



Report of the

**FIRST CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP OF THE STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP FOR A SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES INVESTMENT
FUND IN THE LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS OF SUB-SAHARAN
AFRICA**

Dakar, Senegal, 18–20 January 2005

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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the report of the First Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa, Dakar, Senegal, 18–20 January 2005. The workshop was held as part of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project Development Facility (Block B) entitled “Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa” which is implemented by the World Bank and executed jointly by the World Bank with FAO and WWF.

Distribution:

Participants at the meeting
All FAO Members of sub-Saharan Africa
Ministries of Finance, Environment and of Fisheries in coastal countries of sub-Saharan Africa
FAO Fisheries Department
FAO Regional Fishery Officers in Africa
GEF Focal points in coastal countries of sub-Saharan Africa
WWF Regional and Country Offices in sub-Saharan Africa
World Bank Country Offices in coastal countries of sub-Saharan Africa
World Bank ESSD, AFTSD, and Fisheries Group

FAO, World Bank, WWF

Report of the First Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa.

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ABSTRACT

The First Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) of Sub-Saharan Africa was convened by FAO, World Bank and WWF, in Dakar, Senegal from 18 to 20 January 2005. It was attended by 66 participants from 23 coastal countries of sub-Saharan countries, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), sub-regional fisheries management organizations, donor countries, LME programmes, Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP), Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the three planning partners. The meeting re-affirmed that most of the marine fisheries in sub-Saharan Africa are heavily fished or overexploited and required strengthened sector governance in order to achieve the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets for fisheries sustainability and poverty reduction. This required additional financial and technical support. Therefore, the meeting welcomed and endorsed the Strategic Partnership as a useful funding mechanism to help generate this additional assistance.

The meeting attained broad agreement on the goals and objectives of the Strategic Partnership and its operating principles, as well as on the project eligibility criteria and the types of projects to be supported by the Investment Fund. It also agreed on the main components of its governance structure including a regional advisory committee (RAC) and a small secretariat that should be funded separately. It also made several recommendations on further requirements during this planning phase including the development of a communications strategy and the elaboration of options for the representative composition of the RAC and for simplifying the project cycle in order to allow for speedy access to funding and early project implementation. Finally, the participants recommended that a similar funding mechanism be set up for inland fisheries in sub-Saharan Africa.

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OPENING

The First Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 18 to 20 January 2005. The list of participants in the workshop is shown in Appendix B. The documents which were before the workshop are listed in Appendix C.

Dr Papa Samba Diouf welcomed the participants on behalf of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). He noted that WWF's interest in this initiative stemmed from the fact that a crisis of overfishing is occurring throughout the Africa region, resulting in the need for strengthened fisheries management. He asserted that solutions to the crisis, such as improved fisheries governance and management, co-management, etc., are in reach and could be implemented through a process that includes local views. He hoped that the Strategic Partnership initiative will help contribute to such an effort. His full statement is given in Appendix E.

Mr Waly A. Ndiaye welcomed the participants on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). He noted that the Strategic Partnership initiative was a significant opportunity to promote sustainable fisheries, economic growth, food security and poverty reduction in the region. The proposed fund could help strengthen initiatives already underway in the region to improve fisheries management and support sustainable fisheries livelihoods. He closed by stating that FAO is happy to collaborate with countries in the region, the Large Marine Ecosystem programmes, WWF and the World Bank in the development of this initiative, and thanked the GEF for its support of this effort. His full statement is given in Appendix F.

On behalf of the World Bank, Mr Francois Le Gall welcomed the participants and thanked the Government of Senegal for hosting this event. He explained that the World Bank has recently highlighted the importance of sustainable fisheries to poverty reduction in many areas of the world. For this reason the World Bank made a formal decision to re-engage in the fisheries sector to assist developing countries to improve the governance of their fisheries. It was in this context and the anticipated need for country-level investments to complement the LME programmes that the GEF Secretariat requested the World Bank to develop the concept of a Strategic Partnership for Sub-Saharan countries with FAO and WWF as planning partners. He stressed that it was up to this workshop and the stakeholders in the region whether or not to go forward with this initiative and how it should take shape. His full statement is given in Appendix G.

Mr Sidy Guèye, Directeur de Cabinet au Ministère de l'Economie Maritime du Sénégal welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government of Senegal. He noted that fisheries in the Africa region are under heavy pressure from artisanal, industrial and foreign vessels, and the impacts from this overexploitation can be disastrous. He noted that because of the shared nature of the resources, the problems cannot be solved in isolation, but rather would require working through a partnership. For this reason, he noted that the concept for the Strategic Partnership was in line with the vision of Maître Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal, who had recommended a financing mechanism for environment protection and sustainable resources management at the NEPAD Ministerial Meeting held in October 2004 in Dakar. He also pointed out that this workshop was the first to examine the possibility of a sustainable financing mechanism for fisheries in the region. Finally, he thanked the planning partners for choosing Dakar to hold the first consultative workshop for the Strategic Partnership and declared it open. His full statement is given in Appendix H.

Mr Alassane Dieng was elected Chairman of the workshop.

The agenda shown in Appendix A was adopted by the workshop.

At the request of the Chairman, the meeting observed a minute of silence for the victims of the 26 December 2004 tsunami.

Introduction of the Strategic Partnership Concept

Mr Francois Le Gall introduced the Strategic Partnership Concept.

The objectives of the Strategic Partnership were to support country level strategies and investments to:

- reverse the depletion of fisheries in the large marine ecosystems (LMEs) of SSA,
- assist the individual coastal countries bordering these LMEs to meet the fisheries targets and poverty eradication goal of the WSSD, and
- complement the ongoing LME initiatives in SSA.

In order to attain these objectives, GEF would create a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund of US\$ 60 million (disbursed in 3 tranches over 10 years). This Investment Fund would be available to co-finance country-level projects aimed at helping countries in SSA meet the WSSD fisheries targets and poverty eradication goal.

The Investment Fund would be co-financed through the World Bank's Global Programme for Fisheries (PROFISH); IDA loans and through other interested multilateral and bilateral donors. As a co-financing ratio of one to three was targeted by GEF, the total anticipated funding volume of the Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund was US \$ 240 million.

The Strategic Partnership would be advised by a regional advisory structure comprised of representatives of the various stakeholder groups including relevant government ministries (e.g. fisheries, environment, planning & finance), regional fisheries management organizations, the Large Marine Ecosystem programmes, economic groupings, private sector and civil society organizations, donors and others, as appropriate. The Partnership would facilitate regional learning exchanges and coordination between country-level investments.

