



Report of the

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

Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 22-24 June 2005

Rome and Washington, 2005

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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the report of the Second Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa, Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 22–24 June 2005. The workshop was held as part of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project Development Facility (Block B) entitled “Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa” which is implemented by the World Bank and executed jointly by the World Bank with FAO and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Distribution:

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

FAO; World Bank; WWF.

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ABSTRACT

The Second Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa was convened by FAO, the World Bank and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from 22 to 24 June 2005.

The workshop was attended by 67 participants from 23 sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) coastal countries, African Union (AU), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Comité régional des pêches du Golfe de Guinée (COREP), Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) Programme, donor countries, Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP), and the three planning partners. The meeting re-affirmed that most of the marine fisheries in sub-Saharan Africa are heavily fished or overexploited and required strengthened sector governance in order to achieve the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets for fisheries sustainability and poverty reduction. It endorsed the resolution adopted by the first consultative workshop which had welcomed the Strategic Partnership as a useful funding mechanism to help generate urgently needed additional technical and financial assistance.

The meeting re-affirmed the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) as the advisory body for the Strategic Partnership and endorsed its functions as elaborated by the Dakar workshop. It recommended the African Union as chair of the RAC and as its other permanent members, the regional fisheries organizations in sub-Saharan Africa. It also recommended that the private sector and civil society organizations be represented in the RAC on a rotational basis. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) programmes in sub-Saharan Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank, and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) would be invited to participate in the RAC as member or observer, as appropriate.

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OPENING

The Second Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa was held in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from 22 to 24 June 2005. The list of participants in the workshop is shown in Appendix B. The documents which were before the workshop are listed in Appendix C.

Dr Kwame Koranteng welcomed the participants on behalf of WWF. He noted the pre-eminent importance of sustainable fisheries for the livelihoods and health of the citizens of Sub-Saharan Africa, yet, fisheries and marine resources were being put under enormous stress from a variety of factors, most importantly fishing pressure. He stressed that a sustainable future for the communities along the coast of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) depended upon the wise stewardship of the region's natural resources. He expressed the hope that the Strategic Partnership initiative will help contribute to such an effort and noted the particular importance from an Africa regional standpoint of leadership and responsibility. His full statement is given in Appendix E.

Ms Louise Setshwaelo welcomed the participants on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). She observed that the Strategic Partnership will be an important vehicle, to promote and facilitate in Sub-Saharan Africa the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and, the associated International Plans of Action. FAO sees an important link, between attaining the objective of sound fisheries management and meeting the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, especially so for countries in the SSA region with large numbers of poor and food insecure people. Her full statement is given in Appendix F.

On behalf of the World Bank, Mr Francois Le Gall welcomed the participants and thanked the Government of United Republic of Tanzania for hosting this event. He noted that nowhere was the crisis in world fisheries more apparent than in Sub-Saharan Africa, where marine fisheries provide an important source of livelihoods for millions of poor people. Throughout the region the exploitation of fish stocks is increasing, as is the number of overexploited and depleted stocks. It was for this reason that the World Bank was asked by Global Environment Facility (GEF) to create this Strategic Partnership initiative which can provide support to a significant number of countries over the next 10 years to help achieve sustainability in their fisheries and enhanced livelihoods for the people that depend upon them. His full statement is given in Appendix G.

Mr Haule, Assistant Director of Fisheries read out the Opening Statement by Mr. Salmon Odunga, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, who unexpectedly was unable to attend the opening ceremony. Mr Odunga warmly welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government of United Republic of Tanzania. He noted that marine fisheries worldwide are facing a crisis as overfishing has steadily increased over the last twenty years and catches of the most valuable fish have fallen in an alarming rate. Developing countries are the most affected, especially in the Sub-Saharan African region, where the income of the majority of about 30 million small-scale fishers is now rapidly declining and food security of about 400 million poor people living in tropical coastal areas is threatened. For this reason, and not least the great importance of fisheries for Tanzania's well-being, he remarked that the Government of United Republic of Tanzania fully supported this important initiative. In formally opening the workshop, he appealed to the planning partners, international and regional partners and other stakeholders to remain united, committed and focussed on matters of sustainable fisheries in Sub-Saharan Africa for the benefit of present and future generations. His full statement is given in Appendix H.

Mme Rosebud Kurwijila, Commissioner, Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union, delivered the keynote address to the workshop. She noted the African Union's strong commitment to the development of the fisheries sector as expressed, inter alia, at the occasion of the African Union Extra Ordinary Summit of African Heads of State and Government in Sirte, Libya, February 2004. She noted that across Africa, fisheries and aquaculture supply high quality food at low cost to millions of people, generate income for households, and play a central role in many local and international

economies. However, there was widespread concern about overfishing of both marine and freshwater resources across the region and degradation of the aquatic environment. Unless action was taken to address these problems, the region's capture fisheries risked a sustained decline. She noted that the Strategic Partnership therefore came at a very opportune time to address these concerns which had been articulated in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets for fisheries sustainability and poverty reduction, the declarations made by the African Heads of State and Government on this sector, and the Strategic Action plan of the Commission of the African Union. The full text of her keynote address is given in Annex I.

