Governance in West African Fisheries

Experiences from the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program

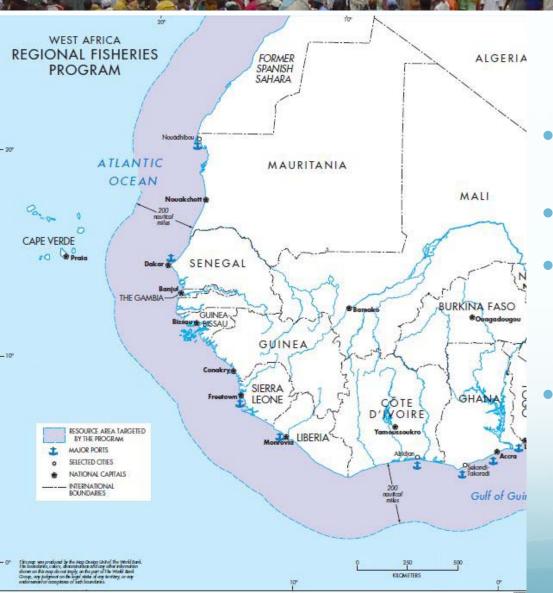


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Overview of the Presentation

- 1)Background: West Africa's marine fisheries
- 2) West Africa Regional Fisheries Program
- 3) Experiences to date
- 4)Going forward



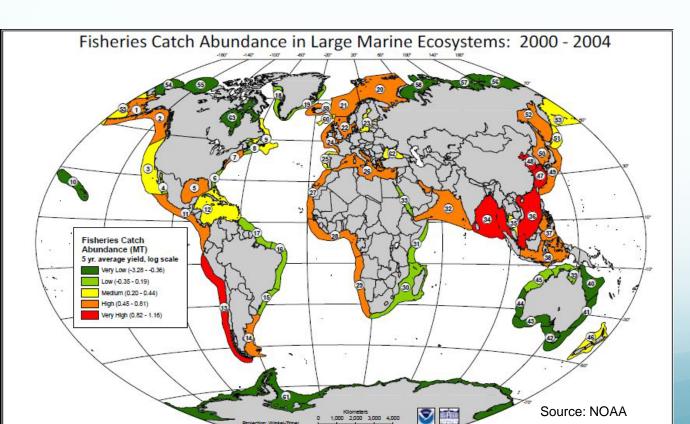


Context

- West Africa = Coastal West Africa, from Mauritania to Ghana
- Population: almost 300 million
 - Wide range of countries at varying stage of economic development, 5 of whom have a per capita GDP below \$1,000
- Several countries emerging from conflicts: Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia

Regional Context: Unit of Analysis

- West Africa has some of the world's most productive fishing grounds
- Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission: 7 members from Mauritania through Sierra Leone
- Ghana and Liberia added



Not based on ecological dimensions – spans 2 Large Marine Ecosystems

Based on political and governance units – Commission plus two additional countries

West Africa's Marine Fish Resources:

- <u>Coastal demersal species</u> on the shelf: e.g. shrimp, cephalopods, wide range of fish species such as croakers, groupers, seabreams, etc.
- Small pelagic species migrating between countries, e.g. sardinellas, anchovies, mackerels, bonga shad
- Large pelagic species, tuna stocks migrating through deeper waters







Marine Fish Resources are a valuable natural asset for West Africa:

- Over 1.6 million tons caught annually; est. wholesale value of \$3 billion
- Almost 10% of GDP in Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone
- Over 30% of export revenues in Mauritania and Senegal
- 10 to 30% of public revenues in Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania
- Directly and indirectly employs over 3 million people
- Fish provides up to 50% total animal protein intake for several countries

Country	Annual Reported Fish Catch (tons)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Employment (direct & indirect)	Contribution to Gov. Revenues (%)	Contribution to Total Export Revenues (%)	Contribution to Animal Protein Intake (%)
Mauritania	680,000	6.0	39,000	27	33	N/A
Senegal	368,000	4.9	600,000	N/A	37	70
Gambia	33,000	4.0	6,000	7	N/A	40 – 50
Guinea-Bissau	N/A	7 - 10	15,000	40	N/A	N/A
Guinea	94,000	6.0	112,000	N/A	10 - 30	40
Cape Verde	10,000	4.0	18,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sierra Leone	134,000	9.4	230,000	N/A	N/A	80
Liberia	15,000	3.2	33,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ghana	290,000	4.5	2,200,000	N/A	N/A	60
TOTAL	1,624,000		3,253,000			Source: World Bank, 2009

A missed opportunity.....

