



**Eighth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks**

**Sources of available assistance for developing States and the needs of developing States for capacity-building and assistance in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks**

**Compilation prepared by the Secretariat\***

*Summary*

The present compilation contains a list of sources of financial assistance and other available vehicles for assistance that could be accessed by developing States to increase their capacity in the conservation and management of fishery resources, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. It also contains information on the needs of developing States with regard to capacity-building and assistance in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. The information is provided pursuant to a recommendation of the seventh round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement), held in New York, 11 to 12 March 2008 (ICSP-7).

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\* Updated on 26 May 2009.

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## I. Introduction

1. The seventh round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, held in New York, from 11 to 12 March 2008 (ICSP-7), requested the Secretariat, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), to compile a comprehensive list of sources of available assistance that could be accessed by developing States to increase their capacity to conserve and manage straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and promote a wider participation in the Agreement.<sup>†</sup>
2. Accordingly, the Secretariat sought information from all States regarding any fund, programme or other vehicle for capacity-building available in their country to assist developing States to build their capacity to conserve and manage fishery resources, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. Further, information was sought concerning the activities in respect of which assistance is provided, the types of assistance provided, any eligibility requirements to be met by recipients, and any other relevant information. Such information was also sought from international financial institutions and relevant global and regional organizations, programmes and funds.
3. In addition, the Secretariat sought information from developing States regarding their needs for assistance with respect to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, so that these needs were taken into account in the consideration of possible measures of assistance for developing States at future rounds of the informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement.
4. The present document contains, in table format, the information received pursuant to the aforementioned requests. Part II of the document contains information on sources of financial assistance and other available vehicles of assistance that could be accessed by developing States to increase their capacity in the conservation and management of fisheries resources, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.<sup>‡</sup> Part III contains information on the needs of developing States with regard to capacity-building and assistance in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.<sup>§</sup>
5. A list of the respondents to the aforementioned requests for information appears in the annex to this document.

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<sup>†</sup> ICSP7/UNFSA/REP/INF.2, paragraph 78(iv).

<sup>‡</sup> Additional information on available assistance to developing States may be found in the Study prepared by the Secretariat entitled “Available assistance to and measures that may be taken by developing States, in particular the least developed States and small island developing States, as well as coastal African States, to realize the benefits of sustainable and effective development of marine resources and uses of the oceans within the limits of national jurisdiction” (A/63/342), as well as the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Realization of benefits under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: Measures undertaken in response to needs of States in regard to development and management of ocean resources, and approaches for further action” (A/46/722).

<sup>§</sup> Additional information on the needs of States may be found in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Realization of benefits under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: Needs of States in regard to development and management of ocean resources” (A/45/712).

## II. Sources of available assistance for developing States for the conservation and management of fishery resources, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks

### A. Information received from States and the European Community

Australia	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)</b> Primary vehicle for Australia to provide fisheries assistance to developing States, including capacity-building in the conservation and management of fish stocks. There is a focus on highly migratory fish stocks in the Pacific
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	South Pacific Community (SPC)
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Funding for the SPC's marine resource programmes, which provide complementary capacity in scientific assessments of stock structure and status to the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), and in coastal fisheries and aquaculture
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>AusAID</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	FFA
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Funding for the FFA, which provides support for its members to participate in the negotiations of WCPFC, strengthening of national fisheries management capacity and tuna industry development, as well as monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>AusAID</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partner:</u> Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Pacific island countries
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Cooperative programme providing technical assistance for preparation of submissions by Pacific island countries to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. Also discussing potential programmes for delineation and publication of agreed exclusive economic zone (EEZ) boundaries, and seabed mapping of seamounts and other seabed structures for use in fisheries and resource management.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	No information provided

<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>AusAID</b> Bilateral Papua New Guinea Strengthening of Kavieng Fisheries College No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>AusAID</b> Bilateral Samoa and Tonga Capacity-building in the Ministry of Fisheries and development of community-based management No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>AusAID</b> Bilateral Nauru and Kiribati Institutional strengthening programmes in small-scale fisheries: focus on the capacities of marine resource management agencies and departments with fisheries-related responsibilities, including strengthening MCS capacity and improvement of the performance of the Pacific Boat Patrol Programme No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)</b> Bilateral Indonesia Capacity-building: development of fisheries management skills; port monitoring; and fisheries compliance No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>DAFF and AFMA</b> Bilateral Mauritius Fisheries compliance training: implementation of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources' (CCAMLR) Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) No information provided

<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>DAFF and AFMA</b> Regional/Bilateral Other coastal and developing island States Assistance in developing fleet development plans for tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>DAFF and AFMA</b> Bilateral Malaysia Training and assistance on techniques to facilitate enforcement of and compliance with existing domestic and international port State measures, and obligations for controlling seafood products and fishing vessels accessing ports No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research</b> Bilateral Papua New Guinea and other Pacific island countries Funds assist projects reflecting the priorities of Australia's aid programme, and national research strengths, and the development priorities, including fisheries, of partner countries. Projects with focus on aquaculture research. No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Pacific Patrol Boat Programme (PPB)</b> Regional/Bilateral Pacific island countries PPB provides support to countries in the South Pacific to build their capacity to conduct specific fisheries-related patrols, and bilateral and multilateral enforcement operations. The programme provides surveillance and technical advisers, training and maintenance support, and operating subsidies to patrol boats owned and operated by South Pacific island countries. No information provided

<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Regional Plan of Action</b> Regional Indonesia and other South-East Asian nations Promoting responsible fishing practices and alleviating the impacts of IUU fishing in the region; cooperation on fisheries management and conservation, including combating IUU fishing No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Other programmes of assistance</b> Regional/Bilateral <u>Partners</u> : Australian Government departments and agencies, Australian universities, University of South Pacific and the University of Papua New Guinea Pacific island countries Programmes in support of fisheries issues, marine sciences, economics and fisheries-related social science. Financial assistance to Pacific island countries which participate in the negotiations for the establishment of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO). No information provided
<b>Denmark</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Bilateral Partnerships</b> Bilateral 15 countries, including Viet Nam Bilateral assistance is predominantly directed through bilateral partnerships with specific countries, for example the Fisheries Sector Programme (FSPSII) in Viet Nam. There is no capacity-building or related fund to assist developing States in connection with the implementation of the Agreement. No information provided
<b>European Community</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Fisheries Partnership Agreement</b> Regional/Bilateral African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States Support is provided to reinforce capacities in various areas, including MCS; improvement of sanitary conditions for fisheries products; and the promotion of sustainable and responsible development of fisheries No information provided

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>European Development Fund</b></p> <p>Regional/Bilateral</p> <p>ACP States</p> <p>Key themes: management of aquatic resources, including MCS of fishing activities, research (stock assessment), sanitary control, artisanal fisheries and institutional building.</p> <p>Significant current initiatives and programmes:</p> <p>Indian ocean: Tuna Tagging (2004-2008); Integrated Zone Coastal Management (2005-2010);</p> <p>Pacific fisheries projects in the Pacific region;</p> <p>West Africa: Regional MCS of Fishing Activities (2006-2009);</p> <p>Implementation of a fisheries management plan for Lake Victoria (2003-2008);</p> <p>Strengthening Fisheries Management in ACP Countries (ACP Fish II): aims to improve institutional capacities;</p> <p>Regional Indicative Programme for West Africa in support of fisheries management in areas covered by the sub-regional Fisheries Commission: aims to reinforce institutional capacities, harmonize national fisheries policies, and foster cooperation regarding MCS and research.</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>EC Instrument for Development Cooperation</b></p> <p>Multilateral/Bilateral</p> <p>Developing countries</p> <p>Financing of measures designed to improve the sustainable management of fisheries resources in developing countries (2009-2010)</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Other EC funds</b></p> <p>Regional/Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partner</u>: Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)</p> <p>Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission</p> <p>Implementation of a regional plan for fisheries surveillance in the Southwest Indian Ocean: enhancement of MCS among IOC States to combat IUU fishing and contribute to the sustainable management of tuna fisheries (2007-2010)</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Other EC funds</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p>International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)</p> <p>Contribution to ICCAT in 2008 for capacity-building through the provision of technical assistance to developing countries</p> <p>No information provided</p>



<b>Japan</b>	
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Trust fund projects through international organizations</b></p> <p>Regional <u>Partner:</u> WCPFC</p> <p>Pacific small island developing countries</p> <p>Project: Capacity-building: fisheries statistics, regulations and enforcement for Pacific small island developing States (2006-2010). Aimed at human resource development and improvement of institutional frameworks through training and dispatch of experts. Also aimed at providing necessary facilities for the improvement of statistics and enforcement in Pacific small island developing States.</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Trust fund projects through international organizations</b></p> <p>Regional <u>Partner:</u> ICCAT</p> <p>Developing States</p> <p>Project: Japan data improvement project (2004-2008). Aimed at improving fisheries statistics of developing States and providing training courses on data collection and handling.</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Trust fund projects through international organizations</b></p> <p>Regional <u>Partner:</u> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p> <p>Developing States</p> <p>Project: Reconciling Sustainable Fisheries and Conservation: Finding Optimal Solutions for Conflicting Objectives (2008-2012). Aimed at improving resource management in developing States, through promoting capacity-building for responsible fishery development and facilitating their participation in RFMO meetings.</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation of Japan (OFCF)</b></p> <p>Regional/Bilateral</p> <p>IOTC Secretariat and developing Member States</p> <p>Project: Cooperation for resource management (2007-2011). This project involves the dispatch of technical experts to improve tuna fisheries statistics.</p> <p>No information provided</p>