Dr Magnus Ngoile was elected Chairman of the workshop. Ms Nancy Gitonga and Mr Munesh Munbodh served as Vice-Chairpersons.

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

OUTCOME OF FIRST CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP AND FOLLOW-UP IN THE INTERIM PERIOD

Mr Rolf Willmann presented a summary of the main outcomes and recommendations of the first consultative workshop (Dakar, Senegal, January 2005). He noted that the workshop reached agreement on the most important aspects of the Strategic Partnership, in particular its operating principles and major goals and objectives, the types of country-level projects it should support and the related project eligibility criteria, and the main elements of its governance structure. He recalled that the Strategic Partnership was warmly welcomed as a useful funding mechanism but that participants also noted the need for close collaboration with ongoing and planned projects to avoid duplication and create synergies.

With respect to the follow-up since the Dakar workshop, he explained the work accomplished by the three planning partners in preparing for this second consultative workshop, in particular the background papers on the options for the governance structure of the Strategic Partnership and on monitoring and evaluation indicators. With regard to the recommendation for a communication strategy to be developed, he referred to the discussion paper that would guide the interactive process through which such a strategy was to be elaborated during the workshop itself.

Following Mr Willmann's introductory presentation, a discussion ensued on the recommendation of the Dakar workshop to request GEF to lower the envisaged 3:1 co-financing ratio and increase correspondingly the grant amount by GEF. The World Bank had contacted the GEF Secretariat in this respect but any change in this condition was unlikely because of the limit in available funding.

Participants re-affirmed the recommendation from Dakar that a similar partnership for a sustainable fisheries investment fund be established for inland fisheries of Sub-Saharan Africa. The workshop also recommended that the Strategic Partnership be represented at the forthcoming Fish for All conference in Abuja, Nigeria, 22-25 August 2005.

OPTIONS FOR THE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Mr John Virdin introduced the consultant's paper on options for the governance structure of the Strategic Partnership. The preparation of this paper was proposed by the first consultative workshop which also suggested that possibilities for separate funding of the governance structure be elaborated. The starting point were the recommendations of the Dakar workshop that the governance structure of the Strategic Partnership be guided by certain principles including country- and stakeholder-driven structures, transparency, inclusiveness, collaboration and complementarity with existing initiatives, and accountability to the partners. It would be time-bound and non-permanent, and comprise a regional advisory committee (RAC) representing a range of stakeholders and a small secretariat. There was also the need to adhere to GEF and World Bank policies and procedures.

With regard to the composition of the RAC, the Dakar workshop recommended that in order to function effectively and flexibly, the number of participants in the RAC at any time should be appropriately limited while ensuring representativeness across each category of stakeholder group and taking into account regional and sub-regional balance. Participation on a rotational basis was seen as a way to ensure broad-based participation in the RAC over time and effective and flexible functioning.

The proposal by the independent consultant was for a membership with broad and equitable representation of regional, sub-regional and national levels including an African regional organization that would chair the RAC, and representatives of individual country members, intergovernmental organizations, Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) programmes, regional fisheries bodies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Country Strategy Outlines (CSOs). The planning partners informed the meeting that they concurred with the consultant's suggestions except for the proposed membership by individual countries as this could result in serious conflict-of-interest issues that needed to be absolutely avoided from the outset.

With regard to the small secretariat, the consultant provided various rationales for it to be located with the World Bank as the Implementing Agency. However, other options could also be considered such as its placement in an African Regional Organization or a phased transfer from one to the other.

Much of the time available at the second consultative workshop was devoted to the discussion of future governance structure of the Strategic Partnership. With regard to the composition of the RAC, the meeting followed the advice of the three planning partners that the representation of individual countries in the RAC could lead to conflicts of interest. The workshop therefore discussed various options to ensure that each and every SSA coastal country would be represented in the RAC through one or the other regional organization. While initially some consideration was given to regional economic organizations (e.g. Southern African Development Community [SAADC]), the preference of the great majority of participants was that representation should be through regional fisheries bodies. There was unanimity that the RAC should be chaired by African Union (AU) as a permanent member.

Irrespective of their eventual status as members or observers, there was agreement that the LME programmes in sub-Saharan Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the three planning partners would be represented in the RAC. There was also agreement that at its first session the RAC would decide on the rotational representation of the private sector and civil society organizations in the RAC.

With regard to the small secretariat that would support the functions of the RAC, the meeting considered the various options and concluded that the secretariat should be established in the African Union but that in the initial phase FAO would provide secretarial services to the AU until the formal setting-up of a secretariat. Further details of the recommended governance structure are contained in the workshop's Resolution which is reproduced in Appendix D.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

Mr Kevern Cochrane introduced the consultant's paper on monitoring and evaluation indicators. The Strategic Partnership would need to implement monitoring and evaluation plans for both the Partnership as a whole and for the individual country-level projects undertaken within the partnership.

