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Central Pacific
Fisheries
Commission

TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

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**LIST OF CAPACITY ASSISTANCE REQUESTS
AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

WCPFC-TCC20-2024-28

24 September 2024

Submitted by the Secretariat

Purpose

1. This paper summarizes Capacity Assistance Needs identified by CCMs, based on this year's Annual Report Part 2 reporting and/or draft Compliance Monitoring Report (draft CMR) replies. This summary also indicates where CCMs have provided submissions related to Capacity Development Plans ([CMM 2023-04](#) paragraphs 16 – 18) as part of their replies to this year's draft CMR. The information in this summary is as of 24th September 2024.

Background

2. As in previous years, and in accordance with CMM 2023-04, CCMs may provide in their Annual Report Part 2 and in replies to draft CMRs, indications of areas where assistance is needed.¹

3. Additionally, for a SIDS or Participating Territory, or Indonesia or the Philippines to be considered as 'Capacity Assistance Needed' through the Compliance Monitoring Scheme process, a Capacity Development Plan also needs to be submitted.²

¹ CMM 2023-04 paragraph 29 (ii, iii)

² A template prepared by the Secretariat for Capacity Development Plans may be accessed here: <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/commission-09c/wcpfc-capacity-development-plan-template-draft-cmr-issued-march-2017>

CMM 2021-03 paragraph 16 and 17

16. *Notwithstanding paragraph 4, where a SIDS or Participating Territory, or Indonesia or the Philippines cannot meet a particular obligation that is being assessed, due to a lack of capacity, that CCM shall provide a Capacity Development Plan to the Secretariat with their draft Compliance Monitoring Report (dCMR), that:*

- (i) clearly identifies and explains what is preventing that CCM from meeting that obligation;*
- (ii) identifies the capacity assistance needed to allow that CCM to meet that obligation;*
- (iii) estimates the costs and/or technical resources associated with such assistance, including, if possible, funding and technical assistance sources where necessary;*
- (iv) sets out an anticipated timeframe in which, if the identified assistance needs are provided, that CCM will be able to meet that obligation.*

17. *The CCM may work together with the Secretariat to draft the Capacity Development Plan. This plan shall be attached to that CCM's comments to the dCMR.*

[Link to the Strategic Investment Plan](#)

4. At its regular annual meeting in December 2018, the Commission, agreed to several decisions that formalized the linkage between the [Strategic Investment Plan](#) (SIP)³ and CCM-requested Capacity Assistance Needs and Capacity Development Plans once referenced in the provisional⁴

5. Since 2019, the *Implementation of Article 30 of the Convention* webpage on the WCPFC website has been maintained by the Secretariat at this link:- <https://www.wcpfc.int/implementation-article-30-convention>. Copies of each years updated WCPFC Strategic Investment Plan and past years' CMM 2013-07 annual reports for all CCMs may be accessed from this page.⁵

Obligations where assistance needs were identified

6. The 2023 SIP includes a list of Capacity Assistance Need areas from the [Final CMR](#) covering 2020 activities (see **Table 1** below). The Secretariat confirms that four CCMs provided some replies in their 2024 Annual Report Part 2 to each of their respective Capacity Assistance Needed score from the Final Compliance Monitoring Report (refer to **TCC20-2024-AR Pt2** and **TCC20-2024-dCMR04**). At the time writing, the Secretariat had not received any additional information in relation to the progress of Capacity Development Plans.

7. The 2023 SIP also includes a list of additional areas of capacity assistance identified by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting years, and that were outside the scope of the list of obligations to be assessed through the CMS in 2023. Some capacity assistance needs were initially reported in 2018, in the table a notation of # indicates a continuing need in 2021 and 2022 reporting years (see **Table 2** below).

