

**Initial Concept for a Proposed Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable  
Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa – *for your Discussion***

**DISCUSSION PAPER ON ISSUES AND OPTIONS TO GUIDE 1ST  
CONSULTATION WORKSHOP**

**December 15, 2004**



## I. Context for the Discussions: Key Issues in the Fisheries of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that Support Them, and Options for Solutions to these Issues

### 1.1 Overview of the Marine Fisheries in SSA

The role of marine fisheries in the regional economy: Marine fisheries play an important role in the economy in coastal countries in SSA: the fishing sector is a major contributor to rural income and employment, attracts considerable local and foreign investment, contributes significantly to food security, and is a substantial source of foreign exchange and funding for public budgets in many countries.

First and foremost, marine fisheries provide significant direct and indirect rural employment and income in the region, particularly in labor-intensive small-scale fisheries that include both subsistence and commercial fishing activities, many of which operate regionally and even internationally. When both inland and marine fisheries are included, FAO has estimated that some 2.7 million people in the region are engaged in fishing activities on a full-time, part-time or occasional basis (FAO Fisheries Circular No. 929, 1999).<sup>1</sup> The wider marine fisheries sector provides employment for over 2 million people in Nigeria alone, of which an estimated 500,000 are small-scale fishermen (FAO Fisheries Profile, 2004).<sup>2</sup> In Senegal, fisheries directly or indirectly (i.e. processing, marketing, services, part-time activities) employ some 600,000 people (roughly 17 percent of the active workforce), the majority of which are in small-scale marine fisheries, including a total of over 52,000 full-time small-scale fishers (World Bank, 2004).<sup>3</sup> Similarly in Ghana, marine fisheries support roughly 7 percent of the working population (Anon 2002<sup>4</sup>; FAO Fisheries Profile, 2004). Even in countries like Côte d' Ivoire, where the sector represents less than 1 percent of GDP, fisheries (both marine and inland) provide livelihoods for more than 400,000 people, with an incidence of poverty at roughly 80 percent in the small-scale sub-sector (Anon , 2002)<sup>4</sup>. Thus, it can be safely said that a significant proportion of poor people in SSA depend on marine small-scale fisheries as a source of livelihood.

Table 1: Number of fishers and Total population – Africa (in millions)

Category	1970	1990	2000
Full-time fishers	0.572	0.944	1.680
All fishers	1.363	1.915	2.585
Population	357.3	622.4	795.7
African Fish Landings (000 tons)	3.869	4.991	6.610

(Source: FAO, 1999)

In general fisheries contribute significantly to food security. They provide up to 70 percent of the daily animal protein intake in some coastal countries in the region (e.g. Ghana, Sierra Leone),

<sup>1</sup> FAO Fisheries Circular no. 929, Revision 2. Rome 1999.

<sup>2</sup> FAO Fisheries Profile 2004. <http://www.fao.org/fi/fcp/fcp.asp>

<sup>3</sup> World Bank 2004. Republic of Senegal: Fisheries Sector Strategy.

<sup>4</sup> Anon., Report of the Consultation on integrating small-scale fisheries in poverty reduction planning in West Africa (Cotonou, 12-14 November 2002). Cotonou, Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Program in West Africa, 26p., SFLP/FR/15.

with on average about 23 percent in 2000 for the Sub-Sahara African region<sup>5</sup> (Earthtrends, 2004)<sup>6</sup>. This is significantly higher than the world's average of 16 percent, and marine-captured fish are vital in many areas throughout the region where other protein sources are limited. According to FAO, both marine and inland small-scale fisheries in the region supply up to 80 percent of the fish products for domestic consumption in the region (FAO 2004).<sup>7</sup> For many of the larger states these food-fish products consist of frozen and relatively inexpensive small pelagics that are often imported from West Africa, while the higher value fish caught locally are exported to generate foreign exchange. This practice of exporting the high value fish to import lower value and more inexpensive small pelagics from areas such as West Africa is likely to continue and even grow, and may represent a beneficial utilization of the fisheries resources for many countries, assuming the stocks are exploited at a sustainable level. Although, as the table below illustrates, total consumption of food fish has remained constant while per capita consumption rates appear to have declined in recent years. This possibly reflects not just stagnating domestic catch levels but also a decline in purchasing power as per capita incomes have stagnated or declined in a number of SSA countries in this period.

*Table 2: Trends in Consumption of Food Fish in Sub-Saharan Africa*

	1973	1985	1997	Annual Growth Rate (%) from 1985 - 1997
Total consumption of food fish	2.6 million metric tons	3.7 million metric tons	3.7 million metric tons	0.0
Total per capita consumption of food fish	9.0 kg/cap./year	9.2 kg/cap./year	6.7 kg/cap./year	-2.6

*Source: Delgado et al., 2003*

Lastly, in terms of foreign exchange earnings, exports of fish and fish products play a vital role in the economies of many coastal countries in SSA. The value of net exports for the continent as a whole reached the equivalent of about US\$ 1.7 billion in 2001 (FAO 2003a),<sup>8</sup> exceeding the net foreign exchange income reported for the region's international trade in cocoa, coffee or any other agricultural commodity. Overall, the fisheries sector in SSA countries contributes up to 10 percent of the GDP in several countries (e.g. Liberia, Mauritania), 50 percent of the foreign currency earnings and 20 percent of the government revenues (FAO 2004). For some countries these government revenues are critical to the public budget, and in such cases the revenues are often received as compensation from agreements with foreign fishing nations to grant access to local fishing grounds. The result, however, can be a strong dependency on the foreign fleets and the agreement for government revenues, such as in the most striking example of Guinea-Bissau, where the fishing agreement with the European Community provides roughly 40 percent of the public budget.

The Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in SSA, and the status of their fisheries resources: There are five Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in SSA, which are areas of ocean characterized by distinct bathymetry, hydrology, productivity and trophic interactions. In terms of the fisheries

<sup>5</sup> Note that although per capita fish supply for Africa is about half the world average, the percentage of daily animal protein intake derived from fish is relatively high because of the low overall protein supply in sub-Saharan Africa.

<sup>6</sup> Earthtrends 2004. <http://www.earthtrends.wri.org>

<sup>7</sup> FAO 2004. Report of the Expert Consultation on Small-Scale Fisheries Management in Sub-Saharan Africa. Accra, Ghana, 12-14 December 2001. FAO Fisheries Report No.701.

<sup>8</sup> FAO 2003a. Yearbook of Fishery Statistics: Commodities

sector overall, fish captured from these LMEs contribute roughly two thirds of the region's fish landings, and more than 90 percent of the marine fish landings occur on the West Coast.

Resources are more abundant in the LMEs situated in the Atlantic Ocean, i.e. the Benguela Current, Canary Current and Guinea Current LMEs, which are characterized by strong upwelling systems. These currents support highly productive ecosystems, as the primary productivity of the Benguela Current LME for example, is estimated to be about six times higher than the North Sea ecosystem. The majority of the harvests in these three LMEs consist of small pelagic clupeoids, such as herring, sardines and anchovies. In the Guinea Current region, approximately 40 percent of the region's 280 million people live in coastal areas and are dependent on the lagoons, estuaries, creeks and inshore waters surrounding them (GEF PDF B proposal for GCLME, 2000)<sup>9</sup>. Conversely, the Agulhas Current LME is situated along the western boundary current of the South Indian Ocean, and the neighboring Somali Coastal Current LME lies off the northeastern margin of the African Continents. These two LMEs include the continental shelf areas of 7 countries, where total fish production is relatively small (a total of less than 50,000 metric tons in the Somali Coastal Current LME in 2000, and roughly 260,000 metric tons in the Agulhas Current LME in the same year).

In terms of current levels of exploitation in each of these LMEs<sup>10</sup>:

- Canary Current LME – The FAO 10-year trend (1990-1999) shows a decline in the catch from 2.3 million tons in 1990 to 1.8 million tons in 1999, and this LME has been characterized by the Global Integrated Water Assessment as highly impacted by overexploitation.
- Guinea Current LME - The FAO 10-year trend shows a catch of 950,000 tons in 1990 and 900,000 tons in 1999, with a marked decrease to 700,000 tons in 1994. While the LME is rich in living marine resources and commercially valuable fish, it shows evidence of ecosystem stress. There are major fluctuations of commercially valuable species. Significant changes in species composition have occurred over time and several demersal and pelagic fish species are considered over-exploited.
- Benguela Current LME - The FAO 10-year trend shows decreasing catches of hakes, herrings, sardines, anchovies and miscellaneous pelagic fishes, while the total catch decreased from 1.3 million tons in 1990 to 900,000 in 1996, and then rose to 1.2 million tons in 1999. While some commercial stocks are being maintained at productive levels, in some areas there has been severe depletion and even collapse of key stocks.
- Agulhas Current LME - The 10-year trend shows a decrease from roughly 284,000 metric tons in 1990 to 260,000 metric tons in 1999, with steep declines in the early 1990s to levels around 220,000 tons before gradually increasing.
- Somali Coastal Current LME - The FAO 10-year trend shows a decrease from 60,000 tons in 1990 to about 50,000 tons in 1999, as the fisheries are predominantly small, traditional and artisanal. Several areas are considered heavily overexploited or at risk from destructive fishing practices.

Total marine production from all of these LMEs in SSA was estimated at about 4.8 million tons in 2001.<sup>11</sup> Foreign catches still represent a significant portion – about 25 to 30 percent of fish captured in the oceans surrounding SSA, by vessels from non-African states and not recorded as SSA fish landings. Since 1992, when captures by foreign fleets were reduced, following the

---

<sup>9</sup> GEF PDF B Proposal for Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem 2002.

<sup>10</sup> Data summarized by the Sea Around Us Project, [www.seaaroundus.org](http://www.seaaroundus.org).

<sup>11</sup> FAO 2003b. Trends in oceanic captures and clustering of large marine ecosystems—2 studies based on the FAO capture database. FAO fisheries technical paper 435.

restructuring of several centrally-planned economies, foreign vessels have been capturing between 1.5 and 2.0 million tons annually. Russia and countries in Eastern Europe still account for more than one third of the quantity landed. However, the fishing by West European Nations has increased during the 1990s, with the Netherlands being the major fishing nation for small pelagic species along the coast of West Africa.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, total production (i.e. domestic and foreign catches combined) seems to have reached a plateau. According to FAO, wild stocks of marine fish currently being exploited around SSA, with few exceptions (Somalia being one, also large meso-pelagic stocks around the continent that are unexploited) will not withstand further increases.

## ***1.2 Key Common Issues and Problems Confronting Marine Fisheries in SSA***

While many marine fish stocks are fully exploited or over-exploited in SSA, the number of underexploited and moderately exploited resources continues to decline as fish demand increases. The number of fully exploited stocks remains relatively stable, while figures for overexploited, depleted and recovering stocks are growing. However, even in areas where production is stable or has increased, in many cases this has been achieved because fishers have shifted targets to lower value, smaller species as the larger predator species have dwindled, in essence ‘fishing down the food chain.’ The one exception is the Western Indian Ocean, where total catches are still growing. This area has a relatively high potential for production increases and a lower incidence of fully exploited, overexploited, depleted or recovering fish stocks.