The types of country-level projects that could be potentially supported by the Strategic Partnership would include, for example:

- Community-driven development programs to introduce co-management
- Long-term strategy for management of the sector
- Strengthened monitoring, control and surveillance of fisheries
- Effective networks of marine protected areas
- Alternative livelihoods to fishing

In concluding his overview, Francois Le Gall stressed that the purpose of the planning phase and especially this first consultative workshop were to allow for broad-based consultation among the stakeholders in the Sub-Saharan region on the objectives of the Strategic Partnership and on options for its governance structure, to develop transparent eligibility criteria for the kinds of country-level projects to be supported by it, to identify monitoring and evaluation indicators of country-level projects and the overall Strategic Partnership, and the mechanism for information and lessons learned sharing and communication and coordination. In addition, the planning phase also included the preparation of Concept Notes for the first two country-level projects to be funded by the Partnership.

In the discussion that followed, participants noted that while the presentation is clear, the concept will need to be sure to harmonize efforts with existing initiatives such as integrating the results of the Africa Process led by NEPAD and projects proposed through that process, as well as the Strategic Action Programmes prepared by the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects. The importance of avoiding duplication, filling gaps in the implementation of existing efforts to improve fisheries governance and coordinating with ongoing initiatives was reiterated by several participants, as was the importance of sharing information and lessons learned. Participants also seconded the concept of country-level projects (which might evolve into sub-regional projects) as the focus of the Strategic Partnership, noting that while issues are common throughout the region, solutions are often national and local. However, it was stressed that country-level projects should coordinate together in order to, for example, contribute towards solving transboundary management problems.

The need for and potential role of the Strategic Partnership as an additional funding mechanism

Participants considered three premises that provided the rationales for the Strategic Partnership initiative:

- There is overfishing throughout the region as a result of inadequate governance and fisheries management;
- Sub-Saharan coastal countries and governments need increased donor assistance to meet the WSSD targets of sustainable fisheries and poverty eradication
- The Strategic Partnership is a suitable mechanism to help provide such increased donor support.

There was agreement among the participants on these three premises provided that the Strategic Partnership acted to support and complement, but not duplicate, existing initiatives. However, it was noted that US\$60 million over the next 10 years might not even be enough to ensure sustainability in the fisheries of one or two individual countries in the region much less the entire region. Thus, while participants agreed to the need for and concept of the Strategic Partnership and the Fund, they felt it would need to be bigger, and would need to leverage significant additional donor resources, in order to accomplish the objectives.

Discussion in working groups

The workshop divided in two working groups. WG 1 examined the goals and objectives of the SP, the types of country level projects it should support and the specific results it should seek to achieve.

WG 2 discussed the possible governance structure of the SP and the roles and responsibilities of the different partners.

The reports of the two working groups were presented and discussed in plenary. The final text as agreed in the plenary session is presented in the following.

Goals and objectives of the Strategic Partnership

Goal

Within a regional context, encourage country-level investments aimed at: (i) building the capacity of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to implement policy and institutional reforms needed at national level in order to meet the fisheries targets of the WSSD and contribute to the achievement of the poverty reduction targets (e.g. halving by 2015 the proportion of the people in the world who suffer from hunger), and (ii) promoting the sustainable management of fisheries resources in the large marine ecosystems (LMEs) of Sub-Saharan Africa. The intended result would be sustainable fisheries achieved in at least 10 countries by 2015 and an enhanced contribution from the fisheries sector within these countries to meeting the UN Millennium Goals.

Objectives

- Encourage country-level investments in order to support individual coastal countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to undertake the necessary governance (i.e. policy, legal, and institutional) reforms and sector adjustments to sustainably manage their fisheries in a way that ensures a distribution of benefits that will contribute to poverty reduction and food security.
- Assist individual coastal countries to build the capacity to participate in the ongoing GEF-led Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects and other regional and sub-regional initiatives as well as collaborate through these projects to implement management measures for the marine ecosystems and the transboundary fisheries resources that would be more appropriate at the sub-regional scale (e.g. sub-regional monitoring, control and surveillance systems,

management of fishing capacity, sub-regional research initiatives, networks of marine protected areas (MPAs), etc.); and

- Promote learning, information exchange and capacity building at the regional level, to ensure that the lessons from successes and failures of country and LME level investments are adequately disseminated.
- Provide direct financial support to the fisheries sector in order to meet the sustainable development objectives in fisheries and a reduction in poverty

Types of country-level projects to be supported by the Strategic Partnership

The workshop agreed that country-level projects to be supported by the Strategic Partnership should address the following areas:

- A long-term strategy for the fisheries sector
- Improving fisheries sector governance
- Effective legal and administrative framework and related human resources, capacity-building
- Strengthening the capacity to negotiate equitable fishing agreements
- Measures to enable increased domestic value-added for fishery products
- Co-management measures
- Strengthening the capacity of artisanal fishers and fishworkers to participate in co-management schemes
- Rights-based fisheries management
- Fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and law enforcement measures
- Where overcapacity exists, fishing capacity and effort reduction measures
- Effective networks of marine protected areas that assure benefits to coastal communities
- Promoting the conservation of ecologically important areas for fisheries
- Promotion of alternative sources of income
- Strengthening of fisheries research and fisheries management capacities
- Assessment of fishery resources
- Enhancing communication skills and capacities
- Strengthening fisheries administrations
- Enhancing the capacity of civil society organizations
- Protection of threatened species
- Reduction of bycatches
- Assistance to product quality improvement and exports
- Integration of fisheries into poverty reduction strategies
- Enhancing the financial viability of the fisheries sector
- Minimizing adverse impacts of other sectors on fisheries
- Promotion of integrated management
- Fisheries development measures in countries where fishery resources are under-exploited
- Reduction of post-harvest losses
- Improving safety at sea
- Conservation of the marine environment

Further, the workshop agreed that projects be also eligible for funding through the Strategic Partnership that concern coastal estuaries, lagoons, wetlands and other habitats that support marine fisheries as well as projects relating to livelihoods diversification including appropriate sustainable aquaculture that reduce dependency on limited marine fisheries resources.