8. At the time of writing, one CCM has submitted a “Capacity Development Plan” within their reply to this year’s draft Compliance Monitoring Report covering 2023 activities and another

³ At WCPFC15, the Commission approved the 2018 Strategic Investment Plan as a means to target investment to address the priority needs as identified by developing states, including effective participation. The Commission agreed that this Plan would be updated annually by the Secretariat for approval by the Commission and that the Secretariat would report to the Commission on implementation of the Strategic Investment Plan each year.

⁴ The relevant agreed decisions from WCPFC15 Summary Report were:

154. The Commission approved the 2018 Strategic Investment Plan as a means to target investment to address the priority needs as identified by developing states, including effective participation. (Attachment F). The Commission agreed that this Plan would be updated annually by the Secretariat for approval by the Commission and that the Secretariat would report to the Commission on implementation of the Strategic Investment Plan each year.

155. The Commission agreed to make any capacity assistance needs identified in the provisional Compliance Monitoring Report and in Part 2 reports (as may be agreed by TCC each year to be contained in the Executive Summary of the Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report), public domain data that will inform annual updates of the Strategic Investment Plan.

⁵ Since April 2024, Authorised CCM users may access copies of all CCMs Annual Report Part 2 responses via the Reporting tab on the WCPFC’s Monitoring and Evaluation Incorporating Conservation and Management Measures webpage| <https://cmm.wcpfc.int/>

CCM has indicated that a Capacity Development Plan will be developed for consideration by TCC20.

9. **Table 3** provides a summary of reporting by developing members and participating territories in Annual Report Part 2 covering the 2023 reporting years, in response to [CMM 2013-07](#) on Special Requirements of Small Island Developing States and Territories , where capacity assistance needs were identified. **Table 3** also collates from these reports, notes from developing members and participating territories on areas where assistance was received in response to their capacity assistance needs. The complete set of CMM 2013-07 annual reports for all CCMs for reporting year 2022 are posted for TCC19 as [TCC20-2024-29](#).⁶

Recommendation

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| 10. TCC20 is invited to consider the capacity assistance needs listed in Tables 1 to 3 of this paper, and note that other needs may be identified by CCMs during TCC20's review of draft CMRs when developing the Provisional Compliance Monitoring Report. |
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⁶ Copies of past years CMM 2013-07 annual reports for all CCMs may be accessed from <https://www.wcpfc.int/implementation-article-30-convention>

Table 1. List of Capacity Assistance Needs from the 2023 Final Compliance Monitoring Report covering 2022 and 2021 activities

<p>Indonesia for Scientific data provision (SciData03)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2016, RY2017, RY2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>Indonesia reported that there were some continuing delays in the anticipated timeframe and assistance delivery set out in the Capacity Development Plan (CDP). TCC19 noted that implementation of the capacity needs in the CDP is still open and requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the necessary technical assistance can take place. TCC noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their Capacity Development Plan were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.</p>
<p>Indonesia for annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of oceanic whitetip sharks (CMM 2011-04 paragraph 3)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>Indonesia reported that assistance and funding was being sought from SPC to hold dedicated workshops on sharks but there were ongoing delays in holding these workshops. TCC19 noted the continuing delays in implementation of the capacity needs in the CDP and requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the necessary technical assistance can take place. TCC noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.</p>
<p>Indonesia for annual report on estimated number of releases and status upon release of silky sharks (CMM 2013-08 paragraph 3)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY2019, RY 2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Philippines for 100% purse seine observer coverage for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 5/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (RY 2018, RY2019, RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>The Philippines reported slow progress in implementing 100% observer coverage in its national waters. TCC19 expressed its hope that substantial progress would be made in meeting the CDP and requested the Philippines to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the obligation can be met. TCC19 noted that for RY 2020 Philippine's capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.</p>