Despite the diversity of situations and approaches, the key issue at the heart of this growing overexploitation and depletion of marine fish stocks in the region is inadequate governance of the fisheries. In many coastal countries there is no adequate political and institutional framework for the purpose of reaching consensus among multiple stakeholders in the fisheries with multiple objectives, and for sustainably allocating fisheries resources among these competing interests. As is the case throughout most of the world, fisheries governance, or resource management, regimes in the region have often focused on the single biological objective of maintaining a minimum level of stock for individual high-value species, with little consideration for the larger ecosystems that support these stocks and their inter-relationships with other species and trophic levels, and most importantly, with little consideration of the multiple objectives that are pursued by many stakeholders within the fisheries of most of the coastal countries in the region. Additionally, the lack of adequate mechanisms to facilitate regional collaboration has hindered the ability of country-level management regimes to work together for the sustainable management of migratory stocks. The multiple objectives of various stakeholders that are often present in marine fisheries in SSA can be generalized to include (but not restricted to):

- The objective of most small-scale fishers to maintain livelihoods and employment (often in rural areas) from the fisheries in the short-term, while in the long-term increasing their income levels, job security and profits;
- The objectives of private industrial fishing companies (both local and foreign), as well as some larger vessel owners in small-scale fisheries, and investors in post-harvesting activities (e.g. processing, marketing and supply of fish products), to generate acceptable returns on their investment to reward the risks involved in fisheries, as well as to see a long-term stability in the sector that reflects the long-term nature of many of their investments;
- The objectives of public institutions charged with governing the use of the fisheries resources, e.g. Ministries of Fisheries, to maintain control of the sector and ensure that

- the stocks of the most commercially important species do not fall below minimum acceptable levels;
- The objectives of the broader public sector and generally the Ministry of Finance to maintain or expand foreign exchange earnings from the fisheries sector, as well as the sector's contribution to the public budget;
  - The broader objectives of the communities and consumers within the countries of SSA to maintain an adequate supply of food fish products at stable prices;
  - The objectives of local and global interest groups to preserve endangered species and critical environments and habitats within the coastal waters of SSA countries; and
  - The objectives of many foreign nations to obtain access to additional fishing grounds for their fleets, i.e. to export excess fishing fleet capacity to SSA waters.

While the above list is general and not meant to be comprehensive, it serves as an indication of the multiple objectives present in many of the marine fisheries in SSA. A sustainable supply of fisheries resources is a necessary pre-requisite for satisfying each of these objectives, rather than an objective for a fishery. However, as the resources are limited, viable fisheries governance or management regimes must be able to share this limited 'pie' amongst the various stakeholders and objectives, which means excluding or limiting the participation of some stakeholders in the fishery, and in many cases reducing the current numbers and promoting alternative sources of employment. In the longer term, the main objective would be to increase the local value added created by the sector and reduce poverty. The greater the number of stakeholders and pressures to exploit the limited fisheries resources, the more tensions will exist between the groups, and the greater the need to negotiate a balance among the objectives that allows the resources to recover or to be maintained at sustainable levels. In practice strong stakeholder interests and needs will often push to maintain the status quo level of resource exploitation over the short-term, even though this will mean greater depletion of the resources and higher costs to stakeholders over the long-term.

There are several cases or examples in Sub-Saharan Africa where fisheries governance regimes have been able to reach a consensus on a sustainable level of exploitation and maintain such levels, while increasing rent and profits from the fisheries. For example, in Namibia, notwithstanding some problems currently being experienced with some stocks, the Government has developed a sound vision of the sector focused on sustainable exploitation by domestic interests, leading to the implementation of a quota management system for hake that makes allowance for both the stock to recover and the value of participating in the fishery to increase (along with employment). However, the nature of the marine ecosystem and the harsh coastline have enabled the country to focus on a few species exploited largely by more easily controlled industrial vessels, in the absence of any significant small-scale fisheries. Far more commonly throughout the region, countries' waters support both industrial and small-scale fisheries, which compete for the same stocks and the same fishing grounds in many cases. Without the clear political will of the Government and key stakeholders to aim for a more sustainable and ultimately more beneficial governance model, it remains making it difficult for a country to: (i) reach consensus among all key stakeholders, as well as control fishing effort and exploitation to sustainable levels, (ii) prevent declines in the value of participating fisheries and the economic rent generated by the sector and (iii) allow for sustained improvements of fisheries livelihoods.

Thus, the failure of most fisheries governance or management regimes in coastal countries in SSA to reach a consensus and sustainable allocation of the resources between multiple objectives has led to more and more conflicts between user groups, particularly between industrial and small-scale fishing fleets, and to unsustainable patterns of exploitation of the fisheries resources and the marine ecosystems upon which they depend. The lack of appropriate management

measures and regulations and poor enforcement of legislation, weak institutional capacity lack of education of the public on key issues, weak resource allocation and issues surrounding access control, are all symptoms of this problem. Only through transparent processes of consensus-building on multiple objectives between stakeholders, such as through a co-management process between stakeholders, including small-scale, industrial and post-harvest, have some fisheries around the world made good progress towards successful and sustainable management.

For many coastal countries in SSA, there are several constraints hindering the development of fisheries governance regimes that can reach a consensus among multiple objectives while maintaining sustainable levels of exploitation:

- Lack of a well established, transparent framework to discuss and negotiate the objectives of the sector and their relative priorities and translate the results into sector strategies and policies, including sector restructuring programs. Such lack of a framework is often the result of insufficient human and financial resources of public institutions, and lack of appropriate stakeholder representation and institutions at the local level. Foremost, political constraints may inhibit a transparent political decision making process. For most coastal countries in SSA, food security, employment, poverty alleviation and equitable access to resources are seen as priority concerns. However, solutions often are not realized because key stakeholders favor the *status quo*, or are unable to effectively negotiate change.
- Lack of alternative livelihoods to fisheries and economic diversity in rural coastal areas, which is constraint often exacerbated by an inability of the fisheries governance regime to determine the ‘optimum’ combination and relative priority of objectives for small-scale fisheries. It is not uncommon in many rural, small-scale fishing communities in SSA, to find that alternative livelihoods to fishing are scarce, access to credit and markets is limited, and small-scale fisheries often act as a source of employment of last resort when natural or economic disasters affect rural areas. As these fisheries constitute such a large proportion of the employment in many SSA fisheries, and are so closely linked with rural development and rural poverty alleviation, allocating a significant portion or even a majority of fish resources to small-scale fisheries and creating the maximum employment and value added in small-scale fisheries may prove to be a priority in fisheries strategies throughout the region.
- Declining and overexploited fisheries resource base, particularly in the Agulhas Current LME, where the fisheries catch has decreased over the past 10 years and recent catch levels dropped to 50 percent of those during the peak years of 1992 to 1994 (FAO, 2003b)<sup>10</sup>. Similarly, fisheries within the Canary Current LME are under heavy pressure from foreign fleets, as well as growing numbers of small-scale fishers. However, at the same time the loss of critical habitat in these LMEs that support the fisheries resources has contributed to the decline of some fish stocks and rendered the task of governing limited fisheries resources that much more difficult. For example, the loss of mangrove habitat that provide critical nursery and spawning areas for many species, or the degradation of coral reefs, may in some cases be the result of activities and actors outside of the sector altogether, but will nonetheless have a great impact on the health of the resources and the ability of a country to govern their use.

---

<sup>10</sup> FAO 2003b. Trends in oceanic captures and clustering of large marine ecosystems—2 studies based on the FAO capture database. FAO fisheries technical paper 435.

- Pressures from foreign fishing fleets, particularly fleets from OECD countries that receive indirect support to pay for licenses to access SSA fishing grounds. In response to declining production, foreign fleets have often sought access to SSA fishing grounds, particularly where domestic capacity has been limited. Selling rights or licenses for such access has been a significant commodity for many SSA countries, however limited capacity for negotiating access agreements and heavy dependence on access fees has often led to agreements that were less than optimal for these countries and have led to overexploitation of the targeted resources. For this reason, increasing SSA countries' control over local value added and foreign exchange earnings created by the sector – and not only from foreign industrial fisheries – and development of joint strategies to optimize benefits to key stakeholders would likely need to be a key objective of future negotiating strategies.

### ***1.3 Examples of International, Regional and Sub-Regional Responses to these Constraints and Problems***

#### **At the international level:**

The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries: First and foremost, the Code of Conduct sets clear guidelines for the responsible and sustainable use of fisheries. At the Twenty-eighth Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Conference in 1995, more than 170 member countries unanimously adopted the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries as a framework for sustainable management of fisheries thought the world. In adopting the Code, FAO's member countries requested the Organization to respond to the special requirements of developing countries. In response, the FishCode Program was established by FAO to meet this request and enhance the provision of technical support to its member states to assist them in implementing the Code of Conduct. In addition, since 1995 the Committee on Fisheries has adopted a series of International Plans of Action providing countries with clear and detailed guidance for issues including Incidental catch of seabirds, management of fishing fleet capacity, conservation and management of sharks, elimination of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing.

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD): Based in large part on the Code of Conduct, and the current crisis in the world's fisheries (including many of the common constraints in SSA marine fisheries), the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of 2002 set the following targets for countries to achieve over the next decade to ensure sustainable fisheries:

- Maintaining or restoring fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield by 2015;
- Developing and facilitating the use of diverse approaches and tools by 2012, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices and the establishment of representative networks of marine protected areas;
- Assisting developing countries in coordinating policies and programs aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources;
- Strengthening donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries to develop their capacity for sustainable use of fisheries; and
- Developing national, regional and international programs for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, particularly in coral reefs and wetlands.

At the same time, the WSSD set or reaffirmed globally agreed upon poverty reduction and food security goals and targets, which are complementary to any efforts to achieve sustainable fisheries and meet the targets listed above. In particular, one of the poverty reduction goals set by the WSSD that is linked to the goals for sustainable fisheries is to “provide support for natural resource management by creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor.” More broadly, the WSSD reaffirmed a commitment to:

- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world’s people whose income is less than one dollar a day; and to
- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people in the world who suffer from hunger.

Expanded role for the World Bank in providing assistance for fisheries governance: Based on the results of a three-year Global Trust Fund for Sustainable Fisheries, supported by the Government of Japan, in 2004 the World Bank approved a re-engagement by the institution in the fisheries sector. This re-engagement will be based on an approach defined in the World Bank’s *Saving Fish and Fishers: Toward Sustainable and Equitable Governance of the Global Fishing Sector* paper, which recommends a focus on assisting developing countries to build their capacity for governance of sustainable fisheries - essentially assisting them to shift the focus from sector ‘development’ to sector ‘management’ - particularly through tools to enhance ecosystem-based resource management, economic diversification in coastal fishing communities and alternative livelihoods to fishing and the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs). As a first step in this re-engagement, the World Bank is now involved in discussions with various donors and stakeholders to establish a Global Program for Fisheries (PROFISH) housed at the World Bank, which would include a multi-donor trust fund to support countries in reaching consensus on fisheries resource management plans as well as assist in the analysis and planning to encourage and coordinate donor investments to help countries implement these plans. Guided by the approach defined in the *Saving Fish and Fishers* document, the World Bank will work at the global level through the PROFISH initiative, as well as at the country level through increased levels of lending and technical assistance to various developing countries throughout the world, with a particular focus on Sub-Saharan Africa through International Development (IDA) credits.

**At the regional level:**

The New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD): At the regional level in Africa, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in 2002 within its framework, as a blueprint for renewal and recovery of the continent’s agricultural sector. FAO has provided assistance to the NEPAD Steering Committee in the formation of CAADP. More recently, FAO has contributed to integrating fisheries, livestock and forestry sub-sector chapters into the main CAADP document. A Draft Companion Document has been submitted to the NEPAD Secretariat early May 2004, and identifies the following broad strategies for improving the sustainability of marine fisheries and their contribution to poverty alleviation:

- i) Fishery policy and institutional framework;
- ii) Fishery equipment and infrastructure improvement;
- iii) Development of a vibrant commercial aquaculture.

Of these three strategies, the first, Fishery policy and institutional framework, is the most directly linked to achieving the fisheries targets set by the WSSD, and would most likely be the focus of any proposed donor assistance mechanism to the sector, such as the proposed Strategic Partnership. More specifically, according to NEPAD SSA coastal countries will need to adopt policies clearly aiming at sustainable fisheries, in which fisheries are part of a functional large

marine ecosystem. This would be achieved through improved fisheries governance, and NEPAD is now examining ways to encourage the implementation of the recommendations for the fisheries sector from the Draft Companion Document, as part of the CAADP.