Governance structure of the Strategic Partnership

Participants were conscious of the multitude of existing regional and sub-regional structures in support of sustainable marine fisheries in Sub-Saharan Africa and the need to create synergies and avoid any duplication in mandates and activities.

There was consensus that the governance structure for the Strategic Partnership should be guided by the following principles:

- Country- and stakeholder-driven structures, where guidance for the development and implementation of the Strategic Partnership will come from within the region;
- Transparency, as the criteria for countries and projects that could access the funds should be available to all, as well as the selection process itself being transparent;
- Inclusiveness, as participation in the Strategic Partnership should be open to all interested parties;
- Collaboration with and complementary to, existing initiatives (avoiding any duplication); and
- Accountability, so that the projects and actions taken by the Strategic Partnership are accountable to the partners.

The Workshop examined whether any of the already existing regional and sub-regional governance structures would be amenable to function as the structure for the Strategic Partnership. It noted that while several of these entities would be desirable participants in the governance structure of the Strategic Partnership, their mandates were not geared towards governing the envisaged funding mechanism for country-level investments. Moreover, it was recognized that the Strategic Partnership would have a time-bound non-permanent governance structure that set it apart from, for example, regional and sub-regional fisheries management organizations.

The Workshop concluded that the Strategic Partnership required a governance structure at both the national and regional level. The structure at the national level should allow for participation by national stakeholders including the relevant concerned ministries as well private sector and civil society organizations.

The structure at the regional level would best be served through a Regional Advisory Committee (RAC). In order to function effectively and flexibly, the number of participants in the RAC at any time should be appropriately limited while ensuring representativeness across each category of stakeholder group and taking into account regional and sub-regional balance. The membership of the AC should appropriately represent governments, various regional and sub-regional organizations, national and regional civil society organizations (CSOs), specialized technical agencies at regional and international levels, and donors. Participation on a rotational basis was seen as a way to ensure broad-based participation in the RAC over time and effective and flexible functioning. The RAC would have to be supported by a small Secretariat.

The Workshop recommended that specific funding be made available for the governance structure of the Strategic Partnership.

The responsibilities and functions of the Regional Advisory Committee should encompass the following:

- to ensure that country-level projects are in agreement with the decisions and recommendation of regional fisheries management organizations and in support of agreed upon regional goals,
- to strengthen sub-regional coordination, e.g. with regional fisheries management bodies, with the GEF-sponsored LME projects, etc.
- to ensure coherence between the country-level projects supported by the Strategic Partnership
- to advise each proposed project,
- to allow for independent analysis and evaluations of projects,

- to identify synergies and disseminate common lessons that could be shared between different projects, and
- develop strategies to replicate projects in the region¹
- to assist countries in the mobilization of co-funding.

The Workshop recommended that the Planning Partners engage a consultant in order to further elaborate upon the governance structure of the Strategic Partnership giving various options for issues such as representative composition, rotation, functions and required budget. The work of the consultant should be completed well in advance of the second consultative workshop in order for governments and other stakeholder groups to internally discuss and reviews the different options.

Operating principles of the Strategic Partnership

The participants took note of the report of the independent panel of experts to develop eligibility criteria, which met in Nairobi, Kenya, 5 – 7 January 2005. The panel of experts developed a set of operating principles which were discussed and amended by the consultative workshop. The agreed upon 10 Operating Principles shown below should be used to guide the formulation and assessment of project proposals for funding under the Strategic Partnership:

1. The partnership shall ensure that fisheries sector strategies are consistent and in harmony with broader national development policies and strategies, and contribute to poverty eradication.
2. The partnership shall facilitate and strengthen regional cooperation in relation to the implementation and management of sustainable fisheries programmes and activities to make the best use of available financial and governance capacities.
3. The partnership shall create opportunities to ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods and gender equity in coastal communities that may reach beyond the fisheries sector.
4. The partnership shall assist countries in building the capacity of public institutions, community associations and civil society to ensure well managed, productive and healthy fisheries.
5. The partnership shall assist countries in addressing issues related to overexploitation of fisheries including development of recovery plans, the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, and alternatives to capture fisheries production.
6. The partnership shall strengthen country level capacity to conserve critical habitats and threatened and overexploited species in the waters of SSA coastal countries;
7. The partnership shall assist countries in creating sustainable market opportunities for fisheries sector;
8. The partnership shall strengthen country capacity to provide transparent, collaborative management structures with broad stakeholder engagement including community participation.
9. The partnership shall enable country level capacity to achieve and maintain food security, inter alia, by enhancing the supply of food fish products.
10. The partnership shall ensure that country level projects are consistent with existing international instruments for sustainable fisheries and poverty eradication, including the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the WSSD plan of implementation, and the Nairobi and Abidjan conventions. Further, projects should compliment the existing work of the regional Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) programmes and of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), as part of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) agenda.

Project pipeline eligibility

The Workshop endorsed the recommendation of the independent panel of experts that irrespective of the source of funding, any project proposal or concept will have to comply with the 10 Operating Principles to be eligible for entry into the “project pipeline” of the Strategic Partnership. All project

¹ This function may be more appropriately performed by another component of the Strategic Partnership for which separate funding would have to be identified.

proposals or concepts are required to seek to enhance the contribution of marine fisheries to attaining the Goals of the Millennium Declaration (MDG) and WSSD poverty eradication and sustainable fisheries targets.

Eligibility criteria for project briefs²

The Workshop endorsed, with slight amendments, the eligibility criteria developed by the independent panel of experts. All project briefs will have to comply with the Partnership eligibility criteria (A 1 to A 10 in below Table 1) which are based on the ten Operating Principles.

Projects proposed solely under the sustainability and biodiversity category/type would be eligible for GEF funds under either the GEF Operational Programs OP 2 or OP8. Such projects/components would have to comply with the partnership eligibility criteria, the general GEF criteria (i.e., the cross-cutting criteria B 1 – B 13), as well as the criteria specific to these two OPs (C.1 – C.3 or D.1 – D.4).

For projects/components falling under other themes within the Partnership Operating Principles, the GEF Operational Program criteria need not be obligatory where GEF funds are not to be used.