The paper proposed that the plans would need to contain:

- a logical framework;
- frequency and timing for a) monitoring and b) evaluation reports;
- monitoring and evaluation responsibilities for all relevant parties;

- activities required to complete the M&E requirements;
- methods and tools to be used to collect information and data necessary for different indicators;
- technical issues related to specific indicators and their means of verification; and
- dissemination components and techniques.

The logical frameworks for the Partnership and for individual country-level projects would provide the details of the goals and objectives for each project and the outputs and activities that would be required to achieve the overall goals. Appropriate indicators would need to be identified to facilitate tracking of inputs and outputs in order to monitor progress towards achieving the goals and objectives in the Partnership and each project. Indicators can be classified as process and performance indicators and performance indicators can be sub-divided into stress reduction indicators and status indicators.

In the subsequent discussion, it was clarified that the costs of the monitoring and evaluation activities would have to be included in the individual project budgets and, in the case of the Partnership, in the Partnership budget. It would be important to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation plans in each case were designed to be feasible, accurate and cost-effective.

In response to a question about the emphasis of the Partnership on poverty alleviation and food security, as opposed to projects on higher economic issues, the planning partners noted that the eligibility criteria for project briefs agreed to at the Dakar workshop placed strong emphasis on poverty reduction. However, any project brief would be evaluated across all criteria and projects that were not focused primarily on poverty reduction and food security could still be considered. The views of the RAC in such cases would be an important determinant of the acceptability of project concept notes.

A COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP AND FOR INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY-LEVEL PROJECTS¹

Dr Paul Siegel introduced this agenda item. Due to the short time available, he could only very briefly explain the main elements of a communication strategy and the kinds of issues that would have to be considered in devising it including the communications objectives (themselves derived from the programme objectives), target audiences and key messages, the mix of communication tools & media and not least the available budget. On the example of seeking to influence European Union trade policy on matters of interest to West African countries, Dr Siegel exemplified the elements of a concrete communication's strategy.

The meeting thanked Dr Siegel for his succinct presentation but there was no time to undertake the envisaged interactive development of the communication strategy for the Strategic Partnership.

CLOSING

Participants unanimously adopted the Resolution shown in Appendix D.

The representatives of the three planning partners, Tom Grasso, Francois Le Gall and Rolf Willmann, from WWF, World Bank and FAO, respectively, thanked the participants for their participation and fruitful discussions and wished them a safe home journey. They also expressed their gratitude to the host country and organizers for the excellent conference arrangements and to the interpreters for their good work. Finally, they thanked Dr Magnus Ngoile, Ms Nancy Gotonga and Mr Munesh Munbodh for their able chairmanship of the workshop.

¹ As against its adopted agenda, due to time constraints the workshop considered this item in plenary. The working group discussion on the logframe of the project brief could not be held for the same reason of lack of time.

In closing the workshop, Dr Magnus Ngoile stated that through its deliberations the workshop had found a wise solution to its governance structure that emphasizes regional participation and leadership. This had been perhaps the most difficult accomplishment in the setting-up of the Strategic Partnership. He thanked the participants for their valuable contributions to the workshop and wished them a good return journey to their home countries.

APPENDIX A

Agenda

- 1 Opening
- 2 Election of chairpersons
- 3 Outcome of first consultative workshop and follow-up in the interim period
- 4 Options for the Governance Structure of the Strategic Partnership
- 5 Monitoring and evaluation indicators to assess both the impact of individual country-level projects as well as the overall impact of the Strategic Partnership
- 6 A communication strategy for the Strategic Partnership and for individual country-level projects
- 7 Closing

APPENDIX B

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APPENDIX C

List of documents

Provisional agenda

Provisional list of participants

Consultant paper on governance and implementation of the regional partnership/projects

Consultant paper on monitoring and evaluation indicators

Communication strategy discussion paper

APPENDIX D

Resolution of the Second Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa, adopted on 24 June 2005 in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

CONSIDERING:

The Report of the First Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa in Dakar, Senegal;

The Resolution of the Dakar Workshop adopted on 20 January 2005;

The engagement of the African Union in the Strategic Partnership;

The collaboration of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WWF and the World Bank in the planning of this initiative;

The sessions at the Second Consultative Workshop held in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania;

THE PARTICIPANTS RECOMMENDED:

On the Functions and Structure of the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC):

That the RAC would operate as an advisory body for the Strategic Partnership. It would meet as needed, at a minimum of once a year, to review concept notes and undertake any other function pertaining to the RAC, including receiving the full project proposals for information.

