

<p>Comité des Pêches du Centre Ouest du Golfe de Guinée</p> <p>(FCWC)</p>		<p>Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea</p> <p>(FCWC)</p>
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**2011-2020 FCWC'S
STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

- ACP** : African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
- AEP** : Fisheries Ecosystem-based Approach
- ECOWAS** : Economic Community of West African States
- FCWC**: Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea
- FAO**: Food and Agriculture Organization
- HACCP** : Risks Analysis at Critical Points
- NEPAD** : New Partnership for Africa's Development
- NGO** : Non Governmental Organisation
- UNIDO** : United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- PAI-INN**: International action Plan against IUU
- IUU Fishing**: Illegal unreported unregulated Fishing
- PMEDP** : Programme for sustainable existence means in fishing
- MCS**: Monitoring Control Surveillance
- SPS** : Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
- WAEMU**: West African Economic and Monetary Union
- VMS**: Vessel Monitoring System
- EEZ**: Exclusive Economic Zone

Executive summary

The six strategic objectives set by the strategic plan of **Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC)** put the Member States before their collective and international responsibilities. The FCWC shall work more for the conservation and management of fish stocks that fall within its area of jurisdiction while promoting cooperation between States and multilateral action for sustainable fisheries.

Moreover, the FCWC shall face challenges and tackle the crucial issues of the elimination of the Illegal, unreported and unregulated Fishing (IUU fishing), the reconciliation of the sustainable management of fishing with the alleviation of poverty of the populations whose livelihoods depend on fisheries resources, the communication of more reliable data and information on the preparation for adaptation to climate change while the phenomenon is not well understood, at least at the level of West Africa.

The 9 FCWC projects are an appropriate response to these issues:

1. Support for the improvement of policies and legislative and regulatory framework of maritime fisheries management
2. Support the development of sub regional trade in maritime artisanal fisheries products
3. Support for access to the international market of fishery products
4. Support the integration of migrant fishermen in the management of maritime artisanal fisheries
5. Support for the co-management of maritime artisanal fisheries
6. Support to the strengthening of the regional legal framework to fight IUU fishing
7. Support for the creation of registers of fishing vessels in FCWC member countries
8. Support the development of a regional centre for processing and disseminating satellite data to fight IUU fishing
9. Support for the assessment of fish stocks and to the understanding of climate change

In the next 10 years, the FCWC will mobilise **USD 47 321 010** to achieve this program for the benefit of the populations of the six Member States.

The political will and the effort made by member States supported by international cooperation offer promising prospects for the implementation of the FCWC program.

Introduction

According to the World Bank, while about 1.5 million tonnes of fish are caught legally at sea every year in the West African subregion, for a value of more than US\$ 2.5 billion, the countries of the subregion do not benefit as expected from this natural capital fisheries. It is estimated that US\$ 300 million of additional added value could be created in the subregion. This under-performance would be due: (i) to the erosion of the halieutic capital resulting from the inability of countries to control illegal fishing, (ii) a lack of capacity at the national and regional levels to manage the fisheries capital to preserve it and even do expend it, (iii) a low rate of capture of the added value, taking into account the economic extroversion of some fleets (iv) the low valuation of the traditional fisheries and (v) barriers to international trade of fish and fishery products.

The analysis of the sub regional map of the production and consumption of fishery products clearly indicates that the North (from Mauritania to Sierra Leone), thanks to exceptional natural conditions, is among the richest areas in fish in the world while the South (from Liberia to Nigeria), except Ghana, is characterized by a physico-chemical and geomorphological unfavourable environment (weakness of coastal upwellings, narrowness of the continental shelves, etc.) and with limited fisheries resources. The North is therefore the producer and the South is the consumer.

Indeed, out of a population of about 242 500 000 people in West Africa, the southern part alone is 72.40%. The South is clearly an area of high concentration of population whose supply in animal protein of fish origin depends mostly on the import of fishery products. Out of the 856.563 tonnes of fish and fishery products imported in 2006, the southern part of West Africa has absorbed 94.6%. Trends of urban demographic growth (from 4.5% in 1994 to 5, 5-6% in 2002) seem to indicate, for the next 20 years, a demographic imbalance in favour of the cities. 2/3 of the population will concentrate in the cities. This will result in a strong demand for fishery products because they are more accessible to consumers than meat products from livestock.

The southern part (from Liberia to Nigeria) must therefore, take up the challenge of food security in a context of high population growth and to capture a significant share of the added value generated by the exploitation of fisheries resources. States realize that this challenge can be addressed in the dynamics of regional cooperation.

In 2006, in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo, six States bordering the Gulf of Guinea decided, through a Ministerial Declaration, to develop a sub regional instrument to address the major issues of fisheries development. The agreement is signed on November 7, 2007. It is called Fisheries Committee of the West Central of Gulf of Guinea (FCWC).

The objective of the Committee is to promote cooperation between the contracting parties to ensure the preservation and the optimal use of marine biological resources and to encourage the sustainable development of fisheries (article 5, §1).

The FCWC has developed a network of partnership with international, regional and sub regional institutions (FA, NEPAD, ECOWAS, WAEMU, NOAA, African Union, Etc.) and with projects (ACP-FISH2, FISH-CODE, etc.). It adopted the following instruments and documents:

- The Convention and the rules of procedure of the Committee in 2007
- The headquarters agreement document in discussion with the headquarters country since 2008
- The organizational structure of the Secretariat and a funding mechanism in 2008;
- The Regional Plan to fight IUU fishing in 2009.

The Conference of Ministers at its session of December 2010 adopted the strategic plan, which the global objective is to ensure the sustainable development of fisheries resources in the area covered by the FCWC Convention.

The plan is available in six strategic objectives:

- 1) Rebuild and maintain strong fisheries resources through reforms of policies, planning in regulation cooperation, good governance and improved institutions
- 2) Develop and implement appropriate management frameworks to ensure that maximum economic and social benefits are drawn from regional and international trade of fish and fishery products,
- 3) Strengthen the capacities of traditional fishermen of member countries and other operators to create sustainable means of existence for their populations from exploitation, processing and marketing of their fisheries resources
- 4) Strengthen the countries capacity for a system of effective, efficient and sustainable fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), and implement the mechanisms of effective regional cooperation in SCS and operate to put an end to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the West Central of the Gulf of Guinea
- 5) Strengthen the cooperative research and make sure that decisions on resources are based on a sound knowledge, a scientific methodology and on best available information.
- 6) Ensure the effective implementation of the Committee's work through a results-based management, an improved communication as well as better systems and tools for financial, human management and knowledge.

On the basis of the strategic objectives, 9 project sheets have been developed to operationalize the strategic axes. They are divided as follows:

Strategic objectives	Project sheets
1 Rebuild and maintain strong fisheries resources through reforms of policies, planning in regulation cooperation, good governance and improved institutions	Support for the improvement of policies and legislative and regulatory framework of maritime fisheries management
2. Develop and implement appropriate management frameworks to ensure that maximum economic and social benefits are drawn from regional and international trade of fish and fishery products	Support the development of sub regional trade in maritime artisanal fisheries products
	Support for access to the international market of fishery products
3. Strengthen the capacities of traditional fishermen of member countries and other operators to create sustainable means of existence for their populations from exploitation, processing and marketing of their fisheries resources	Support the integration of migrant fishermen in the management of maritime artisanal fisheries
	Support for the co-management of maritime artisanal fisheries
4. Strengthen the countries capacity for a system of effective, efficient and sustainable fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), and implement the mechanisms of effective regional cooperation in SCS and operate to put an end to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the West Central of the Gulf of Guinea	Support to the strengthening of the regional legal framework to fight IUU fishing
	Support for the creation of registers of fishing vessels in FCWC member countries
	Support the development of a regional centre for processing and disseminating satellite data to fight IUU fishing
5. Strengthen the cooperative research and make sure that decisions on resources are based on a sound knowledge, a scientific methodology and on best available information	Support for the assessment of fish stocks and to the understanding of climate change
6 Ensure the effective implementation of the Committee's work through a results-based management, an improved communication as well as better systems and tools for financial, human management and knowledge.	

It is noted that the sixth axis does not record project sheet. It is cross-cutting. Indeed, it affects the day-to-day functioning of the FCWC whose organization chart is awaiting staff. However, the implementation of the various projects will require specific expertise. It will require to recruit qualified, dedicated and loyal staff with the culture of the result and that will participate in building the values peculiar to the FCWC as recommended in the strategic plan.

Project sheet 1: Support for the improvement of policies and legislative and regulatory framework of maritime fisheries management

Title: Support for the improvement of policies and legislative and regulatory framework of maritime fisheries management

Funding: To be searched for

Total Contribution: USD 1 949 710

Countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo

Duration: 3 years

Estimated start date: as soon as the funds are available

:

Support for the improvement of policies and legislative and regulatory framework of maritime fisheries management

1. Background

It was clearly highlighted that maritime fishing, despite its various importance at the level of each of the 6 FCWC Member States (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo) contributes significantly to food security, employment and income. It ensures, for example, to more than 10% of the population of Ghana and to more than 600,000 households in Nigeria the bulk of their livelihood. It is also noted that the increase in demography, the improvement of fishing techniques, the development of markets have increased the pressure on fisheries resources.