Table 1 Eligibility Criteria for Project Briefs

Applicability	Criteria
A. Criteria based on Operational Principles of Partnership	A.1 Fisheries sector strategies contribute to national development and contributes to poverty reduction (see also B 5)
	A.2 Contribute to the strengthening of regional cooperation
	A.3 Addresses long-term sustainable livelihoods and gender equity in coastal communities
	A.4 Contributes to capacity building of public and civil society institutions and professional organizations
	A.5 Addresses over-exploitation of fisheries
	A.6 Conserves critical habitats and threatened species
	A.7 Creates sustainable market opportunities
	A.8 Enhances transparent and collaborative management structures
	A.9 Contributes to food security
	A.10 Consistent with relevant international and regional instruments
B. Cross-cutting Criteria	B.1 Clear description of project goals, objectives, outputs and outcomes
	B.2 Ability to leverage development assistance
	B.3 Implementation capacity in-place and/or enabled
	B.4 Potential for replication
	B.5 Consistent with national policy, plans & agreements
	B.6 Contain M&E and adequate reporting requirements
	B.7 Access & transfer of technology
	B.8 Demonstrably sustainable project benefits
	B.9 Development of innovative implementation mechanisms
	B.10 Identification of stakeholders and their involvement in design and implementation

² A project brief is a fully elaborated project proposal that is submitted for approval

	B.11 Integration of social dimension esp. poverty
	B.12 Financing plan (incl. non-incremental costs, instruments, etc)
	B.13 Cost effective solution to the problems to be addresses
C. International Waters (OP 8)	C.1 Responds to a transboundary threat
	C.2 Recognised severity of threat
	C.3 Threat potentially irreversible
D. Biodiversity (OP 2)	D.1 Fulfils national priority status & CBD obligations
	D.2 Strengthens national ecosystem management
	D.3 Promotion of sustainable use of biological diversity
	D.4 Conservation and sustainable use of endemic species

Prioritization process

Participants discussed whether there should be any specific criteria to establish a priority ranking of project briefs that have been assessed as eligible for support through the Strategy Partnership Investment Fund. It was recognized that the entire project cycle from the initial step of a project concept note until the completion and approval of the project brief was a demanding and usually time-consuming exercise that, moreover, required to secure the GEF targeted co-funding ratio of 1 to 3, i.e. each US \$ of GEF funding needed to secure US \$ 3 from other funding sources. Therefore, the need for priority ranking of projects might be more theoretical than practical.

Participants also took note of the example of the GEF Black Sea/Danube Strategic Partnership. In this partnership no portion of the GEF grant is earmarked for any individual country or specific project, and all eligible countries have an equal opportunity to benefit from the GEF allocation to the investment fund on a first-come-first served basis.

The Workshop agreed that project briefs submitted by coastal countries are each considered based on merit. While no consensus was reached whether in the interest of speedy advancement of investments, funds should be made available to countries on a "first come first served" basis in line with standard project processing procedures, the Workshop agreed that the following factors should be taken into account if and when prioritized ranking needed to be laid down in the funding of approved project briefs:

- countries submitting coordinated and harmonized proposals that will contribute to strengthening regional cooperation;
- replicability and demonstration effect;
- regional balance;
- degree of consistency with partnership criteria.

Fast-track project cycle

Participants considered the fast-track project cycle as applied in the example of the Black Sea/Danube Strategic Partnership (Appendix I). Noting that in the case of the SSA Strategic Partnership the Regional Advisory Committee would introduce an additional but essential review step in the project cycle, the Workshop recommended that the planning partners elaborate options to simplify the project cycle in order to allow for speedy access to funding and early project implementation.

Participants stressed that the required co-funding ratio of 1:3 was likely a greater impediment for speedy access to the Investment Fund than typical requirements of the project cycle. For this reason, the Workshop recommended for GEF consideration that the overall co-financing ratio be decreased (to one to two), and consequently the GEF-funding be increased from the current amount of US \$ 60 million.

Monitoring and evaluation indicators

Participants discussed the kind of monitoring and evaluation indicators to assess both the impact of individual country-level projects as well as the overall impact of the Strategic Partnership. It was noted that the specific project-level indicators would need to be derived from the specific goals, objectives and expected outcomes of country-level projects. Wherever possible, indicators should seek to measure the outcome of projects rather than the level of inputs provided.

On the basis of the types of projects that should be supported by the Strategic Partnership, the Workshop elaborated a list of possible indicators and recommended that the planning partners further develop them for consideration at the second consultative workshop. The list of possible M & E indicators is given in Appendix J.

Communication and awareness raising

Participants stressed the importance of a communication strategy for the Partnership as a whole as well as for individual country-level projects. The workshop recommended that

- (i) the Strategic Partnership develop a communications strategy to raise public awareness regarding the importance of ensuring sustainable fisheries and its linkages to poverty reduction,
- (ii) eligible projects include appropriate activities to promote increased public awareness among stakeholders regarding the importance of sustainable fisheries, and
- (iii) the planning partners prepare a short communications background paper for further elaboration and discussion at the second consultative workshop.

In providing further guidance to the three planning partners, the Workshop listed the below elements for consideration in the communication strategy:

- Media campaigns in close collaboration with local communities
- Thematic days
- Web site
- Information seminars
- Sensibilization at the grass-roots level
- Development of posters for awareness raising
- Literacy programmes as means of awareness raising
- Continuous dialogue between artisanal and industrial fishers
- Collaboration with agencies and departments in charge of development planning
- Communication plans (adapted to each level) for each of the projects
- Awards and prizes to encourage competition

Coordination and collaboration with other ongoing and/or planned bilateral and multilateral projects

Participants stressed that the Strategic Partnership must collaborate and coordinate with ongoing and planned initiatives in the region in order to create synergies and avoid duplication. In order to assure good coordination and synergies, the Workshop proposed the following means:

- Forums (e.g. workshops, seminars, etc.) for discussion and sharing of lessons learned

- Coordination with existing programmes and projects
- Close collaboration between the concerned international organizations
- Thematic groupings by fisheries sector donor agencies

Closing

Participants unanimously adopted the Resolution shown in Appendix D.

The representatives of the three planning partners, Tom Grasso, Francois Le Gall and Rolf Willmann, from WWF, World Bank and FAO, respectively, thanked the participants for their participation and fruitful discussions and wished them a safe home journey. They also expressed their gratitude to the host country and organizers for the excellent conference arrangements and to the interpreters for their good work. Finally, they thanked Alassane Dieng for his able chairmanship of the workshop, and Dr Papa Samba Diouf and Mr Munesh Munbodh for ably chairing the working groups.