<p>Indonesia for 100% purse seine coverage: specific rules for vessels fishing exclusively in areas under its national jurisdiction (CMM 2018-01 paragraph 35/CMM 2021-01 paragraph 33)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>Indonesia reported ongoing issues with regard to human resources and the number of available observers to meet the 100% observer coverage in national waters. TCC19 noted its expectation that this obligation would be able to be met in 2022 requested Indonesia to report back following TCC with more specificity on the dates when the obligation can be met. TCC19 noted that for RY 2020 Indonesia’s capacity assistance needs in their CDP were not yet met and maintained the CAN status.</p>
<p>French Polynesia for CCMs to require longline vessels to carry and use line cutters and de-hookers to handle and promptly release sea turtles, as well as dip-nets where appropriate (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 6)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2020, RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>French Polynesia reported that new regulations and best practices on sea turtles have been adopted in 2022 and it expected the obligation will be met at the end of 2022. TCC19 noted with pleasure that French Polynesia’s capacity assistance needs in their CDP would be met in 2022 and maintained the CAN status until then.</p>
<p>French Polynesia for Sea Turtle mitigation requirements for shallow-set longline vessels, including incident reporting requirements (CMM 2018-04 paragraph 7a)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2020, RY2021) Capacity Assistance Completed CMR RY2022)</p>	<p>French Polynesia reported that new regulations and best practices on sea turtles have been adopted in 2022 and French Polynesia has had no shallow set fishing since 2021. TCC19 noted with pleasure that French Polynesia’s capacity assistance needs in their CDP would be met in 2022 and maintained the CAN status until then.</p>
<p>Vanuatu for requirements in the event of unintentional encircling of cetaceans in the purse seine net, including incident reporting requirements (CMM 2011-03 paragraph 2)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)</p>	<p>Vanuatu reported that to meet this obligation it requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● technical assistance in reviewing and developing regulations including review of license conditions to implement prescriptive CMM obligations including Commission guidelines for operators. ● assistance to develop relevant regulations and associated SOPs to enable Vanuatu to effectively monitor each flag vessels meeting these requirements. Vanuatu expects this obligation will be met by the end of 2025. <p>TCC19 noted that Vanuatu has submitted a Capacity Development Plan as required by CMM 2019-06, and it expects to meet this obligation by 2028.</p>

<p>Vanuatu for report to describe, where applicable, any alternative measures from those in CMM 2019-04 SHARKS which are applied by CCMs in areas under national jurisdiction (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 5)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>Vanuatu reported that to meet various obligations in CMM 2019-04 it requires technical assistance in reviewing and developing regulations to implement prescriptive CMM obligations, including Commission requirements under CMM 2019 04. Once these regulations are in place Vanuatu will require assistance to develop management plan and SOPs to enable Vanuatu to effectively monitor each flag vessels meeting these requirements of all sharks retained. As part of this work, Vanuatu will also be reviewing each shark National Plan of Action to ensure shark regulations are met TCC19 noted that Vanuatu has submitted a Capacity Development Plan as required by CMM 2019-06, and it expects to meet this obligation by 2028.</p>
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of measures necessary to require all sharks retained on board their vessels are fully utilized and ensure the prohibition of finning (provide in Part 2 Annual Report) - including consideration of paragraph 10 endorsed alternative measures (CMM 2019-04 paragraphs 7-10)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for annual report on shark fins attached/alternative measures and meeting of deadline (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 11)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of measures to prevent fishing vessels from retaining on board (including for crew consumption), transshipping and landing any fins harvested in contravention of CMM 2019-04 (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 12)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of requirement to take measures necessary to ensure carcasses and their corresponding fins are landed or transshipped together, in a manner that allows inspectors to verify (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 13)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of requirement to implement at least one option to minimize bycatch of sharks in longline fisheries, and notify choice and whenever the selected option is changed (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 14-15)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for CCMs to develop and report their management plans for longline fisheries targetting sharks in their Part 2 Annual Report (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 16)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	