In addition to the dynamics of the fisheries sector development, the administrations in charge of the management of the sector becomes vulnerable in the course of their mandates by the weakening of the means of the State especially in the 1980s when the structural adjustment policies reduced human and financial resources. Moreover, the socio-political instability of the last fifteen years in some States of the sub region led to serious conflicts that undermined the functioning of the institutions.

The weakening of the States therefore the reduction of their intervention in the sector encouraged the development among operators of logic to draw the maximum profit of fisheries resources at the expense of a management which preserves. In such a context (institutional, political, legislative and regulatory) fisheries management framework has changed little because it lacks the required attention.

However, all States have instruments of fisheries management policies, codes and/or laws and regulations to manage fisheries and related activities. However, it must be observed that the policy documents record some shortcomings:

- fisheries policies continue to depend on the objective of increasing production to meet local demand and external markets while the State sometimes degraded of the majority of the exploited stocks recommends management that ensures their restoration and their sustainability;
- policies, when they exist are not always explicit and are ignored by the stakeholders and their implementation remains only Governments business; and too often, they are not implemented due to lack of resources;
- policies are not reviewed and assessed periodically to take into account new approaches to management, to measure their impacts at economic, financial, social and environmental levels and adapt them to a rapidly changing environment.

Laws and regulations record very slow development although significant effort is made by some countries to have most recent act / code. The law on fishing in Côte d'Ivoire dates 1986, that of Nigeria 1971. Therefore, laws and regulations should be updated to incorporate the most recent developments of approaches and the environment of fisheries management.

2. LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

Little adapted fisheries policy have obvious implications on the management of fisheries resources. Indeed, the absence or weakness of fisheries policies forced Governments to the implementation of activities in the short term at the detriment of strategic approaches that anticipate issues and respond in a dynamic perspective to the resolution of those of the time. Very few studies are carried out in the impacts of the policies or management decisions to the extent that fisheries resources continue to be overexploited with no possibility to envisage riposte.

The influence of Government on the management of fisheries seems to make impenetrable decision-making mechanisms and modes of management of the sector and the exclusion of stakeholders whose request for participation increased significantly in recent years. Indeed, the promotion of the code of conduct for responsible fisheries, through, the PMEDP /FAO in coastal States of the Gulf of Guinea since 1999, has encouraged the involvement and participation of fishing communities at all levels of management of the sector.

The need of transparency and fairness are now parts of the requests of the economic operators. It is important to take them into account to obtain the consensus required for the sustainable management of fisheries.

Moreover, the poor consideration in the policies of interactions of living aquatic resources and environment neglected the attention needed to be given to the fish habitat and ecosystem. Marine spaces are degrading and estuaries losing their mangrove at terrifying speeds compromising biodiversity and the reproduction of some species.

Outdated, non adapted, non-consensual and ignored laws and regulations are hardly applicable. The poor means and capacity of Governments greatly weakened the authority of the State in the fisheries sector. The feeling and dominant behaviour in the fisheries environment is that fishing communities themselves thrown off laws and regulations to withdraw now to the Customs and traditional practices, which are contested by the heterogeneity of the configuration of the fishing communities themselves. The West African fishing communities are of various origins and each moving with its customs and practices.

Laws and regulations updated and based on a participatory approach that integrate scientific knowledge and value local knowledge of the fishing communities create the conditions of their respect and application.

Finally, other constraints need to be removed: (i) the lack of transparency in the management of the fishery sector is factor of mistrust between the stakeholders, (ii) the low capacity of Governments to disseminate reliable information to help in decision making, (iii) the low level of organization of stakeholders limit their level of participation in the decision-making process, and (iv) the lack of human and financial resources to support the sector discredits the fisheries administrations at the level of economic operators.

2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the fisheries administrations, fishermen and the processors (craftsmen and industrial). The secondary beneficiaries are other stakeholders in the six countries, partner institutions, the regional fisheries organization, implemented projects in the FCWC space and NGOs.

2.3 Rational for the project

Current fisheries practices give the impression of a lack of management that must be quickly stopped to avoid the risk of sinking the whole sector and losing the existing benefits. The most imminent threat appears to be the progressive increase in the proportion of overexploited stocks, compromising in the long run all of fisheries economy in the region with consequence reducing livelihoods of the most vulnerable ones, the reduction of food security and increased poverty. Visionary policy of fisheries and appropriate laws and regulations are very important tools to reverse negative trends in the fisheries sector. This dynamic will inevitably include new concepts of the Ecosystem approach of participatory management. It will integrate the values of transparency, fairness, responsibility, inclusiveness, etc.

2.4 Situation expected at the end of project

At the end of the project, Governments and the fisheries administrations of the six FCWC Member States have fisheries policies and strategies documents with integration of innovative approaches to sustainable management of fisheries. Instruments of policies and strategies evaluation are put in place to equip the administrations to periodically assess the impacts of policies on resources, the environment, the economy, on the profitability of fishing units, on the livelihoods of fishing communities and the process. Laws and regulations are updated according to the relevant provisions of international instruments. All stakeholders are involved in transparency and fairness in the process of decision-making and fisheries management.

2.5 Project strategy

The project aims at providing the States instruments for efficient management of fisheries resources and the development of fisheries management in the dynamics of cooperation between the six FCWC Member States. The implementation of the instruments will inevitably improve fishing practices. Such a result will be achieved through the process approach that takes into account the complexity and diversity of the level of institutional development of the States. The development of tools to improve the techniques and approaches to evaluation of policies is a major focus of the project.

The human capacity-building through studies will be carried out by national consultants who will receive the support of international consultants

Training, provision of tools for evaluation of policies, strategies and the enforcement of laws and regulations are very important for the project. Focus will be on the active participation of all stakeholders to facilitate the appropriation of the experience and the continuation of the process by States.

The project will build on the experience of other international partners fishing organizations to benefit from their experience in the matter.

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programs

The project will be coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. It will be implemented through a national management unit supported by a Steering Committee which will bring together all stakeholders. The management unit will accomplish its mandate under the supervision of the national fisheries administrations. The project will develop partnerships with the ACP FISH II project, AEP-Nansen project, WAEMU for better synergy and optimal allocation of available resources.

2.7 Previous and related work

FAO has provided support to the FCWC Member States to develop either policy or legislative and regulatory frameworks. WAEMU fishing program initiated actions for the harmonization of the laws and regulations for the benefit of the 8 member countries including Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo. This project expands process in Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria. The intervention of the Program for sustainable livelihoods in fishing (PMEDP) implemented by FAO and funded by the DIFD (1999-2007) has strongly promoted the Code of conduct for responsible fisheries and the co-management especially in traditional fisheries. Policy makers and fisheries managers were sufficiently sensitized to the need to adopt policies and management strategies that ensure the sustainability of fisheries resources. The concept of ecosystem approach, training and studies, give an innovative light on the conduct of policy and fishing strategy. All these achievements and ongoing work create a favourable environment and give sufficient substances to the development of fisheries management tools.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the project is to improve the fisheries management instruments through the development of the most updated fishing policy documents and more appropriate laws and regulations. It also aims at developing practices that promote the values of transparency, participation and fairness. And this by taking into account the relevant provisions of international instruments and lessons learnt from projects implemented in the sub region. The project supports States in their increasingly asserted desire to adopt the principles of sustainable development and responsible fishing to boost socio economic and environmental profits from fisheries resources.

4. PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: Policies and strategies of fisheries management are improved

- Activity 1.1 Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the development of policies, strategies for the sustainable management of maritime fisheries.
- Activity 1.2. Support each of the 6 States to develop policies and strategies for maritime fisheries management
- Activity 1.3 Organize a workshop with stakeholders to adopt policy and strategy documents for maritime fisheries management.
- Activity 1.4 Develop at the sub regional level a joint policy for the management of shared marine resources.
- Activity 1.5 Adopt a joint policy for the management of shared marine resources at the regional level.
- Activity 1.6 Develop technical tools for the fisheries administrations to assess the impacts of the implementation of fisheries management policies and strategies
- Activity 1.7 Organize 1 training session at the regional level to strengthen the capacity of States to use these tools for evaluation of policies, strategies of fisheries development.

Product 2: Appropriate laws and regulations are adopted by the FCWC member States

- Activity 2.1 Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the development of laws and regulations on maritime fisheries.
- Activity 2.2. Support each of the 6 States to develop the laws and regulations on maritime fisheries.
- Activity 1.3 Organize 6 national workshops with the stakeholders to adopt laws and regulations on the maritime fisheries management.

Product 3: States are implementing the maritime fisheries management plans

- Activity 3.1 Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the development of the fisheries management plans
- Activity 3.2 Support each of the 6 States to develop maritime fisheries management plans.
- 3.3 Activity. Adopt the fisheries management plans.