On the Functions of the RAC

That the Regional Advisory Committee would have the functions agreed upon in the Dakar workshop:

- 1) to ensure that country-level projects are in agreement with the decisions and recommendation of regional fisheries management organizations and in support of agreed upon regional goals,
- 2) to coordinate with regional fisheries management bodies and with the GEF-sponsored LME projects, e.g. by developing and maintaining an inventory of all LME and GEF fisheries projects in the region,
- 3) to ensure coherence between the country-level projects supported by the Strategic Partnership
- 4) to advise each proposed project,
- 5) to allow for independent analysis and evaluations of projects,
- 6) to identify synergies and disseminate common lessons that could be shared between different projects, and
- 7) to formulate strategies to replicate similar projects in the region;

and, in addition, the following functions:

- 8) to raise awareness of the importance of sustainable fisheries in development policies such as PRSPs; and
- 9) to assist countries in the mobilization of co-funding.

On the Membership of the RAC

That the Regional Advisory Committee would have the following 13 permanent members:

- 1) The African Union as the Chair;
- 2) Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat;
- 3) The World Bank;
- 4) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
- 5) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF);
- 6) Subregional Fisheries Commission (SRFC);
- 7) Regional Fisheries Committee for the Gulf of Guinea (COREP);
- 8) South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO);
- 9) South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC);
- 10) Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF);
- 11) The Ministerial Conference of the African States bordering the Atlantic;
- 12) 2 Civil Society Organizations (on a rotational basis to be decided by the RAC, should include professional organizations).

That, in addition representatives with an observer status would be invited from the 4 GEF-funded Large Marine Ecosystem programs in the region, UNDP and UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agencies, and donors.

On the Secretarial Support to the RAC

That, through a phased approach, the Secretariat would eventually be established in the AU. In the first tranche, FAO would be requested to provide secretarial services to the RAC and its Chair. All of the planning partners would be requested to provide support in communications, awareness building and information dissemination of the Strategic Partnership. At the end of the first tranche, the RAC would commission an independent evaluation of the Strategic Partnership, and based on the outcome of the review, consider and recommend when and how to move forward in establishing the Secretariat.

That the functions of, first the FAO and, once it has been established, the Secretariat will be to support the RAC, and more specifically to:

- provide assistance to countries for preparation of proposals;
- support for the activities of the RAC, for example communications, coordination and exchange of information from lessons learned;
- assistance in informing countries, stakeholders, potential co-financiers, and other relevant parties of the objectives and requirements of the Strategic Partnership; and
- assistance in the preparation of annual reports, progress reports, work plans and budgets for approval by RAC.

On the Project Cycle

That the following project cycle be established:

- 1) provision of upstream support to a Country as needed for the preparation of a Concept Note in line with the Operating Principles and Eligibility Criteria of the Strategic Partnership;
- 2) the Country submits the Concept Note to the World Bank as the Implementing Agency;
- 3) the World Bank sends the Concept Note to the RAC for comments and advice;
- 4) the World Bank submits the Concept Note to GEF for approval after giving full consideration to any comments from the RAC;
- 5) once the Concept Note has been approved, the World Bank will notify the Country and the Country can apply for and receive a GEF project preparation grant of up to US\$350,000 (this would not be drawn from the US\$60 million GEF contribution to the Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund);
- 6) the Country prepares a detailed Project Brief (including co-financing) and submits it to the World Bank;
- 7) the World Bank submits the Project Brief to GEF for approval;

- 8) once approved by GEF, the World Bank submits the approved Project Brief to the RAC for information;
- 9) implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Project begins; and
- 10) the results and any monitoring and evaluation findings of the Project are submitted to the RAC as inputs to its regional monitoring and evaluation function.

That a timetable be defined for each step in the project cycle with a set time limit, in order to avoid an unduly long process and to facilitate a streamlined process.

That after 1 year an independent evaluation of the efficiency of the project cycle be conducted by the RAC.

Reaffirmation of the Recommendations of Dakar

Reaffirmed the recommendations from the Dakar workshop that:

- (i) the possibility of a similar partnership arrangement for the inland fisheries of Africa be explored; and
- (ii) as a matter of urgency and in order to improve the accessibility to the Fund, the required co-financing ratio for projects be reduced from 3:1 to 2:1, and GEF increases its contribution to the Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund accordingly in order to maintain the overall funding level;

and recommended that they be considered by the GEF.

APPENDIX E

Statement by Dr Kwame Koranteng, WWF Eastern Africa Regional Representative, Nairobi

On behalf of the Director-General of WWF, Dr Claude Martin and the Director of the Africa and Madagascar Programme, Dr Yaa Ntiama-Baidu I wish to say Karibuni Tanzania. I am also honored to welcome you on behalf of the 4 million members and supporters of WWF around the world, to this Second Consultative Workshop of the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries, in this beautiful city of Dar-es-Salaam (which means Haven of Peace),

As you well know, the subject of sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine resources along the coast of Sub Saharan Africa is of preeminent importance to the livelihoods and health of its citizens. Yet, we also know too well, these resources are being put under enormous stress from a variety of factors, most importantly fishing pressure. The WWF believes that a sustainable future for the communities along the coast of Sub-Saharan Africa depends upon the wise stewardship of the region's natural resources. Lessons as to the detrimental effect on communities that do not wisely manage their resources can be seen across the globe – they are not unique to Africa; so are the root causes of poverty in many parts of the world.