<p>Vanuatu for implementation of requirement to ensure that sharks that are caught but are not to be retained, are hauled alongside the vessel in order to facilitate species identification (only applicable where observer or EM camera is present, and where safe for crew and observers) (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 18)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of requirement to prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing oceanic whitetip & silky sharks (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(01))</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of requirement that to release oceanic whitetip & silky sharks asap (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(02))</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of requirement that if oceanic whitetip & silky sharks caught, must be given to government or discarded (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 20(03))</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of prohibition for purse seine setting on whale sharks, retaining/transshipping/landing of whale sharks (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 21(01 - 07))</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for report on Implementation of CMM 2019-04 Sharks (Part 2 Annual Report (CMM 2019-04 paragraph 23)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	
<p>Vanuatu for implementation of requirements to prohibit retaining/transshipping/storing/landing mobulid rays (CMM 2019-05 paragraphs 04-06, 08,10)</p>	<p>Capacity Assistance Needed (CMR RY2021, RY2022)</p>	<p>Vanuatu reported that to meet this obligation it requires technical assistance in reviewing and developing regulations to implement prescriptive CMM obligations, including Mobulid Ray requirements under CMM 2019 05. Once these regulations are in place Vanuatu will require assistance to develop management plan and SOPs to enable Vanuatu to effectively monitor each flag vessels meeting these requirements. TCC19 noted that Vanuatu has submitted a Capacity Development Plan as required by CMM 2019-06, and it expects to meet this obligation by 2028.</p>

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

Table 2. Excerpt from 2023 Final CMR, list of additional areas of capacity assistance identified by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2022 and 2021 reporting year⁷

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 01-03 General Provisions</p>	<p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia is included in the SIDS partnership as announced at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS Conference) was held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa. Several multi-stakeholders partnerships initiatives for SIDS where Indonesia as one of the partners have been operating in several SIDS such as Papua New Guinea and Solomon Island for Coral Triangle Initiative. http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=219 http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=238"</p> <p>Recently, in mid 2020, Indonesia called for mobilization of adequate resources and support for Small Island Developing States during a discussion with the premise on mobilizing international solidarity, accelerating action and embarking on new pathways to realize the 2030 agenda and the Samoa Pathway: Small Island Developing States</p> <p>Kiribati is one of the SIDS countries that depend much on assistance from regional and sub-regional agencies such as WCPFC, FFA and PNA including donor partners.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p>Tonga cooperate at regional and sub regional initiatives to support the development of SIDS Fisheries.</p> <p>Vanuatu: Request to assist with MCS and observer related work to which funds were disseminated to assist as is the case with other SIDS CCMs.</p>

⁷ These were identified in paragraph 41 of the 2021 Final Compliance Monitoring Report covering 2020 activities

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

Obligation	Capacity assistance requested by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 covering 2021 and 2022 reporting year
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 08-09 Assistance in areas of fisheries conservation and management</p>	<p>FSM: Participation in Implementations of new CMM's, bilateral arrangements to implement ROP, transshipment monitoring, CDS, EM/ER, PSM,FAD Biodegradable material and sharing of MCS data when necessary.</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati: Kiribati is small island with limited resources, hence unable to provides further assistance while concentrating effort within national jurisdiction only.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru is a SIDS itself and therefore supports the measure</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>PNG: Adopted CMMs that are applicable and consistent to the national obligations and existing fishery.</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p>Tonga cooperate at regional and sub-regional initiatives to support the development of SIDS Fisheries</p> <p>Vanuatu will require capacity assistance from the Secretariat to ensure compliance with the measure, with much focus on legislation and policy text review, incorporating principles stipulated under the Convention, CMMs and relevant commission decisions.</p>
<p>CMM 2013-07 paragraphs 10-11 Assistance in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance</p>	<p>FSM: - Bilateral or multilateral Surveillance Operation arrangements - FFA & PNA observer program, - subregional surveillance operations - FSM, RMI and Palau tri lateral operations - NTSA bilateral activities - U.S and FSM ships rider agreement</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati: As small island state with only one patrol boat to monitor three separated EEZ. Kiribati greatly need assistance from developed partners to assist in both aerial and surface surveillance coverage.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru is a SIDS itself and recognise SIDS fisheries development needs and assist through FSMA arrangement.</p> <p>New Caledonia received no assistance in this category since 2017</p> <p>Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p>Vanuatu will require capacity assistance from the Secretariat and relevant regional agencies and donor partners to ensure compliance with the measure.</p>

