

Contributions to the preliminary inventory of existing opportunities and arrangements for capacity-building for assessments¹

I. States

Belgium	
Mechanism	Erasmus Mundus Master of Science in Marine Biodiversity and Conservation (EMBC).
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	National
Area of assistance	<p>The program is offered by a University consortium consisting of 6 partners:</p> <p>Year 1 Universities: Ghent University (Belgium), University of Bremen (Germany), University of the Algarve (Portugal), Year 2 Universities : University Pierre et Marie Curie - Paris 006 (France), University of Oviedo (Spain) and University of Klaipėda (Lithuania))</p> <p>EMBC is one of the Master Courses selected by the prestigious Erasmus Mundus framework of the European Commission through which students from non-European Union countries are eligible for two-year grants.</p> <p>Each year a number of grants (8-10), of 47,000€ are available. EM grants are awarded on the basis of merit by the European Commission under proposition of the EMBC board.</p> <p>Further information is available at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://embc.marbef.org/index.asp?p=257&a=257 • http://embc.marbef.org/index.asp?p=251&a=251
Mechanism	Scientific and Institutional capacity Building for implementing European Marine policy in Black Sea region (SIBEMA)
Recipient developing States	Bulgaria and the Black Sea region
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>The proposal addresses important issues related to the process of achievement of the European standards in the field of marine sciences in Bulgaria and the Black Sea region as a whole. In particular, this refers to building an efficient exploratory and institutional infrastructure to meet the current challenges in scientific management.</p> <p>The project aims at elaboration of adequate strategies and implementation plans for better institutional management and development of research spheres. This will be based on sound assessment of the existing situation and adoption of the best</p>

¹ This document consolidates the information and contributions contained in Annex V to A/67/87 and Annex V to A/66/189, as well as information submitted to the secretariat as at May 2013.

	<p>practices as applied in Europe. Therefore, the project will contribute to the accession process of Bulgaria in the European Union with respect to marine science and policy.</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://www.sibema.io-bas.bg/</p>
Denmark	
Mechanism	Cooperative effort between University of Copenhagen (Department of Biology), the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, the Marine Institute Ireland and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO.
Recipient developing States	All economies in development or transition, in particular SE Asia, Caribbean and Africa
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>The area of assistance is establishment and enhancement of skills to monitor coastal waters for occurrence and abundance of phytoplankton included harmful algal events and their impacts on fisheries, aquaculture, public health, tourism etc. Specifically training in ability to sample and identify phytoplankton cost effectively using both traditional and modern techniques. The assistance is given through short term training courses, inter-calibration, certification, support for professional knowledge exchange networks, individual training grants, and provision of scientific literature.</p> <p>Courses are announced via UNESCO and global networks of partner institutions. Short and medium term training opportunities are either on cost recovery basis or grants are provided for Least Developed Countries.</p>
Iceland	
Mechanism	United Nations University – Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP) in Iceland – Six months’ training programme.
Recipient developing States	All developing countries, with an emphasis on countries where fisheries play an important role in the national or regional economy.
Form of assistance	Institutions and other parties in qualified countries which play an important role in the implementation of national fisheries development policies.
Area of assistance	<p>The objective of the UNU-FTP is to strengthen institutional capacity to support the sustainable use of living aquatic resources in developing countries through global education cooperation.</p> <p>The six months’ training programme consists of an introductory course, a specialist course and a final project. The overall objective of the introductory course is to give fellows a holistic view of fisheries through an overview of world fisheries and aquaculture. The specialist course is six weeks long and is designed to</p>

	<p>train fellows in their area of specialization. The final part of the 6-month training course are individual research projects which address important issues in the work fellows carry out in their home countries. Fellows will work with a supervisor to design and implement a project including a proposal, literature review, methodology section, results, and discussion and evaluation of findings. Types of projects vary depending on the area of specialization and the goals of the fellows. The studies may range from experimental to theoretical, from practical to speculative and may incorporate laboratory work and fieldwork.</p>
Mechanism	United Nations University – Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP) in Iceland – Short courses
Recipient developing States	All developing countries, with an emphasis on countries where fisheries play an important role in the national or regional economy.
Form of assistance	Regional, National
Area of assistance	<p>The objective of the UNU-FTP is to strengthen institutional capacity to support the sustainable use of living aquatic resources in developing countries through global education cooperation. The UNU-FTP offers financial and technical support to develop and deliver short courses in developing countries. This support is often provided in cooperation with international organizations. The aim is to enhance the capacity of partner countries to deliver fisheries education at a local level. The outcome of short course development is the course material, translated into the local language, and trained local professionals to teach the course. The courses are housed in training and/or educational institutes in an attempt to ensure sustained positive impact. In most cases former UNU-FTP fellows take part in the development of the course.</p>
New Zealand	
Mechanism	Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)
Recipient developing States	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Samoa
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>Through its fisheries management activities the FFA provides policy and services to its members to build national capacity and regional solidarity for the sustainable management of tuna in the Pacific. This includes legal expertise, principles and projects around Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management, policy expertise and support regarding fisheries management decision making bodies, notably the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and SC-SPTBF (Billfish Committee).</p>