**At the sub-regional level:**

Regional Fisheries Management Organizations<sup>11</sup>: In terms of ongoing management, there are several fisheries management organizations operating at the sub-regional level in SSA, which include:

- The Atlantic Africa Fisheries Conference (AAFC), established in Dakar on 5 July 1991 and entered into force on 12 July 1995, with Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Morocco, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo as members.
- The Sub-Regional Commission on Fisheries (SRCF), established in 1985 and entered into force in 1989, with Cape-Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal as members.
- Regional Fisheries Committee for the Gulf of Guinea (COREP), established in 1984 but not yet in force, with Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon and São Tomé et Príncipe as members.
- Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF), established by the FAO Council at its 48th Session in 1967, with Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo and the United States as members.
- The South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO): The Conference on the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, adopted the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fisheries Resources in the South East Atlantic Ocean on 20 April 2001. In accordance with Article 27 of the Convention, it entered into force on 13 April, 2003. Angola, the European Community, Iceland, the Republic of Korea, Namibia, Norway, South Africa and the UK signed the Convention, although not all have yet ratified it. The area covered by the Convention is most of the waters beyond areas of national jurisdiction between the equator and 50° south and the 20° west meridian..<sup>12</sup>

GEF-sponsored Large Marine Ecosystem Projects: In terms of donor projects, the GEF has recently sponsored several projects which take a sub-regional approach to fisheries management, based on large marine ecosystems (LMEs). These projects include:

<b>LME Project</b>	<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
Canary Current	FAO	In preparation
Guinea Current	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO	Under implementation
Benguela Current	UNDP	Under implementation

<sup>11</sup> See Annex I for more details on these organizations.

<sup>12</sup> More extensively and accurately described in Article 4 of the text of the SEAFO Convention found at: <http://www.fao.org/legal/treaties/032t-e.htm>.

Agulhas & Somali Currents	World Bank (offshore)	In preparation
	UNDP (coastal, research)	In preparation

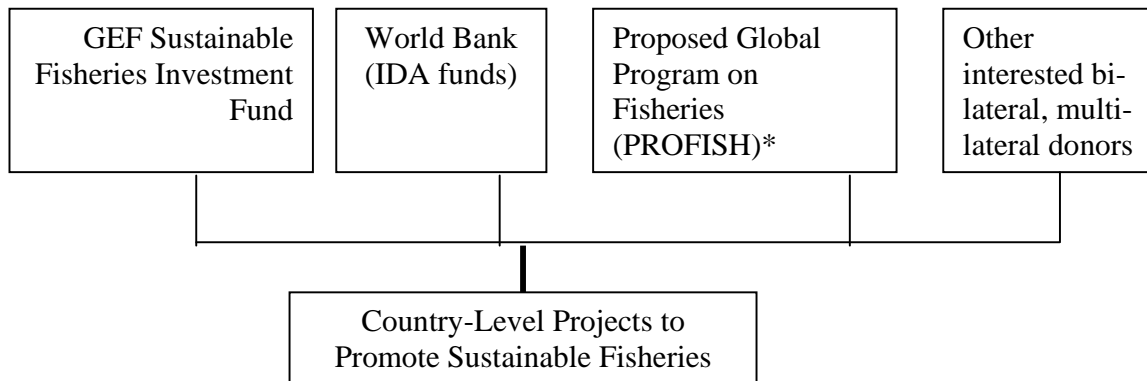
**At the country or project level** (for an overview of multi-lateral and bi-lateral donor projects, see Annex I), there are many multi-lateral and bi-lateral donor projects focused on the fisheries sector, although relatively few have focused on, or been able to assist countries with reaching a consensus among the multiple stakeholders and objectives in the sector for a sustainable level of exploitation of the resources. The Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Program (SFLP), which is funded by the United Kingdom and implemented by FAO, is working in 25 countries in West Africa to help communities build sustainable fishing livelihoods and reach consensus among multiple objectives. Similarly, the World Bank is preparing projects in Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Tanzania that include pilots focused on sustainable governance of the fisheries, or some aspect of sustainable governance. The African Development Bank is preparing or implementing projects with a total cost of over US\$ 80 million, in Angola, Benin, Eritrea, the Gambia, Mozambique and Sierra Leone, most of which are focused on the development of artisanal fisheries. The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group and the European Commission are at an advanced stage of considering a proposal for a project on “strengthening fisheries management in ACP Countries” (ACP Fish II) to be financed by the European Development Fund. A further major project addressing governance and management issues is being processed for implementation in West Africa.

**Civil society and non-governmental organizations** are also increasing their assistance to countries for governance and sustainable management of natural resources that provide for poverty alleviation, sustainable livelihoods and conservation of natural resources including fisheries.

## **II. One Approach to help address the constraints to sustainable fisheries in Sub-Saharan Africa: Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund**

While the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the WSSD and the NEPAD CAADP process all provide a mandate, technical direction and targets for sustainable fisheries in SSA, there are still very limited resources to implement these mandates. The Regional Fisheries Management Organizations have been able to help coordinate research and management of large migratory stocks in some cases, and the LME projects will help to provide the knowledge base for managing the marine ecosystems that support these transboundary fisheries. However, there are still limited resources to assist individual coastal countries to implement the needed governance reforms in fisheries, increase the sector’s contribution to poverty alleviation and food security and improve fisheries livelihoods in a sustained manner, i.e. the key issues and challenges in SSA fisheries highlighted in Chapter 1. For this reason, in 2003 the Global Environment Facility (GEF) asked the World Bank to explore the possibility of developing a broad funding mechanism to facilitate such support from the GEF, World Bank 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 and the sector approach described in the Saving Fish and Fishers document, by the middle of 2003 the World Bank submitted a concept to the GEF for a Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Fig. 1: Potential Strategic Partnership Funding Mechanism to Support Sustainable Fisheries**



\* To fund analytical work necessary to identify and prepare country-level projects

According to this proposal, the GEF would create a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund of US\$ 60 million, which would be disbursed in three tranches over a ten-year period. This Fund would be available to co-finance, through the provision of grants that would be mixed with IDA credits and funds from other interested donors, country-level projects aimed at assisting SSA countries to achieve sustainability in their marine fisheries and meet the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD. The concept suggests that the Fund would be advised by a Strategic Partnership of Government representatives and stakeholders from SSA countries, donors, technical agencies and regional and international partner organizations. Furthermore, this Strategic Partnership could promote learning exchanges and sub-regional cooperation between various country-level projects supported by the Fund and other donor partners. In summary, a regional funding mechanism is proposed for the GEF, World Bank and other interested donors to support country-level fisheries projects that particularly focus on improving sector management and development (see Fig. 1 below), which would be advised by a Strategic Partnership of Government representatives and stakeholders from within the region, as well as donors and other partners. The proposed Global Program for Fisheries (PROFISH), described earlier, could support preparatory work for these country-level projects.

To begin discussions on this concept for a potential Strategic Partnership, the World Bank is working together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), as the three planning partners for the initiative. At the beginning of June, 2004, the GEF CEO approved a preparation grant for the three planning partners, each of which is also contributing through its own resources, to begin discussions and wide consultations throughout the region to elicit interest in the concept and explore how it could be designed and how it would operate, and particularly what role the advisory process would play in selecting, designing and approving projects.

The first step in the process supported by the GEF preparation grant is a broad consultation workshop with stakeholders from throughout the region, since the Strategic Partnership must be designed from within the region if the concept is to have broad stakeholder support. This first workshop has been organized for this purpose, to be followed in mid-2005 with a second one. Through these workshops, FAO and WWF will also establish a communication network for any interested parties to maintain an ongoing dialogue and involvement in the design of the Strategic Partnership, for example through a website and/or physically through country office representatives, etc. FAO, in collaboration with WWF, will also convene an expert panel in the region to help develop draft criteria for the types of projects that could be eligible for funding

from the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund, and will prepare a set of draft monitoring and evaluation indicators for such projects, based on the objectives of the Strategic Partnership and the WSSD poverty reduction and fisheries targets. These draft criteria and monitoring and evaluation indicators will be informed by input from the first consultation workshop, and presented to the second workshop for revision and finalization.

In summary, the GEF has approved a concept for a basic funding mechanism for sustainable fisheries and poverty reduction in the region, and with that approval the three planning partners are now able to discuss widely the potential for this concept, and to ask interested stakeholders how this Strategic Partnership should be designed. The following section presents key questions or issues to guide such discussions and consultations, and suggests some potential options for answers to these questions.

### **III. Key Questions or Issues Concerning the Concept of the Strategic Partnership, and Possible Options for Answers to those Questions**

#### ***3.1 Why have the existing fisheries governance regimes in most SSA countries been unable to prevent the current levels of overexploitation in marine fisheries, and what can be done to enable the various stakeholders in the sector to achieve more of their objectives in the future?***

As mentioned in Chapter 1, total marine fish production in SSA reached a plateau in the early 1990s, and, with some exceptions, most wild stocks will not stand any further increases and many are overexploited. This paper has suggested (in Chapter 1.2) that the reason for this overexploitation is the failure of many countries' fisheries governance regimes to reach a consensus among multiple stakeholders on the objectives for their fisheries and to control levels of fishing effort by these stakeholders, or to establish sustainable exploitation levels that could be allocated among them in a transparent process of negotiations. Unsustainable level of resources exploitation is one of the principal reasons why the fisheries sector's contribution to poverty reduction and food security has been less than its potential in many countries. On the other hand, sustained development of fisheries livelihoods requires not just better fisheries management but also concerted efforts in community development.

Before going further, this paper asks the participants if they agree that this assertion is correct: that inadequate governance of the fisheries resources is the root cause of the current levels of overexploitation. And if this is the case, why have SSA countries' fisheries governance regimes been unable to reach consensus among the various stakeholders, and what actions can be taken to enable them to achieve more of their objectives in the future?

Do the actions include the following options, among others:

- Strengthened research programs to gain a better understanding of sustainable levels of exploitation and the ecosystems that support the marine fisheries, including mechanisms for implementing ecosystem-based fisheries management, as well as research to gain a better understanding of the underlying causes of poverty amongst those dependent on fisheries and marine ecosystems;
- Policies and institutions established that allow all stakeholders to be represented in the resource management and decision-making process, e.g. co-management, management plans and sector strategies formulated with the various stakeholders;

- Financial support and incentives that enable participants in over-subscribed fisheries to find alternative sources of livelihood and those remaining to make optimal use of the resources and to improve their quality of life;
- Allocation of fishing use rights and/or management rights among the various stakeholders;
- Strengthened and more participatory MCS systems;
- Greater promotion of processes for increasing domestic value added to marine fish products;
- Protection of critical habitats and spawning grounds for key species, and strengthened integration of such environmental protection measures within the framework of fisheries governance;
- Increased capacity and human resources for fisheries governance, and particularly for negotiating equitable foreign fishing agreements;
- Promotion of new technologies and techniques for sustainable exploitation; and
- Subsidies or management schemes and programs to reduce fishing capacity in some fisheries that are currently or approaching overexploitation?

These questions are central to the concept of the proposed Strategic Partnership, because if inadequate governance of the fisheries resources is the root cause of the current levels of overexploitation, then assisting coastal countries in SSA to take the necessary actions to reform sector governance would be the focus of the Partnership.

**Possible Outcomes from the Discussion:**

- Consensus on whether or not inadequate governance of the resources is the root cause of current levels of overexploitation common in many of the marine fisheries in SSA.
- Consensus on the key constraints that governments face in implementing effective systems of fisheries governance and community development.
- Suggestions for actions that can be taken to reform fisheries governance, achieve sustainability in marine fisheries in SSA, and enhance the fisheries sector's contribution to poverty reduction and food security.