<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>OFCF</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional/Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> IOTC
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Developing States
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Project: Resource management course, programme for development of human resources in fisheries (2007-2011). This programme is designed for Government officials who are expected to implement appropriate resource management through maintenance of good fisheries statistics systems
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	No information provided
<b>Mexico</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Exchange Programmes</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Implementation of advisory and capacity-building projects for national management capacity in the development of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors of the respective States
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Central American countries
<b>New Zealand</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID)</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional
<b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b>	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Funding for the FFA, which provides support for its members to strengthen of national fisheries management capacity and tuna industry development, participate in the negotiations of WCPFC, and assist with the regional monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NZAID</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional
<b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b>	Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Support for conventional, archival and acoustic tagging of skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna throughout the equatorial WCPO, and analysis of biological processes, including medium- to large-scale movement, fishing and natural mortality rates (and their variability with age or size), growth, habitat utilisation, and the impact of FADs on population dynamics, behaviour and vulnerability to fishing.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	No information provided

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NZAID</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p>SPC</p> <p>Support to marine resource programmes, which provide complementary capacity in scientific assessments of stock structure and status to the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and to the WCPFC, and in coastal fisheries and aquaculture.</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NZAID</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)</p> <p>Cooperative programme providing technical assistance for preparation of submissions by Pacific island countries to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. Also discussing potential programmes for delineation and publication of agreed exclusive economic zone (EEZ) boundaries, and seabed mapping of seamounts and other seabed structures for use in fisheries and resource management.</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NZAID</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p>Cook Islands</p> <p>Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Marine Resources and related agencies (Health, Environment), assistance with policy development and coordination of the offshore fishing industry, assistance to the pearl farming sector, development of community based coastal management systems (especially with reference to lagoon ecosystem management), and technical and financial assistance to small-scale inshore fisheries and aquaculture enterprises</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NZAID</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p>Solomon Islands/ Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR)</p> <p>Organisational strengthening programme with MFMR, improving organizational capacity, structure, and management. Institutional development and technical support to MFMR in sustainable resource management, development of rural livelihoods, improving and securing revenues from licensing, and improving the enabling environment for commercial activities</p> <p>No information provided</p>

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NZAID</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p>Philippines</p> <p>Sustainable development through integrated management of coastal resources. Provide training to Local Government Units' staff and barangay leaders in use of database and establishment of integrated plans. Training, seminars and workshops will be provided to encourage participation and awareness of the coastal plan.</p> <p>Targeted barangays and Local Government Units in the Camiguin region</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NZAID</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p>World Wildlife Fund (WWF ) Lao PDR</p> <p>Rural livelihoods programme to strengthen aquatic resources management and promote the role of aquatic ecosystem services in rural development planning in the Lower Mekong Basin.</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) Pacific Security Fund</b></p> <p>Regional – Polynesia</p> <p>Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau and Tonga</p> <p>The New Zealand Ministry of Fisheries will lead a multi-component, three year capacity building project to provide practical and tangible assistance to Polynesian countries in the management and protection of their highly migratory fisheries resources and the vital role these fisheries play in their sustainable economic development. The project is aimed at empowering and enabling Polynesian fisheries administrations and maritime enforcement authorities to prevent, deter and eliminate the threats posed to their fisheries resources from illegal, unreported or unregulated fishers. This will protect and enhance the potential value that can be realized from these fisheries.</p> <p>No information provided</p>
<p><b>Norway</b></p>	
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Fisheries policy and legal assistance</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partner:</u> Norwegian fisheries authorities</p> <p>Developing countries</p> <p>Development of fisheries policies and strategic plans, as well as fisheries laws and regulations. Establishing systems for stakeholder meetings and bodies for government and industry relations are included in some of the development projects.</p> <p>Requests for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy</p>

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Fisheries research assistance</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partner</u>: Institute of Marine Research of the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs</p> <p>Developing countries</p> <p>Fisheries research, including studies based on surveys carried out by research vessels, focusing on investigations of the distribution and abundance of fish stocks. The surveys result in assessments of biomass and production of fish stocks which form the basis for estimates of sustainable yields and corresponding harvesting rates.</p> <p>Environmental studies are also carried out, focusing in particular on the impact of offshore oil production on the environment and fish and other living resources.</p> <p>Expert assistance to national authorities is made available to build and strengthen competence related to “oil-fish-environment” tasks. This includes setting up programmes for surveillance and monitoring of pollution at oil fields on the continental shelf.</p> <p>Requests for assistance assessed according to Norway’s development policy</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Fisheries management assistance</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partner</u>: Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries</p> <p>Developing countries</p> <p>Assistance provided for the development of management competence, for example collection of statistical data on fish landings and fishing effort, establishment of a fishing vessel registry, outlining and introduction of fisheries regulations, monitoring of fishing activities and enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations. Capacity-building relating to MCS and IUU fishing is also provided. The assistance programmes involve central and regional units of the Norwegian fisheries authorities and the coast guard.</p> <p>With regard to trans-boundary fish stocks, Norway offers expertise and assistance regarding legal matters, joint resources assessments, fixing of total allowable catch (TAC), principles for fish quota allocations, and systems for exchange of fishing information and catch reporting.</p> <p>Requests for assistance assessed according to Norway’s development policy</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Training and education assistance</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partners</u>: University of Tromsø/Norwegian College of Fisheries Science, University of Bergen</p> <p>Developing countries</p> <p>Building and strengthening competence and capacity in public institutions of developing countries, particularly with respect to research and management. Assistance provided through institutional twinning arrangements, participation in formal education in Norway, establishment of degree courses in fisheries in developing countries, study tours to Norway, and special courses.</p> <p>Requests for assistance assessed according to Norway’s development policy</p>

<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Financial assistance</b> Bilateral Developing countries Funding for travel to facilitate participation from developing countries in international meetings and processes relating to the implementation of international conventions Requests for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Development cooperation</b> Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> Institute of Marine Research of Norway Angola Strengthen administrative, technical and managerial capacities in prioritized areas in order to promote ecologically and environmentally sustainable aquatic resource utilization and viable economic fisheries development, including oil-fish-environment issues Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Development cooperation</b> Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and Norwegian institutions Indonesia Potential project for capacity-building in fisheries and aquaculture Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Development cooperation</b> Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> Ministry of Fisheries Mozambique A broad programme covering areas of i) policy formulation and management; ii) research and stock assessment; iii) aquaculture; iv) support to private fisheries enterprises and v) other initiatives like Master of Science programme in fisheries economics, upgrading regional offices, and research collaboration. Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Development cooperation</b> Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism South Africa Technical cooperation regarding the management of living marine resources, including education and training in Norway Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b>	<b>Development cooperation</b> Bilateral <u>Partners:</u> Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Fisheries

<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p>Viet Nam</p> <p>Development of subsidiary laws and implementation of new fishery laws. The project received technical assistance from FAO and the Norwegian Fisheries Directorate.</p> <p>Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy</p>
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p><b>Development cooperation</b></p> <p>Bilateral  <u>Partner:</u> Ministry of Planning and Investment</p> <p>Viet Nam</p> <p>Capacity-building and institutional strengthening of the University of Fisheries in Nha Trang</p> <p>Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy</p>
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p><b>Development cooperation</b></p> <p>Bilateral  <u>Partner:</u> Ministry of Fisheries</p> <p>Viet Nam</p> <p>The Project will assist the Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 1 to attain improved capacity for research, education and extension towards the development of sustainable aquaculture in Viet Nam</p> <p>Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy</p>
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p><b>Development cooperation</b></p> <p>Bilateral  <u>Partners:</u> Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives</p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>The project aims to promote sustainable utilization of marine living resources and coastal areas in Thailand's waters through 1) improved data collection and analyses of fish resources as the basis for advice to fisheries management and 2) introduction and operation of deep sea cage fish farms, and development of rules and regulation for deep sea aquaculture.</p> <p>Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy</p>
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p><b>Development cooperation</b></p> <p>Bilateral  <u>Partner:</u> Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Nicaragua</p> <p>Technical assistance for institutional capacity building at El Instituto de Investigación Pesquera (INPESCA) provided by the Institute of Marine Research and the Directorate of Fisheries, Norway</p> <p>Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy</p>