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

Table 3. List of additional areas of capacity assistance identified by CCMs in their Annual Report Part 2 CMM on SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND TERRITORIES CMM 2013-07 reporting covering 2023 reporting year, and notes on where CCM reported that assistance was received

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
<p>Paras 01-03 General Provisions</p>	<p>FSM is a small island developing state and SIDS are the recipients of such assistances.</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia is included in the SIDS (Small Island Developing States) partnership was officially announced at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held from September 1 to 4, 2014, in Apia, Samoa. As a committed partner, Indonesia has actively participated in several multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives aimed at supporting SIDS. Notably, Indonesia has been instrumental in the Coral Triangle Initiative, which is operational in several SIDS, including Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. This collaboration underscores Indonesia's dedication to fostering sustainable development and environmental conservation in small island nations. For further details on these initiatives, you can visit the following links: http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=219 http://www.sids2014.org/partnerships/countries/?country=238"</p> <p>In mid-2020, Indonesia strongly advocated for the mobilization of adequate resources and support for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) during a high-level discussion. The discussion focused on mobilizing international solidarity, accelerating action, and exploring new pathways to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Samoa Pathway for SIDS. Indonesia's call underscores its commitment to supporting the sustainable development and resilience of small island nations, highlighting the need for global cooperation to address the unique challenges faced by SIDS. Indonesia unequivocally reaffirmed its steadfast commitment to the sustainable development and advancement of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) at the 4th SIDS Conference on May 28th, 2024, in Antigua and Barbuda. By recognizing the unique challenges faced by these nations and enhancing partnerships based on mutual interests, Indonesia aims to foster significant progress and shared prosperity.</p> <p>Kiribati is one of the SIDS countries that depend much on assistance from regional and sub-regional agencies such as WCPFC, FFA and PNA including donor partners.</p>	

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
	<p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru will continue to implement this measure where possible through FSMA and other arrangements</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>PNG: fully recognizes the SIDS and territories special requirements in the Convention Area in implementing this measure and other applicable measures and shall request assistance if and when required.</p> <p>Samoa as a SIDS have not sought or requested any assistance in accordance with this CMM in the reported year</p> <p>Tonga one of the SIDS countries but it cooperates with regional and sub-regional initiatives to support the development of SIDS fisheries. Tonga is the recipient of the non-SIDS country assistance.</p> <p>Vanuatu cooperates with other SIDS+T and non-SIDS directly and through the Commission to assist SIDS+T develop our fisheries. Example is the work on SPA, through the SPG group, FFA and through the WCPFC SPA IWG .</p>	