In closing the workshop, Mr Alassane Dieng stated that this workshop had been an important step in the setting-up of the envisaged sustainable fisheries investment fund that could provide critical support to the coastal countries in the Sub-Saharan region. He thanked the participants for their valuable contributions to the workshop and wished them a good return journey to their home countries.

APPENDIX A

Agenda

- 1 Opening
- 2 Election of chairpersons
- 3 Introduction of the Strategic Partnership Concept
- 5 Goals and objectives of the Strategic Partnership
- 6 Types of country-level projects to be supported by the Strategic Partnership
- 7 Governance structure of the Strategic Partnership
- 8 Operating principles and eligibility criteria
- 9 Monitoring and evaluation indicators
- 10 Communication and awareness raising
- 11 Coordination and collaboration with other ongoing and/or planned bilateral and multilateral projects

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APPENDIX C

List of documents

Provisional agenda

Provisional list of participants

Discussion paper on issues and options to guide first consultation workshop

Report of the meeting of the independent panel of experts to develop eligibility criteria, Nairobi, Kenya, 5 – 7 January 2005.

APPENDIX D

Resolution of the First Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa, adopted on 20 January 2005 in Dakar, Senegal

THE PARTICIPANTS

Recognizing the fact that most of the marine fisheries in Sub-Saharan Africa are fully or over-exploited and require strengthened sector governance in order to achieve the WSSD targets for fisheries sustainability and poverty reduction;

Recognizing that the coastal countries of Sub-Saharan Africa will require additional assistance from donors in order to strengthen sector governance and achieve these targets;

Welcoming the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa (**Strategic Partnership**) as a useful funding mechanism to help generate this additional assistance;

Emphasizing that such a **Strategic Partnership** must collaborate and coordinate with ongoing and planned initiatives in the region in order to create synergies and avoid duplication;

Appreciating the collaboration of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Bank in the planning of this initiative;

Expressing its gratitude to the Ministry of Marine Economy of the Republic of Senegal to host and facilitate this first consultative workshop;

THE PARTICIPANTS

Agreed on the goals and objectives of the **Strategic Partnership** and the list of the types of projects that it should support as detailed in its report;

Recommended that projects relating to coastal estuaries, lagoons, wetlands and other habitats that support marine fisheries be also eligible for funding through the **Strategic Partnership**;

Recommended that projects relating to livelihoods diversification including appropriate sustainable aquaculture in order to reduce dependency on limited marine fisheries resources be eligible for funding through the **Strategic Partnership**;

Agreed on the need of a specific governance structure for the **Strategic Partnership** and the principles that should guide it as further detailed in the report of the first Consultative workshop;

Agreed that the governance structure should comprise of a Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) and a small Secretariat for which separate funding should be made available;

Agreed on the overall functions of the RAC and the range of stakeholders that should be represented in it as further described in the report of the Consultative workshop;

Recommended that the three planning partners engage a consultant in order to further elaborate upon the governance structure of the **Strategic Partnership** giving various options for issues such as representative composition, rotation, functions and required budget;

Agreed on the operating principles of the **Strategic Partnership** and project eligibility criteria as detailed in its report;

Recommended that the approval process for project pipeline and project brief be kept as simple as possible;

Recommended that the terms of reference of the consultant include the elaboration of options to simplify the project cycle in order to allow for speedy access to funding and early project implementation;

Recommended that a similar funding mechanism be set up for SSA inland fisheries;

Recommended that the indicators for monitoring and evaluation be further developed based on the type of project, their outcomes, and the examples provided during the first consultation;

Recommended for GEF consideration that, in order to facilitate the access to the investment fund, the overall co-financing ratio currently fixed at one to three be decreased (to one to two), and consequently the overall amount of sixty million US dollars be increased;

Recommended that (i) the **Strategic Partnership** develop a communications strategy to raise public awareness regarding the importance of ensuring sustainable fisheries and its linkages to poverty reduction, (ii) eligible projects include appropriate activities to promote increased public awareness among stakeholders regarding the importance of sustainable fisheries, and (iii) the planning partners prepare a short communications background paper for further elaboration and discussion at the second consultative workshop.

APPENDIX E

Statement by Dr Papa Samba Diouf, Director, WAMER (West Africa Marine Ecoregion), WWF

La pêche est une activité extrêmement importante au niveau de l'Afrique subsaharienne. Elle fournit des emplois (environ 3 millions), procurent des devises et contribue à l'alimentation de notre région mais également d'autres continents comme l'Europe, l'Asie et l'Amérique.

Malheureusement, la situation de plusieurs des stocks halieutiques, notamment les espèces à haute valeur commerciales est inquiétante. De la même manière, plusieurs unités de transformation des produits halieutiques connaissent des difficultés.

Il faut oser le dire, le secteur de la pêche dans la plupart des pays de l'Afrique Subsaharienne, connaît une crise. Les conséquences sociales et économiques de cette crise peuvent être catastrophiques si des mesures énergiques et rapides ne sont pas prises.

Heureusement, cette situation n'est pas irrémédiable. L'histoire de l'exploitation des ressources halieutiques nous apprend que certaines parties du monde ont connu une crise du secteur de la pêche plus aiguë, mais sont parvenues à les résoudre. Une des approches majeures qui a aidé ces pays à sortir de cette crise a été la constitution d'un partenariat et l'implication de tous les acteurs du secteur dans le processus décisionnel, la mise en œuvre des solutions et leur suivi. Il faudrait donc que ceci nous inspire.

Cette initiative d'un partenariat stratégique en vue de la mise en place d'un fonds d'investissement pour la gestion durable des pêches en Afrique Subsaharienne arrive à son heure. Elle constitue une des dernières chances pour sortir notre région de cette crise et lutter efficacement contre la pauvreté des communautés côtières.

Les solutions pour asseoir une pêche durable en Afrique Subsaharienne sont à notre portée. Elles requièrent cependant au moins quatre conditions sur lesquels les critères d'éligibilité des projets doivent insister :

- La mise en place d'une bonne gouvernance des pêches, qui est véritablement un problème central. Il ne faudra pas qu'on confonde gouvernance politique et gouvernance des pêches, même si souvent, les deux sont intimement liées.
- L'instauration d'un réel partenariat, d'une véritable cogestion et la responsabilisation effective des communautés de pêcheurs. Il est indispensable d'associer les différents acteurs de la pêche dans la conception, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des décisions importantes.
- Le développement d'une vision partagée ;
- La volonté et le courage politique de résoudre les problèmes.