At the same time, we have good examples here in Africa, and around the world, of countries and fishing communities that are successfully tackling the dual challenges of wise stewardship of natural resources and alleviation of poverty. Tackling these dual challenges as embodied in the goals of the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, is at the core of this strategic partnership, as is the foundation of WWF's desire to join with colleagues from the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and FAO in this effort. It is also at the core of our desire to work with the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, civil society organizations and the fishing industry to find collaborative solutions to these pressing problems.

We have just concluded a very successful workshop on the opportunities and challenges of fisheries partnerships agreements, particularly the issue of coastal states granting access to distant water fishing nations to fish in the waters of the Western Indian Ocean. This workshop, organized by the WWF Eastern African Marine Ecoregion programme, was attended by representatives of coastal states and also of development partners. We also invited resource persons from West Africa and the Pacific who shared valuable experiences on the subject with the participants.

One of the recommendations that came out of the workshop was that before agreements are concluded or are renewed, the impact of the intended operations on the environment, local economy and livelihoods of local people should be adequately assessed. It was also recommended that fisheries management be linked to the sustainability of the resources and the ecosystem.

At the workshop, WWF also indicated that we subscribe to the objective of reducing the footprint of EU and other distant water fishing nations by ensuring fair and sustainable fisheries partnership agreements that respect the needs of local people. We also underscored the cardinal principles of fairness and mutual respect in such agreements and we affirmed WWF's determination to monitor the impacts of FPAs on local economies and ecosystems, and demanded coherence between EU's development, trade and fisheries policies.

We also saw the need for coastal states to take a regional approach in these negotiations, especially with regard to management of tuna and other highly migratory species. The same approach needs to be taken in fisheries management and Monitoring, Control and surveillance of EEZs. The meeting recommended that the coastal states formulate minimum conditions for fisheries partnership agreements.

At the end of the workshop, the Directors of Fisheries were urged to establish a forum to move the recommendations forward with the support of the WWF.

In the next three days starting from today, we will hear from our colleagues in the World Bank and FAO, important issues that need your consideration. As we know, the Global Environment Facility has committed 60 million US dollars in grants to support this strategic partnership for sustainable fisheries and the World Bank, and hopefully other donors will provide the necessary matching funds.

At the first consultation, you began the process of shaping this partnership in the African context. And now this process must continue. Of particular importance from an Africa regional standpoint is the question of leadership and responsibility for ensuring the success of the strategic partnership. All of this will be for naught without one key ingredient for success – a commitment to leadership from the region. I look forward to the next days discussing how we can provide the appropriate governance structure to allow a truly African Strategic partnership for sustainable fisheries to emerge.

APPENDIX F**Statement by Ms Louise L. Setshwaelo, Representative of FAO in the
United Republic of Tanzania**

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome all of you to this very important workshop and a especial welcome to all our delegates from outside Tanzania.

On behalf of the Director-General of FAO, Mr Jacques Diouf and the Assistant Director-General of the Fisheries Department, Mr Ichiro Nomura, I wish to thank the Government of United Republic of Tanzania to host this second consultative workshop of the Strategic Partnership, for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa.

FAO has decided to join the World Bank and WWF as planning partners, in the setting up of this Strategic Partnership for several reasons. First, we see this Partnership, as an important vehicle, to promote and facilitate in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and, the associated International Plans of Action.

In this regard, I would like to highlight in particular, the International Plan of Action on the Management of Fishing Capacity, and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing – so-called IUU-fishing.

Secondly, FAO sees an important link, between attaining the objective of sound fisheries management and meeting Goal 1 of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, of halving by 2015, the number of poor and food insecure people. This link is more especially so for countries in the SSA region.

In this auspicious audience, I do not need to over-emphasize, the high reliance of many countries in the region on fisheries, to supply urgently required food, especially animal proteins, and the important role of fisheries in combating poverty in coastal communities.

In this connection, let me also stress that without economic development and a reduction of poverty in the region, we shall be very unlikely to succeed in effective fisheries management and in the conservation of coastal resources and the marine environment.

Third, the Strategic Partnership for a sustainable fisheries investment fund, provides a unique opportunity, to address in a coordinated and complementary manner, both the regional and the national needs for fisheries management. As you all know, the Strategic Partnership seeks to strengthen country-level fisheries management capacities and institutions, in the context of the implementation of regional-level management of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) and of course, also in the context of the work of the regional fisheries management organizations.

Many of you have participated in the first consultative workshop, which was kindly hosted by the Government of Senegal in January of this year.

I have learned from colleagues in the FAO Fisheries Department, that the workshop has been very successful in creating, a sound foundation for the Strategic Partnership, and that, a broad consensus has been reached among the stakeholders in the region, on the kind of projects that would be eligible to receive support, from the Investment Fund, and on the main pillars of the governance structure of the Strategic Partnership.

I'm confident that this second consultative workshop, will be as successful as the first one. And that you will have constructive debates and find agreement, on the best course of action in finalizing the outstanding tasks in the setting-up of this important Partnership, in the Sub-Saharan region.