**3.2 *Is there a need for additional donor funds to assist coastal countries in SSA to reform their fisheries governance regimes to reduce or prevent overexploitation of marine fisheries and increase the sector's contribution to reach the UN Millennium Goals, and if so is the Strategic Partnership mechanism proposed the best or even a good way to help generate those funds?***

If the participants agree that the existing fisheries governance regimes in many areas have led to overexploitation and reduced economic and social benefits, and that there are numerous policy and institutional reforms and related investments that could be undertaken to achieve sustainability in the marine fisheries of SSA countries (see actions suggested for reform by participants in the discussion from Chapter 3.1), do they feel that there is a need for additional donor funds to help implement these reforms? The concept presented here for a Strategic Partnership is being submitted based on the premise that coastal countries in SSA will need additional assistance and donor funds if they are to make the reforms necessary to achieve sustainability in their marine fisheries, and meet the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD. If countries feel that they can implement the reforms and actions suggested in response to the previous question (Chapter 3.1) without such assistance, then there is no need for a Strategic Partnership.

So before discussing the concept any further, the three planning partners would like to reaffirm with the participants that additional donor funds and assistance will in fact be needed if countries are to reform the governance of their marine fisheries and meet the WSSD targets. In particular, it is important to note that while the GEF funds proposed would be grants, they would likely be co-financed with IDA credits<sup>13</sup> from the World Bank and/or other donor funds. The GEF requires that such grants are co-financed because one of the institution's objectives of making such funding available is to encourage additional donor funding, such as IDA credits. Thus, the GEF will require that these grant funds for fisheries would be co-financed at a ratio of 1 GEF dollar to every 3 dollars of co-financing by the World Bank and/or other donors (with the ratio being applied to the total amount of funds available, not for each project). So if participants feel that more donor funds are needed, a key question would be whether the participants feel that governments would be willing to borrow IDA credits for a portion of these funds, along with GEF grants.

If participants do feel that more donor funds and assistance will be needed to achieve sustainability and poverty reduction in fisheries in Sub-Saharan Africa, then the next key question is whether or not this concept for a Strategic Partnership seems the best, or even a good, mechanism to provide such funds. As mentioned previously, the concept was proposed as a mechanism that would allow for GEF funds to be more easily accessible to countries in the region for the purposes of achieving sustainable fisheries and meeting the WSSD poverty reduction targets. However, if the concept or model presented here for a Strategic Partnership does not seem appropriate or workable in any form, then the participants would need to discuss feasible alternatives.

Similarly, if the participants feel that additional donor funds and assistance are needed in order to assist coastal SSA countries to reform their fisheries governance regimes, and to meet the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD, then what could the proposed Strategic Partnership do to help SSA countries to take the actions suggested as necessary to implement this reform (see Chapter 3.1)? If the participants feel that the proposed concept for a Strategic Partnership is the best or even simply a good, mechanism to generate such funds, then the remaining questions and issues in this chapter are presented as to how such a Strategic Partnership could be designed.

**Possible Outcomes from the Discussion:**

- Consensus on whether or not there is a need for additional donor funds to help SSA countries reform their fisheries governance regimes and achieve sustainability in marine fisheries (and agreement on the types of funds that would be available, i.e. GEF grants, IDA credits, bi-lateral or multi-lateral donor funds, etc.).
- Consensus on whether or not reformed governance would have an impact on poverty reduction and how best to ensure that the two issues are addressed harmoniously (e.g. through targeted community development efforts).
- Consensus on whether or not the proposed Strategic Partnership would be an appropriate mechanism to help generate such funds, and if so, how it could help SSA countries to take the actions suggested as necessary to reform their fisheries governance regimes (see Chapter 3.1).

---

<sup>13</sup> The International Development Association (IDA), included as part of the World Bank Group, was founded as an institution that could lend to very poor developing nations on relatively easier terms. IDA provides credits, which are loans at zero interest with a 10-year grace period and maturities of 35 to 40 years.

### **3.3 *What should be the goals and objectives of the proposed Strategic Partnership, and the specific results that it should achieve?***

If participants feel that the proposed concept for a Strategic Partnership is a good mechanism to help address a need for additional donor funds and assistance for countries in the region to reform the governance of their fisheries resources, then it is up to the meeting to set specific goals and targets for exactly what would be accomplished by such a Partnership. On this point, the Strategic Partnership has been envisaged as a potential mechanism to help implement several existing goals set for the region, including the WSSD targets for poverty alleviation and sustainable fisheries, and to assist countries to implement sustainable fisheries governance regimes capable of reaching a consensus among the multiple stakeholders and objectives within the sector.

Option for Goals and Objectives of a proposed Strategic Partnership: Based on the targets set by the WSSD, one option for goals and objectives of a Strategic Partnership mechanism might be:

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 LME projects and 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 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.

Based on the goals and objectives the meeting sets for what would be accomplished by the proposed Strategic Partnership mechanism (should the participants feel that this mechanism is necessarily beneficial), the GEF has authorized a portion of the preparation grant specifically for the planning partners to draft quantifiable targets and indicators. These draft targets and indicators could form the basis for monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of any such Strategic Partnership mechanism, and would be presented back to a later meeting and consultation with the participants. Ideally, the targets, and subsequently the progress towards meeting those targets, would be monitored at the country level, as well as at the regional level.

#### **Possible Outcomes from the Discussion:**

- Consensus on Goals and Objectives for a proposed Strategic Partnership
- Consensus on broad, regional targets for what would be achieved by the Partnership

#### **3.4 What Types of Country-Level Projects Could be Supported by the Proposed Strategic Partnership?**

If the participants agree on the need for, and utility of, the proposed Strategic Partnership as a funding mechanism to support improved fisheries governance in SSA, and to assist coastal countries in the region to achieve the fisheries and poverty alleviation targets set by the WSSD and the NEPAD CAADP, then one of the most obvious questions is: what types of projects could the Strategic Partnership support?

Some options for types of projects the proposed Strategic Partnership could support: In order to promote both poverty alleviation and sustainable fisheries, a recent World Bank Fisheries Approach Paper<sup>14</sup> suggests several instruments aimed at building consensus and capacity in countries for improved fisheries governance. These instruments include both technical assistance and capacity-building instruments and investment instruments, and any project supported by the Strategic Partnership would likely include some mix of both types of instruments. A list of these instruments might include:

##### Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Instruments:

- *A long-term vision or strategy* for the fisheries sector which articulates the goals and objectives to be attained by the sector, ideally arrived at through a consensus-building process among the various stakeholders. The strategy would also spell out the main directions for the fisheries governance regime, including issues such as who can participate in the fishery, what resources can be utilized and in what manner, etc., based on reasonable scientific projections;
- An effective *legal and administrative framework* at the local and national level, as appropriate, for fisheries management and resource conservation
- *Measures to enable increased domestic value-added* for fish products caught within national waters, as well as improved access to markets for those products;
- Collaborative, or *co-management measures*, where appropriate, to share the responsibility of fisheries management between Government and the resource users (including local community groups and non-governmental organizations), particularly in small-scale fisheries in conjunction with community development efforts (this would include efforts to develop the capacity of small-scale fishers and fish workers to participate fully in co-management efforts);
- *Rights-based management measures*, where appropriate, that specify fishing rights by communities or private entities; and
- More effective *capacity to negotiate equitable fishing agreements*.

##### Investment Instruments:

- Fisheries *monitoring, control, surveillance and law enforcement measures* to ensure compliance with the above rules and regulations, including, where appropriate, observer

---

<sup>14</sup> World Bank (2004) Saving Fish and Fishers: Towards Sustainable and Equitable Governance of the Global Fishing Sector. World Bank. Washington, D.C.

programs, inspection schemes and vessel monitoring systems (such measures should also be promoted and, where appropriate, implemented by sub-regional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements);

- Where overcapacity exists, *effort reduction measures*, e.g. vessel buy-backs, decommissioning, etc.;
- Appropriate and *effective sets of management measures* to regulate fishing;
- *Effective networks of marine protected areas*, based on sound scientific information, to allow for the protection of critical fisheries habitats and spawning grounds, as well as the replenishment of fishing grounds; and
- *Promotion of broad-based economic diversification and growth in coastal areas in conjunction with fisheries management measures, for example through community development initiatives and the promotion of alternative or supplementary sources of income, in order to reduce the dependency on limited fishery resources.*

These instruments suggested by the World Bank Approach Paper are not meant to be comprehensive, but are instead given as an indication of some options for the types of activities the proposed Strategic Partnership could support through country-level projects. The actual projects that would contain a mix of such activities might include:

- Institutional strengthening, technical assistance for policy and institutional (governance) reform, negotiation of fishing agreements;
- Measures to improve the quality of life for those fishers and other people dependent on the fisheries who are living in poverty.
- Management of fishing fleet capacity and, where appropriate, reduction of harvesting capacity, infrastructure for monitoring, control and surveillance of the fisheries;
- Support for broad-based economic growth and diversification through community development and supplementary or alternative income opportunities for displaced fishers,
- Technical assistance, in some cases enabling of micro-finance, to encourage increased domestic value-added for fish products and improved access to markets;
- Extension, education and institutions for co-management of small-scale fisheries, including the establishment of local stakeholder engagement mechanisms; and
- Establishment of effectively managed networks of marine protected areas.

As mentioned previously, the above list is not meant to be comprehensive or a prescription for the assistance that may be needed to achieve sustainable fisheries in SSA countries. Rather, they are meant to serve as options for discussion as to the possible types of projects and activities that the proposed Strategic Partnership could support.

**Possible Outcome from the Discussion:**

- Consensus on an initial list of potential types of country-level projects and activities that the proposed Strategic Partnership could support.

**3.5 What would the structure of the proposed Strategic Partnership look like, including the roles and responsibilities of different partners?**

Provided participants agree on the need for a proposed Strategic Partnership mechanism, as well as goals, objectives, targets and types of activities for such a mechanism, a key question will be how the Partnership would be structured. First and foremost, it will be important to emphasize

the principles under which any structure for the Strategic Partnership would operate, such as principles for:

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

In terms of options for the structure of the Strategic Partnership itself, as mentioned previously, the Strategic Partnership would serve as a funding mechanism (in the form of US\$60 million in GEF grants) available to co-finance country-level projects aimed at achieving the goals and objectives for sustainable fisheries. Such a mechanism can provide a streamlined process for countries to access GEF grants, in the context of country-level projects. However, the partnership aspect is that the actual US\$60 million Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund would be advised by a Strategic Partnership of Government representatives and stakeholders from SSA countries, donors, technical agencies and regional and international partner organizations. Such a regional structure could not only help ensure that country-level investments encouraged by the Strategic Partnership contribute to larger, regional goals (such as achieving the WSSD targets and implementing the CAADP), but also help coordinate donor financing for various investments and promote learning exchanges and sub-regional cooperation between various country-level projects. Similarly, a regional structure could also help access funding from the proposed Global Program for Fisheries (PROFISH) when it begins, in order to obtain grants and technical assistance to conduct the analyses and consensus building necessary to identify potential country-level investments by the Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund. Thus, a Strategic Partnership of Government representatives and stakeholders from within the region, as well as donors and other partners, would advise the funding mechanism of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund.

If the participants wish to pursue and further develop the proposed Strategic Partnership mechanism, then the meeting will need to provide suggestions as to what the structure of this partnership would be, and how would the roles and responsibilities of different partners be defined? Some options might include:

- Establishing a Regional Advisory Committee to the individual country level projects, as well as stipulating that each country-level project should form an inter-ministerial committee within the country. The responsibilities and functions for such a Regional Advisory Committee would need to be clearly suggested by the group. Some options might include:
  - to provide coordination between all of the country-level projects supported by the Strategic Partnership,
  - to review and advise each proposed project,
  - to provide independent analysis and evaluations of projects,
  - to set regional goals,
  - to identify synergies and common lessons that could be shared between different projects, and

- to promote sub-regional coordination, e.g. with regional fisheries management bodies, with the GEF-sponsored LME projects, etc.
- Establishing sub-regional Advisory Committees, or a coordinating mechanism per each LME to help facilitate learning exchanges between country-level projects within a LME, as well as with the respective LME project.
- Other options?<sup>15</sup>

Another question to the participants would be who would sit on this regional partnership, e.g. Regional Advisory Committee, and would there be criteria for membership? For example, who would chair or execute for such a group, what would be the role of the planning partners (FAO, the World Bank and WWF), NEPAD, etc.? Would there be different types of partners, as well as activities and contributions?

