évaluation des prélèvements de la pêche non professionnelle (plaisance et de subsistance); [Mar] Mise en adéquation des capacités de pêche et des capacités d'absorption du marché local des produits de la mer; [Mar] Redynamiser la filière pêche (aides aux carburants, susciter des vocations chez les plus jeunes, créer des bateaux partagés); [Mar] Obtenir des données exploitables pour la gestion des stocks d'holothuries; [Mar] Evolution du mécanisme d'aide au carburant pour en faire un outil de promotion des économies d'énergie [Mar] Interactions entre les pêcheurs professionnels et les communautés du 	 [Mar] Création par délibération du statut de patron pêcheur à l'échelle Pays en complément des autorisations de pêche professionnelle délivrées par les provinces [Mar] Lancement de l'étude sur les prélèvements de la pêche nonprofessionnelle [Mar] Echantillonnage biologique sur le principal marché de la Moselle avec l'assistance de la CPS [Mar] Intégration des codes de l'environnement des trois provinces sur la base REEFLEX [Mar] Mise en place d'un observatoire des pêches côtières à l'échelle pays [Mar] Rédaction d'un rapport pays sur la pêcherie des deux espèces d'holothuries inscrites à la CITES [Oct] Création par délibération du statut de patron pêcheur à l'échelle Pays en complément des autorisations de pêche professionnelle délivrées par les provinces

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territory	needs	the last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹ [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 Second highest: [Mar] Utilisation des nouvelles technologies du numérique dans le domaine de la gestion des pêches (pour les pêcheurs, les gestionnaires et les agents de contrôle); [Mar] Définir une stratégie provinciale sur la pêche côtière voir une stratégie pays avec une liste d'action pragmatique; [Mar] Approches pour la gestion des pêcheries: Réflexion sur la gestion par quotas; [Mar] Amélioration des techniques de réduction de consommation de carburant pour les navires de pêche; [Mar] Accompagnement et formation des professionnels sur les questions de sécurité; [Mar] Traitement et analyse des données de façon opérationnelle (aide à la décision, indicateurs de suivi, vulgarisation); [Mar] Accompagnement/formation à la création d'une filière: prélèvement, transformation, commercialisation; [Mar] Sensibilisation des pêcheurs non professionnels à la préservation de la ressource; [Mar] Etude sur la préservation de la ressource dans les réserves coutumières et définition d'un mode de gouvernance adapté. 	 [Oct] Evolution du mécanisme d'aide au carburant pour en faire un outil de promotion des économies d'énergie [Oct] Interactions entre les pêcheurs professionnels et les communautés du bord de mer, notamment sur la question d'accès aux zones de pêche 	

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	 [Oct] Utilisation de l'application IKASAVEA pour collecter des données lors des opérations de contrôles pro et non pro. Un test est en cours avec le service des gardes natures de la 3DT (Province sud) en collaboration avec la CPS. Un premier retour a été effectué fin août (ergonomie, modifs envisagées) [Oct] Utilisation des nouvelles technologies du numérique dans le domaine de la gestion des pêches (pour les pêcheurs, les gestionnaires et les agents de contrôle); [Oct] Définir une stratégie provinciale sur la pêche côtière voir une stratégie pays avec une liste d'action pragmatique; [Oct] Approches pour la gestion des pêcheries: Réflexion sur la gestion par quotas; [Oct] Amélioration des techniques de réduction de consommation de carburant pour les navires de pêche; [Oct] Accompagnement et formation des professionnels sur les questions de sécurité; [Oct] Traitement et analyse des données de façon opérationnelle (aide à la décision, indicateurs de suivi, vulgarisation); 		

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	 [Oct] Accompagnement/formation à la création d'une filière: prélèvement, transformation, commercialisation; [Oct] Sensibilisation des pêcheurs non professionnels à la préservation de la ressource; [Oct] Etude sur la préservation de la ressource dans les réserves coutumières et définition d'un mode de gouvernance adapté. 		
Palau	 Highest: [Mar] To develop bureau's 5-year strategic plan. Review and revise marine protection Act to strengthen management, protection, and conservation of coastal resources. Partner with donors for sustainable financing. Support for virtual process and setting. Second highest: [Mar] Established data management program [Mar] Promote FADs targeting pelagic [Mar] Training and awareness for fishers and community 	 [Mar] Extension service and data collection [Mar] Local expertise (research, monitoring, legal and policy support) [Mar] Face to face meeting and consultation 	[Mar] Revised MPA
Papua New Guinea			
Pitcairn			