FAO is committed to this Partnership, which will further strengthen the Organization's cooperation with the countries of the Sub-Sahara region and its regional organizations; with our two planning partners WWF and World Bank and; with other multilateral and bilateral donors in the pursue of sustainable fisheries, food security and poverty alleviation.

Let me finish by thanking the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for its support of this important initiative, and once again, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania, for hosting this important workshop.

Finally, I would like to wish you all a fruitful workshop over the coming days, and a nice stay in this beautiful country!

With these few remarks, I thank you all for your attention. Ahsanteni sana.

APPENDIX G

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

On behalf of the World Bank, let me first say that it is an honor to be here today, and to work with you on what we feel are very important issues for coastal African nations.

Many of you participated in the Dakar consultation and it is good to see you here with us again, but for those who are joining these discussions for the first time, I would like to briefly summarize the rationale and background for this initiative. As you all know, it is now well documented that marine fisheries are facing a crisis worldwide, as over-fishing has steadily increased over the last 20 years and catches of the most valuable fish have fallen in an accelerated fashion in many areas.

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

For these reasons, in 2003 the GEF asked the World Bank to explore the possibility of developing a broad funding mechanism to generate support for sustainable fisheries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Based on internal discussions as to what type of funding mechanism would be feasible within the World Bank's institutional framework, by mid 2003 the World Bank submitted a concept to the GEF for a Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa. That concept was approved, and the World Bank asked FAO and WWF to assist as planning partners with the preparation.

This preparation began officially with the first regional consultation held in Dakar, Senegal in January, 2005. As many of you know, the consultation resulted in a resolution stating that: (i) there was consensus that the region's marine fisheries resources were generally overexploited due to inadequate governance of their use; (ii) that many coastal Sub-Saharan African countries required additional donor assistance to address this problem and improve the sustainability of their fisheries; and (iii) that the proposed Strategic Partnership could be a good mechanism to help generate such assistance. The participants of the first consultation provided a lot of detailed recommendations on some aspects of how the Strategic Partnership should work, and at the same time asked for some more thinking and work to go into others. As a result, we have tried to provide some more suggestions and proposals for this group's consideration, and we look forward to trying to finalize this concept over the coming weeks and hopefully putting this initiative into motion in the coming months. We hope this initiative can provide support to a significant number of countries over the next 10 years to help achieve sustainability in their fisheries and enhanced livelihoods for the people that depend upon them, and we are looking forward to working with you over these next few days to finish designing in a way that you believe will be most useful for you.

Finally, I would like to thank the Government of United Republic of Tanzania for hosting this consultation, our two planning partners (FAO and WWF), for all their work in preparing this meeting, and all of you for taking time out of your busy schedules to help design this initiative. I think it is fitting that we are having these discussions here in Tanzania, a country that has shown tremendous leadership in the region on the issue of sustainable fisheries, and I know that the World Bank is looking forward to assisting them further through the upcoming Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP). We hope through this initiative that the GEF, World Bank and other donors will be able to support more efforts like the MACEMP in Tanzania, and look forward to hearing the suggestions and guidance the participants can provide in order to finalize the preparation of the Strategic Partnership.

Thank you.

APPENDIX H

Opening statement by Mr. Salmon Odunga, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, United Republic of Tanzania

I'm indeed very delighted to have been invited to open this workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Sub-Saharan Africa. On behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and on my own behalf, I'm pleased to welcome you to Tanzania, and particularly to Dar-es-Salaam. It is my belief that all of you had a nice travel and that you are in good health to attend this workshop. I also hope that you will enjoy the hospitality of the Dar-es-Salaam people and I suggest that you take some time to visit and see the tourist and cultural attractions around Dar-es-Salaam.

Marine Fisheries worldwide are facing a crisis as overfishing has steadily increased over the last twenty years, and catches of the most valuable fish have fallen in an alarming rate. Developing countries are the most affected, especially in the Sub-Saharan African region, where the income of the majority of about 30 million small-scale fishers is now rapidly declining, and food security of about 400 million poor people living in tropical coastal areas is threatened. It is my hope that you as the workshop participants are in a position to understand the gravity of this situation, and therefore be in a position to propose a suitable mechanisms and modalities for appropriate interventions.

The role of fisheries sector in the economy of Tanzania mainland can hardly be overestimated. Currently, fish production from inland waters stands at 300 000 metric tonnes, that from marine waters at 50 000 and some 30 000 tonnes from the EEZ. The Sector employs about 100 000 full time fishers, and an estimated 2 million people in related occupations such as fish marketing and processing. Its Gross Domestic Product contribution is about 3 percent and to foreign trade it is about 13 percent. Fish as food is estimated to contribute 30 percent to animal protein intake.

