## Governance in West African Fisheries

## Experiences from the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program



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West Africa Regional Fisheries Program 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 Fìsh Resources:

- Coastal demersal species 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 <br> Reported Fish Catch (tons) | Contribution to GDP (\%) | Employment <br> (direct indirect) | \& | Contribution to Gov. Revenues (\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Contribution to } \\ & \text { Total Export } \\ & \text { Revenues (\%) } \end{aligned}$ | 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



## 2. West Africa Regional Fisheries Program

- 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.


## 2. West Africa Regional Fisheries Program 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

## 2. West Africa Regional Fisheries Program 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)

## West Africa Regional Fisheries Program 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 $\$ 1.3 \mathrm{M}$ in fines paid - Communities are reporting less encroachment and higher catch.


## West Africa Regional Fisheries Program

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

|  |  | Liberia | Sierra Leone | Overall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outcome: Territorial use rights legally established | Baseline | 0 | 0 | Target on track to be met by EOP, Senegal only concern |
|  | Target EOP | 1 | 4 |  |
|  | End 2011 | 0 - Draft by-laws prepared for rights, community association created | 0-4 sites selected and designed as lega protected areas by Gov., to transition to rights |  |
| Intermediate: Policy established (yes/no) | Baseline | No | No | Target on track to be met |
|  | Target EOP | Yes | Yes |  |
|  | End 2011 | Yes | In draft |  |
| Intermediate: \% small-scale vesselsregistered | Baseline | 0 | 0 | Target on track to be met |
|  | Target EOP | 100 | 100 |  |
|  | End 2011 | 100 - registration completed | 0 - database and procedures developed, work underway |  |
| Intermediate: \# communities allocated rights | Baseline | 0 | 0 | Target on track to be met |
|  | Target EOP | See outcome target above |  |  |
|  | End 2011 |  |  |  |

## West Africa Regional Fisheries Program <br> 3. PROGRESS TO DATE: Results Comp. 2 Reduced Illegal Fishing

|  |  | Liberia | Sierra Leone | Overall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outcome: \% Fishing vessels observed committing a serious infraction | Baseline | 83 | 88 |  |
|  | Target EOP | 33 | 44 |  |
|  | 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 |
| Intermediate: \# of total patrol days per year | Baseline | 0 | 348 |  |
|  | Target EOP | 100 | 500 |  |
|  | End 2011 | 228 - however <br> quality has <br> 25 increased |  | Target is behind, though the types of patrols have changed/ increased in LB and SL |
|  | Baseline | No | No |  |
|  | Target EOP | Yes | Yes |  |
| Intermediate: Satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring system in place (yes/no) | End 2011 | System working, can be monitored on web - effective tool | System working, can be monitored on web - effective tool | Target met in LB and SL, has been a critical tool in reducing illegal fishing |

## West Africa Regional Fisheries Program

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

|  |  | Liberia | Sierra Leone | Overall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outcome: \% Increase or stabilization in volume of fish exports | Baseline | 0 | 0 | Target has not yet been the priority will depend on completion of 2 intermediate outcomes |
|  | Target EOP | 1,000 tons | 10 |  |
|  | End 2011 | N/A |  |  |
|  |  |  | N/A |  |
| Intermediate: \# of landing site clusters established \& operating | Baseline | 0 | 0 | Target is on track in CV and LB, but behind in SN and SL |
|  | Target EOP | 1 | 1 |  |
|  | End 2011 | Site has prepared and designs completed | Not yet underway |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Baseline | No | No | Target has not yet been the priority |
|  | Target EOP | Yes | Yes |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |

## West Africa Regional Fisheries Program <br> 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

http://www.sierraexpressmedia.com/archives/42755 Stealing from the Poor? Illegal Fishing in Sierra Leone - June 17, 2012; Sierra Express Media


## West Africa Regional Fisheries Program

- 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

## West Africa Regional Fisheries Program

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