- West Africa's fisheries were heavily underperforming due to poor governance that allowed open access to the resources.
- High levels of illegal fishing a symptom of weak governance in many countries.
- The fisheries were often an 'offshore economy' for a lot of countries, providing little benefit locally.

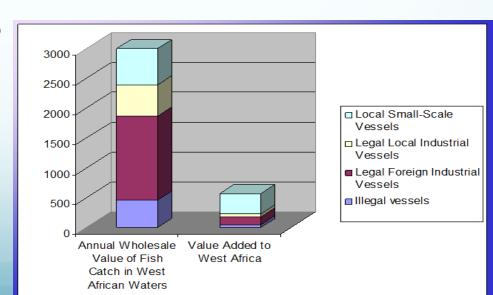
Many of the region's most valuable fish stocks **overexploited**

Guinea-Bissau

Illegal Catch = 40% legal Catch

Sierra Leone

Illegal Catch = 35% legal Catch



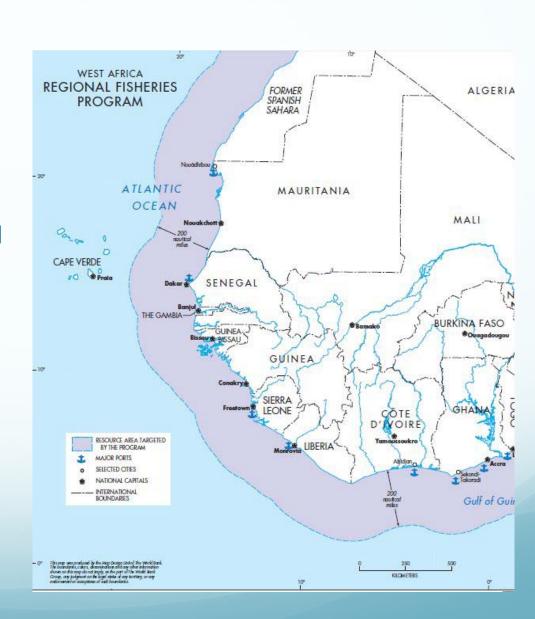
Country Snapshot: Sierra Leone

- Long tradition of fishing, provides employment for some 230,000 people
- Only one local fishing company, and a large number of local agents in joint ventures with foreign fleets
- Little fish landed locally, high levels of illegal fishing, particularly coastal bottom trawling
- Coastal demersal species overexploited



- A Program of 9 countries from Mauritania to Ghana
- Began end 2009 Countries join when ready
- Coordinated by the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP)
- Total estimated investment of \$150 million over 5 years, with anticipated second phase of another 5 years
- Investments in each country in:

 (i) governance reforms, (ii)
 reducing illegal fishing, and (iii)
 increased local value added

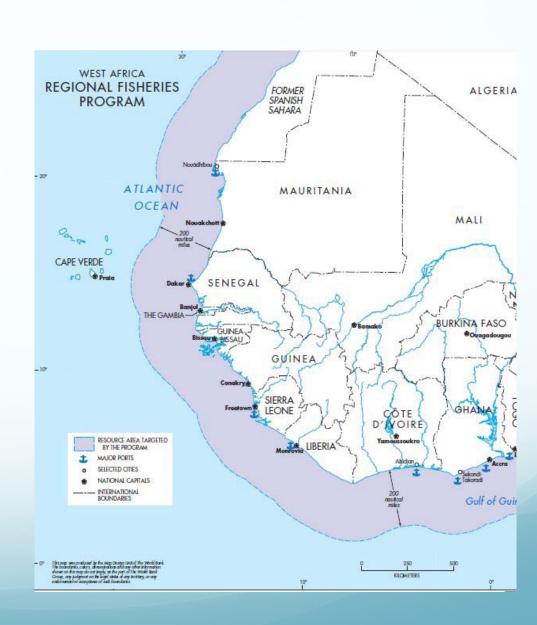


2. West Africa Regional Fisheries Program OVERVIEW: Key Principles Underpinning Program

- Fish stocks are a capital asset can provide renewable returns;
- Overfished stocks provide lower economic returns and most in West Africa are overfished;
- Rebuilding fish stocks requires better governance, to provide users with transparent, secure and well-defined rights to the resources; ideally via partnerships with local fishing communities;
- The transition to improved governance frameworks is a gradual one over time, and most be socially accepted in a given context – with equitable distribution of benefits.