Therefore, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania is extremely concerned about the threats of unsustainable resource use and the threats of human made damages to the aquatic environment. The Government is addressing these threats through various measures. First, it has created policy and legal frameworks in support of sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine resources and the environment. In this context, the Government seeks to implement the relevant provisions of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and to meet the fisheries targets set by the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg 2002. These are very challenging undertakings that require all our efforts and the support of the international community.

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania is also participating in various regional and international arrangements and organizations in order to address the management of transboundary resources in a collective manner because we believe it is the only way to success.

My Government is also committed to attaining the Millennium Development Goals. And the role of fisheries in this undertaking is critical especially in terms of realizing food security and combating poverty. This is fully reflected in our National Poverty Reduction Strategy (MKUKUTA) which amply refers to the fisheries sector.

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania was represented at the first consultative workshop of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund which was held in January of this year in Dakar, Senegal. My Government fully supports this important initiative. I would like to congratulate the three planning partners, FAO, the World Bank, WWF, as well as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which is funding this development phase of the Strategic Partnership, for starting this initiative. I would also like to congratulate the participating countries in the first workshop for setting up the way forward.

I am informed that this second consultative workshop will build upon the results of the first workshop and all the work undertaken by the three planning partners in the interim period in accordance with the recommendations of the Dakar workshop. This meeting, therefore, is expected to continue the preparation process including consultations and dialogue among yourselves and other stakeholders in the region. Your suggestions and guidance will provide the required input and direction towards avoiding this growing crisis in the fisheries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

I am also told that the reason for which GEF sought to establish the Fund is the realization that the SSA countries are unable to access in time funding available through its normal procedures. This has hindered timely intervention in known environmental degradation situations. On the other hand, the SSA countries are aware of the ongoing degradation but are unable to arrest the situation in time due to inadequate human material and financial resources.

The degradation is in most areas not accidental, but is consequential to application of inappropriate production techniques by the poor coastal communities struggling to earn a living. The solution, therefore, is not to just legislate against activities considered detrimental to the environment but to enable the communities to develop more environmentally friendly production technologies. It may even become necessary to provide them with alternative livelihoods, but without unnecessarily displacing them from their traditional way of life.

The issue of alternative livelihoods is central to environmental degradation, but the concept is complex and should not be viewed in a narrow sense. I believe it should not be a process of converting traditional fishers to peasant farming or animal husbandry, and vice versa.

Rather, it should be about enabling the communities to deploy more environmentally friendly production techniques, and to reach out to hitherto unexploited resources. In this regard, individual countries will have different alternatives but the point to stress here is to avoid a common prescription to the problems of the SSA countries. This is in recognition of the fact that although all of them are considered poor, they are none the less individually at different levels of human development and have varying marine resources potentials.

We should also note that as much as SSA countries are unable to access funds for curbing environmental degradation, so it is the case with investment funding. The situation is worse at the community level because the economic activities rarely meet the borrowing conditions of conventional lending financial institutions. It is therefore imperative that the new fund is linked to a special funding mechanism to go hand in hand with environmental improvement programmes. The alternative will be the impossibility of a choice to stop living in order to conserve the environment.

I wish to conclude my remarks by appealing to the planning partners, other international and regional partners, and the other stakeholders to remain united and committed in making this new initiative a reality. This is a new forum under which SSA coastal states will have an opportunity to manage collectively large marine ecosystems at both regional and national levels.

With these few remarks, I now declare the workshop officially open.

I thank you all for listening, and
I wish you success in your deliberations.

APPENDIX I

Key note address by Mme Rosebud Kurwijila, Commissioner Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union

I would like to thank you most sincerely for this opportunity to address this workshop on establishing a “Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in Africa”.

Although the theme of this workshop addresses “sub-saharan” Africa, you will notice that I preferred to use the term “Africa”. In line with the African Union vision for a united Africa, it is vital to consider Africa as whole rather than in terms of the traditional divisions.

I would like to begin my address by reiterating The African Union’s strong commitment to the development of the fisheries sector. You may recall that during the African Union Extra Ordinary Summit in Libya in February 2004, African Heads of State and Government took a decision to **“Promote the development of fishery resources, develop fishing methods and equipment, improve facilities for their preservation, storage, distribution and processing, and encourage regional cooperation in the field of fishing, including the protection of fishery resources in Africa”**. This decision is very much in line with the vision of the African Union’s Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture whose goal is to *“eradicate hunger and poverty through improvement of agricultural productivity and enhancing sustainable use and management of Africa’s natural resources”*.

In line with the Sirte declaration and the Commission’s strategic vision on the eradication of hunger and food security, the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture in its Strategic Action Plan for 2004-2007 which was approved by African Heads of States in July last year, addresses the following broad areas in Fisheries development in Africa:

- (i) Identification and promotion of the fisheries resources, and fisheries products in Africa.
- (ii) Identify constraints to the fisheries industry and development and harmonization of policies that address these constraints along the whole production chain;
- (iii) Promotion of the development of fishery equipment and production and processing technologies;
- (iv) Promotion of the strengthening of centres of excellence in fisheries research and development,
- (v) Encouragement and promotion agreements on shared/transboundary water management for fisheries; and agreements on protection of African waters for fisheries development,
- (vi) Encouragement and promotion of intra-African trade in fisheries products.