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Polynésie française	 Highest: [Mar] Acquisition, gestion et analyse de données de pêche lagonaire. [Mar] Actuellement il y a peu de données fiables sur la pêche lagonaire compte tenu du faible nombre de pêcheurs professionnels déclarés, de leur dispersion dans les îles. Il faut définir les objectifs de cet observatoire, la stratégie et les moyens à mettre en œuvre pour les atteindre. Second Highest: [Mar] Mise au point de méthodes lowcost pour l'évaluation des stocks des 5 espèces commerciales d'holothuries / dont 2 CITES [Mar] Suivi de l'état des stocks dans les zones réglementées, notamment par les pêches expérimentales 	 [Mar] Obligation de produire une NDF pour les teat fish Holothuria witmaei et Holothuria fuscogilva. [Mar] Sous -effectif technique 	 [Mar] Action 9 – Renforcement de l'équipe chargé des pêches lagonaires par un ingénieur halieute financé sur le programme PROTEGE [Mar] Action 18 – Étude juridique sur la faisabilité des TURF en Polynésie française [Mar] Action 18 – Modification des textes juridiques pour réglementer les espèces, les captures et l'effort de pêche des zones de pêche réglementée. [Mar] Action 23 – 5 nouvelles zones de pêche créées dans 4 îles, avec création d'un comité de gestion
Samoa	Highest: Image: [Mar] Strengthen national capacity in stock assessment and research designs that are fit for purpose. These include socioeconomic studies, coastal fisheries contribution to GDP, good quality data collection and analysis. Information management systems, interpretations of results for management strategies and policy development. Second highest:	 [Mar] Staff capacity to conduct coastal fisheries research and stock assessment [Mar] Lack of available resources for coastal fisheries research, development and management programmes. [Mar] COVID-19 	 [Mar] New technologies, e-data systems Action 7 & 8 – Samoa Fisheries and SPC have discussed e-data collection and training will be conducted on using e-tools (ikasavea app) for "landing survey" and "market survey". [Mar] Action 9: Samoa Fisheries put forward a request to work with SPC on fisheries and aquaculture sector policy and fisheries socio-economic survey.

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territory	needs	the last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹ [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 [Mar] Develop and review policy framework and legislations to provide strategic directions for sustainable development and management of coastal fisheries resources included: Interpretation of research and stock assessment outcomes into management strategies and policy directions. Improved information management systems Develop and implement effective coastal MCS protocols and procedures. 		
Solomon Islands	 Highest: [Mar] Science stock assessment on coral. These covers species identification, survey design and methodologies (that enable us to allocate harvest quota of species in a certain given area) data analysis and reporting. [Mar] Conduct non-detrimental finding (NDF) assessment for marine species e.g. sea cucumber (white and black teatfish), crocodile Second highest: [Mar] MCS capacity building for coastal fisheries officers and community enforcers/rangers. 	[Mar] CITES requirement is obligatory to Solomon Islands and thus NDF submission is a key that will enable Solomon Islands to participate in coral export. Ways on how to document information and write NDF papers is needed. So having these knowledge and skills will ease these complexities/gaps where the Ministry have to meet CITES require and to allow trade of products.	[Mar] Coral Management Plan developed and published in gazette. [Mar] Clam Management Plan developed and published in gazette. [Mar] Draft sea cucumber policy developed

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Tokelau	Highest:	[Mar] Numerous landing sites and on	
	[Mar] Strengthening Data collection	two separate islands in Fakaofo	
	program through capacity building and	[Mar] Algal bloom on the island of	
	re supply of equipment needed for data collection	Fakaofo	
	[Mar] Reducing algal bloom on Fakaofo		
	island		
	[Mar] Repairing of anchored FADS on		
	the three islands		
	[Mar] Provide targeted training to FMA		
	three inshore staffs on building their		
	capacity in CBFM work.		
	Second highest:		
	[Mar] Identifying priority area in which the FMA should render assistance to the		
	Council		
	[Mar] Reviewing and updating national		
	policies or management plans to		
	address any gaps in legislations in order		
	to support CBFM and any SPC work to		
	support managing coastal resources.		
_			[]
Tonga	Highest:	[Mar] Compliance tools really needed	• [Mar] Establishment of the SMAs
	[Mar] Monitoring of the existing Special Management Areas (SMAs)	by SMAs for better enforcement i.e.	throughout Tongan groups increase
	Management Areas (SMAs)[Mar] Coastal fisheries policy and	GPS, Binocular, etc.[Mar] Limited coastal fisheries catch	[Mar] Complete stock assessment of sea cucumber 2019
	management measures, regulation	data	[Mar] Develop Coastal Fisheries Policy –
	review, etc.	[Mar] Limited alternative livelihood for	ongoing
	• [Mar] Resources assessment i.e. corals,	SMAs apart from fishing.	[Mar] Review sea cucumber
	sea cucumbers, etc	[Mar] Lack of fish handling & processing	management plan 2020
	• [Mar] Compliance training for SMAs and	skill (i.e. fish smoke, etc.)	• [Mar] FADs deployment at SMAs coastal
	awareness	[Mar] Size limit for reef fishes.	areas – ongoing