Product 4: Stakeholders participate in the fisheries management process

- Activity 4.1 Conduct in each of the 6 States stakeholders analysis studies
- Activity 4.2 Organize national workshops for the debriefing of studies related to the stakeholders analysis

Activity 4.3 Develop tools for training in participatory approach in fishing communities

Activity 4.4 Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the participatory approach in fisheries management

Product 5: The values of transparency, fairness and inclusiveness are adopted by maritime fisheries managers and stakeholders

Activity 5.1 Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the values of transparency, fairness and inclusiveness applicable to fisheries management

Activity 5.2 Develop instruments to assess the implementation of these values in the fisheries management.

Product 6: Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

Activity 6.1 Supervise the project

Activity 6.2 Evaluate the project

5. CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will provide the qualified staff needed for the implementation of the project through management unit. This staff will have to devote his time exclusively to the implementation of the project. The Government will also provide resources to bear part of the cost of operation of the national management unit...

5.2 FCWC project contributions

An expert from FCWC headquarters will be responsible for monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools. The total contribution of the project will be used to carry out the activities.

6. RISK

Despite the clear advantage of the project, its implementation could be compromised by:

- The slow and the inertia of Governments to adopt fisheries management policies instruments, to enact laws and to take the regulatory acts of fisheries management to the highest level. This laxity can affect the duration and the cost of the project.
- In the process of enlargement of the basis of decision making, authorities fear the loss and/or the sharing of power and authority, they tend therefore to resistance.
- Reminiscent of corruption can be a brake on the promotion of transparency.

However:

- The strengthening of the training, democratic participation and transparency and a good flow of information will mitigate the lax attitudes.
- With good understanding of the whole process the improvement of the governance of maritime fisheries will not be perceived as a threat to any category of institutional stakeholders.
- Finally, respect for the laws and regulations, application of the policy framework and references to the agreed values are a high riposte to inertia and corruption.

7. Sustainability

Improving governance of maritime fisheries is a matter of political will therefore the responsibility of rulers. However the general trend in the sub region is to promote the values of democracy, participation, transparency, responsibility, etc. Conditions are therefore favourable for the FCWC Member States to fit at the sector level within this dynamics.

Good governance will inevitably launch tensions between the partners, and only a decided authority on course will be able to arbitrate. The legitimization and the legalization of the institutions and processes are the bedrock for sustainability of improved governance.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress, problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table 1: Estimated Cost of the project

Product	Activities	Inputs	Cost
Fisheries management policies and strategies are improved	1.1 Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the techniques for the development of policies, strategies of development of maritime fisheries.	1/2H/M international consultant, training workshop for 18 participants (biologist, fisheries economist and lawyer), 1 expert of the FCWC (fee, transport and DSA) for 6 days	DSA \$ 42000 travel 36700\$ fees \$ 4500 others \$10000 (\$93200)
	1.2 Support each of the 6 States to develop policies and strategies of maritime fisheries management.	2H/M national/country consultants for 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$72000 (\$108000)
	1.3 Hold 6 national workshops with the stakeholders to adopt maritime fisheries management strategy and policy documents.	50 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 60000 others \$30000 (\$90000)
	1.4 Develop at the sub regional level a joint policy for the management of shared marine resources	1 H/M international consultant for 1 month	Travel \$ 9000, \$ Fee 9000 DSA \$ 10500 (\$28500)
	1.5 Adopt a joint policy for the management of shared marine resources at the regional level.	1international consultant, 18 participants (biologist, fisheries economist and lawyer), 1 expert of the FCWC (Fee, transport and DSA) 3 days	DSA14000\$, travel \$ 36700 various \$10000 (60700)
	1.6. Develop technical tools for the assessment of the impacts of the implementation of fisheries management policies and strategies	1 H/M International consultant	Fee \$9000
	1.7. Organize 1 training session at the regional level to strengthen the capacity of States to use these tools of evaluation of policies, strategies and laws and regulations.	1/2 H/M international consultant, 18 participants (biologist, fisheries economist and jurist), 1 expert of the FCWC (Fee, transport and DSA) for 6 days	DSA \$ 42000 travel 36700\$ fee \$ 4500 others \$10000 (\$93200)
Appropriate laws and regulations are adopted by FCWC Member States	2.1.Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the techniques for the development of laws and regulations of maritime fisheries.	1/2H/M international consultant, training workshop for 18 participants (biologist, fisheries economist and jurist), 1 expert of the FCWC (Fee, transport and DSA) for 6 days	DSA \$ 42000 travel 36700\$ fee \$ 4500 others \$10000 (\$93200)

	2.2. Support each of the 6 States to develop the laws and regulations of maritime fisheries.	2H/M national/country consultants for 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$72000 (\$108000)
	2.3 Organize 6 national workshops with the stakeholders to adopt maritime fisheries management strategy and policy documents	50 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 60000 others \$30000 (\$90000)
States implement the maritime fisheries management plans	3.1. Organize 1 training session on techniques for the development of fisheries management plans	1/2H/M international consultant, training workshop for 18 participants (biologist, fisheries economist and jurist), 1 expert of the FCWC (Fee, transport and DSA) for 6 days	DSA \$ 42000 travel 36700\$ fee \$ 4500 others \$10000 (\$93200)
	3.2. Support each of the 6 States to develop maritime fisheries management plans.	3H/M national/country consultants for 1 month	DSA \$ 54000 fee \$108000 (\$162000)
	3.3. Adopt management plans per county of maritime fisheries through national workshops	50 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 60000 others \$30000 (\$90000)
States implement the maritime fisheries management plans	4.1. Conduct in each of the 6 States stakeholder analysis studies	1M/H National consultant for the 6 countries	DSA \$ 18000 fee \$36000 (54000)
	4.2. Hold 6 national workshops for the debriefing of studies related to the stakeholders analysis	50 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 60000 others \$30000 (\$90000)
	4.3. Develop tools for training in participatory approach in fishing communities	1 H/M International consultant	Fee \$9000
	4.4. Organize 1 training session at the regional level on participatory approaches in the management of fisheries	1/2H/M international consultant, training workshop for 18 participants (biologist, fisheries economist and lawyer), 1 expert of the FCWC (Fee, transport and DSA) for 6 days	DSA \$ 42000 travel 36700\$ fee \$ 4500 others \$10000 (\$93200)

The values of transparency, fairness and inclusiveness are adopted by maritime fisheries managers and stakeholders	5.1. Organise 1 training session at the regional level on the values of transparency, fairness and inclusiveness	1/2H/M international consultant, training workshop for 18 participants (biologist, fisheries economist and jurist), 1 expert of the FCWC (Fee, transport and DSA) for 6 days	DSA \$ 42000 travel 36700\$ fee \$ 4500 others \$10000 (\$93200)
	Develop instruments to assess the implementation of these values.	1 H/M International consultant	Fee \$9000
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	organize the project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$ 27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	organize the project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$ 45000 DSA \$ 45000 transport \$ 52500 (\$142500)
TOTAL including 15% of management fees (\$ US)			1 949 710

Table 2: Logical framework

Product	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification
Policies and strategies of fisheries management improved	1 policy document validated and available 1 strategy document validated and available 54 experts are trained	Activity reports Training reports Official Gazettes of the States
Appropriate laws and regulations are adopted by the members States of the FCWC	The law is promulgated The regulation are supported	Activity reports Official Gazettes
States implement the maritime fisheries management plans	Fisheries management plans are validated and available	Activity reports Official Gazettes
Stakeholders participate in the maritime fisheries management process	Numbers of operators in decision-making bodies Number of meetings Number of decisions taken together and applied	Activity reports
The values of transparency, fairness and inclusiveness are adopted by maritime fisheries managers and stakeholders	Number of documents distributed to the stakeholders Process assessment document	Activity reports
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Activity reports Mission reports

Table 3: Programme of work

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1.1 Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the techniques for the development of policies, strategies of development of maritime fisheries.	X		
1.2 Support each of the 6 States to develop policies and strategies of maritime fisheries management.	X	X	
1.3 Hold 6 national workshops with the stakeholders to adopt maritime fisheries management strategy and policy documents.		X	
1.4 Develop at the sub regional level a joint policy for the management of shared marine resources		X	
1.5 Adopt a joint policy for the management of shared marine resources at the regional level.			X
1.6. Develop technical tools for the assessment of the impacts of the implementation of fisheries management policies and strategies			X
1.7. Organize 1 training session at the regional level to strengthen the capacity of States to use these tools of evaluation of policies, strategies and laws and regulations.			X

2.1. Organize 1 training session at the regional level on the techniques for the development of laws and regulations of maritime fisheries.		X	
2.2. Support each of the 6 States to develop the laws and regulations of maritime fisheries.		X	
2.3 Organize 6 national workshops with the stakeholders to adopt maritime fisheries management strategy and policy documents			X
3.1. Organize 1 training session on techniques for the development of fisheries management plans		X	
3.2. Support each of the 6 States to develop maritime fisheries management plans.		X	
3.3. Adopt management plans per county of maritime fisheries through national workshops			X
4.1. Conduct in each of the 6 States stakeholder analysis studies		X	
4.2. Hold 6 national workshops for the debriefing of studies related to the stakeholders analysis		X	
4.3. Develop tools for training in participatory approach in fishing communities		X	
4.4. Organize 1 training session at the regional level on participatory approaches in the management of fisheries		X	
5.1. Organise 1 training session at the regional level on the values of transparency, fairness and inclusiveness	X		
Develop instruments to assess the implementation of these values.	X		
Organize the project supervision		X	
Organize the project evaluation			X

Project sheet 2: Support the integration of migrant fishermen in the management of maritime artisanal fisheries

Title: support for the integration of migrant fishermen in the management of maritime artisanal fisheries

Funding: To be searched for

Total Contribution: USD 2 988 030

Countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo

Duration: 4 years

Estimated start date: as soon as the funds are available

Support for the integration of migrant fishermen in the management of traditional fisheries

1. Background

The maritime artisanal fishing represents the main source of employment, income and food for a large proportion of the populations of the 6 FCWC member States . Despite the shortcomings (quantitative and qualitative) of the data on the maritime artisanal fisheries sector, the contribution of maritime artisanal fisheries in the economy was highlighted by the PMEDP. The 6 FCWC Member States total up 843.900 traditional fishermen working in maritime fishing, for a production of 534 000 tonnes representing 284,4 million of \$US.