	<p>Through its Monitoring, Control and Surveillance activities the FFA provides policy and services, to its members to build national capacity and regional solidarity to control fishing in the Pacific, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. This includes technical expertise, information sharing and projects around monitoring activities, regional surveillance operations, the FFA Observer Program, FFA Vessel Monitoring System, FFA licence information list, and staff training and support regarding relevant regional decision making bodies, notably the Technical Compliance Committee of the WCPFC.</p> <p>For further information on FFA programmes see: www.ffa.int</p>
Mechanism	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
Recipient developing States	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>SPC provides its 22 member countries and territories with the information they need to make informed decisions on the management and development of their aquatic resources, and help to provide the tools and strengthen the capacity needed to implement these decisions.</p> <p>The Coastal Fisheries Programme helps to develop the capacities of member Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) to assess, harvest, develop, manage and conserve their marine resources. It supports the sustainable development of the region's fisheries at the subsistence, artisanal and small- and medium-scale commercial levels through the provision of assessment, development and management advice, technical assistance, and vocational and scientific training at national and regional levels, as well as the production and dissemination of relevant information.</p> <p>The Oceanic Fisheries Programme provides scientific services relating to oceanic (primarily tuna) fisheries management to its membership. These services include fishery monitoring, data management, ecosystem and biological research relevant to the fisheries, and stock assessment and evaluation of species- and ecosystem-based management options. The most important programme outputs are information (e.g., reports on the status of fisheries, stocks and ecosystems), infrastructure (e.g., databases, monitoring programmes), advice (e.g., regarding appropriate levels of fishing), and national capacity building in SPC members.</p>

	Further information is available at: http://www.spc.int/fame/
Mechanism	The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
Recipient developing States	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>Through our multi-year Partnership Arrangement, New Zealand supports SPREP to implement the “Pacific Regional Environment Programme Strategic Plan 2011-2015”. The Plan includes a key focus on assisting Members to strengthen their institutions through capacity building at the national level. Particular focus areas for NZ funding include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable adaptation / mitigation initiatives • Renewable energy targets and roadmaps • Members ability to use and apply climate change and disaster risk information • Effectively managed conservation and marine protected areas • Environmental risk assessment informing biosecurity and invasive species management • Proportion of waste and hazardous chemicals being appropriately managed • State of the environment reporting. <p>For further information on SPREP programmes see: www.sprep.org</p>
Mechanism	New Zealand Aid Programme
Recipient developing States	Tuvalu
Form of assistance	Bilateral
Area of assistance	<p>New Zealand supports fisheries development in Tuvalu through the ‘Fisheries Institutional Strengthening Project’. The goal of New Zealand's support is: <i>Improved capacity in the Tuvalu Fisheries Department, leading to better management of fisheries resources and increased revenues to Tuvalu.</i> This is to be achieved through three objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a corporate plan and human resource development plans for the Fisheries Department; • Fisheries Department have expert advice on hand to assist in the management of their fisheries resource; and • Fisheries Department operators improve management of fisheries resources. <p>Modalities include providing long term advisors and a programme administrator.</p>

Mechanism	New Zealand Aid Programme, via funding to Te Vaka Moana Arrangement (TVMA) participants
Recipient developing States	Te Vaka Moana Arrangement (TVMA) participants (Cook Islands, Tokelau, Samoa, Niue, Tonga (New Zealand is also a participant))
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>New Zealand provides assistance to a TVMA programme of work.</p> <p>TVMA aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide high quality, regionally integrated advice on opportunities for leveraging increased sustainable economic returns to national Governments. • Enhance cost effectiveness of fishery services through cooperation • Strengthen national level institutions and reduce reliance on external advice, through increasing capacity and capability and utilising all available resources. <p>Protect the integrity of fishery rights and management measures through strong cooperation on Monitoring, Control, Surveillance and Enforcement (MCSE).</p>
Mechanism	New Zealand Aid Programme, via funding to the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries
Recipient developing States	Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Tokelau, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Tuvalu
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>The New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries provides technical fisheries expertise to the fisheries agencies of Pacific Island Countries (PICs),. This takes the form of in-country technical advice and support, attachments into Ministry of Primary Industries, mentoring of Pacific island fisheries officials.</p> <p>The assistance is aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing economic opportunities for PICs, arising from sustainably managed fisheries - Strengthening accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of governance of PIC fisheries agencies - Improving the ability of PICs to sustainably manage their fisheries resources (both shared and in zone) - Increasing and enhancing fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capabilities of PICs
Mechanism	Pacific Fisheries Training Programme
Recipient developing States	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	The programme supports a package of fisheries training in the Pacific region. Training will be delivered regionally, in the recipient country, or in New Zealand or Australia.

	<p>The training activities are organised under five outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training for Pacific Islanders to become qualified as Mates, Masters, Engineers, Small Vessel Operators, and Observer Programme Managers; 2. Improving Pacific countries' fisheries training institutions through partnering with New Zealand fisheries training institutions; 3. Improving seafood safety and handling through in-region training courses; 4. Fostering seafood business enterprise development through in-region training courses; and 5. Up-skilling fisheries officials in policy, management, investment appraisal and international commerce.
Norway	
Mechanism	EAF (Ecosystem Approach to Marine Fisheries Management in developing Countries) Nansen Programme²
Recipient developing States	All, with an early emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>The objectives of the EAF-Nansen Programme are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to appraise partners with procedures and methods for assessment and monitoring of key ecosystem properties, including the development of standardized data collection, sampling methods and appropriate set of scientific indicators; - increased capacity at scientific and management level on the ecosystem approach to marine fisheries; - advice on the use of national or regional research vessels, including coordinated coverage by local or other vessels; and - project planning and dissemination of information. <p>In Sub-Saharan Africa the project supports the 32 States that are parties to the four Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects. States may request the use of a research vessel to undertake specific surveys, i.e. fish stocks and environmental status in connection with offshore petroleum activities. Contribution to the vessel operating costs by the user is now (2012) USD \$ 10,000 per day (approximately 1/3 of the total operating costs).</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://www.eaf-nansen.org/nansen/en.</p>
Mechanism	Climate effects on marine biodiversity in the Benguela Current
Recipient developing States	Angola, Namibia, South Africa
Forms of assistance	Regional/National