territory higheneeds	de a very brief description of your two est coastal fisheries priority technical s	Briefly outline 2–3 of your main technical issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over	Briefly outline 2–3 follow-up actions that
_		the last year	your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
b • [0 • [0 Secon • [1 • [1	Oct] Ciguatera field work study — paseline Oct] Creel survey and market survey Oct] Provide Technical advice on FADs design. Ind highest: Mar] Sea safety training for the SMAs Mar] Fishing techniques training i.e. Inini-longline, trolling, etc Oct] Marine invasive species baseline	[Oct] Database for resources assessment – Inshore fisheries	 [Oct] Conduct training for Small Fisheries Operation i.e. mini-longline [Oct] Collecting data – Artisanal and SMAs catch data [Oct] Conduct SMAs monitoring [Oct] Conduct baseline for SMAs
g fi Secon	est: Oct] Obtaining, managing and analysing good data on coastal fisheries to inform isheries management. Ind highest: Oct] Maintaining a dependable FAD programme for all islands	 [Oct] Poor quality, analysing and verification of data collected in some outer islands [Oct] Attempts to use a regional system for data management so far unsuccessful – still relying on our own database [Oct] Logistical problems in maintaining FADs in all islands 	 [Oct] Waiting on SPC action on data protocols and database tools and approaches. [Oct] On Action 9 we have secured recurrent funding for data collectors on each island; we have recruited 7 Community Fisheries Officers to improve data collection and monitoring, enhance community relationships and support community fisheries initiatives. [Oct] On Action 10 we are organising a workshop on the importance of coastal fisheries data [Oct] On CBFM we have continues our programme of consultations with communities on 9 islands so far this year. [Oct] On sea cucumber we have completed an analysis of resources in Funafuti.
Vanuatu			

	Coastal fisheries priorities	Coastal fisheries issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a <i>very brief</i> description of your two highest coastal fisheries priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2–3 of your main technical issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over the last year	Briefly outline 2–3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹
Wallis et Futuna		_	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹ [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan] Science – Nouvelles technologies, processus et systèmes de gestion électronique des données Imar & Oct] En 2020, les agents du service de la pêche de Wallis et Futuna ont été formés par la division FAME à l'utilisation des nouveaux systèmes électroniques de collecte de données. Imar & Oct] Dans le cadre du projet PROTEGE le service de la pêche a également demandé l'assistance d'un consortium d'expert (SQUALE-IRD) pour
	 et Futuna. [Mar] Analyser et valoriser les données de l'enquête budget des familles 2020. [Mar] Former les agents du service de la pêche à la collecte et l'analyse de données [Mar] Développer des outils de communication innovants pour mobiliser les acteurs autour de l'observatoire des pêches [Oct] Consolider les protocoles de suivi et d'évaluation des ressources. [Oct] Poursuivre l'adaptation des outils Ikasavea+coastal fisheries aux besoins de l'observatoire des pêches de Wallis et Futuna. [Oct] Former les agents du service des pêche à l'analyse des données biologiques pour renseigner des 	 dans la collecte de données [Oct] Pas de besoin ni de volonté exprimée pour gérer les ressources côtières [Oct] Absence de stratégie politique pour la pêche côtière [Oct] Manque de moyens humains 	construire un observatoire des pêches côtière pour Wallis et Futuna. L'observatoire porte en lui l'ambition d'améliorer la collecte, l'analyse et la restitution des données de pêche côtière pour mieux répondre aux besoins des acteurs et décideurs. • [Mar & Oct] Dans le cadre du projet PROTEGE le service de la pêche a également demandé l'assistance d'un consortium d'expert (SQUALE-IRD) pour construire un observatoire des pêches côtière pour Wallis et Futuna. L'observatoire porte en lui l'ambition d'améliorer la collecte, l'analyse et la restitution des données de pêche côtière pour mieux répondre aux besoins des acteurs et décideurs.