Lastly, how would this regional partnership structure be financed, since the GEF grants will be available only to co-finance individual, country-level projects? Some options might include:

- applying for a separate Medium Sized Project grant from the GEF, to fund only this regional partnership and its activities, in conjunction with the funding for the projects,
- taking an overhead percentage from each country-level project to fund these activities, and
- seeking other/additional donor support.

**Possible Outcomes from the Discussion:**

- Consensus on the structure of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in SSA, i.e. for the regional partnership mechanism to advise and guide the country-level investments that would be co-financed by GEF grants through the overall Strategic Partnership.
- Consensus on the roles and responsibilities of such a regional partnership mechanism.
- Consensus on who should or could be members of this regional partnership, and what, if any, criteria would be used for membership.
- Suggestions for how this regional partnership mechanism and its coordination activities could be funded, independent of the GEF grants which would co-finance country level projects.

**3.6 *What would be the Criteria for Country-Level Projects to Receive Support from the Proposed Strategic Partnership, and who will Monitor their Application?***

The Strategic Partnership mechanism proposed here is a specific type of activity funded by the GEF, with the purpose of streamlining funding requirements to types of projects aimed at achieving a common objective. This mechanism is based on the principle that the GEF Council approves a large block of funds to co-finance certain types of projects towards a common goal, so long as they meet the eligibility criteria that the Council approves. So, developing the criteria for the types of projects that would be eligible for GEF funds through the proposed Strategic Partnership would be a critical aspect of its preparation.

---

<sup>15</sup> The meeting may wish to refer to the Strategic Partnership in the Black Sea/Danube focused on nutrient reduction, for examples of similar structures.

Through the preparation grant from the GEF, FAO is convening an independent panel of experts to suggest the criteria that would be used to determine whether or not proposed projects would be eligible for support by the Strategic Partnership. The outcome of the panel will be discussed at the first consultative workshop and will also be open for comments from stakeholders in the interim period until the second consultative workshop when the final list of criteria will be established for submission to the GEF Council for its approval.

Some basic options for eligibility criteria, based on other GEF-funded initiatives, might include:

- Projects must adhere to the principles of the GEF Operational Programs. Projects would follow the approaches of Waterbody-based Operational Program (OP 8), particularly in the selection of projects with cross-cutting and demonstration potential and proven implementation capacity.
- Projects submit an endorsement from the proposing country's GEF focal point.
- Projects must secure financing for non-incremental project costs and ensure that the minimum leveraging requirement is met (3:1 ratio of other donor financing to GEF funds, for each tranche of US\$20 million in GEF funds as a whole, not for each individual project).
- Projects must be consistent with the principles and policies of sustainable fisheries management outlined in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
- Projects must make a specified, acceptable contribution to the WSSD goals for poverty reduction.
- Projects must contribute towards the capacity-building of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to sustainably manage the fisheries resources supported by the large marine ecosystems in the region..

A second key question is, who will monitor the application of these criteria, i.e. when countries apply for GEF funds from the Strategic Partnership, and recommend decisions to the GEF CEO? The World Bank is the implementing agency for the Strategic Partnership, so the answer to this question would depend on the structure suggested in Chapter 3.5, but some options might include:

- A partner organization or agency manages and monitors the application of the criteria on behalf of the Strategic Partnership, with advice from a Regional or Sub-Regional Advisory Committee;
- There is a secretariat for the Strategic Partnership that undertakes this role, again with advice from a Regional or Sub-Regional Advisory Committee;
- Other options?

**Possible Outcome from the Discussion:**

- Recommendations for the eligibility criteria for any country-level projects that would be supported by the proposed Strategic Partnership.
- Consensus on who would monitor the application of these criteria to proposals to ensure consistency.

***3.7 How would the Proposed Strategic Partnership and the Country-Level Projects it would support, Coordinate and Collaborate with other Ongoing and/or Planned Bi-Lateral and Multi-Lateral Projects in the sector, particularly with the Sub-Regional LME Projects also supported by the GEF?***

A key question to the participants is how the proposed Strategic Partnership, serving as a funding mechanism to provide country-level support to coastal nations, would collaborate and coordinate with the ongoing and/or planned GEF-sponsored sub-regional LME projects, as well as with other bi-lateral or multi-lateral fisheries projects in the region such as the forthcoming ACP Fish II project, and would there be potential overlap, complementarity, etc.?

In answering this question, it would be important to reiterate that the country-level projects that could be supported by the Strategic Partnership, would likely serve to help implement some of the policy reforms and Strategic Action Plans produced by the LME projects, and/or build the countries' capacity to collaborate and participate in the sub-regional management of transboundary fish stocks and large marine ecosystems. Through co-financing of activities going through the traditional donor project cycles, such as the World Bank's cycle of engaging the country and Ministry of Finance in macro-economic discussions about development priorities (i.e. the Country Assistance Strategy, the PRSP process) and then proceeding forward with political and often inter-ministerial commitment to a project, the Strategic Partnership could be well placed to help implement any necessary policy reforms and adjustments to promote sustainable fisheries. Similarly, the regional coordination aspect of the Strategic Partnership could allow for results from individual country projects, or the sub-regional LME projects, to inform other areas of the continent and larger priorities to the fisheries.

Thus, the key question of how best to ensure that the proposed Strategic Partnership is complementary to the LME projects, and fosters synergies between country-level programs supported by the Partnership and the sub-regional LME programs. One option to achieve such complementarity may be to view the Strategic Partnership as a facilitating mechanism, to help reinforce regional priorities and commitments to sustainable fisheries, to help finance individual countries' implementation of these commitments and to help share lessons from individual LME projects (but not to suggest the Strategic Partnership would exercise any oversight on them). In this respect, the results and recommendations, as well as the knowledge gained and the strategic planning undertaken, from the GEF-sponsored LME projects could be seen as an input to inform this larger, region-wide Strategic Partnership. Furthermore, the Strategic Partnership could provide assistance to implement some of the recommendations and plans from the LME projects within individual countries, focusing largely on coastal and domestic fisheries and ecosystems, but also helping to build these countries' capacity to participate in the transboundary management activities for large marine ecosystems recommended by the LME projects. Country representatives and managers of the LME projects would likely be members of whatever regional partnership or coordination mechanism is suggested by the meeting (e.g. regional advisory committee, etc.), and could also be members of an inter-ministerial committee formed within individual countries supported by the Strategic Partnership, so that all country-level projects that are financed by the Partnership include the participation and input from the LME projects.

A second option, might be for the Strategic Partnership to form sub-regional coordinating committees within each LME, to coordinate between that particular LME project and the individual country-level projects financed by the Strategic Partnership within that LME.

There are many other options the participants may propose, these are only meant to spur initial discussion on the crucial question of how best to coordinate limited donor resources in support of

poverty alleviation and sustainable fisheries, so that the various efforts reinforce and complement each other, rather than overlap and duplicate. In all likelihood, the goals and objectives agreed upon for any proposed Strategic Partnership will focus on sustainable fisheries activities that can have the greatest impact on poverty alleviation, and in terms of employment and local markets, so that Partnership-supported projects would most likely have a focus on small-scale fisheries.

The managers and implementing agencies for the GEF-sponsored LME projects are central to this discussion, and the Strategic Partnership foresees the creation of an LME Coordination Committee to ensure that any and all preparation activities to develop the concept for the proposed Partnership are coordinated with, and informed by, the LME projects.

**Possible Outcome from the Discussion:**

- Suggestions and consensus as to how the proposed Strategic Partnership would coordinate and collaborate with the ongoing and/or planned LME projects, as well as with other bi-lateral and multi-lateral fisheries projects in the region.

**3.8 *Should the Proposed Strategic Partnership Raise Awareness with Key National and International Decision-Makers of the Need for Sustainable Fisheries and their Linkages to Poverty Alleviation, particularly in terms of Informing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Process, and if so How?***

While the proposed concept for a Strategic Partnership focuses on co-financing for country-level projects to support fisheries governance reforms and poverty alleviation, the regional coordination and partnership aspects could allow for the mechanism to promote the importance of such activities, and influence both national and international decision-making processes. For example, the Partnership would be an opportunity to demonstrate the potential benefits improved fisheries management could generate for countries. Similarly, through key decision-makers and a wide range of stakeholders participating in the Partnership, participants could speak with a common voice to influence countries' development agendas, particularly by facilitating the better integration of fisheries into the PRSP process.

For this reason, the meeting is asked to discuss if the Strategic Partnership should take part in awareness-raising, and suggest some ways in which the Strategic Partnership could promote increased awareness of the importance of sustainable fisheries to poverty alleviation, and to inform the PRSP process. One option might be for the regional partnership mechanism to include a group of country representatives, donors, etc. focused solely on producing inputs to the PRSP process. There are many additional options and possibilities for how the proposed Strategic Partnership could accomplish such awareness and help promote sustainable fisheries as a priority in the development process and planning of coastal countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Possible Outcomes from the Discussion:**

- Consensus on whether or not the Strategic Partnership should include awareness-raising activities.
- Suggestions for ways in which the proposed Strategic Partnership could promote increased awareness about the importance of sustainable fisheries for poverty alleviation, to both national and international decision-makers.
- Suggestions for ways in which the proposed Strategic Partnership could inform the PRSP process and ensure that sustainable fisheries is a priority in development planning.

**Summary Table of Issues and Options for Discussion**

Issues for Discussion	Possible Options	Possible Outcomes from the Discussion
<p>3.1 Why have the existing fisheries governance regimes in most SSA countries been unable to prevent the current levels of overexploitation in marine fisheries, and what can be done to enable the various stakeholders in the sector to achieve more of their objectives in the future?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthened research programs to gain a better understanding of sustainable levels of exploitation and the ecosystems that support the marine fisheries, including mechanisms for implementing ecosystem-based fisheries management, as well as research to gain a better understanding of the underlying causes of poverty amongst those dependent on fisheries and marine ecosystems;</li> <li>▪ Policies and institutions established that allow all stakeholders to be represented in the resource management and decision-making process, e.g. management plans and sector strategies formulated with the various stakeholders;</li> <li>▪ Financial support and incentives that enable participants in over-subscribed fisheries to find alternative sources of livelihood and those remaining to make optimal use of the resources and to improve their quality of life;</li> <li>▪ Allocation of fishing use rights and/or management rights among the various stakeholders;</li> <li>▪ Strengthened and more participatory MCS systems;</li> <li>▪ Greater promotion of processes for increasing domestic value added to marine fish products;</li> <li>▪ Protection of critical habitats and spawning grounds for key species;</li> <li>▪ Increased capacity and human resources for fisheries governance, and particularly for negotiating equitable foreign fishing agreements;</li> <li>▪ Promotion of new technologies and techniques for sustainable exploitation; and</li> <li>▪ Subsidies or management schemes and programs to reduce fishing capacity in some fisheries that are currently or approaching overexploitation?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consensus on whether or not inadequate governance of the resources is the root cause of current levels of overexploitation common in many of the marine fisheries in SSA.</li> <li>▪ Consensus on the key barriers that have prevented governments for implementing effective systems of governance.</li> <li>• Suggestions for actions that can be taken to reform fisheries governance and achieve sustainability in marine fisheries in SSA.</li> </ul>
<p>3.2 Is there a need for additional donor funds to assist coastal countries in SSA to reform their fisheries governance regimes to reduce or prevent overexploitation of marine fisheries and increase the sector's contribution to reach the UN Millennium Goals, and if so is the Strategic Partnership mechanism proposed the best or even a good way to help generate those funds?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa created.</li> <li>▪ Strategic Partnership proposal not viewed as necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consensus on whether or not there is a need for additional donor funds to help SSA countries reform their fisheries governance regimes and achieve sustainability in marine fisheries (and agreement on the types of funds that would be available, i.e. GEF grants, IDA credits, bi-lateral or multi-lateral donor funds, etc.).</li> <li>• Consensus on whether or not reformed governance would have an impact on poverty reduction and how best to ensure that the two issues are addressed harmoniously (e.g. through targeted community development efforts).</li> <li>• Consensus on whether or not the</li> </ul>