² Please also see the information on the EAF-Nansen Programme provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Area of assistance	Based on data collected through the Nansen Programme together with other relevant data, the project aims at identifying and describing possible trends and variability in ocean climate and corresponding changes in marine biodiversity and fisheries in the Benguela current system. The project is supported by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.
Mechanism	Implementation of the Benguela Current Commission Science Programme
Recipient developing States	Angola, Namibia, South Africa
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	The Benguela Current Commission is mandated to implement an ecosystem approach to the management of natural resources, such as fish and shellfish, in the Benguela Current. Environmental concerns form the basis of the Commission's work. Norway provides funding for its science programme, which aims to provide the best available scientific advice for regional management of the Benguela Current.
Mechanism	Institutional cooperation on shrimp resources management
Recipient developing States	Mozambique
Form of assistance	National technical assistance
Area of assistance	Technical assistance and management advice on shrimp assessments are carried out by the Fisheries Research Institute (IIP) in Mozambique. Information is available at: http://www.imr.no/en .
People's Republic of China	
Mechanism	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO/IOC) Regional Training and Research Center on Ocean Dynamics and Climate
Recipient developing States	Mainly developing States Parties to the Western Pacific of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC/WESTPAC)
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Based at the First Institute of Oceanography of the State Oceanic Administration of China, the Center on Ocean Dynamics and Climate is China's first oceanic research and training center within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) framework. The objective of the Center is to enhance the regional research capacity and capability on ocean dynamics, air-sea interactions, climate change and numerical modeling through, among others, provisions of regular training courses in English once a year for approximately 15-20 junior scientists and doctoral/master students mainly from developing Member States of IOC/WESTPAC.

	Further information is available at: http://www.fio.org.cn/english/training_center/index.htm .
Mechanism	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Marine Sustainable Development Center
Recipient developing States	APEC Member States
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Based at the Third Institute of Oceanography of the State Oceanic Administration of China, the Center aims at strengthening exchanges and cooperation in marine policies, economic, management, technology and other fields, including through demonstration projects, to achieve sustainable growth in the Asian Pacific region.
Mechanism	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)-IOC Regional Marine Instrument Center for the Asia Pacific Region
Recipient developing States	Developing States from the region
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Based at the National Center of Ocean Standards and Metrology of Tianjin, China, the Center forms part of a network of Regional Marine Instrument Centers (RMICs) established as a mean to provide: (i) facilities for the calibration and maintenance of marine instruments and the monitoring of instrument performance; (ii) assistance with regard to instrument inter-comparisons; and (ii) appropriate training facilities. The goal of RMICs is to facilitate adherence of observational data and metadata and processed observational products to higher level standards for instruments and methods of observation. Further information is available at: http://www.ioc-cd.org/ .
Mechanism	International Ocean Institute (IOI) China Regional Center for the Western Pacific region
Recipient developing States	Developing States from the region
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Based at the National Marine Data and Information Service Center of China, the Center aims at exploring effective training modes for capacity-building in the field of integrated ocean management. Information on the types of assistance available should be requested to: ioihq@ioihq.org.mt .
Mechanism	Coastal Sustainable Development Training Center (CSD-Train)
Recipient developing States	Developing countries in the Southeast Asian region
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	The CSD-Train aims at meeting domestic or overseas trainees' needs for the enhancement of sustainable development awareness and integrated coastal management skills, as well as training requirements for coastal management capacity-building.

	Further information is available at: http://icsd.xmu.edu.cn/en-etc/ .
Republic of Korea	
Mechanism	APEC Marine Environmental Training and Education Center (AMETEC)
Recipient Developing States	APEC Member States
Form of Assistance	Regional
Area of Assistance	<p>AMETEC aims:</p> <p>(1) to stimulate strategic thinking on marine environmental issues common to the APEC economies, and to serve as a forum for consultation and dialogue;</p> <p>(2) to assist APEC economies in effectively addressing marine environmental problems to promote sustainable development through finding appropriate technical solutions and in strengthening their institutional capacity in marine environmental management;</p> <p>(3) To assess, adapt and develop appropriate analytical methodologies for marine environmental studies in the APEC region; and</p> <p>(4) To serve as an avenue to strengthen marine environmental cooperation and collaboration among marine environmental institutions and organizations (both public and private) in the APEC region, and to promote technology transfer.</p> <p>Information is available at: http://www.ametec.org/.</p>
Mechanism	Korea Ocean Satellite Center (KOSC)
Recipient developing States	Ocean color remote sensing researcher
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>Based at the Korea Institute of Ocean Science & Technology of the Republic of Korea, KOSC monitors and evaluates ocean environment and natural disasters using Geostationary Ocean Color Imager (GOCI).</p> <p>The center holds a Principal Investigator (PI) workshop for sharing the research results from GOCI and for summarizing the request for algorithm improvements biennially. In addition, the center opens a training course for remote sensing on the annual basis.</p>
United Kingdom	
Mechanism	Darwin Initiative
Recipient developing States	All developing States, including UK Overseas Territories
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>Provide funding for projects in developing countries and our UK Overseas Territories. Over 800 projects in around 150 countries have been funded since 1992, totalling around £96 million. A typical Darwin project lasts for three years and costs around £250-£300k.</p> <p>Projects have historically focused on biodiversity research with an emphasis on capacity building in the host country by sharing expertise from the developed world to improve the scientific and conservation skill levels. There have been numerous Darwin projects focussing on marine issues in</p>

	developing countries and our UK Overseas Territories covering a range of issues from improving marine biodiversity data, to management of marine protected areas to supporting artisanal fisheries.
Mechanism	Ad hoc funding
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<i>Ad hoc</i> funding is provided to key international marine policy initiatives, including the identification of ecologically and biologically sensitive areas (EBSAs) and the possibility of a new implementing agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