In addition to a dynamic traditional fisheries activity, Ghana (20900 km²) and Nigeria (46300 km²) with their extended continental shelf develop a significant industrial fishing. Unlike other countries such as Benin (3100 km²), Togo (1500 km²), Côte d'Ivoire (10300 km²) and Liberia (19600 km²) featuring a narrow continental shelf tend to develop the artisanal fishing.

Artisanal fishing activity does not involve important material means. The maritime artisanal fishing is largely dominated by migrant fishermen. With the exception of Ghana where there is no migrant fishermen (it is the largest supplier of quotas of migrant fishermen in West Africa), the percentage of migrant fishermen is between 70% (Togo, Nigeria) and 95% (Côte d'Ivoire).

The maritime artisanal fisheries develops and responds to the increasing demand for fishing product through the activity of migrant fishermen. They are present all along the coastline of the FCWC Member States for several generations. Migrant communities of fishermen settled gradually and by set. They live and work per ethnic affinity and origin. They have benefited from the hospitality of the local populations thus facilitating their sedentarization and their integration. Some have even taken the nationality of the host country.

Migrant fishermen, including Ghanaians, are at the origin of the extension of fishing gear and techniques in the subregion. They introduced the beach seine, Seine tournate, lines and gill nets. These techniques have been adopted by home populations and they transferred them to other fishing areas including lagoon. These high-performance gear and techniques are the main sources of development of the sector. In the host country, the strong demand for labour to manipulate gear induced the creation of jobs. Fishery products occupy processors and traders downstream; these activities are largely dominated by women.

Migrant fishermen contribute to the economy of the host country where they unload all of their capture, pay taxes and consume a portion of their income. They also participate in the development of their countries of origin through investment and transfer of money for the maintenance of the family.

Despite its advantages, the migration is made with the import of fishing practices incompatible with the preservation of fisheries resources. The fishermen remain, despite the number of years spent in the host country, in the logic of a foreigner called to live at any time. Very few of them invest in the sustainable collective actions.

The risk of deportation, especially during times of socio-political tension in the States, leads them to observe great caution to local governments.

Unfortunately, Governments remain in the same logic as migrant fishermen. They refrain from envisaging important plans for the benefit of fishing communities. They are reluctant to organize them, to make major investments for the sector and to involve them in the dynamics of sustainable management of fisheries resources.

In the host country, despite their numbers and visible impacts of their activities on the supply of domestic markets and food security, production seems to be the only role and the only function for which they are recognized. Contacts with the administrations are restricted to administrative formalities of access to the resources. They are not consulted and rarely taken into account in addressing issues related to the management of Traditional maritime fishing.

2. LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

The non-consideration of traditional fishermen in the management of maritime fisheries resources and the programming of the fisheries development has negative impacts on the management of the sector. Indeed, the large number of migrant fishermen in the maritime artisanal fisheries of the host country seems to dull the will of decision-makers to support its development. Public investments (landings or secondary ports, cold rooms, etc.) are poorly made. Initiatives to improve their condition of life (access to water, electricity, education) are not taken. Finally, the migrant communities receive little support (Organization, establishment of cooperative, access to credit, etc.).

At the level of the management of fisheries resources, they are strictly checked by the Governments but are not always considered as partners to associate with the reflection on the management of the resources on which they depend. They are therefore excluded from the decision-making process and feel so little concerned by the State of exploitation of stocks since they will reposit to their collapse by migration.

Because of the important role that migrant fishermen play in the exploitation of fisheries resources and the negative impact of the non-compliance with the laws and regulations has on stocks and the development of the sector, it is imperative to promote better integration of migrant fishermen in the local system of fisheries governance.

2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are migrant fishing communities and indigenous fishing communities, fisheries administrations, extension services and NGOs. The secondary beneficiaries are other stakeholders involved in management and development of fisheries including maritime surveillance services, fisheries management sub regional organizations, other stakeholders in the six countries, partner institutions, the fisheries regional Organization, implemented projects in the FCWC space.

2.3 Rational for the project

The continued exclusion of migrant fishermen in the fisheries management process deprives the fisheries managers of a group of partners whose activities can destroy the effort of rational management of fisheries resources. The climate of mistrust and fear sometimes maintained by a community as important is not favourable to collaboration. It is urgent to establish more promising relation of trust between all the stakeholders to mobilize around the sector all the energies essential to the maintenance of fisheries production, development, recovery and the preservation of the highly threatened stocks.

2.4 Situation expected at end of project

At the end of the project, States and the fisheries administrations of the six Member States of FCWC and fishing communities create a very favourable working climate. Migrant fishing communities in confidence and lively sense of "citizen" take civic responsibility and commitment as all national to work in strict compliance with policies, laws and regulations of the host country.

Governments working in partnership with migrant communities provide the necessary support to optimize their activities, including by improving the level of public investment in maritime artisanal fisheries. Migrant fishermen can benefit from the national effort of poverty alleviation and vulnerability reduction.

The mitigation of conflicts between the indigenous fishers and migrants is an important expected impact. The quality of fishing statistics is improved through the participation of those who produce the data.

2.5 Project strategy

The strategy of the project is to approach migrant fishing communities through sensitization. It will be led by NGOs and by extension services. It will be through the analysis of the modes of organization of these communities to understand their social structure and avoid hurting them with approaches which will destabilize them and would produce the adverse effect that is to say their withdrawal.

Then consultations frameworks will be put in place to facilitate dialogue between indigenous communities, the migrant community and Governments.

Finally, training and awareness programs on national fishing policy, laws and regulations will be implemented.

The conduct of the project will be gradual while avoiding to create conditions of misunderstanding that could disrupt its implementation...

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programs

The project will be implemented under the supervision of the administrations of the national fisheries through a national unit bringing together all stakeholders and coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. The project will rely on international experience of the other partners fishing organisations including AEP-Nansen project and the ACP FISH II project.

2.7 Previous and related work

The intervention of the Programme for sustainable livelihoods in Fishing (PMEDP) implemented by FAO and funded by the DIFD (1999-2007) has strongly promoted the Code of conduct for responsible fisheries and the fisheries co-management especially the traditional one. It sensitized policy makers and fisheries managers on the inclusive approach in the co-management process. This project consolidates these achievements and integrates perfectly into the approach of improving governance of such fisheries as pursued by the AEP-Nasenproject.

The project responds to the study on the migration by the FCWC. Finally, it extends the initiatives of the project fishing HIV/AIDS in Africa.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The project aims at integrating migrant fishermen in the national process of maritime artisanal fisheries management. Benefits at socio-economic and local gouvernance levels will be obtained through vigorous actions of awareness, understanding of communities functioning and through the establishment of dialogue and framework between all stakeholders of the project.

4. PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: Traditional structures of migrant fishing communities are well understood

Activity 1.1 Conducting a study per country on traditional organizations of migrant fishing communities.

Activity 1.2 Organizing a workshop for validation of the studies per country

Product 2: Migrant fishing communities apply the laws and regulations of the host country

Activity 2.1 organizing awareness campaigns of fishermen on fisheries policies

Activity 2.2 organizing awareness campaigns of the fishermen on the laws and regulations.

Activity 2.3 create mixed organizations (Native and migrant) on fisheries management.

Activity 2.4 Train the Organizations in Internal governance

Product 3: Native women and migrant women work together in processing and marketing

Activity 3.1 conduct a study on the relationship between women in the field of processing and marketing

Activity 3.2. organizing studies validation workshop

3.3 Activity. Create mixed associations of processors and marketers to disseminate innovative processing techniques

3.4 Activities. Train women to internal governance (Holding meetings, work plan , setting of objectives and their evaluation etc.)

3.5 Activities. Introduce women to the understanding of the dynamics of markets and simplified accounting

Product 4: Migrant fishing communities are involved in the maritime artisanal fisheries management process

Activity 4.1 create a consultation framework between fishermen (migrant and national) and the authorities for the fisheries administration

Activity 4.2 Train the members of the consultation framework in the participation process

Activity 4.3 Guarantee the participation of fishermen (migrant and native) in the development and evaluation of management plans

Product 5: Governments are encouraged to the integration of migrant fishing communities

Activity 5.1 organizing a regional workshop to learn the lessons of the integration of migrant fishermen

Activity 5.2. Develop a sub-regional guideline for integration of migrant fishermen

Product 6 lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

Activity 6.1 Supervise the project

Activity 6.2 Evaluate the project

5. CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will provide the qualified staff needed for the implementation of the project through management unit. This staff will have to devote his time exclusively to the implementation of the project. The Government will also provide resources to bear part of the cost of operation of the national management unit...