The African Union with its programme NEPAD in collaboration with the FAO is also currently developing a comprehensive document to CAADP i.e. CAADP II which also addresses the issues to be dealt with for the fisheries industry in Africa.

To implement the Action Plan, the Commission is working in close collaboration and in partnership with all key players; the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Member States, regional and international institutions, the civil society, and development partners.

In order to be effective, the African Union Commission focuses its interventions on selected key areas where it can take leadership to add value and make a significant and measurable impact on Africa’s agricultural and rural development. Focusing at regional and continental levels, the role of the Commission is to assist member countries beyond individual country borders by helping them integrate their economies into relatively more viable economic entities so as to improve intra-regional trade and compete in the global market.

Across Africa, fisheries and aquaculture supply high quality food at low cost to millions of people, generate income for households, and play a central role in many local and international economies.

Capture fisheries dominates this sector and provides over 90 percent of fish harvested in the region, however, aquaculture has also grown steadily in recent years (especially in Egypt and Nigeria).

According to some estimates, approximately 2.7 million people in Africa are engaged in fishing activities either on a full-time or part-time basis. The fisheries sector is a source of livelihood not only for the fishermen and women but also for individuals involved in boat and gear construction as well as fish processing and trade.

In most of Africa, fish provides roughly 20 percent of the daily animal protein intake. Dependence on fish for protein is much higher in coastal and island countries and can be as high as 70 percent, far higher than the global average of 16 percent.

Exports of fish and fish products play a vital role as a source of foreign exchange in several African economies. The value of net exports for the continent as a whole reached the equivalent of approximately US\$1.7 billion in 2001, far exceeding the net foreign exchange income reported for African international trade in cocoa, coffee, or any other agricultural commodity. The average contribution of the fishery sector to agricultural GDP is estimated at approximately 4 percent. In a number of major fish producing countries, such as Mauritania, Senegal, Madagascar, and Namibia, the share of fisheries in the agricultural sector is significantly higher. Taking into account the total value-added generated, including the secondary sector and various incomes and revenues such as those obtained from access agreements with foreign fishing fleets, licence fees, taxes and levies, the fishery sector's contribution to the regional economy is actually greater.

The pressure exerted in fishery resources highlights their importance. Despite the productivity and importance of the region's capture fisheries, the current supply of fish falls short of demand. In Africa as a whole, per capita availability of fish is declining and in some countries the average diet contains less fish protein in the 1990s than in the 1970s. Africa is the only geographic region of the world where this has occurred. Current projections of supply and demand to the year 2020 indicate that the gap between supply and demand will continue to grow. The collapse of other economic sectors combined with population increases and migration to coastal areas have led to an increase in the number of coastal fishers in many parts of the region. There is currently widespread concern about over-fishing of both marine and freshwater resources across the region and many of the coastal and river habitats that sustain fisheries are being degraded, their water supply diminished, and pollution increased in both coastal and freshwater systems. Unless action is taken to address these problems, the region's capture fisheries risk a sustained decline. In the face of this increased fishing pressure, traditional management systems are rarely adequate to ensure sustainable use of these resources, and the situation is further exacerbated by the impact of the market economy and environmental degradation.

This Strategic Funding Partnership therefore comes at a very opportune time to address these concerns as they have been articulated in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) target for fisheries sustainability and poverty reduction, the declarations made by the African Heads of State and Government on this sector, and the Strategic Action plan of the Commission of the African Union. The Commission of the African Union would therefore like to see the additional funding focusing on addressing among other issues, the following areas:

- (i) Identification and promotion of systems of governance and management that can foster sustainable use of coastal fisheries (especially those that are transboundary in nature) to enhance food security and sustainable livelihoods;
- (ii) Identification of regions that have a comparative advantage for fisheries production and development of programs that address relevant constraints;
- (iii) Enhancing the capacity of countries and national/international institutions to design and carry out research that will strengthen fisheries management in the region;
- (iv) Promotion of new technologies/equipment that address environmental concerns, fish production and processing, needs of small scale fishers and breeding;

(v) Establishment of reliable estimates of future supply and demand for fish within the region and enhancing the capacity of national and regional institutions to disseminate and use the results of fisheries research especially for trade promotion.

The Commission of the African Union also welcomes the recommendation to set up a similar mechanism for inland fisheries and encourages coordination and harmonization with other ongoing initiatives such as the Fish for All initiative.

The Commission of the African Union would like to thank and commend the World Bank (WB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the Global Environment Fund (GEF) for spearheading this initiative. The Commission of the African Union fully supports this initiative and looks forward to collaborating with all partners in order to promote the successful development of the fisheries industry in Africa for the improvement of the livelihoods of the African people and enhancement of food security

This is the first time that the African Union is participating in these consultations and I hope this will open a whole new page for collaboration in this area

I wish you all fruitful deliberations, and I thank you for your attention.