II. International funding institutions, intergovernmental organizations, programmes, funds, and specialized agencies

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat	
Mechanism	Clearing-house mechanism
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	The Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) of the CBD has been established pursuant to Article 18.3 of the CBD. Further to decision X/15 of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, the CHM is to contribute significantly to the implementation of the CBD and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, through effective information services and other appropriate means in order to promote and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange, and to establish a fully operational network of Parties and partners. A list of priority activities has been defined, and a description of the information services to be provided by the central Clearing-House Mechanism is available in document UNEP/CBD/CHM/IAC/2010/1/3.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	
Mechanism	Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (the “Agreement”)
Recipient developing States	All developing States Parties to the Agreement
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	Facilitating the participation of developing States Parties in meetings of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (RFMO/As), global meetings, meetings for new RFMO/As; capacity-building and the development of human resources; facilitating exchange of information and experience on the implementation of the Agreement among States Parties; technical assistance and training.
Mechanism	Strengthening fisheries associations and women’s access to productive tools (FAO regular programme)

Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	Strengthening local and national institutions and fisher associations relevant to fisheries governance for improved performance and management, through effective and gender sensitive stakeholder participation, especially for small scale fisheries. Specific activities involve: (a) expert, civil society organizations and fishers consultations (global level); (b) global case studies on capacity-building needs and assessments; (c) development of a capacity development program to promote the strengthening of associations, women's access to productive tools and to assist member countries to foster appropriate policies enabling fishers associations to operate effectively (subject to funding).
Mechanism	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) contribution to the Fish Code Trust
Recipient developing States	All
Forms of assistance	Global/Regional/National
Area of assistance	The Fish Code Trust finances activities to promote improved understanding and application of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, under the framework of the Fish Code Programme. In this context, Sida provides: (a) expert working groups and consultations (global level); (b) special studies (global, regional and national); (c) regional capacity-building workshops; (d) national technical assistance missions to promote, <i>inter alia</i> , the effective generation and use of fishery statistics and information and more appropriate assessments of small-scale fisheries.
Mechanism	Assessment and Monitoring of Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily – MedSudMed (Trust Fund)
Recipient States	The beneficiaries include the national scientific institutions in the four participating countries (Italy, Libya, Malta and Tunisia) involved in research activities at a regional level as well as the fisheries administrations of the participating governments. To a larger extent, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) benefits from the improved information and monitoring system.
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	The Project's main objective is to improve the knowledge on fishery resources and their ecosystems – as a contribution to the development of responsible fisheries management – by supporting research activities related to the interactions between demersal and small pelagic fishery resources and biotic and abiotic environmental factors. MedSudMed activities include: (a) review of knowledge and collection of scientific evidence on shared stocks (demersal and small pelagic fish) in the Strait of Sicily, (b) standardization of data collection and data analysis methods; (b) joint cooperative surveys at sea at sub-regional scale (eggs and larvae, echo-surveys, trawl surveys) for assessment of shared stocks; (c) collection of information on impacts of environmental factors

	on target stocks; (d) identification and location of nursery areas of target stocks; (e) national capacity-building through regional workshops, (f) issue of technical manuals and creation of databases; (g) training courses (data processing for stock assessment, fisheries resources age determination, identification of maturity stages of fisheries resources).
Mechanism	Coordination to Support Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Mediterranean – CopeMed II (Trust Fund)
Recipient States	The fishery research institutions of the region and the national management bodies of Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia.
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Supporting fisheries administrations in the collection of data and information at national and sub-regional level (fleet, catches, efforts, socio-economic data); providing technical assistance and training to countries, to meet their needs and priorities and to strengthen their national capacity in fisheries sciences (organize meetings and workshops, prepare scientific papers, support annual research activities, etc.).
Mechanism	EAF-Nansen Programme Strengthening the Knowledge Base for and Implementing an Ecosystem Approach to Marine Fisheries in Developing Countries (Trust Fund)³
Recipient developing States	All, with an early emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa
Forms of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	To appraise partners with procedures and methods for assessment and monitoring of key ecosystem properties, including the development of standardized data collection, sampling methods and appropriate set of scientific indicators; increased capacity at scientific and management level on the ecosystem approach to marine fisheries; advice on the use of national or regional research vessels, including coordinated coverage by local or other vessels; project planning and dissemination of information.
Global Environment Facility (GEF)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Industrial Development Programme (UNIDO)/World Bank/Regional development banks	
Mechanism	Multilateral financial mechanism for the International Waters focal area of GEF
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	The International Waters focal area of GEF provides funding to help States address shared, transboundary water systems such as coasts and oceans, river basins and aquifer systems. GEF assistance has been provided for collaborative work to States sharing 19 LMEs, which constitute over one half of the LMEs shared by developing countries. The GEF multi-billion dollar trust fund is open to universal

³ Please also see the information on the EAF-Nansen Programme provided by Norway.

	<p>participation, with 176 countries currently as members, and builds upon a partnership among the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the World Bank, and seven other agencies such as the four regional development banks, FAO, and UNIDO. These agencies can access funding on behalf of developing countries and those in economic transition for activities consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy. At present, 127 GEF recipient States and 21 industrial countries are collaborating on GEF Council approved projects related to LME and their coasts.</p> <p>Information on these projects can be found on the GEF International Waters knowledge management website: http://iwlearn.net/.</p>
International Atomic Energy Agency's Environment Laboratories (IAEA-NAEL)	
Mechanism	IAEA Analytical Quality Control Services (AQCS)
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	IAEA-NAEL has been assisting national and regional laboratory networks through the provision of Analytical Quality Control Services for the analysis of radionuclides, trace elements and organic compounds in marine samples since the nearly 1970s. IAEA-NAEL's activities comprise training in analytical techniques and quality of measurement data, global inter-laboratory studies, regional proficiency tests, production and provision of certified reference materials and metrology in chemistry. One major task of IAEA-NAEL is the production of matrix reference and certified reference materials from marine origin. ⁴
Mechanism	IAEA Technical Cooperation (TC) Programme
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	IAEA-NAEL provides support to Member States capacity-building through national, regional and interregional technical cooperation projects and training programmes implemented in the framework of the IAEA Technical Cooperation (TC) Programme. Between 2009 and 2011, IAEA-NAEL has hosted and/or organized regional courses during which over 450 participants were trained. Trainings involve hands-on field and laboratory work, lectures and e-learning. Training modules for courses of 15-40 participants are available for sampling and basic analytical techniques, advanced analytical techniques and quality of measurement data, experimental tracer applications to ecosystem and environmental studies, pollution assessment, risk assessment. Information relating to the IAEA TC Programme is available