	Coastal fisheries priorities	Coastal fisheries issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or	Provide a <i>very brief</i> description of your two	Briefly outline 2–3 of your main technical	Briefly outline 2–3 follow-up actions that
territory	highest coastal fisheries priority technical needs	issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over the last year	your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹ [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 indicateurs d'état de la ressource (modèles LB-SPR, LBB, CMSY) [Oct] Analyser valoriser les données de l'enquête budget des familles 2020 (Echanger avec Kiribati). [Oct] Former les agents du service de la pêche à la collecte et l'analyse de données [Oct] Développer des outils de communication innovants pour mobiliser les acteurs autour de l'observatoire des pêches Second Highest: Pêche communautaire: Transposition à plus grande échelle des régimes de gestion communautaire des pêches [Mar] Communication: mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de communication pour une gestion durable des ressources côtières. Développer des outils de communication en lien avec la stratégie d'intervention adoptée à Wallis et Futuna. [Mar] Formation et sensibilisation des pêcheurs aux pratiques durables [Mar] Renforcement des capacités pour la mise en œuvre du programme DCP [Mar] Evaluation du potentiel d'exploitation durable des holothuries (en considérant les opportunités de stimuler la productivité naturelle et les solutions de rétention de la valeur ajoutée) 		 [Oct] Le service de la pêche a mis en place une collecte de données biologiques au débarquement des pêcheurs [Oct] Le service de la pêche a mandaté un prestataire pour l'analyse des données pêche de l'enquête budget des familles 2019-2020 [Oct] Le service de la pêche a restituer les premières données de l'observatoire aux parties-prenantes. Pêche communautaire: Transposition à plus grande échelle des régimes de gestion communautaire des pêches [Mar & Oct] En 2020, le service de la pêche a fait de la gestion participative des pêches une priorité. [Mar & Oct] Le service de la pêche a conduit un diagnostic initial dans le but d'élaborer une stratégie d'intervention pour une gestion durable des pêches côtières comprenant un plan de communication adapté. [Mar & Oct] La mise en place de mesures de gestion sera progressive et se fera uniquement si elle est souhaitée et comprise par la population. [Oct] Le service de la pêche a lancé sa campagne de communication: la mer notre source de vie en partenariat avec PROTEGE, la CPS et NZ aid.

	Coastal fisheries priorities	Coastal fisheries issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or	Provide a <i>very brief</i> description of your two	Briefly outline 2–3 of your main technical	Briefly outline 2–3 follow-up actions that
territory	highest coastal fisheries priority technical	issues or challenges in coastal fisheries over	your agency has taken related to the
territory	needs	the last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ¹
			[Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	• [Mar] Appui au service de la pêche pour		
	élaborer une stratégie globale de		
	développement durable des pêches à		
	Wallis et Futuna		
	[Oct] Poursuivre la mise en œuvre de la		
	stratégie de communication pour une		
	gestion durable des ressources côtières.		
	Développer des outils de		
	communication en lien avec la stratégie		
	d'intervention adoptée à Wallis et		
	Futuna.		
	[Oct] Formation et sensibilisation des		
	pêcheurs aux pratiques durables		
	[Oct] Renforcement des capacités pour		
	la mise en œuvre du programme DCP		
	[Oct] Evaluation du potentiel		
	d'exploitation durable des holothuries		
	(en considérant les opportunités de		
	stimuler la productivité naturelle et les		
	solutions de rétention de la valeur		
	ajoutée)		
	[Oct] Appui au service de la pêche pour		
	élaborer une stratégie globale de		
	développement durable des pêches à		
	Wallis et Futuna		

Aquaculture:

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a very brief description of your two highest aquaculture priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical issues or challenges in aquaculture over the last year	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ² [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
American Samoa			
Cook Islands	Highest: Image: Mar Aquaculture in the Cook Islands is primarily pearl production. Highest priority for this sector is currently the provision and training of pearl seeding technicians. Second highest: Image: Mar The Pearl Industry would also benefit from technical research into spat collection and producing higher quality pearls	 [Mar] Lacks space for aquaculture farming purposes [Mar] Lack of capacities for farming most of the key aquaculture commodities [Mar] Border closures have prevented foreign pearl seeding technicians from returning to the country to complete seeding and harvests 	[Mar] Action 15 – National Aquatic Biosecurity Strategy endorses 2018. – SPC assist with the development of Aquaculture Development Plan, this work now includes gender lens being look at to increase access or participation of women.
Federated States of Micronesia	 Highest: [Oct] Improving national Aquatic Biosecurity - develop standardized methods and procedures to minimize biological risks in aquatic environment [Oct] National priorities on Aquaculture Biosecurity Introduction of aquatic exotic species – minimize impact of invasive species Import/export of live aquatic organisms = minimize pathogen risks Border control 	 [Oct] Governance and framework (e.g. National Strategy for Aquaculture Development) [Oct] Economic viability (e.g. Improve knowledge of costs and benefits of aquaculture projects) [Oct] Capacity and technical skills (e.g. Increase human and infrastructure capacity for aquaculture) 	Actions 14, 15 & 16 Aquaculture – Implementation of the regional action plan on Aquatic Biosecurity • A national Biosecurity Act was developed and endorsed by the FSM Congress on April 5, 2017 (Public Law 19-174) Action – 24

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² http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/asggs

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or	Provide a <i>very brief</i> description of your two	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that
territory	highest aquaculture priority technical needs	issues or challenges in aquaculture over the	your agency has taken related to the
		last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ²
			[Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 Quarantine Emergency planning Disease management – maintain healthy farmed stock On-farm biosecurity – better management practices (BMPs) Research, education and training International collaboration [Oct] SPC to continue providing technical support and guidance to formalize establishment of the MASA [Oct] Publication/production of the FSM Aquaculture Management and Development Plan. The plan (document) is completed and published but limited hard copies made available. Need more hard copies to be shared with stakeholders 		
	Second highest: [Oct] Publication of the documents/reports: 1) In-depth Aquaculture Risk assessment and Business Investment Planning for FSM and 2) National Aquaculture Animal Health and Biosecurity Strategy for the FSM are pending (FAO and SPC)		
Fiji	 Highest: [Mar] Strengthening technical knowhow of sandfish farming for commercial trade (site selection, tagging and pens setting up) 	[Mar] Strengthening technical know- how of sandfish farming for commercial trade (site selection, tagging and pens setting up)	[Mar] Action 15 - SPC provided technical assistance, resources and capacity building in aquatic biosecurity planning, implementation and development of protocols. Draft aquatic biosecurity strategy submitted.

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a very brief description of your two highest aquaculture priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical issues or challenges in aquaculture over the last year	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ² [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 [Mar] Feasibility study of kingfish cage farming in Fiji waters. Production chain identification and market access. Second highest: [Mar] Pathway creation for edible oyster (pearl and mangrove oyster) at local and overseas markets [Mar] Development of a 5-year aquaculture strategy and an aquaculture commodity development plan. 	[Mar] Access to finance for aquaculture development, in particular for small holders.	
Guam	Highest: In [Oct] Assistance in aquaculture of coastal species In [Oct] Strategies in dealing with typhoons and aquaculture facilities In [Oct] Assistance with disease detection and treatment in aquaculture facilities would be needed Second highest: In [Oct] Options for aquaculture feed and costs shipped to Guam In [Oct] Technical support on screen imported organisms of invasive species and parasites	[Oct] Illegal importation of species that threaten biosecurity status [Oct] Poaching	
Kiribati	Highest:	 [Mar] Hatchery low seed production [Mar] Shortage of quality feed to support fish farming program [Mar] Difficulties in accessing markets for aquaculture products (seaweed and giant clams) 	 [Mar] Aquaculture Regulation in final draft [Mar] Draft penalty notice regulations [Oct] Aquaculture Regulation cleared by AGs Office and ready for next step (Internal discussion with concern