A cela, il faudra ajouter le fait qu'il faut qu'on comprenne que l'échelle nationale, qui est utilisée pour élaborer les projets dans le cadre du fonds d'investissement, n'est pas toujours la plus pertinente pour résoudre les problèmes de la pêche. Il est indispensable, que des mécanismes assurant l'intégration des échelles sous régionales (ou écorégionales) et locales soient mises en place. Le WWF, la FAO et d'autres institutions internationales peuvent jouer un rôle important dans ce domaine.

Il est indispensable, également, que notre initiative rende plus visibles les expériences innovatrices réussies capables d'inspirer et de servir de modèle. A ce titre, je voudrais juste citer deux exemples qui appartiennent à la sous-région ouest africaine qui abrite ces premières consultations :

- le modèle de gestion des ressources halieutiques et de l'environnement marin de Cayar, où le WWF travaille avec d'autres ONGs locales comme la FENAGIE, le Comité de Pêche de Cayar et les communautés pour établir des règles permettant de réduire le gaspillage des ressources halieutiques, d'éviter la dégradation de l'environnement et de mettre en place des mesures de solidarité sociale. Ce modèle tout en permettant la réduction des

captures, a permis d'augmenter significativement les revenus des pêcheurs grâce à une meilleure organisation du marché.

- Le deuxième exemple concerne le partenariat entre quatre organisations internationales (WWF, IUCN, FIBA, Wetlands International), des ONGs locales et les gouvernements de sept pays de la sous-région ouest africaine. Il s'agit du PRCM, Programme Régional de Conservation Marine, qui a mis en place un partenariat pour résoudre les problèmes qui nécessitent une approche écorégionale. Ce programme financé par l'Ambassade des Pays Bas au Sénégal, la Fondation MAVVA et la France, connaît un réel succès en matière d'aires marines protégées, de promotion de pêche durable et de préservation des espèces menacées.

J'aimerais terminer ma déclaration en reprenant de manière résumée le message, que tout au long de cette déclaration, j'ai voulu transmettre.

Le secteur de la pêche dans la région Subsaharienne est en crise, mais la situation n'est pas irrémédiable. Cette initiative est une chance pour résoudre cette crise, si nous mettons en place des projets qui favorisent une bonne gouvernance des pêches, promeuvent une réelle cogestion et permettent l'expression d'une volonté et d'un courage politique de résoudre les problèmes de la pêche.

APPENDIX F

Statement by Mr Waly A. Ndiaye, Deputy Representative of FAO in Senegal

Au nom du Directeur Général de la FAO, Monsieur Jacques Diouf, et du Sous-Directeur du Département des Pêches, Monsieur Ichiro Nomura, je tiens à remercier le Gouvernement de la République du Sénégal d'avoir bien voulu accueillir le premier atelier consultatif du Partenariat stratégique pour un Fonds d'investissement à l'appui de la durabilité des pêches en Afrique subsaharienne.

Comme vous le savez, la FAO a décidé de se joindre à la Banque mondiale et au Fonds mondial pour la nature (WWF) pour la planification d'un partenariat stratégique et la mise en place d'un mécanisme de financement à l'appui d'une pêche durable dans les pays côtiers de l'Afrique subsaharienne. La présente phase de planification d'une durée de dix mois est subventionnée par le projet de développement du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM).

Ce partenariat stratégique en vue de la mise en place d'un fonds d'investissement pour la gestion durable des pêches en Afrique subsaharienne représente une grande opportunité pour faire du secteur des pêches une activité durable, une source importante de croissance économique, une composante essentielle de la sécurité alimentaire au niveau national et régional, et enfin de valoriser son potentiel pour réduire la pauvreté.

En effet, les pêches maritimes jouent un rôle important dans l'économie des pays côtiers d'Afrique subsaharienne. Le secteur de la pêche contribue de façon prépondérante aux revenus des populations rurales et à l'emploi. Il attire des investissements locaux et étrangers considérables et contribue de façon significative à la sécurité alimentaire. De plus, il est une source substantielle d'entrée de devises et contribue au financement du budget de l'Etat dans plusieurs pays de la région.

Malgré l'importance de la pêche côtière, l'intensification de l'exploitation des stocks de poisson dans l'ensemble de la région conduit à leur surexploitation et à leur appauvrissement, ce qui menace la contribution future de ces ressources au développement économique, à la sécurité alimentaire et à la lutte contre la pauvreté à l'échelle nationale. Parallèlement, la demande régionale et mondiale de poisson continue de progresser en raison de la croissance démographique et économique, ce qui augmente les prélèvements sur les ressources marines.

Un fonds d'investissement pour la gestion durable des pêches en Afrique subsaharienne offrira des possibilités de renforcer les initiatives en cours des gouvernements, de la société civile, des organisations régionales de pêches, des programmes sur les grands écosystèmes marins, ainsi que celles du Programme pour des moyens d'existence durables dans la pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest.

Les domaines possibles d'intervention et d'assistance de ce fonds sont, par exemple :

- le renforcement de l'administration des pêches, y compris en matière de politiques publiques, et de cadres juridiques et institutionnels ;
- la gestion, et éventuellement la réduction, de la capacité et de l'effort de pêche ;
- le renforcement des capacités humaines ;
- l'intégration des communautés dépendant totalement ou partiellement de la pêche aux stratégies de lutte contre la pauvreté ;
- l'amélioration de la viabilité financière et économique du secteur.

Dans ce contexte, la FAO est heureuse de coopérer avec les pays de la région, les organisations régionales des pêches et les programmes des grands écosystèmes marins, et bien entendu nos partenaires dans cet exercice de planification la Banque mondiale et le Fonds mondial pour la

nature. Nous sommes tous reconnaissant au Fonds pour l'environnement mondial de soutenir financièrement la phase de planification de ce partenariat et nous espérons que celui-ci deviendra un des principaux programmes du FEM dans la région. Nous comptons aussi beaucoup sur les institutions financières bilatérales et multilatérales et sur les différents bailleurs de fonds pour rejoindre bientôt ce Partenariat Stratégique.

J'émet finalement le voeu que les résultats de ce premier atelier de planification représentent un premier pas essentiel dans le démarrage effectif de ce partenariat stratégique et voudrais vous assurer que la FAO, par l'intermédiaire de son Département des Pêches, continuera à vous apporter son appui technique dans les efforts que vous faites pour assurer un développement durable et équitable du secteur des pêches dans vos pays respectifs.