⁴ The IAEA provides reference materials to laboratories world-wide to assist them in the quality of the results they obtain by nuclear analytical techniques. For a list of reference materials distributed by the Agency, see <http://nucleus.iaea.org/rpst/ReferenceProducts/About/index.htm>.

	at: http://tc.iaea.org/tcweb/tcprogramme/default.asp .
Mechanism	IAEA Coordinated Research Programmes (CRP)
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	Coordinated Research Programmes are developed by IAEA in relation to a well-defined research topic on which a certain number of institutions is invited to collaborate with the view of bringing together researchers from both developing and industrialized countries to address issues of common interest. Information is available at: http://www-crp.iaea.org/ .
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	
Mechanism	ICES Training Programme
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	ICES has developed a Training Programme in response to the need for strengthening capacity-building for advice in the next generation of scientists working on human activities affecting marine ecosystems. In the first three years, fourteen courses have been offered on a wide diversity of skills, including stock assessment (introductory and advanced), ecosystem modelling, model building, management strategy evaluation, Bayesian inference, fisheries advice, trawl survey design and evaluation, and integrated ecosystem assessment. Nearly 400 students have attended ICES courses from over 30 countries. Courses planned for 2013 are: “Joint ICES-ICCAT-JRC course on Management Strategy Evaluation (incl. FLR); “AD Model Builder and Stock Assessment”; “Ecosystem Modelling for Fishery Management”; “Fisheries Management to meet biodiversity conservation needs”; “Stock Assessment (introduction)”; “Trawl Survey Design and Evaluation”; “Approaches to the Integrated Assessment of Status and Trends in Marine Ecosystems”. Moreover, ICES Training Programme has currently the following training course under development: “Climate Impacts on Marine Ecosystems”. Further information is available at: http://www.ices.dk/iceswork/training/training.asp .
International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO)	
Mechanism	IHO Capacity Building Fund
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	Provision of the necessary assistance to States where the lack of hydrographic capabilities undermines, <i>inter alia</i> , the protection of the marine environment. The Capacity Building Fund provides support for the main categories of capacity building activity, namely:

	<p>(i) technical assistance: these funds support technical visits to member States to assess hydrographic surveying, nautical charting and nautical information status; provide guidelines for the development of local hydrographic capabilities and/or to discuss and advise on technical matters pertaining to hydrographic projects;</p> <p>(ii) training and education: these funds support the implementation of hydrographic, nautical cartography and other related training and education initiatives consistent with the IHO Work Programme;</p> <p>(iii) financial assistance for participation in IHO events: these funds support member States' representatives to attend courses and/or technical meetings as necessary in the interest of the Organization, consistent with the IHO Work Programme; and</p> <p>(iv) start-up funding for hydrographic elements of projects: these funds support the very first steps of the implementation of high priority hydro-cartographic projects consistent with the IHO objectives.</p> <p>Information on the IHO CB Fund is available at: http://www.iho.int/mtg_docs/CB/CBSC/CB_fund.htm.</p>
Mechanism	Capacity-building Work Programme (CBWP)
Recipient developing States	All
Forms of assistance	Global/Regional
Area of assistance	<p>Capacity-building within the IHO is organised on a regional basis through 15 Regional Hydrographic Commissions (RHC) and the Hydrographic Commission on Antarctica. The CBWP includes all the activities scheduled for the IHO Capacity-building Sub Committee for a determined period, including seminars, workshops, technical visits and any other actions directed to development purposes. The CBWP does not consider any individual proposal that is not presented through the corresponding RHC.</p> <p>Information on the types of capacity-building trainings provided by IHO is available at: http://www.iho.int/srv1/.</p>
Mechanism	IHO Special Publication C-47 (2010), Training Courses in Hydrography and Nautical Cartography
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Publication
Area of assistance	<p>The publication provides a compilation of all the opportunities of training in the two disciplines that are offered by different institutions. The collection is made by country and the information contained is that provided by each institution.</p> <p>The publication can be downloaded at no cost from the IHO website: http://www.iho.int/iho_pubs/CB/C47E-SEPT09-UPDATED-APRIL11.pdf.</p>
International Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific	

and Cultural Organization (UNESCO/IOC)	
Mechanism	IOC Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>Through its education and mutual assistance and training through research programmes, IOC provides in-country training for developing countries seeking capacity-building in addressing national priorities. The Commission's Advisory Body of Experts in the Law of the Sea agreed to offer assistance to member States and to develop cooperation among member States for marine scientific research projects, with particular attention to capacity-building. The Commission has also developed a clearing-house mechanism to assist interested developing and developed countries that are seeking appropriate partnerships for technology transfer.</p> <p>The IOC's International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) facilitates the exchange of oceanographic data and information between participating member States, and meets the needs of users for data and information products. Online Access to Research in the Environment, an international public-private consortium coordinated by UNEP, Yale University and leading science and technology publishers, also enables developing countries to gain access to research on environmental science.</p>
Mechanism	IOC Programme on Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>Training course for coastal/ocean management authorities on the development of indicator frameworks (environmental, socio-economic, governance) for marine assessments and ocean/coastal planning. A regional course is organized regularly (once a year). Travel/accommodation support is provided to participants.</p> <p>Contact IOC/UNESCO: j.barbiere@unesco.org.</p>
Mechanism	International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) – OceanTeacher Academy
Recipient developing States	All
Forms of assistance	Global/Regional