		proposed Strategic Partnership would be an appropriate mechanism to help generate such funds, and if so, how it could help SSA countries to take the actions suggested as necessary to reform their fisheries governance regimes (see Chapter 3.1).
3.3 What should be the goals and objectives for the proposed Strategic Partnership, and the specific results that it should achieve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal: encourage country-level projects that could achieve sustainable fisheries in at least 10 countries by 2015 and a contribution from within the fisheries sector to halving the number of people suffering from hunger, in proportion to the relative importance of fisheries to the national economy.</li> <li>▪ Objectives: encourage country-level projects for sustainable fisheries, assist coastal countries to more fully participate in the sub-regional activities of the LME projects, and promote learning exchanges and capacity building at the regional level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consensus on Goals and Objectives for a proposed Strategic Partnership</li> <li>• Consensus on broad, regional targets for what would be achieved by the Partnership</li> </ul>
3.4 What types of country-level projects could be supported by the proposed Strategic Partnership?	<p>Projects with instruments to build capacity for sustainable fisheries management, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A long-term strategy,</li> <li>▪ Effective legal and administrative framework capacity building,</li> <li>▪ Capacity building for negotiating fishing agreements,</li> <li>▪ Measures to increase domestic value-added,</li> <li>▪ Co-management measures,</li> <li>▪ Develop capacity of small-scale fishers and fishworkers to participate fully in co-management</li> <li>▪ Rights-based management measures,</li> <li>▪ Monitoring, control, surveillance and law enforcement measures,</li> <li>▪ Fishing effort and capacity reduction measures,</li> <li>▪ Establishment appropriate and <i>effective sets of management measures</i> to regulate fishing including, as appropriate, MPAs,</li> <li>▪ Promotion of alternative livelihoods to fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consensus on an initial list of potential types of country-level projects and activities that the proposed Strategic Partnership could support, towards achieving the goals and objectives previously decided by the meeting.</li> </ul>
3.5 What would the structure of the proposed Strategic Partnership look like, including the roles and responsibilities of different partners?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A Regional Advisory Committee</li> <li>▪ Sub-regional Advisory Committees per each LME</li> <li>▪ Existing regional institutions taking on these functions</li> <li>▪ Other options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consensus on the structure of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in SSA, i.e. for the regional partnership mechanism to advise and guide the country-level investments that would be co-financed by GEF grants through the overall Strategic Partnership.</li> <li>• Consensus on the roles and responsibilities of such a regional partnership mechanism.</li> <li>• Consensus on who should or could be members of this regional</li> </ul>

		<p>partnership, and what, if any, criteria would be used for membership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggestions for how this regional partnership mechanism and its coordination activities could be funded, independent of the GEF grants which would co-finance country level projects.</li> </ul>
<p>3.6 What would be the criteria for country-level projects to receive support from the proposed Strategic Partnership and who will Monitor their Application?</p>	<p>For the eligibility criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects must adhere to the principles of the GEF Operational Programs.</li> <li>• Projects must submit an endorsement from the proposing country's GEF focal point.</li> <li>• Projects must secure financing for non-incremental project costs and ensure that the minimum leveraging requirement is met (3:1 ratio of other donor financing to GEF funds, for each tranche of US\$20 million as a whole, not for individual projects).</li> <li>• Projects must be consistent with the principles and policies of sustainable fisheries management outlined in the Code of Conduct for Sustainable Fisheries.</li> <li>• Projects must make a specified, acceptable contribution to the WSSD goals for poverty reduction.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Projects must contribute towards the capacity-building of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to sustainably manage the fisheries resources.</li> </ul> <p>For who would monitor the application of criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The World Bank monitors, with advice from Regional or Sub-Regional Advisory Committee.</li> <li>▪ Secretariat monitors if established, with advice from Regional or Sub-Regional Advisory Committee.</li> <li>▪ Other options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recommendations for the eligibility criteria for any country-level projects that would be supported by the proposed Strategic Partnership.</li> <li>▪ Consensus on who would monitor the application of these criteria.</li> </ul>
<p>3.7 How would the proposed Strategic Partnership and the country-level projects it would support, coordinate and collaborate with other ongoing and/or planned bi-lateral and multi-lateral projects in the sector, particularly the sub-regional LME projects also supported by the GEF?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategic Partnership acts as a regional coordinating mechanism to facilitate learning exchanges, etc. between country-level projects and LME projects (at the regional level).</li> <li>▪ Strategic Partnership forms sub-regional coordinating or advisory committees that coordinate country-level projects supported by the Partnership within an LME, with that particular LME project.</li> <li>▪ Other options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suggestions and consensus as to how the proposed Strategic Partnership would coordinate and collaborate with the ongoing and/or planned LME projects, as well as with other bi-lateral and multi-lateral fisheries projects in the region.</li> </ul>
<p>3.8 Should the proposed Strategic Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Options to be suggested by the participants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consensus on whether or not the Strategic Partnership should</li> </ul>

<p>raise awareness with key national and international decision-makers of the need for sustainable fisheries and their linkages with poverty alleviation, particularly in terms of informing the PRSP process?</p>		<p>include awareness-raising activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggestions for ways in which the proposed Strategic Partnership could promote increased awareness about the importance of sustainable fisheries for poverty alleviation, to both national and international decision-makers.</li> <li>• Suggestions for ways in which the proposed Strategic Partnership could inform the PRSP process and ensure that sustainable fisheries is a priority in development planning.</li> </ul>
--	--	---

## Annex I

### ***Regional Fisheries Management Organizations***

#### Atlantic Africa Fisheries Conference (AAFC)

Established in Dakar on 5 July 1991 and entered into force on 12 July 1995, with Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Morocco, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo as members. Objectives are (1) promote an active and organized cooperation in the area of fisheries management and development in the Region, (2) take up the challenge of food self-sufficiency through the rational utilization of fishery resources, within the context of an integrated approach that would embrace all the components of the fishing sector, (3) stimulate the national economic sectors through the direct and secondary effects resulting from fishery resources exploitation, bearing in mind the importance of the fisheries sector in the economic, social and nutritional development process of the people of the Region, (4) enhance, coordinate and harmonize their efforts and capabilities for the purpose of conserving, exploiting, upgrading and marketing fishery resources, considering in particular fish stocks occurring within the waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of more than one Party, (5) reinforce solidarity with African landlocked States and geographically disadvantaged States of the Region

#### Sub-Regional Commission on Fisheries (SRCF)

Established in 1985 and entered into force in 1989 with Cape-Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal as members. Objectives are to harmonize the long-term policies of member States in the preservation, conservation and exploitation of the fisheries resources for the benefit of the member States. Several legal documents have been adopted by the SRCF, including the Convention regarding the determination of conditions of access to and exploitation of fisheries resources off the coasts of the SRCF member States; the Convention on Subregional Cooperation in the Exercise of Maritime Hot Pursuit; the Protocol regarding practical modalities for the coordination of surveillance activities and various reference documents on the status of observers and the marking of fishing vessels.

#### Regional Fisheries Committee for the Gulf of Guinea (COREP)

Established in 1984, but not yet in force, with Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, São Tomé et Príncipe as members. The Convention applies to the Central and Southern Gulf of Guinea. The main objectives are (1) to determine a concerted attitude towards the activities of foreign fishing vessels and to give priority to the needs of the fishing vessels originating from member countries, (2) to harmonize the national regulations with a view to having a unified regulation fixing the conditions of fishing and the control of fishing operations in the area covered by the Convention, (3) to collect the maximum scientific, technical and economic data on fishing operations.

#### Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF)

Established by the FAO Council at its 48th Session, June 1967 with Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo, United States as

members. The objectives are: to promote programmes of development for the rational utilization of fishery resources; to assist in establishing basis for regulatory measures; to encourage training. The Committee has no regulatory powers. The functions are principally to translate and adopt scientifically based conservation recommendations into management measures for adoption, including harmonized rules such as minimum mesh sizes. Recommendations are not binding on Commission members

The South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO):

The Conference on the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, , adopted the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fisheries Resources in the South East Atlantic Ocean on 20 April 2001. In accordance with Article 27 of the Convention, it entered into force on 13 April, 2003. Angola, the European Community, Iceland, the Republic of Korea, Namibia, Norway, South Africa and the UK signed the Convention, although not all have yet ratified it. Convention Area is “all waters beyond areas of national jurisdiction in the area bounded by a line joining the following points along parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude: beginning at the outer limit of waters under national jurisdiction at a point 6° South, thence due west along the 6° South parallel to the meridian 10° West, thence due north along the 10° West meridian to the equator, thence due west along the equator to the meridian 20° West, thence due south along the 20° West meridian to a parallel 50° South, thence due east along the 50° South parallel to the meridian 30° East, thence due north along the 30° East meridian to the coast of the African continent.” Article 4 of the SEAFO Convention.

***GEF-sponsored Large Marine Ecosystem Projects***

- Toward an Ecosystem Approach to the Sustainable Use of the Resources of the Agulhas and Somali Current LME: In preparation. (PD-B duration: Oct.2003- March 2005)

Exec. Agency	Imp. Agency	Objectives	Components/ Sub-Components	App. Costs (US\$)	Major PDF B Activities/ Budget (US\$)	Nature of Activities
UNOPS	UNDP	1) Fill gaps in understanding of transboundary living resources of the two LMEs. 2) Build capacity of the participating countries to utilize this improved understanding for more effective management by use of an ecosystem approach.	1. Establishment of a Program Coordination Unit (PCU) 2. Fill knowledge gaps needed to inform the process of a regional ecosystem based approach to the long-term, sustainable management of the resources of the A&S LMEs 3. Facilitate long-term program and ecosystem monitoring, evaluation and the reporting based upon, among other things, initial GEF International Waters based indicators 4. Measures to ensure the continuing availability/provision of the human and financial resources necessary for Program and Project long-term sustainability	US\$ 20 million (GEF: US\$9M./Cofin: US\$ 10-11M.)	1. Initial consultation 78,000 2. Ongoing communication & coordination 286,000 3. Synthesis and assessment of existing information in the two LMEs 344,500 4. Selection of specific components of and budget for a comprehensive program for LME assessment 169,500 5. Synthesis, assessment, and gap analysis of existing and planned activities in the coastal zone. 72,500 6. Donor recruitment 64,500 7. Full project development 50,000 Total US \$ 1,2 million	PDF B activities focus on gathering existing information relevant to the project, identifying gaps and collaboration through workshops. (PDF-A Workshop hold in 2002, PDF-B Workshop for Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Program (SWIOFP) hold in 2003 respectively for such purposes.) The program will also update and finalize the initial TDA and SAT developed by UNEP.

- Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) Toward Achievement of the Integrated Management of the Benguela Current LME: Under implementation. Project duration: Sep.2001-Aug. 2006)

Exec. Agency	Imp. Agency	Objectives	Components/ Sub-Components		App. Costs (US\$)	Nature of Activities
UNOPS	UNDP	The long-term objective of the project is to undertake the array of priority measures identified in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the Strategic Action Program (SAP), in conjunction with the ongoing activities countries, donors, regional organizations, private industry, NGOs, and other affected interests.	1. Project Coordination	Establishment of a Program Coordination Unit (PCU)	2.5 million	Research oriented. The largest share of the project cost is for studies and knowledge acquisition. Research focus the priority area identified by TDA <sup>1</sup> , such as assessment of environmental variability, assessments of mining, drilling impacts. The 3 countries have prepared a TDA and SAP, which reviewed the existing knowledge of the status of the LME and identified the threats to the LME.
			2. Management & sustainable use of BCLME resources	Plans, actions and timetables for sustainable resource utilization	9.3 million	
				An assessment of mining and drilling impacts and policy harmonisation	1.9 million	
				Development of mariculture	\$47,500	
				Protection of vulnerable species and habitats	1.0 million	
				An assessment of non-harvested species and their role in the ecosystem	1.4 million	
			3. Assessment of environmental variability, ecosystem impacts & improvement of predictability	Reducing uncertainty and improving predictability	1.5 million	
				Capacity building and training for improved shared resource management	1.1 million	
				Harmful algal bloom mitigation and marine litter control	0.9 million	
			4. Maintenance of ecosystem health and management of pollution	Oil spil prevention and protection of critical sites from oil spills	0.5 million	
				Improvement of water quality	2.4 million	
				Prevention or reversal of habitat alternation and destruction	0.7 million	
			5. Doner coordination and fund-raising	Development of plans for doner support, doner conferences and reporting	0.7 million	
<b>US\$ 39 million (GEF:US\$15.5M./Cofin: US\$23.5M.)</b>						

<sup>1</sup> Large Marine Ecosystem of the World. <http://na.nefsc.noaa.gov/lme/project.htm>

<sup>2</sup> GEF website: <http://www.gefonline.org/projectList.cfm>

- Protection of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem LME: (In preparation: PDF B duration: Oct.2003-March 2005)

Exec. Agency	Imp. Agency	Objectives	Components/ Sub-Components	App. Costs (US\$)	Major PDF B Activities/ Budget (US\$)	Nature of Activities		
FAO	UNEP	Strengthen existing partnerships and programmes in the region and to provide the transboundary perspective which is not sufficiently covered by existing initiatives. The primary objective of this PDF Activity is the preparation of a TDA to identify the principal shared problems and their root causes, as well as national, regional and, particularly, transboundary priorities in the region.	1. Development of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP)	<b>US\$ 15.6million</b> <b>(GEF: US\$5.3M./</b> <b>Cofin: US\$10.3M.</b>	1. Establishment of a Project Steering Group, and first meeting	42,000	The project will focus on finalizing and preparing a full TDA, which would form the basis for the SAP. It also focus on regional collaboration in effective management leading to the sustainable use of its transboundary resources.	
			2. Development of pilot demonstration activities to initiate SAP implementation		2. Establishment of seven National Inter-Ministerial Task Forces	17,000		
			3. Build capacity for the effective management of the CCLME (e.g.. training, education)		3. Review of existing data	45,000		
			4. Develop regional policy, legal and regulatory frameworks		4. Preparation of Guidelines for Country Reports and framework TDA	45,000		
			5. Pre-investment Studies regarding major sources of damage or threat		5. Preparation of 7 Country Reports	64,000		
			6. Establish Regional Inter-agencies Co-ordination mechanisms		6. Preparation draft framework TDA	41,000		
					7. Assessment Reports (transboundary fisheries issues & socio economics issues)	40,000		
					8. Preparation of draft Project Brief	44,000		
					9. Regional consultation	28,000		
			Total US \$ 510,000					

- Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions: (Under implementation. Project duration: 5 years from June 2004)

Exec. Agency	Imp. Agency	Objectives	Components/ Sub-Components		App. Costs (US\$)	Nature of Activities
UNIDO	UNDP/UNEP	The long-term goals are: 1) recover and sustain depleted fisheries; 2) restore degraded habitats; 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. The project focuses on nine demonstration projects (3 regional and 6 national), designed to be replicable and intended to demonstrate how concrete actions can lead to demonstrable stress reduction improvements in ecosystem status.	1) Finalize SAP and develop sustainable financing mechanism for its implementation	Fill gaps in regional monitoring methods/standards by training	2.5 million	Basic research, such as identifying the status of LME resources and threats, and priority setting completed (TDA and preliminary SAP) in the previous pilot-phase GEF funded Gulf of Guinea project, which involved west African countries <sup>3</sup> . This project is Phase 2 involving all the 16 countries influenced by this LME. The project will revise and upgrade TDA, finalize SAP, and assist countries for the SAP implementation.
				Identify and fill gaps for the TDA		
				Update TDA		
				Prepare and endorse National Action Plan		
				Finalize and endorse regional SAP		
				Hold a donor's conference to mobilize commitments to SAP implementation		
			Formulate arrangements for sustainable financing			
			2) Recovery and sustainability of depleted fisheries and living marine resources including mariculture	Demonstrate regional stock assessment	3.7 million	
				Develop methods and estimate for MSY		
				Evaluate ecosystem productivity		
				Develop regional agreements and regional Fisheries Commission		
				Assess and draft modifications to the National Legal Frameworks		
				Develop FMPs for at least 3 fisheries		
			3) Planning for biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded habitats and developing strategies for reducing coastal erosion	Assess existing coastal aquaculture and mariculture	4.3 million	
				Develop regional Biodiversity Action Plan		
				Demonstrate restoration of priority mangrove areas		
				Demonstrate use of Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management		
				Assess status of introduced species and their threats		
				Perform gap analysis of national legislation and draft improvement to legislation		
			4) Reduce land and sea-based pollution and improve water quality	Develop cost-effective mitigation strategies for restoring natural littoral sediment flow/budget	2.7 million	
Facilitate development of National Plan of Action for Land-Based Activities						
Develop and implement a Regional PA						
Develop a protocol on LBA for the Abidjan Convention						
Regional assessment of marine pollution prevention measures						
Development of regional cooperation systems for major marine pollution incidents						
5. Regional coordination	Facilitate process to reform legislation	6.7 million				
	Strengthen methods to reduce nutrient influx to marine environment.					
				Develop investment opportunities for the SAP		
<b>US\$ 54.8 million (GEF:US\$21.5M./Cofin: US\$33.4M.)</b>						

<sup>3</sup> A pilot project for the so-called Gulf of Guinea LME has completed and the original six countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria and Cameroon) with ten additional countries bounding the GCLME agreed to participate in an expanded full project to protect the GCLME in 1998. A TDA and preliminary SAP have been prepared, serving as the basis for preparation of this project proposal.

## ***Examples of some of the Multi-lateral and Bi-lateral Donor Projects in the Region***

### **World Bank**

#### *Coastal and Biodiversity Management Project in Guinea-Bissau*

The World Bank has sponsored the development of a Fisheries Sector Strategy in Guinea-Bissau, followed in part by the Coastal and Biodiversity Management Project, which is currently being finalized. The total cost of the project is 11.1 million (GEF 4.8m; IDA 3m; EC 1.6m; Borrower 0.9m; Foreign multilateral institution 0.8m). The objective of the project is to build the capacity of Government agencies and natural resource users in Guinea-Bissau to collaboratively manage coastal environments and biodiversity for both conservation and sustainable development ends. The project supports co-management of artisanal fisheries in designated Reserved Fishing Zones, as well as support for a satellite-based vessel monitoring system in the industrial fisheries, a revamped industrial licensing system, and most importantly the launching of a national dialogue, including with potential donors, based on the Fisheries Sector Strategy. The implementation period is 5 years until 2010.

#### *Integrated Marine and Coastal Resources Management Project (GIRMaC) in Senegal*

The World Bank is also assisting the Government of Senegal to prepare the Integrated Marine and Coastal Resources Management Project (GIRMaC : Gestion Intégrée des Ressources Marines et Côtières). The project aims at increasing the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources through the following three components; 1) development of sustainable fisheries using the area-based co-management in three pilot sites; 2) Conservation of critical habitats and species; and 3) program management including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and communication. The project assist in the sustainable management of several marine parks and critical ecosystems, as well as to establish an area-based co-management system for small-scale coastal fisheries in 3 pilot sites. The cost is US\$16.5 million (IDA 10m; GEF 5m; Borrower 1.5m). The implementation period is 5 years (12/01/2004-12/01/2009).

*Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project (MACEMP) in Tanzania*

The World Bank is assisting the Government of Tanzania in the preparation of the Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project (MACEMP). This project seeks to improve the regulatory and institutional framework for management of coastal and marine resources, to enhance the contribution of these resources to economic growth and reduction of poverty, and to develop the scientific understanding of the status of the resources and major threats to them. The project is in preparation stage. The total estimated cost is US\$75 million (IDA 30m; TASAF/PADEP associated financing 20m; GEF 10m; URT 5m; other cofin 10m). Core Project activities will be designed to assist the Government in implementation of the national coastal environmental management strategy, the National Fisheries Master Plan, and the Fisheries Act. The proposed cost is US\$75 million for 6 years.

*Fisheries Sub-Sector Capacity-Building Project in Ghana*

The World Bank has sponsored the Fisheries Sub-Sector Capacity-Building Project in Ghana since 1995, which is now completed. The total cost was US\$10.5 million (IDA 9m; Borrower 1.5m). The main components were; strengthening of the Department of Fisheries through reorganization and staff training; stock assessment, and preparation and implementation of management plans for the marine and inland fisheries; improvement of extension and aquaculture including the use of improved quality fingerlings; establishment of a Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) system for marine and inland fisheries; and reform of the policy, legal and regulatory framework in the sub-sector to improve management, enhance private investment, and promote sustainable catches of fish. The overall performance of both the Bank and the Borrower are evaluated as satisfactory.

*Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP)*

The World Bank is assisting in the preparation of the GEF-sponsored Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP). An ecosystems and trans-boundary approach has been adopted to assist the countries with the assessment and management of their offshore resources, broadly circumscribed by the two LMEs that make up the West Indian Ocean, namely, the Agulhas Current LME and the Somali Current LME. In particular, SWIOFP is designed to interface with the GEF:UNDP initiative to study these two LMEs in greater detail. The SWIOFP aims to build human and institutional capacity in the nine participating countries and to forge a regional approach to resource management. SWIOFP plans to collect the requisite scientific information needed to make informed decisions about the development and management of living resources in the respective EEZ of Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros and South Africa. The project is in preparation stage. The approximate cost is US\$37 million (GEF 10m; cofin 27m).

**FAO**

*The Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)* (Change to Italic, removed underline)

The SFLP is a partnership between the Department for International Development (DFID), the FAO and 25 participating countries in West Africa. The Programme is financed by DFID, and executed by FAO (Coordination Unit in FAO HQ Rome, and Regional Support Unit in Cotonou, Benin). The duration of the Programme is 5 years from September 1999 and it has a budget of UK£21 547 660 (equivalent to about US\$34.5 million). The primary objective is to assist fisheries communities to enhance their livelihoods by strengthening their human and social capital through the sustainable utilisation of aquatic resources and the development of an appropriate political and institutional environment, which takes the aspirations of the communities into consideration. The SFLP assists governments in drafting policy and action plans that incorporate some of the provisions of Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and subsequently integrating them into large scale programmes like the National Programmes for Poverty Alleviation. The Programme has launched over 40 community projects in 25 countries since 1999.

Participating countries: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo Demo. Rep. Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali and Niger

Key publications:

Anon 2002. *Report of the Consultation on integrating small-scale fisheries in poverty reduction planning in West Africa.* Cotonou, SFLP, 26p.

Lenselink, N., Cacaud, P. 2002. *Participation in Fisheries Management for Improved Livelihoods of Artisanal Fisheries Communities in West Africa. A synthesis of interviews and cases from Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea and Ghana.* Cotonou, SFLP, 69p

*Advisory Services for Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance in West Africa*

The regional project for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of industrial fisheries in the countries of the Sub-regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), has the objective of contributing to the protection and conservation of fishery resources through reduction of illegal fishing and its effects on the marine environment. The duration of the project is four years. The whole project is financed by funds of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. One component is executed by the company LUXDEV and is based in Banjul, The Gambia. The component has the responsibility for supporting the Surveillance Operations Coordinating Unit (SOCU), which assists aerial and maritime surveys to assess and discourage illegal fishing. The second component is executed by FAO (project GCP/INT/722/LUX). Activities of the FAO component started with arrival of the regional adviser in July 1999. The component has the responsibility to support the secretariat of the SRFC and in particular the work of SOCU. The budget for the FAO project is US\$ 1.5 million as part of a total allocation from Luxembourg of US\$ 5.3 million for the entire regional project.