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Benguela Environment Fisheries Training Interactions Programme (BENEFIT)</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Ministry of Fisheries of Namibia, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Angola, Namibia, South Africa</p> <p>Support for the preparation for the Benguela Current Commission. The BENEFIT programme develops scientific capacity in Angola, Namibia and South Africa, which is required for sustainable utilization living resources in the Benguela ecosystem. BENEFIT focuses on improving knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of commercially important fish stocks and their environment, through a scientific programme linking environmental processes and stock dynamics, as well as building human and material capacity.</p> <p>Support for the implementation of the Benguela Current Commission Science Programme.</p> <p>Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Nansen Programme</b></p> <p>Global</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Institute of Marine Research of Norway, FAO</p> <p>Developing countries in Africa, Caribbean, Middle East, South East Asia, South America</p> <p>Fisheries research conducted since 1975 with the research vessels "Dr. Fridtjof Nansen". Partner countries were provided with relevant information on their fisheries resources in order to manage them responsibly and protect the natural environment. The programme continues under the auspices of FAO (see below).</p> <p>Request for assistance assessed according to Norway's development policy</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) Nansen Programme</b></p> <p>Global</p> <p><u>Partner:</u> FAO</p> <p>Developing countries</p> <p>The long term objective of the Programme is to strengthen regional and partner countries' efforts to reduce poverty and achieve food security through development of sustainable fisheries management and specifically through the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). The immediate objective is to provide staff of the fisheries research institutions and management administration in the participating countries with additional knowledge on their ecosystems and on EAF principles for their use in planning, monitoring and decision making.</p> <p>See information provided by FAO below</p>
<p><b>Russian Federation</b></p>	
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p>	<p><b>Assistance programmes</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p>Mauritania and Morocco</p>



<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Assistance in the study of living aquatic resources and the development of a scientific basis for the conservation and management of fish stocks and for sustainable fisheries; assessment of stocks of pelagic fish species in the EEZs and monitoring of the status of pelagic fish species ecosystems; joint expeditions on Russian research vessels, which include onboard training in marine resource research methods; collection of data by Russian observers on Russian fishing vessels
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Assistance programmes</b> Bilateral <u>Partners</u> : Russian education institutions Angola, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, India, Iran, Mauritania, Namibia, Viet Nam and Zambia Study and training in the following fields: commercial fisheries; living aquatic resources and aquaculture; fish and fish product technology; maritime navigation; use of onboard power sources; shipbuilding; ecology; and a range of economic subjects No information provided
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>Assistance programmes</b> Regional <u>Partners</u> : FAO/Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF) States of north-west Africa (from Morocco to Guinea-Bissau) Participation in working groups to assess stocks of pelagic fish species and the provision of advice regarding research methods and the formulation of conservation and management measures in the EEZs of States No information provided
<b>United States of America</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</b> Bilateral/ regional <u>Partners</u> : The Nature Conservancy, together with other global and regional organizations, national and local government, universities and NGOs, as applicable Bilateral: Asia & Near East (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea); Latin America and Caribbean (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico); Regional Programme in Central America and Mexico Global Conservation Programme: Support for the Establishment of Effectively Managed Platform Sites as Foundations for Resilient Networks of Functionally-Connected Marine Protected Areas (SEEMPS-MPAs) Programmes in various areas. Depending on the area, activities include large-scale regional planning for ecosystem based approaches to fisheries management, conservation of spawning sites, regulation and enforcement, and coral reef conservation. Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis

<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>USAID</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partners:</u> World Wildlife Fund (WWF), park officials, local NGOs, universities
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Kenya, Mozambique
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Global Conservation Programme: East Africa Marine Ecoregion Programme, implemented in national reserves and parks in Kenya and Mozambique
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>USAID</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partners:</u> Various in each State, including universities, NGOs, local communities and Government
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Africa (Tanzania); Latin America & Caribbean (Ecuador, Nicaragua)
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Sustaining Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) programmes in various areas. Involves mangrove conservation as a critical fish habitat and sustainable aquaculture.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>USAID</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partners:</u> Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, local communities and government
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Tanzania
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	SEMMA Project: links biodiversity conservation with economic opportunities in wildlife and coastal resources in targeted ecosystems
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>USAID</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partners:</u> International Resources Group
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Senegal
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Wula Nafaa II Programme; Sine-Saloum and Casamance regions
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>USAID</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partners:</u> United States Forest Service, local experts and communities, governments
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	West African States
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Sustainable and Thriving Environment for West African Regional Development (STEWARDS): conducting an initial assessment of threats to terrestrial and marine biodiversity, including fisheries.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>USAID</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partners</u>: Various, including, Tetra Tech Inc, Development Alternative Inc, governments, communities, universities, NGOs</p> <p>Philippines</p> <p>Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH): Goal is to increase fish stocks by 10% through an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management. Seeks to address overfishing, and destructive fishing and promote sustainable practices; assisting in the development and implementation of national fisheries policies.</p> <p>Coastal Resources and Fisheries Project</p> <p>Eco-Gov II Programme</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>USAID</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p><u>Partners</u>: WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International consortium</p> <p>Coral Triangle: Six countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste)</p> <p>Coral Triangle Initiative: migratory tuna stocks and near shore community-based fisheries management</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>USAID</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partners</u>: Wildlife Conservation Society, Glover’s Reef Advisory Committee, Belize Fisheries Department, Friends of Nature</p> <p>Belize</p> <p>Global Conservation Programme: Glover’s Reef Living Seascape: Safeguarding Marine Resources and Rural Livelihoods</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>USAID</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partners</u>: International Resources Group, local partners, local and national government, universities</p> <p>Honduras</p> <p>Integrated Protection and Management of Environmental Resources (MIRA): lobster fishery assessment and management</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>USAID</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, World Wildlife Fund, Fisheries Ministries/Departments, private sector</p> <p>Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican</p> <p>Two activities in support of the Central American- Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement: Environmental Cooperation Agreement (ECA): Improve Fisheries Regulation, Management and Enforcement; Protect Endangered Marine Sea Turtles through improved use of Turtle Excluder Devices and reduced turtle by-catch in longline fishing.</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>USAID (Central Programmes)</b></p> <p>Global</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> WorldFish Center, local partners, local government, universities</p> <p>International organization</p> <p>Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research - WorldFish Center (core support for the center's work).</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Various, including national fisheries agencies, Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuicola del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA) and NGOs</p> <p>Africa: (Gabon, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria); Latin America &amp; Caribbean (Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela); Asia &amp; Near East (Malaysia)</p> <p>Technology transfer of sea turtle mitigation technology in pelagic longline and other fisheries and provision of technical information and research results to encourage adoption of mitigation technology.</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NOAA</b></p> <p>Bilateral</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Various, including US Department of State/Wildlife Conservation society, national fisheries agencies, and FAO</p> <p>Africa: (Gabon, Columbia); Asia &amp; Near East (Indonesia)</p> <p>Support for a workshop on the Introduction of Turtle Excluder Device (TED)</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>

<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partners</u> : Various, including national fisheries authorities and NGOs.
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Asia & Near East (Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu)
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Support for various activities relating to the conservation and protection of the Pacific leatherback turtle and sea turtles, including workshops, mitigation and management activities, data collection, genetic sampling and satellite tagging, observer training, surveys and training for monitoring of nesting beaches.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partner</u> : National Museum of Kenya
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Kenya
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Data collection on sawfish populations along the Kenyan coast
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partners</u> : Universities
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Brazil
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Conducting and supporting cooperative research on pelagic sharks in the North and South Atlantic Ocean, including by-catch reduction, habitat models, migratory patterns, genetics, and life history.  A short course and workshop on age estimation techniques in marine mammals and sea turtles.  Stock identification and age estimation of coastal small cetaceans.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partner</u> : Instituto de Fomento pesquero
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Chile
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Observers on commercial longliners to assess sea turtle by-catch; test effects of using different gear and bait; collect stranding data, assess foraging areas. Provided observer training and equipment, and analyzed data and samples.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NOAA</b></p> <p>Bilateral  <u>Partners:</u> ECOSUR in Chetumal and CINVESTAV in Merida</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Support for a cooperative project seeking to determine if population connections exist between larval reef fish stocks of Mesoamerica and the Florida Keys</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NOAA</b></p> <p>Bilateral  <u>Partners:</u> Various, including Pro Peninsula, Association for the Protection of the Environment and the Marine Turtle in Southern Baja, Aquatic Adventure Science Education Foundation.</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Various activities relating to the conservation and protection of leatherback, loggerhead, green and sea turtles, including monitoring nesting beaches, research in support of by-catch reduction solutions, collection of data, training in survey methods, and outreach and education.</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NOAA</b></p> <p>Bilateral  <u>Partner:</u> Instituto Nacional de al Pesca</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Survey of ESA-listed white abalone habitat off Baja California in collaboration with Mexican scientists, as part of MexUS-Pacifico and teaching ROV survey techniques to those scientists.</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>NOAA</b></p> <p>Bilateral  <u>Partner:</u> Instituto Nacional Ecologia, GOM</p> <p>Mexico</p> <p>Support of ongoing efforts for a socio-economic plan for a fishery buy-out in critically endangered Vaquita dolphin areas in the Sea of Cortez to reduce by-catch and conserve the critically endangered Vaquita; transfer of information and training in methodology.</p> <p>Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis</p>