	<p>IODE-OceanTeacher offers a range of training courses, all of them freely available on www.oceanteacher.org, and includes a wiki-style Digital Library. Sessions of the courses are recorded and the videos made available through Vimeo (http://vimeo.com/iode). Eligibility to attend a training course depends on the training activity focus. All courses are taught in English, except for regional courses which may be organized in the local language (usually French or Spanish). Eligibility for sponsorship (either full or partial) depends on the applicant's country's development status and possibility of co-sponsorship by the candidate's home organization; endorsement letter from the candidate's home organization is mandatory in case of full sponsorship.</p> <p>Contacts: p.pissierssens@unesco.org and cdelgado.otiode@gmail.com.</p>
Mechanism	ODIN – Ocean Data and Information Networks
Recipient developing States	All
Forms of assistance	Global/Regional
Area of assistance	<p>ODIN networks have been established in Africa (ODINAFRICA), Caribbean and Latin America (ODINCARSA), Western Pacific (WESTPAC), Eastern Europe (ODINECET), Small Island states in the Pacific (ODINPIMRIS), Black sea region (ODINBlackSea). The projects are self-driven by participating countries. Some focus on ocean data management as well as information (library) management, whereas others just focus on library management. Eligibility is limited to participating Member States.</p> <p>ODINAFRICA: www.odinafrica.org ODINCARSA: www.odincarsa.org ODINECET: http://odinecet.iode.org/ ODINBLACKSEA: www.odinblacksea.org ODINWESTPAC: www.odinwestpac.org ODINPIMRIS: www.pimrisportal.org</p> <p>Contact: p.pissierssens@unesco.org</p>
Mechanism	IOC Identification Qualification in Harmful Marine Microalgae (University of Copenhagen)
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>Monitoring and assessment of marine phytoplankton and harmful algal events. Short term (four weeks) training includes e-learning (Ocean Teacher) and examination for professionals and technicians.</p> <p>Information is available at: http://www.ioc-unesco.org/hab/.</p>
Mechanism	Caribbean Marine Atlas (CMA)
Recipient developing States	Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands

Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>The purpose of the CMA is to identify, collect and organize available geo-spatial datasets into an atlas of environmental themes for the Caribbean region as a support service to the sustainable development and integrated management of marine and coastal areas in the region.</p> <p>Information is available at: http://www.caribbeanmarineatlas.net/.</p> <p>Contacts: p.pissierssens@unesco.org and rroach@coast.gov.bb.</p>
Mechanism	People for Ecosystem-based Governance in Assessing Sustainable development of Ocean and coast (PEGASO) Project
Recipient developing States	All
Forms of assistance	EU-funded/Regional
Area of assistance	<p>UNESCO/IOC is one of the 24 partners involved. PEGASO aims, <i>inter alia</i>, at refining and further developing efficient and easy-to-use tools for making sustainability assessments in the coastal zone (indicators, accounting methods, models and scenarios), which will be tested and validated in a multi-scale approach for integrated regional assessment through a number of pilot sites in the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea.</p> <p>PEGASO also aims at implementing a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), following the INSPIRE Directive, to organize and standardize spatial data to support information sharing on an interactive visor, to make it available to an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Platform, and to disseminate all results of the project to the end users and interested parties.</p> <p>Information is available at: http://www.pegasoproject.eu/.</p> <p>PEGASO Project's coordinator is Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona. Contact: françoise.breton@uab.cat.</p>
International Seabed Authority (ISA)	
Mechanism	ISA Endowment Fund for Marine Scientific Research in the Area
Recipient developing States	All States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>With regard to marine scientific research in the Area, the ISA has addressed capacity-building primarily through the establishment of this Endowment Fund, which supports the participation of qualified scientists and technical personnel from developing countries in international cooperative marine scientific research programmes. The Endowment Fund has facilitated the development of capacity through training and technical assistance.</p>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	
Mechanism	DAC Annual Aggregates Database/Creditor Reporting System
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) databases cover bilateral and multilateral donors' aid and other resource flows to developing countries in two separate databases: (i) the DAC annual aggregates database, which provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows; and (ii) the Creditor Reporting System (CRS), which provides detailed information on individual aid activities, such as sectors, countries, project descriptions, etc.
Mechanism	OECD (2012), Greening Development: Enhancing Capacity for Environmental Management and Governance, OECD Publishing
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Publication
Area of assistance	The publication outlines steps to be considered when building capacity for greening national development planning, national budgetary processes and key economic sector strategies. It identifies the key actors to be engaged in the decision making processes, outlines possible capacity needs and suggests how these can be addressed. The policy guidance provided in the publication is intended to support developing countries in their efforts to move to a greener development path. It is also intended to assist development co-operation and environment agencies in their efforts to support that process. The publication can be downloaded at no cost at: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/books .

III. Regional organizations and other bodies

Caribbean Community Secretariat	
Mechanism	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
Recipient developing States	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Technical assistance, including in research and data analysis and in fishery resources assessment.
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	
Mechanism	General Science Capacity Special Fund (GSCSF)
Recipient developing States	CCAMLR Member States
Form of assistance	Regional

Area of assistance	<p>CCAMLR awards scholarships to assist early career scientists to participate in the work of its Scientific Committee and its Working Groups. Scholarships are normally awarded annually; however, the frequency of awards depends upon scientific priorities and funding. The objective of the GSCSF is to contribute to building capacity within the CCAMLR scientific community to generate the scientific expertise required to support CCAMLR in the long term. Scholarships of up to \$30,000 AUD over a period of 2 years are available to cover travel, accommodation and subsistence at CCAMLR Scientific Committee Workshops or Working Group meetings, relevant preparatory meetings, and special meetings of the Scientific Committee. Scholarships are open to scientists from CCAMLR Members. Preference is given to early career scientists who have not previously, or routinely, participated in CCAMLR Working Groups and are actively seeking to participate in CCAMLR science. Although candidates are sought from all Members, particular preference is given to early career scientists from developing countries and those from countries having received low numbers of scholarships in past years.</p> <p>Opportunities for scholarships are advertised by Members, particularly in Member scientific institutions, and by CCAMLR Observers at international meetings as well as Observers to CCAMLR, in early June each year. The deadline for application is mid-September. The call includes details of the Scientific Committee's priority topics and work plan.</p> <p>Information relating to the GSCSF is available from: science_scholarship@ccamlr.org.</p>
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	
Mechanism	Regional project on the analysis of the impact of climate change on the coasts of Latin America and the Caribbean
Recipient developing States	States of the region
Form of assistance	Regional