Je vous remercie de votre attention.

APPENDIX G

Statement by Mr Francois Le Gall, Task Manager, African Region, World Bank

It is now well documented that marine fisheries are facing a crisis worldwide, as over-fishing has steadily increased over the last 20 years and catches of the most valuable fish have fallen in an accelerated fashion in many areas. No one is more affected by this crisis than developing countries, where the income of the majority of the 30 million small-scale fishers is now rapidly declining, and the food security of about 400 million poor people living in tropical coastal areas is threatened.

To address this growing crisis, in 2002 the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg called on all nations to maintain or restore their fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015. The WSSD also called on international institutions to support developing countries to meet the sustainable fisheries and poverty reduction targets.

For all of these reasons, in early 2004 the World Bank's senior management approved a re-engagement by the institution in the fisheries sector, based on an approach outlined in a World Bank Fisheries Approach Paper: *Saving Fish and Fishers*. This approach states that the World Bank will focus on assisting developing countries to improve their governance of the sector and the management of the resources.

As you well know, nowhere is this approach more relevant or necessary than in Sub-Saharan Africa, where marine fisheries provide an important source of livelihoods for millions of poor people and where fish provide roughly 23 percent of the daily animal protein intake for the population, in some coastal countries as much as 70 percent, far higher than the global average of 16 percent. Throughout the region the exploitation of fish stocks is increasing, as is the number of overexploited and depleted stocks.

Now that it is re-engaging in the sector, the World Bank is focusing on the Africa region as a priority for any possible support for fisheries, as is the Global Environment Facility (GEF). In 2003 the GEF asked the World Bank to explore the possibility of developing a broad funding mechanism to facilitate such support from the World Bank, GEF and other interested donors and partners. Based on internal discussions as to what type of funding mechanism would be feasible within the World Bank's institutional framework, by mid 2003 the World Bank submitted a concept to the GEF for a Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa. That concept was approved, and the World Bank asked FAO and WWF to assist as planning partners with the preparation.

On behalf of the World Bank, let me once again warmly thank the Government of Senegal who has kindly accepted to host the first regional consultation. Let me also thank our two planning partners (FAO and WWF) and the participants. I would like to stress to you that today is the beginning of the preparation process, and that it begins with wide consultation with you. Nothing has been detailed yet, as this concept will be designed by stakeholders in the region through consultations such as this one and ongoing dialogue. So, we hope this will be a promising initiative for the region, and that you can provide suggestions and guidance as to how it would work – as the direction really will have to come from you.

Je vous remercie.

APPENDIX H

Opening Statement by M. Sidy Guèye, Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'économie maritime, Sénégal

Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Economie Maritime, Djibo Leïty KA, retenu par d'autres obligations, m'a demandé de vous transmettre ses sentiments de regret de ne pouvoir être parmi nous aujourd'hui.

C'est donc en son nom que j'ai le grand plaisir de présider à l'ouverture de cet atelier consultatif sur le « *Partenariat stratégique pour un fonds d'investissement à l'appui des pêches durables en Afrique subsaharienne* ».

Au nom du Gouvernement du Sénégal, je souhaite la bienvenue et un agréable séjour à tous les participants.

Comme vous le savez tous, les ressources halieutiques des pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne, à l'image des pêcheries mondiales, sont soumises à une forte pression de pêche de la part des flottilles artisanales et industrielles de la région mais également de la part de celles des pays étrangers pêchant dans nos eaux par le biais des accords de pêche.

Les conséquences de ces prélèvements excessifs sont parfois désastreuses aussi bien pour les ressources biologiques, pour les populations qui les exploitent que pour les économies de nos pays respectifs.

Compte tenu du caractère partagé de certains stocks, de la similarité de nos pêcheries et de la faiblesse de nos moyens, il nous sera difficile de résoudre isolément et de façon satisfaisante, les problèmes d'exploitation, de conservation et de reconstitution des stocks halieutiques dégradés.

La planification d'un partenariat stratégique et la mise en place d'un mécanisme de financement à l'appui d'une pêche durable dans les pays côtiers de l'Afrique subsaharienne nous donne l'espoir d'une solution heureuse des problèmes que je viens de citer.

Le mécanisme de financement que vous proposez, de concert avec la Banque Mondiale et le WWF, est en parfaite cohérence avec la vision du Président de la République du Sénégal, *Maître Abdoulaye WADE*.

En effet, lors de la Conférence Ministérielle sur les mécanismes de financement du NEPAD tenue à Dakar du 12 au 14 octobre 2004, en sa qualité de Coordonnateur du volet Environnement, le Président de la République avait décliné sa réelle volonté de mettre en place un cadre approprié de financement.

La conférence avait, dans ce cadre, un double objectif :

- 1 – Contribuer à la mise en place des mécanismes de financement durable par la protection de l'environnement et l'exploitation durable des ressources naturelles ;
- 2 – Développer une plate-forme régionale commune et intégrée sur la gestion des ressources marines et côtières comme exemple au niveau africain.

Comme vous le voyez, le Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) de même que la création d'Organismes sous régionaux et régionaux à l'image de la Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches (CSR), participe de cet effort de coopération en partenariat stratégique.

Cet atelier qui constitue le premier de la série dans le processus de mise en place d'un mécanisme de financement des pêches durables en Afrique, s'inscrit en droite ligne avec les objectifs du département de l'Economie maritime mais également avec la volonté des différents acteurs du secteur de la pêche, de coordonner leurs actions pour une meilleure synergie des interventions.

Avant de terminer, je voudrais remercier tous les partenaires pour les efforts qu'ils ne cessent de consentir pour accompagner et appuyer les politiques de développement de nos gouvernements.

En souhaitant un plein succès à vos travaux, je déclare ouvert le premier atelier consultatif sur le « *Partenariat stratégique pour un fonds d'investissement à l'appui des pêches durables en Afrique subsaharienne* ».

Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

APPENDIX I

Description of project cycle on the example of the Black Sea/Danube Strategic Partnership

Eligible projects are prepared and appraised under standard World Bank procedures before being submitted to the GEF Secretariat for GEF Chief Executive Officer (GEF CEO) approval. Project concept notes are submitted to the World Bank Investment Fund Coordinators for screening against the Partnership Operating Principles and for assistance in elaboration of project designs. These notes are subsequently submitted to the GEF Secretariat for approval by the World Bank GEF Regional Coordinator on a rolling basis following standard procedures for formal “pipeline entry”. This process builds on the existing LME programmes and activities by enabling a streamlined process for approval of country level projects that enhance the work of the LMEs.

A project concept note indicates whether or not a PDF-B (preparation grant) will be requested. The funds for preparation grants are allocated separately from Investment Fund resources.

When the project brief has been prepared, the World Bank submits it to the GEF CEO for endorsement following streamlined procedures similar to procedures for GEF medium-sized projects. If found satisfactory, the GEF CEO approves individual projects up to the funding limit of each Investment Fund tranche. Therefore projects under the Partnership are not submitted to the GEF Council for approval through standard work programmes at Council Meetings or Intersessionals. The financial management, procurement and disbursement procedures of the World Bank are used.

If the Investment Fund co-finances with another International Financial Institution (IFI), which has executing agency status with the GEF (i.e. under the expanded opportunities policy such as EBRD), the management arrangements follow existing procedures established for World Bank and Executing Agency Cooperation. For example, standard project appraisal procedures of the applicant executing agency and not the World Bank are in effect. PDF-B submissions to GEF in this case are also handled by the Executing Agency instead of the World Bank, following World Bank procedures including routine reporting, coordination with the overall Investment Funds activities, monitoring and evaluation aspects of these projects etc.

APPENDIX J

List of possible monitoring and evaluation indicators by type of projects/activities

Types of projects/activities	Indicators
1. A long-term strategy for the fisheries sector	1.1 The SSA coastal countries benefiting from the Investment Fund have developed and put in place a long-term strategy for sustainable fisheries.
2. Improving fisheries sector governance	2.1 Number of countries that have implemented measures in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
3. Effective legal and administrative framework and related human resources, capacity-building	3.1 Existence of a critical mass of experts to assure sustainable fisheries 3.2 National codes, laws and regulations have been adopted in accordance with the objectives of sustainable fisheries.
4. Strengthening the capacity to negotiate equitable fishing agreements	4.1 Availability of a unit with trained staff to negotiate fishing agreements 4.2 Number of trained staff in the countries who are actively engaged in negotiating fishing agreements. 4.3 Number of seminars organized on fishing agreements. 4.4 Principles of sustainability in national codes and laws are taken into account in fishing agreements.
5. Measures to enable increased domestic value-added for fishery products	5.1 Number of firms and persons engaged in fish processing and quantities processed. 5.2 Number of women trained in value-addition of fishery products.
6. Co-management measures	6.1 The zones assigned for co-management and the number of involved communities. 6.2 The fisheries sector is integrated into poverty reduction strategies and processes. 6.3 Number of countries that have adopted co-management into their fishery sector policy.
7. Strengthening the capacity of artisanal fishers and fishworkers to participate in co-management schemes.	
8. Rights-based fisheries management	8.1 Number of countries which have adopted rights-based management systems.
9. Fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and law enforcement measures	9.1 Reduction/elimination of IUU fishing.
10. Where overcapacity exists, fishing capacity and effort reduction measures	10.1 Number of countries which have taken measures to reduce overcapacities.
11. Effective networks of marine protected areas that assure benefits to coastal communities	11.1 Number of countries which have put in place MPAs and number of MPAs.
12. Promoting the conservation of ecologically important areas for fisheries	12.1 Identification and protection of ecologically important areas for fisheries including spawning and nursery areas and migration routes.

Types of projects/activities	Indicators
13. Promotion of alternative sources of income	13.1. Development of aquaculture as an alternative activity. 13.2. Number of fishers that have shifted to other activities. 13.3. Diversification of types of fisheries. 13.4. Number of value-added fishery products.
14. Strengthening of fisheries research and fisheries management capacities	14.1. Number of research cruises undertaken. 14.2. Development of human resources. 14.3. Number of countries that have prepared fisheries management plans.
15. Assessment of fishery resources	15.1. Number of countries with reliable data bases.
16. Enhancing communication skills and capacities	16.1. Development of a web site. 16.2. Bulletins issued. 16.3. Number of communication plans developed and implemented.
17. Strengthening fisheries administrations	
18. Enhancing the capacity of civil society organizations	18.1. Number of NGOs, associations of fishworkers and environment organizations supported by the Investment Fund across the SSA countries.
19. Protection of threatened species	19.1. Laws have been developed and programmes implemented to strengthen the protection of threatened species.
20. Reduction of bycatches	20.1. Fishing methods have been adopted that allow for the reduction of bycatches. 20.2. Bycatch is utilized. 20.3. Obligation to use TEDs
21. Assistance to product quality improvement and exports	21.1. Quantity of fishery products with international market access. 21.2. Adoption and implementation of HACCP.
22. Integration of fisheries into poverty reduction strategies	22.1. The fishery sector is addressed in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).
23. Enhancing the financial viability of the fisheries sector	23.1. Appropriate credit schemes have been put in place.
24. Minimizing adverse impacts of other sectors on fisheries	24.1. Studies on the environmental impacts have been undertaken.
25. Promotion of integrated management	25.1. Integrated coastal resources management plans have been adopted and are being implemented.
26. Fisheries development measures in countries where fishery resources are under-exploited	26.1. Introduction of new fishing methods for increased fish production. 26.2. Investment promotion 26.3. Infrastructure development
27. Reduction of post-harvest losses	27.1. Infrastructure established that allow reduction of post-harvest losses. 27.2. Training of fishermen in fish preservation and processing. 27.3. Market studies

Types of projects/activities	Indicators
28. Improving safety at sea	28.1 Reduction in the number of accidents and loss of life. 28.2 Weather reporting service for fishers. 28.3 Training of fishers and provision of appropriate safety equipment.
29. Conservation of the marine environment	29.1 Rapid response measures are taken to forestall severe impacts on the environment 29.2 Monitoring systems have been put in place. 29.3 Use of biological monitoring indicators to assess the status of the marine environment. 29.4 The relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), notably the MARPOL conventions have been implemented by the SSA coastal countries and including national plans to combat oil pollution. 29.5 Offshore oil exploration and exploitation methods have been adopted that avoid and minimise adverse impacts on the marine environment. 29.6 Grass-roots initiatives to conserve the marine environment are being supported.