<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> Pro Delphinus, for the first two areas of assistance listed below
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Peru
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Support for Seabird By-catch Project in Peru: Assessment and Mitigation Measures. Support for observers on commercial longliners to assess sea turtle by-catch; test effects of using different gear and bait; collect stranding data; assess foraging areas. Provided observer training and equipment, and analyzed data and samples.  The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research is working on an MOU that will allow use of NOAA Fish Lidar to perform surveys of fish stocks in the Humboldt Current ecosystem in Peruvian waters.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> International Albatross and Petrel Conference
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Uruguay
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Sponsored the third International Albatross and Petrel Conference, Montevideo, Uruguay
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> For second area of assistance - Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China Fisheries Agency
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	China
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Living Marine Resources Research Exchange  Support for and conduct of pilot and full survey to estimate population abundance of Baiji in Yangtze River. Providing technical expertise and training in survey methodology and analysis.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> WWF -Indonesia
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Indonesia
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Support for observer trials and data collection, observers working in gear trial programme.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis

<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>NOAA</b> Bilateral <u>Partner:</u> Pakistan Higher Education Commission Pakistan Support for oyster aquaculture and restoration research collaboration. Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>NOAA (Central Programmes)</b> Regional <u>Partners:</u> Various including, regional environment programmes and NGOs Pacific Islands, Central America & the Caribbean NOAA supported various activities relating to cetacean strandings, including convening workshops, providing stranding kits and taxonomic field guides Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>NOAA</b> Regional <u>Partners:</u> Various intergovernmental organizations, including Global Environment Facility (GEF) Investment Fund, World Bank, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Fund, FAO South America, Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central and South Asia, Southeast Asia and Indo-Pacific NOAA supports a number of Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) Projects, including the Agulhas and Somali Current, Baltic Sea, Bay of Bengal, Benguela Current, Black Sea, Canary Current, Caribbean, Guinea Current, Humboldt, Mediterranean Sea and Yellow Sea LMEs Projects. Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b> <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<b>NOAA</b> Regional <u>Partner:</u> Various, including FFA, WCPFC Pacific islands By-catch training for the FFA observer programme; support for the development of the WCPFC's regional observer programme Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	<b>NOAA</b> Regional <u>Partner:</u> Conservation Network Central America and the Caribbean



<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Support to Caribbean biologists and policy makers to attend 2005 WIDECAST meeting
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partners:</u> The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), FAO, Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Central America and the Caribbean
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	NOAA Fisheries convened a workshop on implementation of CITES for queen conch
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partners:</u> Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, Darden Foundation
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Central America and the Caribbean
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Workshops on conch and spiny lobster
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partners:</u> FAO, WECAFC
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Central America and the Caribbean
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Convening a working group of WECAFC to discuss regional fisheries management in the Wider Caribbean
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partners:</u> FAO, WECAFC
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Central America and the Caribbean
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Support for a workshop on spiny lobster in Merida, Mexico
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partner:</u> OSPESCA
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Central America and the Caribbean

<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Collection, translation and posting to a website of fishing and aquaculture laws of Central America
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partners</u> : International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Grouper and Wrasse Species Group, CITES
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Support for the development of a regional Model for Sustainable Management of Humphead Wrasse
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>NOAA</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partner</u> : WWF-USA
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Support for an investigation into the feasibility of and implementation of circle hook trials
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Department of State</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partner</u> : FFA
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Economic assistance of US\$ 18 million annually to support education, fisheries science and enforcement, and generally increase the capacity of Pacific island developing nations to manage fisheries resources of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, under a Multilateral Treaty on Fisheries with 16 Pacific island nations, represented by the FFA.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Millennium Challenge Corporation activities</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Bilateral
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Morocco
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	The project aims to design and strengthen domestic regulatory fisheries policies with the Government of Morocco. The project will design and establish a network of marine protected areas to preserve the sustainability of the fishing resources around newly constructed improved landing sites and provide advisory support for inter-coastal zone management system. Training and capacity-building will be provided to small-scale fishers at the ports and landing sites, to government and private sector users on hygiene and sanitation as well as to fish vendors.
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Assistance provided on a case-by-case basis

**B. Information received from international financial institutions and global and regional organizations, programmes and funds**

**1. International financial institutions and global organizations, programmes and funds**

<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b>	<b>Part VII Fund of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement</b> Global Developing States Participation in meetings of RFMO/As and arrangements, global meetings, meetings for new RFMO/As and arrangements, capacity-building, exchange of information among States parties to the Agreement, technical assistance and proceedings of settlement of disputes between States parties to the Agreement. <u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> To provide financial assistance to developing States parties to the Agreement to assist them in the implementation of the Agreement. Website: <a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/fishstocktrustfund/fishstocktrustfund.htm">www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/fishstocktrustfund/fishstocktrustfund.htm</a>
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Developing States parties to the Agreement
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b>	<b>Trust Fund on Port States Measures</b> Global Developing States Drafting of an internationally binding instrument on port State measures and national capacity-building through regional workshops. <u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> To support the implementation of the 2005 Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing. Website: <a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a>
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	FAO membership
<b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b>	<b>Global Trust Fund on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing</b> Global Developing States Negotiation of an internationally binding instrument on port State measures and capacity-building through regional workshops.

<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> To support the implementation of the 2005 Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing and to sensitize countries about the development of the binding instrument on port State measures.</p> <p>FAO membership</p>
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>  <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b>  <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p><b>Capacity-building for Governance in West Africa: Implementation of the Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing</b></p> <p>Regional/National Developing States National capacity-building workshops</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> To support national workshops to strengthen port State measures as a first step towards the adoption and implementation of a binding instrument on port State measures.</p> <p>FAO membership</p>
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>  <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b>  <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p><b>Government of Japan, contribution to Multidonor Trust (the FishCode Trust)</b></p> <p>Regional/National Developing States National technical assistance missions; capacity-building workshops at regional level.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> FishCode STF Project, to support developing countries in the implementation of the FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends in Capture Fisheries.</p> <p>FAO membership</p>
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>  <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b>  <b>Eligibility requirements</b>	<p><b>Government Cooperative Programme Trust Fund, through FishCode Programme</b></p> <p>Regional/National Developing States National technical assistance missions; capacity-building workshops at regional level in the Pacific and the Caribbean.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> Promotion of Responsible Fisheries in Small Island Developing States (implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments, including the IPOA-IUU).</p> <p>FAO membership</p>
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>  <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	<p><b>Promotion of sustainable fisheries: support for the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>Global Developing States</p>

<p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p>Participation in meetings of global meetings, national capacity-building through regional workshops, technical assistance to develop national plans of actions (NPOAs), drafting of an international instrument on deep-sea fisheries and MPAs to fisheries management and conservation.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> To promote the implementation of the IPOA-IUU and Capacity, especially through the provision of support to the development of NPOAs; to develop an understanding of deep-sea fisheries and related issues and guidelines on the management of these fisheries. To develop an understanding of MPAs relevance for fisheries management and conservation and guidelines for better integration and relevance of MPAs to fisheries management and conservation.</p> <p>FAO membership</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>FAO/Norway Cooperative Programme (FNOP) and the FishCode Trust</b></p> <p>Global/ Regional/National</p> <p>Developing States</p> <p>National technical assistance missions; capacity-building workshops at regional level; expert working groups, FAO Expert Consultations, FAO Technical Consultations (global level).</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> Development and implementation of international fisheries instruments at global, regional and national levels.</p> <p>FAO Membership</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Sweden/Sida contribution to the FishCode Trust</b></p> <p>Global</p> <p>Developing States</p> <p>Regional capacity-building workshops to raise awareness for and promote implementation of the 2005 Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing; Promotion of wider public awareness for responsible fisheries.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> Training and Awareness for Responsible Fisheries (T&amp;A) Project.</p> <p>FAO Membership</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Government of Iceland, contribution to the FishCode Trust</b></p> <p>Global</p> <p>Developing States</p> <p>Short courses in responsible fisheries and aquaculture practices and skill upgrading for fisheries trainers of beneficiary countries.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> Training and Awareness for Responsible Fisheries: the FishCode ‘Custom Training Courses’ (CTC) Project.</p> <p>FAO Membership</p>