Area of assistance	<p>The regional project has been jointly developed with the University of Cantabria, Spain, and the Government of Spain. The results of the research are revealed in six documents, the first of which is available in Spanish at http://www.cepal.org/publicaciones/xml/2/45542/W.447.pdf, and the remaining documents will be published during 2012, including a website with a database.</p> <p>In 2011, a regional workshop was organized and attended by national officers of the Iberoamerican Network of Offices of Climate Change and international experts, who discussed the application of methodologies of assessment and the use of databases to identify the impacts of climate change and adaptation on the coasts of Latin America and the Caribbean. For 2012, another workshop will be offered on the same subject matter. The development of a case study in one country of the region is under consideration.</p>
European Union	
Mechanism	EU 7th Research Framework Programme
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of Assistance	<p>International research cooperation, including on the marine environment. EU funded research programmes are accessible to third countries; a number of them can contribute to the UN Regular Process. Some examples include BONUS+ and PACE-Net</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/index_en.cfm?pg=marine</p>
Mechanism	BONUS +
Recipient Developing States	Baltic Sea +
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of Assistance	<p>Enhancing the understanding, analytical and predictive capacity of the Baltic Sea, and its ecosystem's response to impending changes; linking science and policy, understanding climate change and geophysical forcing, combating eutrophication, achieving sustainable fisheries, protecting biodiversity, preventing pollution, and integrating ecosystem and society; exchange of good practice and lessons learned with other sea regions.</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://www.bonusportal.org</p>
Mechanism	PACE-Net
Recipient developing States	EU and the 15 countries of the Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group of the Pacific region + Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) in the Pacific region+ Australia and New Zealand
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Scientific cooperation:

	<p>Strengthen bi-regional dialogue and planning on science and technology on global and regional priorities of mutual importance; identify research partnership projects that will address those priorities; and raise awareness of the critical importance of the Pacific region to global sustainability and the vulnerability of its island countries.</p> <p>Projects have included a workshop on water, natural hazards, and fisheries.</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://www.pacenet.eu/</p>
Mechanism	Capacity development for effective use of ecosystem assessment in developing countries
Recipient developing States	Africa, Asia and Central/South America
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>Support to sub global assessments (SGAs) as a component of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:</p> <p>The project is designed to financially support SGAs in developing countries, and build capacities of SGA practitioners through learning by doing, improving availability of appropriate tools, and guaranteeing technical support by regional champions.</p> <p>Further information is available from the UNEP / SGA secretariat hosted by UNU-IAS.</p>
Mechanism	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>Intergovernmental science policy platform for biodiversity and ecosystem services:</p> <p>Knowledge generation, assessments, policy support, capacity building.</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://www.ipbes.net/</p>
Mechanism	EC support to (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) TEEB
Recipient developing States	Africa, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP)
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>Support to the valuation of ecosystem services:</p> <p>Projects promoting, amongst other things, the valuation of ecosystems in target developing countries.</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm</p>
Mechanism	EC support to the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources in developing countries
Recipient developing States	Africa, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP)
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Includes scientific capacity building and technology transfer activities relevant to assessment activities. More than 150M€

	<p>has been utilised since 2002.</p> <p>Examples include SCIFISH</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm</p>
Mechanism	SCIFISH
Recipient developing States	Pacific
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>Conservation and optimum exploitation of fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific.</p> <p>Regional cooperation and coordination of policies aimed at eradicating poverty and securing maximum benefits for the people of the region.</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://www.spc.int/oceanfish/en/major-projects/scifish</p>
Mechanism	EU Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPA)
Recipient developing States	Countries covered by a FPA
Form of assistance	Global
Area of assistance	<p>The design of sectoral support should contribute to improving the management and the scientific and technical evaluation of the fisheries concerned and to promoting scientific and management cooperation of the coastal state with its neighbours in the fishing region.</p> <p>Resource management, scientific and technical development of fisheries in the coastal state, assistance to the transfer of technology for the monitoring, control and surveillance in areas under the coastal State's jurisdiction.</p>
Mechanism	ENPI - SEIS Project under the European Commission European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
Recipient developing States	EU
Forms of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>Collaboration with regional organizations such as the Barcelona Conventions' UNEP-MAP/MEDPOL and the Black Sea Commission Permanent Secretariat in the case of the marine environment.</p> <p>A four year project (2010-2014), implemented by the European Environment Agency (EEA) under the European Commission European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI), to improve capacities of the relevant authorities in the countries in the EU Neighbourhood (ENPI East and ENPI South) in the domain of environmental monitoring, assessment and indicator-based reporting, including the marine environment with the Mediterranean and Black Seas as EU Neighbouring seas:</p> <p>Support further development of environmental information</p>