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
<p>Paras 04-05 Capacity development for personnel</p>	<p>FSM is a small developing state and SIDS are the recipients of such assistance. FSM has received capacity development assistance provided through regional and sub-regional programs.</p> <p>Fiji did not make a submission for 2024; however Fiji needs training and attachments in the following areas: 1. WCPFC MCS data analysis; 2. Training on Commission VMS; 3. CMR</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>Kiribati is a SIDS.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru will continue to support this measure and implement where possible such as FMSA arrangement and other arrangements</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>PNG has identified and seek assistance to facilitate workshops on Compliance Case File Management.</p> <p>Vanuatu: As mentioned earlier, requests have been submitted for assistance on observer EM related training and support.</p>	<p>Samoa has not sought any assistance as stipulated in this CMM, however, Samoa has received ongoing support and assistance from developed countries and regional agencies through bilateral and multilateral agreements.</p> <p>Tonga is the recipient of capacity development assistance from developing countries through FFA, SPC, WCPFC, MPI, AFMA, FAO etc.</p> <p>During the reporting period, Tonga participated in SPC/FFA regional training for observers, observers refresh training, and newly recruited 10 observers on board, SPC conducted bio-sampling training with observers and staff. Few staff join Certificate IV on Coastal and Aquaculture, Diploma on Investigation and Prosecution Cert, Certificate Level IV on Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance, and Law of the Seas Courses.</p> <p>SPC also conducted a training on e-reporting basically for data collection, training the Science Division on stock assessment. FFA financially supported Tonga in conducting the e-PSM training and Tonga was the first country to implement the e-PSM, Dockside Boarding, NTSA training, and Aerial Surveillance Training.</p> <p>Vanuatu: received capacity assistance through various means, both from regional organizations as well as from other CCMs. Example include: Assistance received to date are as follows: 1) Fisheries Bio-Economics Training 2) VMS capacity Assistance Attachments at WCPFC Secretariat 3) In-country Visit from FFA Secretariat on CMR matters 4) E-PSMA In-Country Visit from FFA Secretariat</p> <p>- VU is anticipating and welcome more capacity assistance on other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirements.</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
<p>Paras 06-07 Assistance with technology transfers</p>	<p>FSM: Collaborating with other SIDS on the development of technology including EM/ER and other digital transformation.</p> <p>Fiji has progressed with initial training and implementation towards 100% vessel coverage on e-reporting and continues to work with SPC that provide the backend support in-country issues experienced during the phase of implementation.</p> <p>Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)</p> <p>Kiribati as small island developing states depend much on technology assistance from regional agencies and development partners.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>PNG is yet to identify technology needs and request for assistance. (Labor Standards / Electronic Reporting)</p> <p>Nauru supports the transferring of fisheries technology to accelerate the social and economic development of SIDS/</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>Samoa has not provided or requested for any assistance as per CMM 2013-07 19 in the reported year, however, Samoa will liaise with the relevant organizations when assistance is needed</p> <p>Vanuatu: welcomes assistance relating to fisheries science and technology and with the aim of accelerating the social and economic development of VU. Anticipating more capacity assistance on other areas to ensure CCM personnel are well versed with obligations and related requirements. This includes training of personnel on VMS and E-PSMA requirements. Given the broader definition of Technology Transfers, it would be more on the intellectual side, whereby Secretariat provides capacity assistance, enhancing capabilities such as understanding E-PSMA, Bio-economics, VMS gaps etc. The FFA Secretariat also provided technological support work relating to data, VMS and other related matters.</p>	<p>Tonga is the recipient of capacity development assistance. According to the Fisheries Management Act 2002, under section 4, sub-section(j)"...it promotes and conduct scientific research and develop appropriate technologies in support of fishery conservation and management"....</p> <p>SPC financially supports Tonga in conducting the Bio-sampling training with observers and data collection officers at the Science Division. The Ministry signed an MOU with SPC on trial the Bio-sampling for 3 years. SPC assists in the implementation of e-reporting basically for data collection through OLLO, Onboard, and onshore, TAILS, and Close Kin Mark Recapture Sampling.</p> <p>For the protection and preservation of the marine environment, Tonga ratified the MARPOL Convention, the Marine Pollution Prevention Act (MPPA), and incorporated it into the Ministry of Marine National Law. Boarding and inspection of all vessels was 100% coverage and Rubbish records must submitted. The science division has now collected the drifting FADs and reported them to SPC.</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