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Sweden/Sida contribution to the FishCode Trust</b></p> <p>Global /Regional/National</p> <p>Developing States</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> FishCode ‘TecPro Project’ to promote:  (a) enhanced levels of Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries’ compliance in national and regional fisheries;  (b) enhanced capacity to implement port State measures to combat IUU fishing;  (c) effective generation and use of fishery statistics and information (Fishcode STF Project support);  (d) more appropriate assessments of small-scale fisheries;  (e) enhanced capacity in developing countries to participate in voluntary eco-labelling schemes.</p> <p>FAO membership</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Assessment and Monitoring of Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily – MedSudMed (Trust Fund)</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p>States in the sub-region covered by the project, including developing States</p> <p>Review of knowledge and collection of scientific evidence on shared stocks (demersal and small pelagic fish) in the Strait of Sicily:  (a) 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, issue of technical manuals and creation of databases;  (f) Training courses (data processing for stock assessment, fisheries resources age determination, identification of maturity stages of fisheries resources);  (g) Preparation of technical documents in support of RFMOs’ activities;  (h) Support to participation in meetings of RFMOs.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> To provide support to participating countries to conduct scientific research on fisheries resources and their ecosystems in support of fishery conservation and management.</p> <p>FAO Membership in the sub-region covered by the project</p>

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Coordination to Support Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Mediterranean – CopeMed II (Trust Fund)</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p>States in the sub-region covered by the project, including developing States</p> <p>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.); Maintaining collaboration with fishermen associations; Supporting the participation of the countries' experts at GFCM and ICCAT scientific Committees and Subcommittees and support the functioning of the national fisheries advisory panels.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> To ensure sustainability of the exploitation of the marine resources in the Central and Western Mediterranean and its ecosystem, taking into account environmental, biological, social and institutional issues, and at promoting scientific cooperation among the coastal nations.</p> <p>FAO Membership in the sub-region covered by the project</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>EAF - Capacity-Building for an Ecosystem Approach: Considering Interactions, including with Marine Mammals (Trust Fund)</b></p> <p>Global</p> <p>States, including developing States</p> <p>(a) Development of tools and methodologies to facilitate the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) by fisheries agencies, particularly in managing multispecies fisheries in ecosystems of high species diversity and severely limited data availability; (b) Development of training tools for capacity-building in EAF, with an emphasis on identifying and reconciling operational objectives in an ecosystem, with particular emphasis on biological and ecological objectives; (c) Dissemination of the tools and methodologies through workshops, publications and web-based information resources; (d) Direct assistance to member countries through missions, technical workshops and training courses with the objective to build capacity in the identification and reconciliation of operational objectives with fisheries in an ecosystem context.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> Improved effective implementation of ecosystem approaches in fisheries through sustainable and responsible fisheries conduct.</p> <p>FAO membership</p>

<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Turtles - Interaction between Sea Turtles and Fisheries within an Ecosystem approach to Fisheries Management (Trust Fund)</b></p> <p>Global</p> <p>Developing States</p> <p>(a) Making available to the global community, fisheries agencies and other interested parties sufficient information on the status of marine turtle populations and the sources of mortality they endure from the holistic viewpoint;</p> <p>(b) Identification and diffusion of strategies, options and guidelines to conserve marine turtle resources, which includes, inter alia, prevention, reduction and mitigation of incidental capture of marine turtles, without undue negative impacts on the responsible practices of those dependent on fishing for their livelihoods;</p> <p>(c) Increased capability in selected developing countries for optimally managing their fisheries in the areas under their national jurisdiction and in the high seas, with appropriate attention to the conservation of sea turtle populations.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> Contribute to improved and effective fisheries management and conservation of sea turtle populations at a global level, with minimum disruption to responsible fisheries through successful implementation of ecosystem approaches in fisheries.</p> <p>FAO membership</p>
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>EAF - NANSEN Strengthening the Knowledge Base for and Implementing an Ecosystem Approach to Marine Fisheries in Developing Countries (Trust Fund)</b></p> <p>Global</p> <p>Developing States, with an early emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p>(a) To help countries formulate policies that are consistent with EAF principles and revise management plans that include EAF considerations;</p> <p>(b) To appraise partners with procedures and methods for assessment and monitoring of key ecosystem properties and advice on the use of national or regional vessels for EAF-related research, including coordinated regional coverage by local or other vessels.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> Strengthen regional and country specific efforts to reduce poverty and create conditions to assist in the achievement of food security through the development of sustainable fisheries management regimes and specifically through the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in a number of developing countries at the global level, with an early emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>FAO membership; Relevant GEF- funded LME projects and other projects that are interested in collaborating on and/or contributing to one or more of the EAF Project components</p>



<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p> <p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Capacity-building for the recovery and management of the sturgeon fisheries in the Caspian Sea (TCP)</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p>States of the region, including developing States</p> <p>Development of the capacity of range States and intergovernmental organizations in the management and monitoring of sturgeon stocks. Assistance is being provided through technical workshops aimed at: a) review of existing sturgeon stock assessment and quota determination and elaborating a scientific methodology that is internationally acceptable; b) provide technical guidelines for restocking of sturgeons using hatcheries; c) review international experiences in combating illegal fishing and international trade of potential relevance to the Caspian Sea States.</p> <p><u>Purpose of the assistance:</u> To contribute to the rehabilitation of the sturgeon fishery in the Caspian Sea through the re-introduction of sustainable and responsible fisheries management of the stock, which will contribute to the rehabilitation of the resources of, and enhancement and conservation of, the Caspian Sea ecosystem.</p> <p>Caspian Sea range States that are FAO members</p>
<p><b>Global Environment Facility (GEF)/ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/ United Nations Industrial Development Programme (UNIDO) *</b></p>	
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b></p> <p><b>Forms of assistance</b></p> <p><b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b></p>	<p><b>Global Environment Facility International Waters Projects</b></p> <p>Regional</p> <p><u>Partners:</u></p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Agulhus and Somali LMEs</p> <p>GEF/FAO: Bay of Bengal LME</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Benguela Current LME</p> <p>GEF/FAO/UNEP: Canary Current LME</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Caspian Sea</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Caribbean LME</p> <p>GEF/UNDP/UNEP: Guinea Current LME</p> <p>GEF/UNIDO: Gulf of Mexico LME</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Humboldt Current LME</p> <p>GEF/UNEP: Mediterranean Sea LME</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries (WCPFC)</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) project</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Sulu Celebes LME</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Timor Arafura Seas</p> <p>GEF/UNDP: Yellow Sea LME</p> <p>Developing States</p>

\* The contributions of GEF, UNDP and UNIDO are combined, as appropriate.

<p><b>Areas of assistance</b></p>	<p>GEF has funded a series of International Waters projects on a regional basis with developing countries that share particular LMEs. GEF takes an ecosystem-based approach and helps the countries address key transboundary concerns, ranging from land-based pollution to habitat loss, integrated coastal management, and coastal and marine fisheries. Part of the objective for each project is to build capacity of cooperating countries to more sustainably manage LMEs.</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.undp.org/gef/05/portfolio/iw.html">www.undp.org/gef/05/portfolio/iw.html</a>  Further details of the areas of assistance for some of the current coastal and marine projects involving GEF and UNDP are set out below:</p> <p><b>Agulhus and Somali LMEs:</b>  The UNDP-GEF Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs project (ASCLMEs) will build trust and capacity within the region and between countries and production sectors to collect, assess and employ environmental information to sustainably manage the LMEs and their shared resources. The ASCLMEs project is supporting: key ecosystem assessment and management gaps; decision-making tools; regional agreement on transboundary priorities and their root causes; and a comprehensive public participation initiative.  Website: <a href="http://www.asclme.org">www.asclme.org</a></p> <p><b>Benguela Current LME:</b>  The UNDP-GEF Project “Implementation of the Benguela Current LME Strategic Action Program for Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Reducing Coastal Resources Degradation” will support: establishment of a permanent regional structure for a Benguela Current Commission underpinned by a negotiated regional multilateral binding BCLME Agreement; establishment of national structures in support of a Benguela Current Commission for the enactment of national policy and legislative reforms; sustainable capacity for LME Management; and establishment of procedures for the capture, transfer and replication of knowledge, lessons and best practices and the development of networking partnerships with other LMEs.  Website: <a href="http://www.bclme.org">www.bclme.org</a></p> <p><b>Caribbean LME:</b>  The UNDP-GEF project “Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions” will develop innovative governance/ management approaches suited to the large diversity of medium and artisanal scale fisheries, and focused primarily on conservation, optimization and intra-regional equity. The project will enable CLME countries to better manage and govern strategic and shared living marine resources and to protect associated biodiversity, by introducing a regional ecosystem-based management approach that will provide for long-term resource sustainability, and improved food and economic security.</p> <p><b>Caspian Sea:</b>  The UNDP-GEF project “The Caspian Sea: Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Consolidation of a Permanent Regional Environmental Governance Framework” seeks to provide support to the littoral States’ efforts to halt the decline in bioresources and to restore depleted fisheries in the Caspian Sea, through the implementation of agreed actions defined in the Caspian Strategic Action Programme, and to fully operationalize and make the Caspian Sea’s regional environmental governance mechanism sustainable.  Website: <a href="http://www.caspianenvironment.org">www.caspianenvironment.org</a></p>
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**Guinea Current LME:**

The UNDP-UNEP-GEF project “Combating Living Resources Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions” has a primary focus on the priority problems and issues identified by the 16 GCLME countries that have led to unsustainable fisheries and use of other marine resources, as well as the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems by human activities. The long-term development goals of the project are: 1) recover and sustain depleted fisheries; 2) restore degraded habitats; and 3) reduce land and ship-based pollution by establishing a regional management framework for sustainable use of living and non-living resources in the GCLME. Website: [www.gclme.org](http://www.gclme.org)

**Humboldt Current LME:**

The UNDP-GEF project “Towards ecosystem management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem” will support: 1) development of planning and policy instruments for ecosystem-based management of the HCLME; 2) ensuring institutions and individuals have the skills for Strategic Action Plan implementation and for up-scaling the results of pilot intervention to the systems level; 3) implementation of priority measures for MPA and fisheries regulation and advanced knowledge of options for enhanced protection of living marine resources and their habitats. Notably, both countries commit to advancing towards joint, ecosystem-based management of the shared anchovy stock; 4) marine and coastal protected areas piloted that underpin conservation and sustained ecosystem productivity.

**Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries:**

The UNDP-GEF project “Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project” includes the following components. Component 1: Scientific Assessment and Monitoring Enhancement Component, aimed at providing improved scientific information and knowledge on the oceanic transboundary fish stocks and related ecosystem aspects of the Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool LME and at strengthening the national capacities of Pacific SIDS in these areas. This work will include a particular focus on the ecology of seamounts in relation to pelagic fisheries and the fishing impacts upon them. Component 2: the Law, Policy and Institutional Reform, Realignment and Strengthening Component, aimed at assisting Pacific Island States as they participate in the earliest stages of the work of the new WCPFC Commission and reform, realign and strengthen their national laws, policies, institutions and programmes relating to management of transboundary oceanic fisheries and protection of marine biodiversity. Component 3: Coordination, Participation and Information Services Component, aimed at effective project management, complemented by mechanisms to increase participation and raise awareness of the conservation and management of oceanic resources and the oceanic environment.

Website: [www.ffa.int/gef](http://www.ffa.int/gef)

**Sulu Celebes LME:**

The UNDP-GEF “Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project” seeks to improve the condition of fisheries and their habitats in the SCS to a sustainable level through an integrated, collaborative and sustainable tri-national management. The project aims to promote an integrated approach of Growth, Control and Maintenance in the SCS. The Growth mechanism entails pursuit of ecosystem-based fisheries management best practices and closed areas. The Control mechanism will address the excess fishing effort by reducing the current

<p><b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p>fishing fleet operating in the SCS. The third mechanism of Maintenance will deal with management planning, capacity-building, institutional development and strengthening, inter-local government unit management arrangements and private-public sector partnerships using Integrated Coastal Management models developed for the region. Lastly, the project will facilitate establishment of a tri-national and sub-regional Indo-Malay-Philippines framework for SCS fisheries management to ensure harmonized and coordinated approaches at the regional level for sustainable fisheries management including concerted actions against IUU fishing.</p> <p>Timor Arafura Seas: The objective of the UNDP-GEF “Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Project (ATSEA)” is to ensure the integrated, cooperative, sustainable, ecosystem-based management and use of the living coastal and marine resources, including fisheries and biodiversity, of the Arafura and Timor Seas. This will be achieved through four project components: 1) preparation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Arafura-Timor Seas; 2) formulation, adoption (at intergovernmental level) and initial implementation of a Regional Strategic Action Programme through targeted pilot projects addressing priority transboundary threats to fisheries, coastal habitats and livelihoods; and 3) strengthening of Arafura and Timor Seas Expert Forum as an effective regional mechanism for the cooperative ecosystem-based management of the ATSEA.</p> <p>Yellow Sea LME: The UNDP-GEF project “Preparation and Preliminary Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem” is assisting the countries in assessing their shared fisheries through surveys, developing regional agreements and management plans for sustainable use of fisheries resources, and implementing demonstration projects for sustainable mariculture. The project is also supporting a review of the status of the ecosystem, assessing carrying capacity and developing long-term strategies to reduce stress on the Yellow Sea LME. Website: <a href="http://www.yslme.org">www.yslme.org</a></p> <p>Beneficiary countries must be eligible to receive GEF financing through the International Waters focal area</p>
<b>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</b>	
<p><b>Mechanism(s)</b> <b>Forms of assistance</b> <b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b> <b>Areas of assistance</b>  <b>Eligibility requirements</b></p>	<p>Developing countries</p> <p>The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD is a comprehensive source of data on aid and other resource flows from DAC donors to developing countries. The Committee’s Creditor Reporting System, a database containing detailed information on individual aid activities, is available on-line at <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline">www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline</a></p> <p>Not applicable</p>

<b>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Global project proposal to address the issues of fisheries conflicts</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Global <u>Partners:</u> GEF, FAO, UNDP, WWF
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Developing States
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Conducting a detailed global investigation and consequent understanding of interactions between large commercial industrial and small-scale artisanal fisheries, the identification of applied solutions to resolve any conflicts arising from interactions, and the execution of specific activities and projects to demonstrate and prove the efficacy of such solution in action.  Website: <a href="http://www.unido.org">www.unido.org</a>
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Not applicable

## 2. Regional organizations, programmes and funds

<b>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Fisheries project</b>
<b>Types of assistance</b>	Loan or Technical Assistance
<b>Recipient developing State/ Organization</b>	Developing countries
<b>Areas of assistance*</b>	Cyclone Emergency Assistance (Cook Islands) Tsunami Emergency Assistance (India) Preparing the Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management (India) Marine and Coastal Resources Management (Indonesia) Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Phase II (Indonesia) Sustainable Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Poverty Reduction (Indonesia) Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Maldives) Regional Development Project Phase II (Maldives) Lae Port Development (Papua New Guinea) Community Water Transport (Papua New Guinea) Rehabilitation of the Maritime Navigations Aids System (Papua New Guinea) Provincial Towns Water Supply and Sanitation (Papua New Guinea) Integrated Coastal Resources Management (Philippines) North East Coastal Community Development (Sri Lanka) Tsunami-Affected Areas Rebuilding Project and North East Community (Sri Lanka) Maritime Training (Tuvalu)  Website: <a href="http://www.adb.org">www.adb.org</a>
<b>Eligibility criteria</b>	Developing member countries of ADB

\* The Asian Development Bank reported that the projects listed were ABD-funded fisheries projects.

<b>Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)</b>
<b>Types of assistance</b>	Regional
<b>Recipient developing State/ Organization</b>	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
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Technical assistance for the conservation and management of fishery resources, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in the following programme areas: (a) Research and Data Analysis for policy formulation and decision-making; (b) Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management; Human Resource Development and Institutional Strengthening; (c) Strengthening of Fishers' organizations and Improved Community Participation; and (d) the Promotion of the Expansion and Utilization of Underutilized and Unutilized aquatic resources.  Website: <a href="http://www.caricom.org">www.caricom.org</a>
<b>Eligibility criteria</b>	Member States of CARICOM
<b>INFOPECSA</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Technical Assistance</b>
<b>Forms of assistance</b>	Regional
<b>Recipient Developing State/ Organization</b>	Developing States
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	The objectives of INFOPECSA are: to provide information and advisory services concerning the marketing of Latin American and Caribbean fishery products, so that its members may participate more gainfully in the world fish market; to provide assistance in processing and quality control, in accordance with market needs, and to enhance product quality.  Some recent activities include: Project to improve efficiency in the commercialization of artisanal fisheries in Cuba, Honduras and Mexico; Project to improve the domestic markets for fish products of Latin America and the Caribbean (in cooperation with FAO); National strategy for the sustainable development of aquaculture in Uruguay; Project for the promotion of fish from the Amazon in the world market.  Website: <a href="http://www.infopesca.org">www.infopesca.org</a>
<b>Eligibility requirements</b>	Member States of INFOPECSA

<b>Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Environment and Sustainable Development Unit</b>
<b>Types of assistance</b>	Regional
<b>Recipient developing State/ Organization</b>	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Major categories of assistance are: technical support, legislative support, advice and project development. Assistance provided under the 1999 OECS Fisheries Management and Development Strategy is as follows: training of fisheries officers and fishers; improving fisheries management and compliance, including the development of fisheries management legislation; stakeholder participation in fisheries management decision-making; encouragement of fisheries conservation and management based on improved scientific and technical knowledge; expansion of pelagic fisheries; reduction of resource-use conflicts and destructive fishing practices; improvement in fishing vessel and gear technology; improvement in MSC and enforcement, ecological monitoring of coastal habitats; development of a fisheries management arrangement for migratory pelagic fish stocks in the region and strengthening existing regional organizations and arrangements; development of policies and strategies for sustainable oceans governance and strengthening capacity for maritime boundary delimitation activities.
<b>Eligibility criteria</b>	Website: <a href="http://www.oecs.org">www.oecs.org</a> Member States of OECS
<b>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Workshops, in-country reviews and audits, funding for equipment and staff, training attachments, provision of software and standard documents and technical assistance</b>
<b>Types of assistance</b>	Regional <u>Partners:</u> FFA, WCPFC
<b>Recipient developing State/ Organization</b>	Pacific island developing States and territories
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	Observer and port sampling, fishery monitoring and data management, stock assessment training and fishery management. Support to national or coastal, reef and lagoon fisheries, particularly small-scale fisheries.  Website: <a href="http://www.spc.int/corp">www.spc.int/corp</a>
<b>Eligibility criteria</b>	Developing member countries and territories of SPC