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or	Provide a very brief description of your two	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that
territory	highest aquaculture priority technical needs	issues or challenges in aquaculture over the	your agency has taken related to the
territory		last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ²
			[Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 [Mar] TA attachment for spawning and rearing techniques for mass producing of larvae to maximize hatchery production toward new species of interest such as Groupers, Humphead wrasse, Pacific threadfin (Moi) [Oct] Gaps in market access and trade is priority to target high value species in aquaculture to allow Kiribati to access potential markets includes support on benchmark prices of species [Oct] Biosecurity issues and alert systems on any aquatic diseases [Oct] Inadequate skills and capacity on seed production and techniques of aquaculture staff [Oct] Inadequate skills and capacity in seagrape farming program which could address community farms to support livelihood opportunities [Mar] Assist in assessing water quality around aquaculture farming sites and apply mitigation measures to avoid negative impact of aquaculture which complement the needs addressed for improving data collection [Mar] This also includes development of database for annual production of seaweed in the gilbert group, including analysis and reporting [Mar] Parasite management for hygienic operation of the hatchery 	 [Mar] Revival of clam/seaweed farm often shows non-cooperation from communities to support small scale aquaculture project in the Outer Islands and includes Tarawa to provide monitoring. This shows lack of interests to support aquaculture project in the form of aiding to enhance food security. Lack of Awareness [Oct] Lack of community interest in seaweed farming program thus need for incentives to promote revitalization of seaweed farming [Oct] Lack of framework to address import on fisheries which are currently under the Biosecurity Act, hence development work on the aquaculture regulation will support areas under this area. [Oct] Market access still a concern for Kiribati and advice on benchmark prices. 	Ministries and submission to Cabinet for endorsement)

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a <i>very brief</i> description of your two highest aquaculture priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical issues or challenges in aquaculture over the last year	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ² [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
Marshall Islands	Highest:	 [Mar] Inter-island transportation and communication [Mar] Limited capacity-National and local levels [Mar] Export market access for new species of interest 	
Nauru	 Highest: [Mar] Lack of basic understanding of aquaculture concepts and principles by local staff. [Oct] No change as the plan to bring in some aquaculture technicians to work with local staff as mentors has been put on hold due to COVID-19. Second highest: [Mar] Lack of seed stock (milkfish fry and clam seeds) to support aquaculture activities. [Oct] No change but have actually worsened with COVID-19 now stopping our imports of seed stock which has put all milkfish farming and clam farming activities on hold. 	[Mar] Lack of properly trained and skilled local aquaculture technicians [Mar] Limited availability of seed stocks and feed to support aquaculture operations [Oct] No change	 [Mar] Action 18 – We now have a new Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill that supports community-based fisheries management and which we are now rolling out with communities. [Oct] We have almost completed the Coastal Fisheries Regulations, with the hope of finalising this with the Justice Department in the next few weeks. [Oct] We are making some progress in our work with communities with some communities now having identified their fisheries management areas and we are working with them on developing their fisheries management area plans for submission to Government for formal declaration of these fisheries management areas and their plans.
Niue			

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a very brief description of your two highest aquaculture priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical issues or challenges in aquaculture over the last year	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ² [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
Northern Mariana Islands			
Nouvelle-Calédonie	Highest: Mar] Développement de différents modèles aquacoles: Définition d'un modèle économique viable pour l'élevage d'holothurie en l'intégrant à la crevetticulture par exemple et/ou en vue de programme de repeuplement; Exploitation de petite échelle (individuelle ou encore familiale) en mariculture ou algoculture par exemple; Publication de guides techniques vulgarisés pour la conduite d'un élevage aquacole artisanal; Appui à l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies numérique dans le domaine de l'aquaculture artisanale. [Oct] Développement de différents modèles aquacoles: Définition d'un modèle économique viable pour l'élevage d'holothurie en l'intégrant à la crevetticulture par exemple et/ou en vue de programme de repeuplement; Exploitation de petite échelle (individuelle ou encore familiale) en	 [Mar] Disposer d'un aliment adapté pour les espèces piscicoles développer en NC (Lutjanus sebae et les siganidés) [Mar] La construction, à partir de zéro, d'un environnement socio-économique et réglementaire favorable au développement de nouvelles filières aquacoles artisanales. [Mar] La mise en place de projets d'aquaculture de tilapia alors que cette espèce est considérée comme envahissante [Oct] Disposer d'un aliment adapté pour les espèces piscicoles développer en NC (Lutjanus sebae et les siganidés) [Oct] La construction, à partir de zéro, d'un environnement socio-économique et réglementaire favorable au développement de nouvelles filières aquacoles artisanales. [Oct] La mise en place de projets d'aquaculture de tilapia alors que cette espèce est considérée comme envahissante 	