5.2 FCWC project's contributions

An expert from FCWC headquarters will be responsible for monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools. The total contribution of the project will be used to carry out the activities.

6. RISK

Long time fears and mistrust maintained between the various stakeholders could hamper reconciliation.

The native population can interpret the integration process as a strategy for the authorities to formalize the dominance of the sector by foreigners which could raise a movement of resistance and rejection of the approach on the part of the natives.

Finally, Governments may not be sufficiently prepared to return to a process that could eventually reduce their power and authority.

These constraints may be lifted through a gradual approach that starts with respect for each partner. In the process, priority should be given to mixed approaches (migrant and native fishermen) to facilitate understanding and appropriation of the process. Finally, the objectives of the project should be clearly explained to all stakeholders.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

The integration of migrant fishing communities includes an important political issue that should not be overlooked. It comes down to promote equitable development for all of the people living in the territory of each State. It is therefore part of the sub regional charters of development and cooperation ratified by the Member countries of the FCWC. The commitment of States to comply with the relevant provisions of these treaties is a major asset for the sustainability of the process.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress, problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-

month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table 1: Estimated Cost of the project

Product	Activities	Inputs	Cost
The traditional structures of migrant fishing communities are well understood	1.1 Conduct a study per country (6) on traditional organizations of migrant fishing communities.	2 H/M national consultants (sociologist and economist) national consultant month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$72000 (\$108000)
	1.2 Organize a national workshop for validation of the country studies.	50 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 60000 others \$30000 (\$90000)
Migrant fishing communities apply the laws and regulations of the host country	2.1. Organize awareness campaigns for fishermen on fisheries policies	3 residential workshops per country (18) for 1 day to 30 community leaders	DSA participants \$ 27000 DSA facilitators (3) \$ 12600 others \$6000 (\$288600)
	2.2. Organize awareness campaigns for fishermen on the laws and regulations	3 residential workshops per country (18) for 1 day to 30 community leaders	DSA participants \$ 27000 DSA facilitators (3) \$ 12600 others \$6000 (\$288600)
	2.3 Create mixed organizations (Native and migrant) of fisheries management	Support to NGOs for the creation of 2 organisations (pelagic and demersal) per country 2 H/M for 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$16800 (52800)
	2.4 Train organizations in internal governance	Support to NGOs for training on internal governance of the 2 organizations (pelagic and demersal) per country 2 H/M for 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$16800 (52800)
Indigenous and migrant women are working together in the areas of processing and marketing	3.1. Conduct a study on the relationship between women in the field of processing and marketing	2 H/M national consultants (sociologist and economist) for 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$72000 (\$108000)
	3.2. Organize studies validation workshop	50 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 60000 others \$30000 (\$90000)
	3.3 Create mixed associations of processors and marketers to disseminate innovative processing techniques	Support to NGOs/agencies extension for 1 month (2 H/M)	DSA \$36000\$ fees 72000 others \$6000 (\$114000)
	3.4 Training the women in internal governance (Organization of meetings, plan of work, setting of objectives and their evaluation etc.)	Support to NGOs for training on internal governance of the 2 organizations (pelagic and demersal) per country 2 H/M for 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$16800 (52800)
	3.5. Initiate women to the understanding of the dynamics of the markets and accounting	Support to NGOs for training on the dynamics of the markets and simplified accounting 2 H/M for 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$16800 (52800)

Migrant fishing communities are involved in the process of management of the fisheries paritimes	4.1 create a consultation framework between fishermen (migrant and national) and the authorities for the fisheries administration	Support to NGOs/agencies extension for 1 month (2 H/M)	DSA \$ 18000 fee \$36000 (54000)
	4.2 Train the members of the consultation framework in the participation process	20 participants for 3 days by country (6)	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$14400 various \$30000 (\$80400)
	4.3 Guarantee the participation of fishermen (migrant and native) in the development and evaluation of management plans	2 meetings per organizations with fishing communities or 24 meetings for 5 officials	DSA \$ 12000
The Government are encouraged to the integration of migrant fishing communities	5.1 organizing a regional workshop to learn the lessons of the integration of migrant fishermen	regional workshop for 18 participants and 2 FCWC experts for 3 days	Transportation \$ 72000 DSA \$18000 (\$90000)
	5.2. Develop a sub-regional guideline for integration of migrant fishermen	1 H/M international consultant for 1 month	Fee \$9000
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	organize the project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$ 27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	organize the project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$ 45000 DSA \$ 45000 transport \$ 52500 (\$142500)
TOTAL including 15% of cost of management (\$ US)			2 988 030

Table 2 : Logical framework

Product	Indicators	Source of verification
The traditional structures of migrant fishing communities are well understood	1 Validated Report of study available	Project records
Migrant fishing communities apply the laws and regulations of the host country	1 Mission reports 2 organizations created and functional 50% of operators are sensitized	The project records Activity reports
Indigenous and migrant women are working together in the areas of processing and marketing	Validated Report of study 2 mixed organizations created and functional Number of activities carried out together	Activity report records
Migrant fishing communities are involved in the maritime fisheries management process	1 functional consultation framework Number of meeting held Number of decision taken and applied	Activity report records
The Government are encouraged to the integration of migrant fishing communities	1 workshop report A regional guideline validated	Activity report records
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Activity reports Mission reports

Table 3: Programme of work

Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
1.1 Conduct a study per country (6) on traditional organizations of migrant fishing communities.	X			
1.2 Organize a national workshop for validation of the country studies.	X			
2.1. Organize awareness campaigns for fishermen on fisheries policies		X	X	
2.2. Organize awareness campaigns for fishermen on the laws and regulations		X	X	
2.3 Create mixed organizations (Native and migrant) of fisheries management		X	X	X
2.4 Train organizations in internal governance			X	
3.1. Conduct a study on the relationship between women in the field of processing and marketing		X		
3.2. Organize studies validation workshop		X		
3.3 Create mixed associations of processors and marketers to disseminate innovative processing techniques			X	X
3.4 Training the women in internal governance (Organization of meetings, plan of work, setting of objectives and their evaluation etc.)			X	X
3.5. Initiate women to the understanding of the dynamics of the markets and accounting			X	
4.1 create a consultation framework between fishermen (migrant and national) and the authorities for the fisheries administration			X	
4.2 Train the members of the consultation framework in the participation process			X	
4.3 Guarantee the participation of fishermen (migrant and native) in the development and evaluation of management plans			X	
5.1 organizing a regional workshop to learn the lessons of the integration of migrant fishermen				X
5.2. Develop a sub-regional guideline for integration of migrant fishermen				
Organize the project supervision		X		
organize the project evaluation				X

Project sheet 3: Support the development of sub regional trade of maritime artisanal fisheries products

Title: Support the development of sub regional trade of Support the development of sub regional trade in maritimetraditional fisheries products

Funded: To be searched for

Total Contribution: USD 1 095 910

Countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo

Duration: 3 years

Estimated start date: As soon as the funds are available

Support the development of sub regional trade of maritime traditional fisheries products

1 CONTEXT

Africa currently produces 7,31 million tonnes of fish each year, of which 4.81 million tonnes from marine fishing. Capture fisheries recorded steadily during the 1980s and 1990s, but they have since then got to the peak. The result of these trends, coupled with population growth, is that the consumption of fish per capita in Africa is low and stable. In sub-Saharan Africa per capita consumption has decreased over the past 20 years. In a recent study by IFPRI and the WorldFish Center, the analysis of the future evolution of the offer and demand of fish indicates that for consumption per capita remains at current levels until 2020, it will need support, or even strengthen, the capture fisheries. These trends highlight the huge domestic demand for fish in Africa.

Trade in fisheries products has increased considerably in the last twenty years and African fish export is valued at US\$ 2.7 billion in 2001, out of a total value of US\$ 56 billion at the global level. Much remains to be done to boost the market of African fishery products, both on the global and regional plan. In several countries, export of fish to the markets of Europe or other continents now is a significant contribution to the national economy. However, trade in these products among African countries remained marginal.

The export of products is a significant economic activity for many African countries. It is also important to give greater attention to markets at the local and regional level in addition to the exports to the industrialized countries. Trade in fish between African countries is a consistent sector (although it is rarely taken into account), which provides fish affordable to millions of consumers on the continent. This sector absorbs estimates, up to 50% of catches of fish, and improved packaging, transport and marketing could certainly increase the contribution of trade to the sub regional economy and food security. Having a broader and balanced perspective on business opportunities existing at all levels will represent an important step to optimize the effect of export of fish on the development of regional and global markets.

2. LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

While sub regional cooperation agreements between States (WAEMU and ECOWAS), while limiting trade barriers, offer a promising framework for the development of fishing products. Trade in fishing products between the States is considered marginal. It is characterized by its informal nature despite significant volumes exchanged between coastal countries themselves and between coastal and continental countries. This trade is facing various constraints:

- The packaging of fishing products: the maritime artisanal fisheries products distributed in the subregion generally is sold in the smoke form. The inappropriate smoking quality and mode of transportation too often constitute the main sources of losses as the products get to the markets with significant levels of breaks that affect the price. More efficient and adapted techniques of smoking and modes of transport of this type of product are poorly

disseminated in the subregion. Experience shared with other parts of the African continent and the world could bring about progress.

- Lack of knowledge of the markets: exchange of products of traditional fisheries are between coastal countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo) and between coastal and continental countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger). The major urban centres of these countries are the conventional destinations for these products. But in general lack of knowledge of the dynamics of the market of products of Traditional maritime fishing prevent its expansion. The absence of information impact negatively the transaction costs. It does not encourage the development of institutions and the definition of appropriate policy for its support.
- The weakness of expertise: the low-interest granted to trade in fishery products results in weakness of expertise in this area. The establishment of a network of regional experts will strengthen the addressing of the issues related to products of maritime artisanal fisheries and trade in the West African subregion.

Improving the packaging of the products, access to sub regional markets through improved policies and investments from public-private partnerships in mechanisms of quality control, in market information systems are expected to intensify and diversify the contribution of trade in the products maritime artisanal fisheries to the economic and social development of States.

2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the processors, the traders of maritime artisanal fisheries products, including the Ministry of trade and fisheries administrations policymakers. Experts and intergovernmental institutions such as INFOPECHE and NGOs are project partners.

Links are to establish with research institutions and laboratories to improve the conformity of the products to the sanitary requirements for international trade. Finally, the participation of the international institutions or organizations is an opportunity to benefit from their experience and the transfer of technologies in the subregion.

2.3 Rational for the project

The export of fishery products is a significant economic activity to the Member States of the FCWC. It should encourage sub regional marketing of these products, as a key factor in the fight against hunger and malnutrition, as indicated in the Millennium development goals. It is obviously essential to better understand and to fully assess the effects of an acceleration of the fish trade, on the creation of national wealth, poverty and food security, to effectively value the potential of trade as a catalyst for the development of fisheries.

It is also important to give greater attention to markets at the regional level in addition to the export to industrialized countries. Trade in fish between States is therefore a consistent sector (although it is rarely taken into account), which provides fish affordable to millions of consumers. Improvement of packaging, transport and marketing could certainly increase the contribution of trade to the regional economy

and food security. Analyze, and capitalize on business opportunities existing at all levels will represent an important step to optimize the effect of export of fish on the development of local and regional markets.

2.4 Situation expected at end of project

At the end of the project, a set of information relating to the trade of fish in the subregion will be available for the benefit of policy makers, Governments and economic operators. This information will form the basis for the definition of policies of investment and support strategies to trade the products of maritime artisanal fisheries.

Processors and traders sufficiently informed of the mechanisms of market will carry out adjustments and investments required to optimize their business operations.

Good understanding of the contribution of trade in the maritime artisanal fisheries products as a source of growth and factor of fighting poverty will have to increase the interest of the Member States for this sector.

2.5 Project strategy

The project strategy is to rely on regional and international expertise to conduct a series of studies of thorough knowledge of the trade of maritime artisanal fisheries products. The conclusions and recommendations will be shared with the private sector and policy makers of the six States to influence policies and strategies of development of sub-regional trade in fishery products. Finally, the results will be shared with the WAEMU and ECOWAS at the sub regional level.

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programs

The project will be implemented under the supervision of the administrations of the national fisheries in relation to the Ministry of trade through a national unit bringing together all stakeholders. It is coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. The project will rely on the international partners fishing organisation to benefit from their experience in the matter.

2.7 Previous and related work

Very little work has been done in the field of trade in regional fishery products. However, the significant contribution of INFOPECHE the intergovernmental organization should be noted. The program for sustainable livelihoods in fishing (PMEDP) implemented by FAO and funded by the DIFD (1999-2007) also helped to provide relevant information on the processing and trade of the fishing products in Central and West Africa. The subregion research institutes work on the processing of fishery products. The project could contribute to enhancing the results through its influence on the States policies and strategies.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The project aims at deepening knowledge of sub regional trade of maritime fishery products in the 6 FCWC Member States and the 3 continental States (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger), share the recommendations and conclusions with the private and public stakeholders to influence policies and development strategies. The project will

promote the creation of network of experts. Finally, the project will establish strategic links on the issue with WAEMU and ECOWAS.

4. PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: Sub regional trade of products of maritime fisheries is analyzed and the findings are valued

- Activity 1.1 Conduct national studies on maritime fishery products value chain
- Activity 1.2 Organize national workshops for the debriefing of national studies
- Activity 1.3 Conduct a regional study on the value chain of maritime fisheries products involving 9 countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)
- Activity 1.4 Organize a regional workshop for the debriefing of the study
- Activity 1.5 Organize a regional workshop with experts from ECOWAS and WAEMU on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the study

Product 2: Processing, packaging and transport of the maritime artisanal fisheries products are evaluated

- Activity 2.1 Carry out national studies on the processing, packaging and the transport of maritime artisanal fisheries products
- Activity 2.2 Organize national workshops for the debriefing of national studies
- Activity 2.3 Carry out a regional study on the processing, packaging and the transport of maritime artisanal fisheries products involving 9 countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)
- 2.4 Organize a regional workshop for the debriefing of the regional study

Product 3: A network of experts in the field of trade in fishery products is created

- Activity 3.1 Organize a regional meeting of national experts
- Activity 3.2. Establish a directory of experts

Product 4: Value chain analysis tools are disseminated

- Activity 4.1 Produce tools for the analysis of the fishery products value chain
- Activity 4.3 Dissemination of tools

Product 5 Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

- Activity 5.1 Supervise the project
- Activity 5 2 Evaluate the project

5. CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will provide the qualified staff necessary for the implementation of the project management unit. This staff will have to devote his time exclusively to the implementation of the project. The Government will also provide resources to bear part of the cost of operation of the national management unit.

5.2 FCWC project's contributions

An expert from FCWC headquarters will be responsible for monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools. The total contribution of the project will be used to carry out the activities.

6 RISK

The weakness of regional expertise could lead the project to resort to international expertise. In this case, active participation of national experts would be an opportunity to strengthen their capacities.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

The involvement of the private and public stakeholders, the connection of the project with the sub regional development organizations (WAEMU and ECOWAS) and the intervention of international expertise to develop national skills are approaches to consolidate the achievements of the project.

The improvement of policies and institutional development induced by the project sustainably boost the dynamics of the sub regional trade.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress, problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table 1: Estimated cost of the project

Product	Activities	Inputs	Cost
Sub regional trade of products from maritime fisheries is analyzed and the findings of the studies are valued	1.1 conduct national studies on maritime fishery products value chain	2H/M National consultants (Economist/expert processing of fishing products) 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$72000 (\$108000)
	1.2 organize national workshops for the debriefing of national studies	50 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 60000 others \$30000 (\$90000)
	1.3. Conduct a regional study on the value chain of maritime fisheries products involving 9 countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)	2 H/M 2 international consultants	DSA \$28800 Transport \$ 23000 fee \$21000 (\$ 72000)
	1.4 Organize a regional workshop for the debriefing of the study	5 participants/country (that is 30 participants) and 5 from international organization for 2 days	DSA \$ 10500 Transport \$ 63000 others \$10000 (\$83500)
	1.5. Organize a regional workshop with experts from ECOWAS and WAEMU on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the study	a day working session for 3 experts	DSA \$1200 transport \$3600 (\$4800)
Processing, packaging and transport of maritime artisanal fishing products are evaluated	2.1 Carry out national studies on the processing, packaging and the transport of maritime artisanal fisheries products	2 H/M National consultants ((Economist/expert processing of fishing products) 1 month	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$72000 (\$108000)
	2.2 Organize national workshops for the debriefing of national studies	50 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 60000 others \$30000 (\$90000)
	2.3 Carry out a regional study on the processing, packaging and the transport of maritime artisanal fisheries products involving 9 countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)	2 H/M 2 international consultants	DSA \$28800 Transport \$ 23000 fee \$21000 (\$ 72000)
	2.4 Organize a regional workshop for the debriefing of the regional study	5 participants/country (that is 30 participants) and 5 from international organization for 2 days	DSA \$ 10500 Transport \$ 63000 others \$10000 (\$83500)
A network of experts in the	3.1 Organize a regional meeting of national experts	5 participants/country and 2 experts of the	DSA \$ 9600 Transport 57600 others \$10000

field of trade in fishery products is created	3.2. Establish a directory of experts	FCWC Edition and dissemination of a directory of experts	(77200) 5000\$
	4.1 Produce tools for the analysis of the fishery products value chain	1 H/M international expert for 1 month	Fee \$9000
	4.2. Organize 6 training sessions on the basis of tools	20 participants for 3 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$14400 various \$30000 (\$80400)
	4.3 Dissemination tools	Reproduction of the tools and dissemination	20000\$
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	Organize the project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$ 27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	Organize the project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$ 45000 DSA \$ 45000 transport \$ 52500 (\$142500)
TOTAL including 15% of cost of management (\$ US)			1 095 910