<p data-bbox="201 690 352 911">Paras 08-09 Assistance in areas of fisheries conservation and management</p>	<p data-bbox="390 232 890 256">French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p data-bbox="390 277 869 302">Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)</p> <p data-bbox="390 326 1176 383">Kiribati: is one of the SIDS countries depending on assistance from non-SIDS countries.</p> <p data-bbox="390 407 1203 496">RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p data-bbox="390 521 1125 610">Nauru will continue to support this measure and assist SIDS where possible to implement their Commission obligations and ensure the collection and analysis of fisheries data</p> <p data-bbox="390 634 1167 724">New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p data-bbox="390 748 1163 805">PNG: Adopted CMMs that are applicable and consistent to the national obligations and existing fishery.</p> <p data-bbox="390 829 1192 919">Samoa is considered as SIDS Country and did not utilize any assistance for this CMM however, Samoa plans to liaise with relevant organisations to seek assistance</p> <p data-bbox="390 943 1197 1032">Tonga one of the SIDs countries although our current national capacity does not provide Tonga the ability to assist capacity development of other SIDs. Tonga is the recipient of capacity development assistance.</p> <p data-bbox="390 1057 1188 1211">Vanuatu has received capacity assistance on this and also has the opportunity to still assist SIDs, territories on areas such as data sharing, verification through TUFFMAN 2 systems in accordance with data sharing requirements as per relevant instruments and participate in MCS operations, surveillance and monitoring.</p>	<p data-bbox="1224 232 1896 451">Fiji: through the support of the New Zealand Government (MPI), Australian Government (AFMA), and FFA conducted 2 national workshops on High Seas Boarding and Inspections as means to ensure that front line officers are well versed with measures related to the convention area. The training included roles and responsibilities of flag states, reporting requirements and other related measures.</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
<p>Paras 10-11 Assistance in the areas of Monitoring, Control and surveillance</p>	<p>FSM: participation in regional/sub-regional fora on MCS. FSM's joint cooperation efforts amongst the FFA membership in maritime surveillance. FSM's participation in implementations of new CMM's, bilateral arrangements to implement ROP, transshipment monitoring, CDS, EM/ER, PSM, FAD tracking and sharing MCS data when necessary.</p> <p>Indonesia (as per above response for 01-03)</p> <p>Kiribati: As small island state with only one patrol boat to monitor three separated EEZ. Kiribati greatly need assistance from developed partners to assist in both aerial and surface surveillance coverage.</p> <p>RMI is a SIDS with limited capacity and we expect continued cooperation and assistance from non-SIDS CCMs in our ongoing capacity building needs and efforts</p> <p>Nauru will continue to support this measure and ensuring SIDS/T participates in regional and sub-regional MCS activities through FFA and PNA programs</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>PNG: cooperates with international, regional, sub regional and bilateral arrangements to ensure effective MCS and Enforcement activities within the region such as FAO, FFA under regional surveillance programs, Ship Rider Agreement and other bilateral Arrangements including MCS exchange programs.</p> <p>Samoa is a SIDS country. However, when assistance is needed regarding this audit point, Samoa will liaise with the relevant organizations to request support and assistance if needed.</p> <p>Tonga: participates in sea monitoring control and surveillance and also enforcement activities through bilateral arrangements with territories in the Convention area. Tonga was involved in regional surveillance patrol operation Ika Moana, Kurukuru by providing Navy support Unit Voea Ngahau Koula.</p> <p>The National Monitoring Control Committee (MCC), includes the Port Authority, Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Department, Police Department,</p>	<p>Fiji: 1. Aerial support was received US Airforce and FFA's Aerial program (8 aerial patrols) 2. Sea patrol was conducted through the Fiji Navy and US coast guard (6 surface patrols conducted)</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
	<p>Customs Department, and the Navy. The MCC Centre is established by the committee and is housed at Navy Station. MCC conducts a national monitoring within our EEZ once per quarter. Aerial surveillance was provided by FFA in all quarters during the reporting period, and no offenses were reported.</p> <p>The New Zealand Government has a bilateral agreement with Tonga on Aerial Surveillance during the Tuimoana Operation through the NTSA System. During the reporting period, Tonga participated in SPC/FFA regional training for observers, observers refresh training, and newly recruited 10 observers on board, SPC conducted bio-sampling training with observers and staff. Few staff join Certificate IV on Coastal and Aquaculture, Diploma on Investigation and Prosecution Cert, Certificate Level IV on Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance, and Law of the Seas Courses.</p> <p>SPC also conducted training on e-reporting basically for data collection through OLLO, Onboard, and onshore, TAILS, and Close Kin Mark Recapture Sampling training, and SPC also conducted training the Science Division on stock assessment for sea cucumbers. FFA financially supported Tonga in conducting the e-PSM training and Tonga was the first country to implement the e-PSM, Dockside Boarding, NTSA training, and Aerial Surveillance Training.</p> <p>Vanuatu actively participated in numerous regional operations on surveillance and monitoring, both assets and personnel as required by mandate of such engagements. This includes MCS operations coordinated by the FFA RFSC. - Seeking further capacity assistance in this area to ensure its personnel and line agencies respond and operate more efficiently whenever needed.</p>	