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or	Provide a <i>very brief</i> description of your two	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that
territory	highest aquaculture priority technical needs	issues or challenges in aquaculture over the	your agency has taken related to the
territory		last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ²
			[Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	mariculture ou algoculture par exemple ; O Publication de guides techniques vulgarisés pour la conduite d'un		
	élevage aquacole artisanal ;		
	 Appui à l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies numérique dans le 		
	domaine de l'aquaculture		
	artisanale.		
	Second highest:		
	• [Mar] Promotion des échanges		
	techniques entre pays de la zone en		
	matière d'aquaculture		
	artisanale (formation des porteurs de projet et des services en charge du		
	développement de l'aquaculture) ;		
	[Mar] Sourcing sur les intrants,		
	matériels et alevins pour la mise en		
	place et la conduite d'élevages		
	aquacoles.		
	[Oct] Promotion des échanges		
	techniques entre pays de la zone en		
	matière d'aquaculture		
	artisanale (formation des porteurs de		
	projet et des services en charge du		
	développement de l'aquaculture) ;		
	• [Oct] Sourcing sur les intrants, matériels		
	et alevins pour la mise en place et la		
	conduite d'élevages aquacoles.		

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a very brief description of your two highest aquaculture priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical issues or challenges in aquaculture over the last year	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ² [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
Palau	 Highest: [Mar] Support sub-regional initiative Micronesia Association Sustainable Aquaculture (MASA) [Mar] Establish feed mill [Mar] Increase production [Mar] Develop guidelines for aquaculture [Mar] Partner with donors and experts Second highest: [Mar] Partner with state and aquaculture associations [Mar] Support community-based aquaculture project [Mar] Develop SOP 	 [Mar] Local expertise (monitoring, research, aquaculture data) [Mar] Extension service and data collection [Mar] Seedlings 	
Papua New Guinea			
Pitcairn			
Polynésie française	 Highest: [Mar] Apport d'expertises en Polynésie française, voire de formations pratiques à l'étranger pour des agents DRM et/ou des privés sur différentes filières, de manière ponctuelle : écloserie huîtres comestibles, écloserie bêche-de-mer, écloserie poissons, bioremédiation Second highest: [Mar] Réglementation de nouvelles filières aquacoles comme par exemple le pacage marin (sea ranching), la mise en place d'un zonage aquacole 	 [Mar] Problème de développement de Tenacibaculum maritimum en phase d'alevinage (en bassisn hors sols puis en cages) sur Platax orbicularis [Mar] Problème de passage d'oxytétracycline pure à oxytétracycline diluée puis à probiotiques en écloserie crevette [Mar] Problème de qualification des produits d'écloseries (alevins, postlarves) et de validation de stress-tests 	 [Mar] Augmentation des actions et réunions transversales sur la biosécurité aquatique entre la Direction des Ressources Marines (DRM) et la Direction de la Biosécurité (DBS) [Mar] Lancement d'un programme aquacole voire halieutique i) sur les holothuries à mamelles nouvellement inscrites à la CITES, ii) sur les huîtres de roches, iii) sur les macro-algues [Mar] Poursuite et développement de chantiers au pôle aquacole VAIA (Centre technique CTA et Ecloseries de

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a very brief description of your two highest aquaculture priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical issues or challenges in aquaculture over the last year	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ² [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan] Production EPV) du pays ainsi que sur la zone Biomarine de Faratea (33 ha, 7 projets privés)
Samoa	 Highest: [Mar] Promote aquaculture development and management through: Increasing the number of feasible species being farmed. Identifying and researching species with high commercial potential (trochus, mabe-pearl, etc) to add value. Providing the support to community and enhancing skills to all involved and participated in the sector. Sufficient supply of fingerlings and juveniles to cater for the stakeholders' needs. [Mar] Capacity building for the aquaculture team to support aquaculture development in Samoa.	 [Mar] Insufficient supply of good quality brood-stocks for spawning [Mar] Staff capacity and resources [Mar] Lack of potential commodities for trials 	 [Mar] Action 15: Samoa National Aquatic Biosecurity Strategy drafted with the assistance provided by SPC in formulating the strategy and also trainings for the local staff. [Mar] Action 9: Samoa Fisheries put forward a request to work with SPC on fisheries and aquaculture sector policy and fisheries socio-economic survey.
Solomon Islands	 Highest: [Mar] Development of national hatchery quarantine facility and the importation, quarantine and production of the GIFT tilapia for farm grow-outs. Equally important is the quarantine and hatchery operations. Since the 	 [Mar] Preparation of standard hatchery and quarantine facilities [Mar] Drafting of legal frameworks for aquaculture development such as legislations, importation process (worsen by the COVID-19 pandemic) 	