*Aquatic Animal Pathogen and Quarantine Information System (AAPQIS) Africa Chapter* is being developed as a joint FAO/ WorldFish Center project to provide a mechanism for the comprehensive tracking and reporting of diseases and parasites in the African continent, and to develop technical guidelines for quarantine and health certification to promote safe trans-boundary movement of aquatic animals in Africa.

## **African Development Bank (AfDB)**

### *Artisanal fisheries development project in Angola*

The project will help strengthen the capacity of fishermen, improve fish production, processing and marketing through the rehabilitation of fish sale points in Namibe, Luanda and Cabinda. The project will contribute to food security and the improvement of the living conditions of about 24,000 fishermen. Furthermore, the project will generate about 1,000 jobs for men in the smallholder production and 1,500 jobs for women in processing (including drying) and distribution (marketing, transport and sales) of fish. It will have a strong impact on poverty reduction in Angola. Duration: 2003-2008. Total Cost: US \$ 12.24 million (AfDF US\$ 9.2 million)

### *Participatory Artisanal Fisheries Development Support Programme in Benin*

The programme aims to support the Government's efforts to reduce rural poverty by providing the resources needed to promote the rehabilitation and environmentally-sound use of the natural resource base of fishing communities, while enhancing local living conditions and fostering sustainable improvements in the livelihoods of the poorest of the poor within those communities. Duration 2002-2009. The total cost is US\$26 million (IFAD \$10m, AfDB \$10m).

### *Fisheries Infrastructure Development in Eritrea*

This project aims to improve the welfare of fishing communities and to increase foreign exchange earnings for the country. It will increase fish export through the development of a fishing infrastructure, and construct water supply networks, wharves and access roads to the fishing sites. It will also provide refrigeration units, repair workshops, power supplies, loading and off-loading terminals and administrative offices. Enhanced credit schemes will be developed for fisherfolk to help them obtain better access to local and export markets through rehabilitation and long-term leasing of fishing boats. Particular attention will be given to including women in downstream activities such as processing and packaging. The total investments are US\$17.97 million, of which AfDB is funding \$15.8 million. Duration:1998-2003

### *Artisanal Fisheries Development Project in Gambia*

This project included the establishment of Community Fisheries Centers; training of fishermen and fish processors; disbursement of credit; fuel wood conservation, and improvement of the role of women in the sector. The project is jointly funded by the Gambia Government, the AfDB and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA). The total cost is US\$12.03 million, of which AfDB is financing US\$10.6 million. The implementation started in early 2002.

### *Artisanal Fisheries Development Phase II in Mauritania*

The project, approved on June 2000, comprises the following: construction of two new training centers; upgrading of existing training facilities; setting up a basic social infrastructure for pilot village; and provision of micro-credit services. The total cost is US\$13.3 million (AfDB is financing US\$6.9 million, OPEC US\$ 4 million). Implementation period is 5 years.

### *Artisanal Fisheries Development Project in Mozambique*

The project aims to increase the production of fish and the incomes for smallholder fishers, processors, and traders of the project area. The project components are: 1) Provision of credit to boost Fish Production and promote fish marketing, 2) Provision of community infrastructure, 3) Strengthening Institutional Capacity. The main activities will include provision of short- and medium-term credit for financing improved fishing boats and gear, fish processing and marketing activities, training of staff, fishers and entrepreneurs including women, and provision of technical assistance and equipment. The project will also make provision to improve fish landing sites,

water supply, access roads and markets. The AfDF is financing total US\$20.3 million (Loan: \$18.11m; Grant \$2.21m). Duration is 6 years from Sep.2002. The total cost: US\$ 23.6 million.

#### *Artisanal Fisheries Development Project in Sierra Leone*

The AfDF is providing a loan of approximately US \$ 12.9 million (total cost: US\$16.3 million) to finance the artisanal fisheries development project in Sierra Leone. The sector goal of the project is to increase household incomes and food security in the country through sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. More specifically, the project seeks to increase artisanal fish production in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. Duration 2002-2007.

#### **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)**

##### *Appui à la gestion des ressources halieutiques en Afrique de l'Ouest (AGREH)*

AGREH is a component of CIDA's initiative with the Sub-Regional Commission on Fisheries (SRCF). The goal of AGREH is to support the efforts of the member states of the SRCF in their efforts to ensure sustainable use of fishery resources. The programme has four components: resource development; monitoring, control and surveillance; resource assessment; training and awareness. It is envisaged to last until 2005, with a budget of Can\$ 25 million.

#### **Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)**

##### *Fisheries Co-Management Project*

A collaborative research project involving WorldFish Center, the Institute for Fisheries Management and Coastal Community Development (IFM) and national research partners in Asia and Africa. The project is largely funded by DANIDA (1994-2003). The objective is to conduct research in a variety of aquatic resource systems to determine if co-management is a viable management strategy under varying conditions.

#### **French Development Agency (AFD)**

##### *Fisheries research and industrial restructuring in Senegal*

In order to face up to the deep crises being experienced in the sector, the Senegalese authorities are developing a programme involving fisheries research and industrial restructuring, designed to come up with a fisheries policy compatible with the level of sustainability of the resources. This programme which directly concerns the fisheries enterprises and their environment is benefiting from 101.9 million FF grant from the French Development Fund, other agency loans and assistance from the French Ministry of Cooperation.

##### *Project for the development of artisanal fishing and pisciculture in Guinea*

The project envisages six components: the development of pisciculture and continental fishing, the development of maritime artisanal fishing, support in the National Center of Monitoring of Fishings (CNSP), support for aquatic research, the development of the credit, the coordination and the management of the set of the actions. The total cost over four years will amount to 16.8 million Euros (the cost for 1999 was 5,9 million Euro).

AFD has also supported the development of industrial shrimp fisheries in Madagascar. The activities include; purchase of three shrimp vessels (US\$1.7 million, Jan.1990); purchase of two freezing trawlers (US\$1.1 million, Jan. 1990).

## **German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ)**

### *Advisory Service to the Management of the Bank d'Arguin National Park in Mauritania*

GTZ is providing advisory services to the Government of Mauritania (US\$ 1.5 million. Sep. 2000- Feb.2004) for the management of a national park. The aim of the project is to support the Park authority in a) becoming independent of single allocation of funds and b) establishing a co-management system with the local population, mainly artisanal fishers for the National Park in order to ensure the maintenance of the biodiversity and the complex ecosystem of the area.

### *Establishment of a Fisheries Surveillance System in Mauritania*

GTZ is also assisting the Government of Mauritania in the establishment of a fisheries surveillance system (US\$15.8 million. May 1989- Dec. 2004). The aim is a) to support the establishment of a competent fisheries control institution and b) to make available appropriate means for an efficient fisheries surveillance system.

### *Development of the Artisanal Coastal Zone Fisheries in Madagascar*

GTZ provided funding for Madagascar in a development of the artisanal coastal zone fisheries (US\$8.7million, 1994-2000) This project aims at strengthening the traditional and artisanal coastal fisheries sector by providing appropriate fishing methods in order to a) stabilize the fisheries yields and to b) sustain the coastal resources.

### *FOPESCA - Artisanal Fisheries Development in Cape Verde*

GTZ is assisting the FOPESCA project for a promotion of local marine small-scale fisheries (US\$ 3.7 million, Nov.1991-Dec.2004). The aim of this project is the development of sustainable micro-finance institutions, private sector support (e.g. ice-plants), long-term ecological viability of certain fisheries based on a baseline survey, provision of technical advice and encouraging of small and medium-scale business start-ups.

## **Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

Japanese government is providing/has provided grant aid for fisheries sectors in SAA countries. The recent projects include;

- Construction of the Marine Product Center in Senegal (2001): 536 M yen, app. US\$4.9 M
- Development of Artisanal Fishing Villages in Mauritania (1998): 608 M yen, app. US\$ 5.5 M
- Development of Small-scale Fisheries in Guinea (1998) 899 M yen, app.US\$8.2 M
- Rehabilitatio of Maputo Fishing Port in Mozambique (1998-1999): 1556 M yen, app.US\$14.2M
- The Project for the Construction of the Mindelo Fishing Port in Cape Verde (1998-1999): 1376 M yen, app. US\$12.5M

## **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)**

### *Marine Science for Management Programme (MASMA)*

SIDA is providing support to the Marine Science for Management (MASMA) programme, a regional programme which formally started in January 2001. During its first three years, 2001-2003, MASMA has the following goals: to contribute to the knowledge base on coastal and marine environments of the western Indian Ocean region, which embraces five coastal states

(Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, and Tanzania) and five island states (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion and Seychelles); to raise awareness on important issues: to conduct and coordinate research activities of national and regional importance; to disseminate information and data for the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. The MASMA programme is administered by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) and Coastal Management Research Management Centre (COMREC) of the Södertörn University College, Stockholm, through the Programme Committee. MASMA has approved six research proposals for funding. Among these are the ecological economics of mangrove-associated fisheries, evaluation of sea-grass ecosystems, incentives for sustainable use of coral reefs, and integrated pond culture of finfish, shellfish and seaweed.

## **Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation**

### *Dr. Fridtjof Nansen Program*

In the 1970s, NORAD, together with FAO and UNDP, developed the idea of providing a modern research vessel, together with specialist crews and scientists, to assist developing countries to collect resource information in support of their fisheries management. A large new research vessel - the "Dr. Fridtjof Nansen" (LOA 46.35m, 491 GT) - was therefore designed, built and equipped in Norway to the highest standards at that time, and over the period 1975-1993 it enabled research surveys to be carried out in the waters of the continental shelves of 49 coastal states in the Indian, Atlantic and Central Eastern Pacific oceans (including detailed surveys along much of the coast of West Africa).

As the project developed, it became clear that many of the beneficiary partner countries did not have the capacity and/or the capability to use effectively the information collected during the vessel's research cruises, and thus the project gradually introduced different ways of assisting these countries in interpreting the research data for fisheries management purposes. On the basis of 15 years of experience (1975-90) Norway decided to start the planning of a new program giving greater emphasis to the strengthening in developing countries of national management institutions and the inclusion of research on the marine environment. This second program, which included the provision of another new research vessel, was financed entirely from various Norwegian bilateral development assistance funds and the activities were to be mainly concentrated on the partner countries and regions defined under the bilateral programme of NORAD (the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation).

This second program - the "Nansen Program" - approved by the Norwegian Government in 1992 – was redesigned as a fisheries management program with the strengthening of research- and management-institutions as the major aims, with a vessel as an important tool for the Programme. A new research vessel (LOA 56.75m, 1444 GT, also named the "Dr. Fridtjof Nansen") replacing the former one, was designed, built in 1993 and started its cruises in 1994. The Norwegian Institute of Marine Research (IMR) again being responsible for the day to day implementation of the Program and the vessel. For political, technical and logistic reasons NORAD decided that the Dr. Fridtjof Nansen should from 1994 be based in the South-East Atlantic, from where it conducted surveys of the various resources shared by Angola, Namibia, South Africa (Atlantic sector), Congo (Republic of) and Gabon, as well as those shared by Guinea, Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco (Atlantic sector).

NORAD mounted in 1996 a review of the Nansen Program in order to survey the current needs for assistance within the fisheries research and management sector, and to offer alternative plans for operation of the Nansen Program over 1998-2002, as well as tentative plans for 2003-2007.

Through the year 2000 the vessel continued to operate in the large marine ecosystems of the Benguela and Canary Currents, and currently the future of the program is under review by the Government of Norway.