Table 2 : Logical framework

Product	Indicators	Source of verification
Sub regional trade of products from maritime fisheries is analyzed and the findings of the studies are valued	7 validated reports available	Project records Activity reports
Processing, packaging and transport of the maritime traditional fishing products are evaluated	7 validated reports available	Project records Activity reports
A network of experts in the field of trade in fishery products is created	1 directory of experts exists	Activity report Records
The relevant results of the project are disseminated	180 nationals are trained 1 training kit is available	Activity report Records
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Activity reports Mission reports

Table 3: Work programme

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1.1 conduct national studies on maritime fishery products value chain	x		
1.2 organize national workshops for the debriefing of national studies	x		
1.3. Conduct a regional study on the value chain of maritime fisheries products involving 9 countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)	x		
1.4 organize a regional workshop for the debriefing of the study	x		
1.5. organize a regional workshop with experts from ECOWAS and WAEMU on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the study		x	
2.1 Carry out national studies on the processing, packaging and the transport of maritime artisanal fisheries products	x		
2.2 organize national workshops for the debriefing of national studies	x		
2.3 carry out a regional study on the processing, packaging and the transport of maritime artisanal fisheries products involving 9 countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger)		x	
2.4 Organize a regional workshop for the debriefing of the regional study		x	
3.1 Organize a regional meeting of national experts		x	
3.2. Establish a directory of experts		x	
4.1 Produce tools for the analysis of the fishery products value chain			x
4.2. Organize 6 training sessions on the basis of tools			x
4.3 Dissemination tools			x
5.1 Project Supervision		x	
5.2 Project Evaluation			x

Project sheet4 project: support for access to the international market of fishery products

Title: Support for access to the international market of fishery products

Funding: To be searched for

Total Contribution: USD 1 581 365

Countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo

Duration: 3 years

Support for access to the international market of fishery products

1 CONTEXT

Africa currently produces 7,31 million tonnes of fish each year, of which 4.81 million tonnes from marine fishing. Capture fisheries recorded steady increase during the 1980s and 1990s, but they have since then got to the peak. The result of these trends, coupled with population growth, is that the consumption of fish per capita in Africa is low and stable. In sub-Saharan Africa per capita consumption has decreased over the past 20 years. In a recent study by IFPRI and the WorldFish Center, the analysis of the future evolution of the offer and demand of fish indicates that for consumption per capita remains at current levels until 2020, it will need support, or even strengthen, the capture fisheries. These trends highlight the huge domestic demand for fish in Africa.

Trade in fisheries products has increased considerably in the last twenty years and African fish export is valued at US\$ 2.7 billion in 2001, out of a total value of US\$ 56 billion at the global level. Much remains to be done to boost the market of African fishery products, both on the global and regional plan. In several countries, export of fish to the markets of Europe or other continents now is a significant contribution to the national economy. However, trade in these products among African countries remained marginal. International HACCP¹ and SPS² standards enabled the fish packaging and export sector to obtain relatively quick access to a strictly regulated markets. These examples of success can be good lessons and create the appropriate conditions so that a wider range of small and medium-sized businesses take advantage of these growth prospects.

Export of products is a significant economic activity for many African countries. In FCWC space, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana developed a tuna boat industry visible in the European market. Other States such as Benin, Nigeria, through shrimp, Liberia and Togo for fresh fishing, participate in this trade. It is necessary to improve trade relations with the importing countries to foster the growth of value-added industries.

But the international trade of fishery products is subject to a certification requirements and export conditions that cannot always satisfy the FCWC Member States.

In addition, the FCWC Member States are also importers of fishery products intended for human consumption. They therefore have a duty to protect their consumers by ensuring that products release on the market conform to the standards.

2 LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

¹ Analysis of risks at critical points

² Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

The situation of both exporters and importers of fishery products of the FCWC Member States requires important infrastructural, institutional capabilities and quality human skills to respond effectively to the requirements of both markets.

Exports of fishery products to the European Union are subject to a formal certification issued by the competent authorities formally recognized by the European Commission. Unfortunately, the competent authorities of the States do not always have the capacity required to meet the provisions of their missions. The competent authorities are not always able to inspect and control due to lack of logistical means. The national legal framework is not updated to meet the rapid evolution of international regulations. It is quickly outdated. As a result, international regulations appear as barriers to international trade which excludes States with low adaptive capacity.

Moreover, for the analyses (chemical and microbiological) regulations impose more and more levels of precision that the inadequacy of the technical support centre of the laboratories do not always meet. The closure of exporting establishments after the prohibition to export fishery products has significant consequences on jobs and income and is a factor of unemployment and therefore poverty in countries already marked by intolerable poverty indices.

States and the private sector must develop all the instruments and means to maintain the shares of market acquired in the international markets.

2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

The public sector (fisheries administration) and the private sector (importers and exporters of fishery products) are the first beneficiaries of the project as well as laboratories (public or private) involved in the analysis of fishing products.

International institutions and NGOs will intervene in the project as technical partners.

2.3 Rational for the project

It is a serious risk for States to neglect essential support to improve the competitiveness of a sector whose revenues enable to balance the trade balances of fishery products. Maintaining its market share of international markets is a constant challenge. And everything must be implemented for this. It must therefore encourage and support the development of international trade in fishery products. The deficit of the capture fishery production of the FCWC area recommends the mobilisation of public and private stakeholders to ensure the supply of quality fishery products, food security and preserve the health of consumers.

2.4 Situation expected at the end of project

At the end of the project, the competent authorities of the 6 FCWC States with enhanced capabilities normally fulfil the terms of their mandate. States, through a plan of support, are committed to providing the resources (human and material) for the effective functioning of the competent authorities.

Accredited laboratories provide quality services to the regulatory standards. Networked Laboratories benefit from the comparative advantages of others and increase their efficiencies through exchanges of information and the complementarity of their technical capabilities.

Finally, the quantities of fishery products exported increase with the formal recognition of all competent authorities and the considerable improvement in technical support centre of the laboratories.

2.5 Project strategy

The strategy of the project is to strengthen the public sector and private sector partnership to address the problems of international trade in fishery products and thus encourage the dialogue between the two main stakeholders. The two areas of intervention will be training and support in equipment to the stakeholders. The project will benefit from the experience of relevant international organizations to consolidate the gains. Finally, the project will work in close collaboration with the competent authorities for the sustainability of the results.

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programmes

The project will be implemented under the supervision of the competent authorities of the States in collaboration with the Ministry of trade and industry. It is coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. The Project will build on the experience of other competent international organizations to benefit from their experience in the matter.

2.7 Previous and related work

States continue to benefit from the support of international cooperation to improve their ability to increase the benefits of international trade. WAEMU has assisted States (Côte d'Ivoire, Benin and Togo) through training and equipment. UNIDO assists them also for accreditation. The project while consolidating the achievements of the project led by WAEMU extends its action in Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The project aims at strengthening the capacity of administrations especially the competent authorities, to improve the level of the technical support centre of the laboratories, to accredit them and network them.

4. PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: Laws and regulations governing inspections and monitoring of fishery products are updated

Activity 1.1 Assess laws and regulations concerning hygiene and food safety

Activity 1.2 Validate the results of the study

Activity 1.3 Adopt new laws and regulations

Product 2 The capacity of the competent authorities is strengthened

Activity 2.1 Organize training sessions on the following themes: techniques for inspection of institutions, laws and regulations (internal and external), proceedings, SPS, HACCP, hygiene and food safety

Activity 2.2 Organize training sessions on the labelling and the eco-labelling

Activity 2.3 Develop a program of refresher course for each competent authority

Product 3: FOOD hygiene laboratories strengthen their technical capacities and their skills

Activity 3.1 Assess the laboratories of the 6 FCWC Member States

Activity 3.2 Validate the results of the study

3.3 Organize training session for chemical analysis of fishery products

Activity 3.4 Organize training sessions on the bacteriological analysis of fishery products

Activity 3.5 Develop and implement a refresher course program for staff

Activity 3.6 To network laboratories of the 6 States

Activity 3.7 Hold an annual meeting of the laboratories

Product 4: A framework for sub regional cooperation in inspection and control of fisheries products is set up;

Activity 4.1 Develop a framework for cooperation

Activity 4.2 Sign, adopt and implement

Activity 4.3 Evaluate the cooperation framework

Product 5: Exporters are legally and technically upgraded

5.1 Activity Hold training courses on HACCP

Activity 5.2. Organize training session on health regulation

Activity 5.3 Organize training session on food hygiene and good health practices

Product 6 Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

Activity 6.1 Supervize the project

Activity 6.2 Evaluate the project

5 CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will provide the qualified staff necessary for the implementation of the project through a management unit. This staff will have to devote his time exclusively to the implementation of the project. The Government will also provide resources to bear part of the cost of operation of the national management unity.

5.2 FCWC project's contributions

An expert from FCWC headquarters will be responsible for monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools. The total contribution of the project will be used to carry out the activities.