<b>Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)</b>	
<b>Mechanism(s)</b>	<b>Special Requirements Fund</b>
<b>Types of assistance</b>	Regional
<b>Recipient developing State/ Organization</b>	Developing countries States parties, particularly small island developing States, territories and possessions
<b>Areas of assistance</b>	To facilitate the effective participation of developing States parties to WCPFC, particularly small island developing States, and, where appropriate, territories and possessions, in the work of the Commission, including its meetings and those of its subsidiary bodies.  Website: <a href="http://www.wcpfc.int">www.wcpfc.int</a>
<b>Eligibility criteria</b>	Developing States parties to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean



### III. Needs of developing States for capacity-building and assistance in the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks

#### A. Designing and strengthening domestic regulatory fisheries policies

##### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Bosnia and Herzegovina has recently established the Division for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Rural Development within the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations and designed the Strategic and Operation plan for 2008-2010. This Strategic Plan is under revision and one of the important issues to be addressed will be the preparation of a fishery policy providing for conservation and management measures based on scientific assessments. Those measures should allow for the gradual development of the fisheries in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the moment, Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have an Institute for Marine Sciences and it would be a priority to establish such an institution and to be assisted by the United Nations Assistance Fund. The first step would be for the confirmation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the integration process within the Barcelona Process: The Union for the Mediterranean. Bosnia and Herzegovina officially acceded to this Union at the Conference held in Paris, 13 July 2008.

##### **Iraq**

Vessels to monitor fishing activities in Iraqi territorial waters.

##### **Kuwait**

Kuwait has had fishery regulations since 1980 for protecting its fishery resources. Numerous decrees have been issued under law No. 46 of 1980 which elaborate specific regulations for the management of fisheries. However, no specific policy guidelines exist for the conservation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks such as Kanad (*Scomberomorus commerson*); Khubbat (*Scomberomorus guttatus*); Qibab (*Thunnus albacares*); Faras (*Istiophorus platypterus*) etc. Catches of these species are very limited in Kuwaiti territorial waters. United Nations assistance may be required by the Public Authority for Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAFFR) for the preparation of specific policy guidelines for the conservation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks not only for Kuwait, but also for the entire Arabian Gulf region.

##### **Mauritius**

Development of domestic fisheries policies concerning highly migratory fish stocks.

##### **Paraguay**

The authority for the implementation of the policy of regulation for the fisheries industry is the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, in coordination with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The General Navy Prefecture supplements the implementation of policy in the field of control and enforcement.

#### B. Stock assessment and scientific research

##### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

A priority ("second priority") would be the establishment of the Institute for Marine Sciences with a broad capacity for scientific activities including: fish stock assessment, the roles of ecological and physiological processes on the human life (socio-economic aspect upon the sustainability of the fishery for economic survival) and biodiversities of flora and fauna (conservation and management measures), coastal biology, marine vertebrate biology, marine and coastal geology, environmental toxicology, etc. The amount required for developing the Institute is approximately US\$ 25 million.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has to develop data collection and research programmes to assess the impact of fishing on dependent species and humans (population dynamics) as well as existing and predicted environmental and socio-economic conditions. To achieve this objective, Bosnia and Herzegovina could be assisted by the FAO Trust Fund (Assistance Fund under Articles 25 and 26, Part VII, of the United Nations Fish Stock Agreement.)

### **Iraq**

Fully equipped scientific research vessel and scientific research equipment.

Identification of marine fish breeding grounds along the Iraqi coast.

Identification of food sources in national maritime waters.

### **Kuwait**

Stock assessment of fin-fish resources in Kuwaiti waters was conducted in 2000. Although most of the economically important fin-fish stocks were assessed in the survey, it did not focus on the straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in Kuwaiti territorial waters. Stock assessment of the highly migratory species, such as, *Scamberomorus commerson*, *S. guttatus*, *Thunnus albacares*, *Istiophorus platypterus*, etc. are necessary for the conservation and sustainable utilization of these resources. United Nations assistance may be required to formulate such projects on stock assessment, together with technical manpower and other necessary support.

### **Mauritius**

Training in resource assessment surveys, stock assessment techniques, and the preparation of fisheries management plans.

### **Namibia**

A regional hake survey is needed for biomass estimates and life history studies (spawning, migration etc.) Species (hake) and stock identification (genetic studies) are needed. \*

### **Paraguay**

The evaluation of fish stocks and the scientific study thereof is conducted by scientific organizations which work in coordination with the implementing authorities, following Fish Law No 799/95. The General Naval Prefecture provides research support.

### **Qatar**

The last fish stock assessment study undertaken in Qatar's sea water was in 1977. A new study will be carried out in conjunction with the GCC regional fish trawl survey in October 2008. After the accomplishment of this project, a national standard trawl programme is required.

Needs: Consulting assistance to set up the national survey design, sampling practices and data analysis.

## **C. Data collection and exchange and reporting**

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

See above.

### **Iraq**

Cooperation with neighbouring States in respect of the marine environment.

\* The Benguela Current LME proposal regarding shared hake stocks in Namibia and South Africa, dated May 2006, attached to the contribution of Namibia, is not reproduced in this compilation.

**Kuwait**

There are two sources of fisheries data available in Kuwait. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) at the Ministry of Planning collects fisheries data on daily basis. This data covers the wholesale volumes of fish and shrimp by species sold on the local markets of Kuwait. The second data source is project-based and it is implemented by the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR) for fish stock assessment and other biological aspects. No specific data collection facility is available for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. Hence, United Nations assistance may be required for training Kuwaiti nationals in the Fisheries Department to build a well-versed data collection facility and reporting system.

**Mauritius**

Training in the use of software for data compilation and exchange.  
Training in data collection techniques.

**Namibia**

Assistance with the establishment of a joint (Namibia and South Africa) hake working group, to discuss and analyze data and to make management recommendations. Idling data indirectly offsets the well-intended purpose of sustainable management of this shared resource.

**Paraguay**

The collection of data, data exchange and reporting is performed by the implementing authorities at the national and regional level.

**Qatar**

To satisfy the data requirements for accurate fish stock assessment and resource management, we need to update the fisheries statistics system in accordance with international standards for data collection and analysis, as used in fisheries field.

Needs: Expert consultation on fish statistics to review the present data collection system and data analysis software and to set up and to develop new fishery statistics software and data collection system in the conformity with the FAO standard.

**D. Human resource development****Bosnia and Herzegovina**

As a priority ("first priority"), financial assistance could be directed to education and training programmes for qualified staff in governmental and research institutions for better understanding of and transferring a modern approach for improved conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks through collection, reporting, verification, exchange and analysis of fisheries data and related information as well as stock assessment and scientific research and monitoring, control, and surveillance and application of modern technology and usage of equipment. For this purpose, Bosnia and Herzegovina will announce a tender inviting potential candidates for five persons to participate in this programme in 2008/2009.

**Iraq**

Train scientific research personnel in the management of research vessels.  
Train Iraqi personnel in the operation of marine monitoring vessels and in marine monitoring systems.

**Kuwait**

United Nations assistance may be required for the employees of fisheries sector in the PAAFR to develop their organizational skills, knowledge and abilities. Scientific training for the employees would also be very useful for the improvement of Kuwait's fisheries sector.

**Mauritius**

Training of skippers and fishing masters for surface longline fishery.

**Namibia**

Training for local scientists and research managers are needed in the following fields: ecosystem studies and modeling, survey methodologies, stock assessment methods, ageing and fecundity studies.

Training in aspects of research vessel electronics and sonar techniques for technical staff is needed for the smooth operation of our research vessels.

**Paraguay**

The development of human resources depends on the availability of budgetary resources within the implementing institutions.

**Qatar**

Human capacity-building is required for the success of any development programme.

Needs: Training courses and workshops on: fish data collection and analysis; fish stock assessment; fisheries management; fish food health and quality.

**E. Development of fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks****Bosnia and Herzegovina**

As a priority ("third priority"), based on the application of modern scientific methodologies (see the "first priority" and "second priority" above), and in accordance with the Convention, Bosnia and Herzegovina will prepare the Programme for Development of fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks for the mid-term (2009-2012). For this purpose, it would be highly desirable for technical assistance to be funded in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Assistance Fund.

**Iraq**

Ban fishing when migratory stocks are passing through narrow channels.