	<p>for the design and review of environmental policies by improving capacities in the field of monitoring, collection, storage, assessment and reporting of environmental data in compliance with reporting obligations under international agreements and in coordination with relevant regional initiatives.</p> <p>Development of regional core sets of indicators for both regions in support of indicator-based reporting and assessments.</p> <p>Strengthening cooperation with regional sea conventions in the frame of promoting Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles of data sharing.</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://enpi-seis.ew.eea.europa.eu/</p>
Helsinki Commission – Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)	
Mechanism	Project on Reduction of the Eutrophication of the Baltic Sea Today (PRESTO)
Recipient developing States	States of the Baltic Sea region
Form of assistance	EU-funded project/Regional
Area of assistance	<p>PRESTO aims at combating eutrophication by improving municipal wastewater treatment with technical studies and concrete investments as well as by increasing human competence. In particular, in the field of capacity-building, the project aims at increasing the competence of operating staff of the waste water treatment plants, plant designers and trainers of future wastewater engineers. This goal is being reached through a series of courses on modern waste water treatment and showcasing of practical examples of reconstruction projects in their different stages. Technical University of Berlin is the responsible partner for organizing the courses.</p> <p>Information is available at: http://www.prestobalticsea.eu/.</p>
Mechanism	Baltic2Black 2011-2013
Recipient developing States	States of the Baltic Sea and Black Sea regions
Form of assistance	EU-funded/Regional
Area of assistance	<p>The Baltic2Black is a three-year project funded by the European Commission. It aims to promote measures to facilitate the delivery by the Black Sea Commission of integrated regional monitoring and assessment products, with focus on nutrient pollution and eutrophication, through the transfer of existing best practices from other regions, in particular the Baltic Sea. The project is implemented jointly by the Black Sea Commission (BSC) and the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM).</p> <p>Further information is available at: http://www.blacksea-commission.org/_projects_Baltic2Black.asp and http://www.helcom.fi/projects/on_going/en_GB/Baltic2Black.</p>

Mechanism	Project on Control of Hazardous Substances in the Baltic Sea region (COHIBA)
Recipient developing States	States of the Baltic Sea region
Form of assistance	EU-funded/Regional
Area of assistance	<p>One vital goal of the project is to build capacity and transfer knowledge in some countries of the Baltic Sea region by bridging the experiences from the experts and harmonising the understanding of hazard concepts into international level. Series of training and awareness raising sessions have been arranged for authorities and industries.</p> <p>Information is available at: http://www.helcom.fi/projects/on_going/en_GB/cohiba/.</p>
Mechanism	Baltic Hazardous and Agricultural Releases Reduction (BALTHAZAR) Project 2009-2012
Recipient developing States	Russia
Form of assistance	EU-funded/Regional
Area of assistance	<p>The Project focuses, <i>inter alia</i>, on capacity-building in monitoring and assessment, contributing to the harmonisation of the assessment methods in the whole Baltic Sea region in order to have comparable and reliable results for assessments and evaluation of sources for hazardous substances as well as nutrients.</p> <p>Information is available at: http://www.helcom.fi/projects/on_going/balthazar/en_GB/BALTHAZAR/.</p>
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)⁵	
Mechanism	ICCAT Data Fund
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>The Fund was created to be used for training in data collection and for supporting of scientific participation in data preparatory and stock assessment sessions of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) by scientists from Parties with insufficient capacity to meet data collection, quality assurance and reporting obligations. Each year, the SCRS establishes general levels of funding for various activities during the upcoming year. In 2011, a protocol was adopted by the SCRS which will be followed by awarding funds. The Fund is open to voluntary contributions from Contracting Parties.</p> <p>Applications for technical assistance or for attendance at courses organised on an ad hoc basis by ICCAT are reviewed by a</p>

⁵ While ICCAT funds are not specifically aimed at capacity-building for assessments of the state of the marine environment or socio-economic aspects, they are used, *inter alia*, to assist scientists through meeting participation, training courses, and workshops which enhance their ability and input into stock assessments of species under the ICCAT mandate. The total available funds at ICCAT for 2013, including capacity building activities and meeting attendance, will be approximately 500,000€.

	steering committee comprising the Executive Secretary, the SCRS Chair and the Chair of the subcommittee on Statistics.
Mechanism	ICCAT Meeting Participation Fund
Recipient developing States	All
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>The special Meeting Participation Fund (MPF) was established in 2011 for the purpose of supporting representatives from those ICCAT Contracting Parties which are developing States to attend and/or contribute to the work of the Commission and other subsidiary bodies.</p> <p>The eligibility requirement for the meeting participation fund is that the beneficiary be a representative from an ICCAT Contracting Party which is a developing State to attend and/or contribute to the work of the Commission and other subsidiary bodies. Applications to attend Commission meetings are reviewed by the Commission Chair, and the Chair of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration. Applications for funding to attend scientific meetings are reviewed by the Chair of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) and the convenor of the relevant Working Group.</p>
Organization of American States	
Mechanism	ReefFix: An ICZM Coral Reef Restoration, Watershed Management and Capacity Building Demonstration Project for the Caribbean
Recipient developing States	Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean region
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>ReefFix, supported by the Government of Chile, is an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Coral Reef and Mangrove Restoration and Watershed Management Demonstration program that works with Small Island Developing States to restore and effectively manage coastal resources. ReefFix aims at improving the understanding and management of the region's coastal and marine resources through restoration demonstration and capacity building activities. ReefFix methodology has already been applied to nine case study sites in the Caribbean and followed up by a workshop.</p> <p>Information is available at: http://www.oas.org/dsd/IABIN/Component1/ReefFix/ReefFix.htm.</p>
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	
Mechanism	Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
Recipient developing States	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	Assistance includes technical support and project

	development; encouragement of fisheries conservation and management based on improved scientific and technical knowledge; and ecological monitoring of coastal habitats.
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	
Mechanism	Workshops, in-country reviews and audits, funding for equipment and staff, training attachments, provision of software and standard documents and technical assistance
Recipient developing States	Pacific island developing States and territories
Form of assistance	Regional Partners: Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
Area of assistance	Fishery monitoring and data management, stock assessment training.
South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO)	
Mechanism	Special Requirements Fund
Recipient developing States	All in the region
Form of assistance	Regional
Area of assistance	<p>The Commission, recognizing the economic and geographical considerations and the special requirements of developing States, and their coastal communities, for equitable benefit from living marine resources as depicted in Article 21 of the Convention (Recognition of the Special Requirements of Developing States in the Region), has approved the establishment of a Special Requirements Fund (SRF).</p> <p>The principals, guidelines and operational procedures for the SRF are available on the SEAFO webpage www.seafo.org. Both Norway and the EU have contributed to the SRF.</p>