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a very brief description of your two highest aquaculture priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical issues or challenges in aquaculture over the last year	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ² [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 introduction of GIFT tilapia will be the first of its kind, a lot of technical assistance is required of SPC to ensure the GIFT is introduced safely into the country. Introduction of GIFT tilapia for inland aquaculture is a top priority for the current government. Second highest: [Mar] Mass production and restoration of sea cucumber (Stichopus horrens) stocks in the wild. The life cycle of S. horrens has been closed and the next stage is to attain a commercial production level. The national objective is increase the production of juvenile sea cucumbers for restocking and stock enhancement. 	 [Mar] Gaps in capacity for technical hatchery/lab officers/managers both for tilapia and sea cucumber [Mar] Daily hatchery operations and management of the GIFT tilapia facility and biosecurity aspects. 	
Tokelau	[Mar] Not a priority now	[Mar] Limited land area in Tokelau [Mar] Not a priority for now	• [Mar] None
Tonga	 Highest: [Mar] Develop SOP for import and culturing of introduce species (e.g. revive culture of <i>Tridacna gigas</i>, milk fish & tilapia) (Biosecurity). [Mar] Establish Culture techniques of new aquaculture commodities (prawns, milkfish, mud crab, sea cucumber and tilapia). [Mar] Transfer knowledge of farming activities to the community level (SMAs and Aquaculture area) 	 [Mar] Maintaining the contribution made by aquaculture to food security, [Mar] Employment, and national economic development. [Mar] Access to markets and affordable technology, strengthening the base for aquaculture development through improved data collection. [Mar] Policy and Regulation 	 [Mar]Provide technical support for pearl farming [Mar] Stock enhancement programme ongoing for giant clams – SMAs [Oct] Conduct trail on mud crap using pen culture system [Oct] Conduct trail on shrimp farming using pond culture system - extensive [Oct] Conduct trail on sea cucumber farming (Golden sandfish) using pen culture system for SMAs community.

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Pacific Island country or territory	Provide a very brief description of your two highest aquaculture priority technical needs	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical issues or challenges in aquaculture over the last year	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that your agency has taken related to the RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan² [Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 [Mar] Review of coastal regulation and Aquaculture Management Act [Mar] Review aquaculture development plan [Oct] Conduct trail on cage & pond culture system for the community to support food security (i.e. tilapia and milkfish). Second highest: [Mar] Technical capacity building on culture of the above commodities (e.g. Culture technique for new aquaculture species). [Oct] Mape Pearl crafting training – added value. 	 [Mar] Lack of financial and technical capacities (rely very much on SPC or others donor partners) [Oct] Local feed for tilapia & milkfish 	 [Oct] Conduct trail on sea mullet farming using pen culture system. [Oct] Establishment culture technique for golden sandfish
Tuvalu	Highest: Ightharpoonup [Oct] Establishment of a mariculture hatchery for giant clam and other species Second highest: Ightharpoonup [Oct] Appropriate development of milkfish culture in Vaitupu Island	[Oct] Limited technical expertise in aquaculture [Oct] Logistical issues – delays in delivery of equipment and materials	[Oct] While recognising the importance of aquatic biosecurity, we are only planning to work with endemic species at this time.
Vanuatu			
Wallis et Futuna	Highest: • [Mar & Oct] Expérimentations aquacoles locales et low-cost pour : ○ Réhabiliter les milieux et réduire les impacts des effluents terrestres (bio-remédiation)	 [Mar & Oct] Absence d'aquaculture sur le territoire [Mar & Oct] Impossibilité d'importer du matériel biologique [Mar & Oct] Manque de clarté sur le statut du « foncier marin », pas de base 	

	Aquaculture priorities	Aquaculture issues or challenges	Actions taken since RTMCF3 (5-8 Nov 2019)
Docific Island country or	Provide a very brief description of your two	Briefly outline 2-3 of your main technical	Briefly outline 2-3 follow-up actions that
Pacific Island country or territory	highest aquaculture priority technical needs	issues or challenges in aquaculture over the	your agency has taken related to the
territory		last year	RTMCF3 Outcomes and Agreed Action Plan ²
			[Numbers refer to Action in the Plan]
	 réensemencement d'invertébrés 	juridique pour l'occupation du domaine	
	(bénitier, trocas)	maritime (pas de DPM)	
	 Essais de captage et grossissement 		
	d'huitres de roche		
	Second highest:		
	• [Mar & Oct] Pilote d'aquaponie (tilapia)		
	avec un agriculteur local		
	[Mar & Oct] Veille technique sur		
	l'aquaculture multitrophique intégrée et		
	l'élevage de crevettes en cage		
	lagonaires		