**Kuwait**

Two main migratory fish stocks, Zobaidy (*Pampus argenteus*) and Suboor (*Tenualosa ilisha*), in the northern area of the Gulf are shared among Kuwait, Iraq and Iran. Both species are considered economically valuable and important for the fisheries in the region. Both life cycles, i.e. reproduction and nursery grounds, are associated with the river systems of the northern Gulf. Other shared fish stocks might exist, like Grunt (*Pomadasys kakan*), but are less defined, although it is believed that their distribution is also closely associated with estuaries. The catches of highly migratory fish species, such as Kanad (*Scomberomorus commerson*); Khubbat (*Scomberomorus guttatus*); Qibab (*Thunnus albacares*); Faras (*Istiophorus platypterus*) etc. are scanty in Kuwait's territorial waters. Detailed scientific study is required to assess the migratory pattern and stock size of these species which would be very useful for conserving these resources in Kuwait's territorial waters.

**Mauritius**

Promotion of joint ventures for the development of such fisheries.

**Namibia**

Financial assistance in sending more than three people to the regular meetings of ICCAT, CITES, South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA), Benguela Current Commission (BCC), South-East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO) and CCAMLR in order to tackle specialized fields, such as stock assessment, compliance, finance and administration, effectively.

**Paraguay**

This is regulated by the Secretariat of Environment which operates under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

**Qatar**

Qatar is very concerned with the development of these fisheries. Many national programmes were planned in terms of fisheries development, however those programmes need scientific and technical support.

Needs: Expert consultation on: artificial reefs; fish releasing programme to enhance wild fish stock; management and monitoring of marine protected areas as fish nursery.

**F. Participation in regional fisheries management, including access to high seas fisheries****Bosnia and Herzegovina**

See above.

**Iraq**

Iraqi territorial waters are contiguous to the territorial waters of neighboring States.

**Kuwait**

Kuwait is an active member in the Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI) and it extends its full support and cooperation for the conservation and management of marine living resources in the Arabian Gulf region. Kuwait may be ready to consider any specific guidelines and plan of action to protect the straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in Kuwaiti waters.

**Mauritius**

Financial assistance for participation in meetings of regional fisheries management organizations and development of high seas fisheries.

**Namibia**

Assistance in the preparation of input into high seas fisheries forums is needed, as well as financial assistance for attendees for per diem and travel. As a developing State, Namibian fishermen need assistance in accessing these remote frontiers. Lack of financial means and capacity limits Namibia's capability to participate equally in high seas fishing relative to developed nations. This is an issue of paramount importance as we are forced in international forums to sign on to measures that are known to be resource (financial and capacity) intensive.

**Paraguay**

There is a limited participation in regional fisheries management, to the extent provided for in the mixed commissions or regional agreements.

**G. Monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement****Bosnia and Herzegovina**

See above.

**Iraq**

We request neighboring States, through the United Nations, to remain within their territorial waters and refrain from fishing in Iraqi territorial waters.

**Kuwait**

It is recognized that better monitoring, control and surveillance is a significant need in order to combat any illegal fishing activities in Kuwaiti waters. A Global Positioning System (GPS) based fishing Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is probably a good solution to restrict illegal fishing activities. In view of the importance of VMS, the PAAFR is actively considering introducing VMS for Kuwaiti fishing vessels. United Nations assistance may be required for proper monitoring, control and surveillance for the conservation of straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in Kuwaiti waters.

**Mauritius**

Training in MCS, compliance and enforcement.

Training in the planning of MCS activities, data collection and surveillance patrols (sea and air patrols).

Training in development of fisheries legislation.

**Namibia**

Namibian MCS staff need support in connection with the joint efforts by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) block of countries to combat IUU fishing. IUU fishing is an undesirable activity, which contributes to robbing Namibia and the SADC of economic opportunities and distorts information, leading to unsustainable management of resources. IUU fishing threatens food security in the region as fish and fish products earn Namibia sizeable revenue.

**Paraguay**

These tasks are not performed by the General Naval Prefecture.

**H. Port State control****Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Although Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have a marine port, there are plans to develop a port. These plans must be in accordance with the four priorities identified previously and are due to be updated accordingly. Meeting the “second priority” (establishment of the Institute for Marine Sciences) would be linked to the construction of the port and adoption of an appropriate legislative control system.

**Iraq**

We intend to establish a special fishing port and, to that end, wish to receive assistance from the Assistance Fund. The port will permit the State to monitor and regulate fishing operations.

**Kuwait**

Though Kuwait has neither ratified the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement nor the FAO Compliance Agreement, it takes all necessary measures for enforcing its own fishery regulations to conserve and manage the fishery resources in a proper manner. No foreign vessels are allowed to fish in Kuwaiti territorial waters. Fishing activities are strictly monitored in Kuwaiti territorial waters. United Nations assistance and guidance may be required specifically on the issue of port State control in respect of conserving straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in Kuwaiti waters.

**Mauritius**

Training in port State control to regulate the transshipment of fish and fish products in order to combat IUU fishing and to prevent laundering of illegal catch.

**Paraguay**

These tasks are not performed by the General Naval Prefecture.

**I. Compliance with market and trade-related measures and meeting market access requirements****Bosnia and Herzegovina**

A priority (“fourth priority”) is compliance with international standards, set out primarily by the Codex Alimentarius and EU regulations and directives. Bosnia and Herzegovina will develop standardization and certification procedures based on the envisaged adoption of the fishery policy framework. For this purpose, it would be necessary for technical assistance to be funded under the Terms of Reference of the Assistance Fund.

**Kuwait**

The marketing system of fish and fish products in Kuwait meets the needs of consumers in a reasonable way. Local fish catches and imports are marketed through well organized fish markets and outlets. However, United Nations assistance may be required for further improvement of the marketing infrastructure and quality control of seafood.

**Mauritius**

Training in certification systems for food safety, quality and traceability of fish and fish products.

**Paraguay**

These tasks are not performed by the General Naval Prefecture.

**Qatar**

There is a need for technical assistance and capacity-building in respect of fish quality and safety, including risk analysis and traceability, and the use of risk assessment as the basis for development for fish standards, to promote fish marketing and quality.

Needs: Expert consultation for the implementation of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) based safety and quality systems.

**J. Other needs for assistance****Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Facilitating the participation of representatives from Bosnia and Herzegovina and assisting them with travel costs associated with the participation in relevant meetings and activities of regional and global fishery management organizations (e.g. UNDP, FAO and other specialized agencies) and arrangements. At the moment, we are not informed of the schedule for the forthcoming events. Some of events will be subject to the recent accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Union for the Mediterranean.

**Kuwait**

By-catch quantity has always been focused on shrimp trawl catch in Kuwait as the shrimp trawlers are the major contributor of by-catch. In order to restrict by-catch, Kuwait is in the process of requiring vessel owners to fit By-catch Reduction Devices and Turtle Reduction Devices in their fishing vessels. United Nations assistance may be required concerning the utilization of by-catch in a scientific and profitable manner.

**Namibia**

The Director responsible for marine research is faced with the issue of communicating information received from scientific staff at the policy level, as well as to politicians and the public at large. Skills enhancement in this area, as well communicating such information to national, regional and international fisheries bodies is needed, either through exchange visits to well-established national fisheries institutes or formal short courses.

**Paraguay**

We will provide further information following meetings with other implementing institutions.

**Qatar**

Expert consultation on: fish handling and processing; and fish information and vulgarization and documentation.

**Nicaragua**

Nicaragua reported that institutional reform in 2007 had resulted in the establishment of a Nicaraguan Institute for Fish and Aquaculture. The funds for fisheries management and administration in Nicaragua originated from the annual allocation by the Ministry of Treasury, which was drawn from the payment of fisheries royalties, fines and other taxes deposited into the Fund for Fisheries Development. Not all of these funds were transferred to the Institute for Fish and Agriculture however. The funds available from these sources represented less than one per cent of total fish exports (about US\$ 120 million). These funds were insufficient to meet its needs.

Nicaragua reported that important financial components of fisheries management and administration were various projects as described below:

- Norway provided US\$ 1.5 million for the fisheries sector for the period from 2007-2009;
- A project providing support for fisheries activities in Lake of Nicaragua was funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (US\$ 360,000) and the Xunta de Galicia (US\$ 69,000);
- A project for strengthening local groups in order to promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources and the valuation and restoration of natural resources of Island of Ometepe was funded by Spain and the Xunta de Galicia (US\$ 10,000);
- A project for the acquisition of fisheries patrol boats was funded by the Foreign Aid Fund of Spain (US\$ 14 million).



## **Annex I**

### **List of respondents to the Secretariat's requests for information**

#### **I. Respondents to the request for information regarding sources of available assistance for developing States**

##### **A. States and entities**

Australia  
Denmark  
European Community  
Japan  
Mexico  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Russian Federation  
United States of America

##### **B. International financial institutions and global and regional organizations, programmes and funds**

Asian Development Bank  
Caribbean Community Secretariat  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Global Environment Facility  
INFOPECSA  
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
Secretariat of the Pacific Community  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

#### **II. Respondents to the request for information regarding assistance needs**

Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Iraq  
Kuwait  
Mauritius  
Namibia  
Nicaragua  
Paraguay  
Qatar