OVERVIEW: Objective and Components

- Objective: to support countries to sustainably increase the net economic benefits generated by their marine fish resources, and the portion of these benefits captured within the region, by:
- Strengthening Governance of the fisheries
- Reducing illegal fishing
- Increasing local value added from the fisheries



2. West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)



Component 1 Strengthened Governance (GEF):

- (i) New Policies, laws and institutions for rights-based fisheries
- (ii) Registration and licensing of all vessels to close access
- (iii) Community empowerment for resource management
- (iv) Training and micro-finance for transition to alternative livelihoods to fishing in overexploited fisheries

Component 2 Reduced Illegal Fishing (IDA):

(i) Surveillance patrols, coastal surveillance stations, satellite-based monitoring of fisheries



Component 3 Increased Local Value Added to Fish Products (IDA):

- i) Fish landing sites, with clusters of economic services
- (ii) Establishment of competent sanitary authorities for fish exports

Component 4 Regional Coordination, M&E (IDA):

(i) Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission

OVERVIEW: Results Targeted

Project Outcomes:

- Improved Governance: Territorial use rights legally established by end of project
- Reduced Illegal Fishing: Reduction of vessels observed committing a serious infraction
- Increased Local Value Added: Increase or stabilization in volume of exports from targeted fisheries

Intermediate Outcomes:

Component 1: Strengthened Governance

- Clear principles and policies are established to increase economic returns from the fisheries through strengthened rights and equitable allocation (Yes/No)
- % of small-scale fishing vessels registered by end of project
- # of communities allocated fishing rights
- # of vessels reduced in targeted fisheries that are overexploited

Component 2: Reduced Illegal Fishing

- # of total patrol days at sea per year in targeted fisheries
- A satellite-based vessel monitoring system is in place (Yes/no)

Component 3: Increased Local Value Added

- Pilot fish landing site clusters established and operating by end of project
 - A sanitary authority is accredited for EU exports by end of project

Component 4: Coordination, M&E, Program Management

Regional database and dashboard of key fisheries statistics is in place (Yes/no)

3. PROGRESS TO DATE: Key Outputs in LB & SL

Priority in first 1 – 2 years in Liberia and Sierra Leone is Component 2

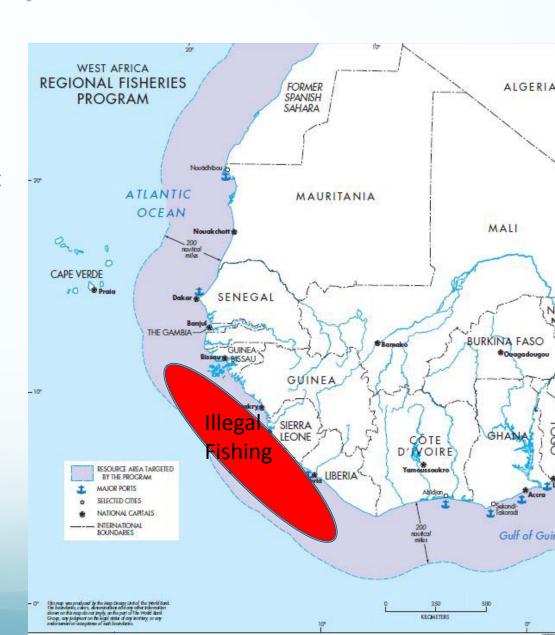
Common Characteristics:

- Command and control governance
- No infrastructure for landing, export
- Local agents facilitate foreign access

Outputs since Project Launch:

- Legal framework
- Coordinated monitoring center
- Radio, satellite monitoring systems
- Sea patrols
- Training, legal prosecution
- Public disclosure of licenses, EITI

Result: In the last 9 months each country has arrested 5 industrial vessels, and over \$1.3 M in fines paid – Communities are reporting less encroachment and higher catch.