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
<p>Paras 12-18 support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries related businesses and market access</p>	<p>FSM: PNA Market related initiatives like the development of MSC processes currently in place, implementation of CDS and PSM, and FSM's collaboration with importing CCM's.</p> <p>Fiji has a 100% domestic tuna sector. As such, 2023 was focused on getting our fleets and processing plants back to full operation. As part of Fiji's 2023 support towards the tuna sector, Government allocated 90,000 USD to support markets access for MSC certification. Additionally, to boost and streamline fish processing, Fiji has begun work digitalise vessel arrivals and catch verification to support catch verification process and market demands. There is also a assessment and review of internal processors to ensure that appropriate activities are developed to support Fiji's domestic industry.</p> <p>French Polynesia: FP is a developing territory.</p> <p>Indonesia (<i>as per above response for 01-03</i>)</p> <p>RMI No additional assistance required at this time however, the RMI may seek further assistance with onshore developments and market access requirements.</p> <p>Nauru will continue to support and implement this measure through the FSMA arrangement and where possible and appropriate.</p> <p>New Caledonia is one of the SIDS and territories and has received no assistance in this category in 2023. New Caledonia neither received any request in this regard in 2023.</p> <p>Samoa is a SIDS country. However, when assistance is needed regarding this audit point, Samoa will liaise with the relevant organizations to request support and assistance.</p> <p>Tonga: To support the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-fisheries businesses and market access, Tonga implemented it under the Fisheries Management Act 2002, Section 7, Sub-section 36, Fishing Vessels License Term and Condition, Fishing Agreement and Access Agreement with the Fishing Company and Tuna Fisheries Management Plan. Ministry of Fisheries established a Development Scheme for the Fisheries Sector to improve the business climate and reduce the cost of doing business a Fishing Consumer Tax Exemption was approved in June 2013</p>	<p>Kiribati appreciates the assistance and support provided by development partners towards domestic fisheries related projects.</p>

CMM 2013-07	Notes and types of assistance requested	Areas where assistance was received
	<p>exempting imported fishing gear, bait, and essential supplies from customs tariffs. In 2013 the operation of the Tu'imatamoana fish market and Processing Facilities was transferred under an MOU to the National Fisheries Committee (Fishing Industries Committee). In addition, the Ministry of Fisheries established a Soft Loan Scheme known Fisheries Development and Export Fund (FDEF) to support the sector market Access. Not only that but the Ministry assisted the Fishing Companies in developing and improving their business planning and management, and offered a comprehensive training and capacity development program. In 2020, Tonga ratified the PACER Plus Agreement is a Regional Development-Centre Trade Agreement designed to support Tonga in regional and Global Trade. Tonga exports fish to international markets (Australia, NZ, USA, Fiji, Pago Pago, Hawaii, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, and Singapore). The compliance Division inspects 100% of every export before handing the Export Permit to the companies, and entry the export data into the system and reports every quarter.</p> <p>Vanuatu is a SIDS that definitely needs capacity assistance for both domestic and international markets. CCM sees the importance in having such assistance as it will boost domestic and international market standards as well. CCM needs capacity assistance on international market access given the rise and interest in foreign investments in fisheries.</p>	