3. PROGRESS TO DATE: Results Comp. 1 Strengthened Governance

		Liberia	Sierra Leone	Overall
	Baseline	0	0	
	Target EOP	1	4	
Outcome: Territorial use rights legally established	End 2011	0 - Draft by-laws prepared for rights, community association created		Target on track to be met by EOP, Senegal only concern
	Baseline	No	No	
	Target EOP	Yes	Yes	Target on track to
Intermediate: Policy established (yes/no)	End 2011	Yes	In draft	be met
	Baseline	0	0	
	Target EOP	100	100	
Intermediate: % small-scale vessels	F. 10044	100 - registration	0 - database and procedures developed, work	Target on track to be met
registered	End 2011	completed	underway	
	Baseline	0	0	Target on track to
Intermediate: # communities allocated rights	Target EOP End 2011	2 See outcom	15 e target above	be met

3. PROGRESS TO DATE: Results Comp. 2 Reduced Illegal Fishing

		Liberia	Sierra Leone	Overall
	Baseline	83	88	
	Target EOP	33	44	
Outcome: % Fishing vessels observed committing a serious infraction	End 2011	50 - significant reduction	24 - EOP target met, significant reduction	Target on track to be met by EOP in Liberia and Sierra Leone, should be in Cape Verde as well
	Baseline	0	348	
	Target EOP	100	500	-
Intermediate: # of total patrol days per year	End 2011		228 - however quality has increased	Target is behind, though the types of patrols have changed/ increased in LB and SL
per year	Baseline	No	No	and of
	Target EOP	Yes	Yes	
		100	100	Target met in LB and SL, has been a critical
Intermediate: Satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring system in place		can be monitored on web - effective	System working, can be monitored on web - effective	tool in reducing illegal fishing
(yes/no)	End 2011	tool	tool	

3. PROGRESS TO DATE: Results Comp. 3 Increased Value Added

		Liberia	Sierra Leone	Overall
	Baseline	0	0	
	Target EOP	1,000 tons	10	
				Target has not yet been the priority - will depend on completion of 2 intermediate outcomes
Outcome: % Increase or stabilization in volume of fish exports	End 2011	N/A	N/A	
	Baseline	0	0	
	Target EOP	1	1	
				Target is on track in CV and LB, but behind in SN and SI
Intermediate: # of landing site clusters		Site has prepared and		
established & operating	End 2011	designs completed	Not yet underway	
	Baseline	No	No	
	Target EOP	Yes	Yes	
				Target has not yet been the priority
Intermediate: A competent sanitary authority accredited for EU exports (yes/no)	End 2011	Design for system authority underway	Gov. has recruited a firm to help design authority	

3. PROGRESS TO DATE: Some Examples in LB & SL



Liberia & Sierra Leone respectively:

- December 2010/April 2011: New Regulations
- February/August 2011: New Fisheries
 Monitoring Center Inaugurated
- April/August 2011: satellite monitoring
- June 2011 2012: Six trawlers arrested
- August 2011/March 2012: Licenses
 published for the first time



4. Going Forward: Some Lessons Learned - Compliance

- Importance of a sound legal framework
- Institutional mechanism for coordination
- Transparency e.g. EITI
- Eyes and ears empowering fishing communities
- Training, capacity for prosecuting cases
- The power of market access EU's IUU regulation

Essentially: get the 'software' right

4. Going Forward: Next Steps

- Continued/scale up of surveillance activities (focus on coastal): Purchase of dedicated patrol boat in Sierra Leone, transfer of vessel from Isle of Man
- Governance reforms to introduce long-term vision and institutions for healthier sector: On basis of intro of rule of law, new policies, law and institutional reforms being prepared for more transparent, clear regimes for access to the fisheries, with incentives to encourage a longer-term stake
- Governance reforms to establish community rights: Regional workshop planned in October, on this basis legal establishment of community rights
- Finalize designs and award contracts for construction of fish landing site clusters: On basis of sound rule of law and long-term policy with local ownership, infrastructure investments move forward
- Increased regional collaboration via regional fisheries dashboard: Regional
 organization has awarded contract for firm to work with each country to pull
 licenses, registries and key data into a regional, publicly available dashboard