6 RISK

The lack of celerity from administrations to take the laws and regulations and to invest in international cooperation are risk factors for the project. Delays in the decisions will have implications on the duration of the project and source of decrease of interest from external partners.

The reposit will be to work to instill in all the culture of results.

7 SUSTAINABILITY

The project implements two instruments for the sustainability of experience:

- the cooperation agreement between the States which the regular functioning will enable to anticipate on issues of common interest;
- and the laboratory networking to address the technical issues of community interest.

The commitment of States to use and to make functional its instruments will determine the sustainability of the achievements of the project.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress, problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table 1: Estimated cost of the project

Product	Activities	Inputs	Cost
The laws and regulations governing inspections and monitoring of fishery products are updated	1.1 Assess laws and regulations on hygiene and food safety	2 H/M 2 national consultants (lawyer and veterinarian) for 1 month for each of the 6 countries	DSA \$ 36000 fees \$ 72000 (\$108000)
	1.2 Validate the results of the study	20 participants for 2 days per country (6)	DSA \$ 24000 others \$30000 (54000)
	1.3 Adoption of new laws and regulations	Meeting between the partners to adopt regulations	Package \$ 6000
The capacity of the competent authorities are strengthened	2.1. Training sessions on the following themes: techniques for inspection of institutions, laws and regulations (internal and external), proceedings, SPS, HACCP, hygiene and food safety	6 training sessions of 3 days per year for 3 years for 10 participants	DSA \$ 324000 fee trainer \$ 108000 (\$432000)
	2.2. Organize training on the labeling and the eco-labeling	2 training sessions for 10 participants for 3 days per country	DSA \$ 36000 fees \$12000 (\$48000)
Food hygiene laboratories strengthen their technical capacities and skills	3.1 Assess the laboratories of the 6 FCWC Member States	1 H/M international expert for 1 month	Fees \$ 9000 Transport 11500 (20500)
	3.2 Validate the results of the study	Regional workshop for 14 participants for 2 days	DSA \$ 12600 transport \$ 25200 others \$10000 (47800)
	3.3 Organize training sessions on the chemical analysis of fishery products	1 training session for 10 participants for 3 days per county for 3 years	DSA \$ 18000 fee trainer \$6000 (\$24000)
	3.4 Organize training sessions on the bacteriological analysis of fishery products	1 training session for 10 participants for 3 days per county for 3 years	DSA \$ 18000 fee trainer \$6000 (\$24000)
	3.5 To network laboratories of fishery products	1 laboratories consultation meeting for 14 participants for 3 days	DSA \$ 12600 transport \$ 25200 others \$10000 (47800)
	3.6 Organize an annual meeting of the laboratories	1 annual meeting of the laboratories to 7 participants for 3 years ; 2 days	DSA \$ 8400 transport \$37800 others \$10000 (\$56200)

A sub regional cooperation framework for inspection and control of fisheries products is set up	4.1 Develop a framework for cooperation	1 H/M international expert for 1 month	Fee \$9000
	4.2 Validate the cooperation framework	a regional validation workshop of 14 participants for 3 days per country	DSA \$ 12600 transport \$ 25200 others \$10000 (47800)
	4.3 The cooperation framework	Various meetings with the Member States	Package \$ 6000
Exporters of fishery products are legally and technically upgraded	5.1 Organize training sessions on health regulation of fishery products	1 annual 2 day session / country for 3 years for 10 participants	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$18000 (54000)
	5.2 Organize training sessions on HACCP	1 training session of 3 days for 10 participants per country for 3 years	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$18000 (54000)
	5.3 Training on health regulatory sessions	1 training session of 3 days for 10 participants per country for 3 years	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$18000 (54000)
	5.4 Organize training on food hygiene and good health practices	1 training session of 3 days for 10 participants per country for 3 years	DSA \$ 36000 fee \$18000 (54000)
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	Organize the project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$ 27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	Organize the project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$ 45000 DSA \$ 45000 transport \$ 52500 (\$142500)
TOTAL including 15% of cost of management (\$ US)			1 581 365

Table 2 : Logical framework

Product	Indicators	Source of verification
The laws and regulations governing inspections and monitoring of fishery products are updated	Number of regulations	Project records States Official Gazettes Activity reports
The capacity of the competent authorities are strengthened	20 training sessions held 200 stakeholders trained	Project records Activity reports
Food hygiene laboratories strengthen their technical capacities and skills	6 training sessions hel	Activity report Records
A sub regional cooperation framework for inspection and control of fisheries products is implemented	1 cooperation document adopted	Activity report Records
Exporters of fishery products are legally and technically upgraded	9 training sessions held	Activity report Records
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Activity report Records

Table 3: Work programme

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1.1 Assess laws and regulations on hygiene and food safety	x		
1.2 Validate the results of the study	x		
1.3 Adoption of new laws and regulations	x		
2.1. Training sessions on the following themes: techniques for inspection of institutions, laws and regulations (internal and external), proceedings, SPS, HACCP, hygiene and food safety	x	X	x
2.2. Organize training on the labeling and the eco-labeling		X	
3.1 Assess the laboratories of the 6 FCWC Member States	x		
3.2 Validate the results of the study	x	X	
3.3 Organize training sessions on the chemical analysis of fishery products		X	
3.4 Organize training sessions on the bacteriological analysis of fishery products		X	
3.5 To network laboratories of fishery products		X	
3.6 Organize an annual meeting of the laboratories	x	X	X
4.1 Develop a framework for cooperation		X	
4.2 Validate the cooperation framework		X	
4.3 The framework of cooperation		X	
5.1 Organize training sessions on health regulation of fishery products	x	x	X
5.2 Organize training sessions on HACCP	x	x	x
5.3 Training sessions on health regulatory	x	x	x
5.4 Organize training on food hygiene and good health practices	x	x	x
6.1 Project Supervision		x	
6.2 Project evaluation			x

Project sheet 5: support for the co-management of maritime artisanal fisheries

Title:	Support for the co-management of maritime artisanal fisheries
Funding :	To be searched for
Total Contribution:	USD 15 702 330
Countries:	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo
Duration:	5 years
Estimated start date:	as soon as the Funds are available.

Support for the co-management of maritime artisanal fisheries

1 CONTEXT

The maritime artisanal fishing represents the main source of employment, income and food for a large proportion of the populations of the 6 FCWC member States . Despite the shortcomings (quantitative and qualitative) of the data on the maritime artisanal fisheries sector, the contribution of maritime artisanal fisheries in the economy was highlighted by the PMEDP. The 6 FCWC Member States total up 843.900 traditional fishermen working in maritime fishing, for a production of 534 000 tonnes representing 284,4 million of \$US. Fish also contributes to food security. And In addition to a dynamic traditional fisheries activity, Ghana (20900 km²) and Nigeria (46300 km²) with their extended continental shelf develop a significant industrial fishing. Unlike other countries such as Benin (3100 km²), Togo (1500 km²), Côte d'Ivoire (10300 km²) and Liberia (19600 km²) featuring a narrow continental shelf tend to develop the artisanal fishing. Fishing remains traditional. It does not involve significant material means. In Ghana, artisanal fishing occupies an important place in the local and national economy. Ghanaian fisherman helped convey a know-how in this sector. Artisanal fishing is "an important vector of the Ghanaian culture and know-how abroad, resulting from a broad tradition".

It is found that the dynamics of the artisanal fishery contrasts with the little attention granted to it by the decision makers.

Maritime artisanal fishery contributes largely to food security. The bulk of the catch is unloaded on the fishing grounds and only a small amount is treated fresh for export. Pelagic species which represent the majority of the unloading are generally smoked and distributed in the national territory or exported to neighbouring countries. The animal protein most available, accessible and affordable for the majority populations with the low purchasing power comes from the maritime artisanal fisheries.

However, exploited stocks are under high pressure resulting from the development of markets, population growth and sometimes from the free access to the resource. Current management of the fishing may accelerate the overexploitation of stocks (weakness of support) and undermine livelihoods of the communities that depend on it. To preserve the socio-economic benefits drawn by fishing communities and to ensure the productivity of the ecosystem management approaches that involve and empower more users of the resources must be developed...

2. LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

Little adapted traditional fisheries policies have obvious implications on the management of fisheries resources. Indeed, the absence or weakness of the fishing policies relating to the traditional fisheries led authorities to manage this sector on the day to day basis trying to respond to the short-term concerns of stakeholders. Thus, traditional fishermen, processors, traders, too little organized with no social force of

pressure are left abandoned. They receive very little support programs. They have very little access to basic services, financial services...

Fishing communities participate very little in the management of traditional fisheries and finally, they feel powerless before the degradation of exploited fish stocks. They have no alternative than to confide to the gods and talk very little of their own capacity to influence a course of events. Only the official fisheries managers decide. Unfortunately, the low resources (human and material) of the administrations compromise their effectiveness. In the end, administrative management's efforts remain without effect. Fisheries resources are deteriorating. Economic benefits are reducing. Livelihoods of artisanal fishing communities are threatened. Precariousness and poverty are gaining ground.

2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are artisanal fishing communities in all their components (fishermen, processors, traders, their association and various groups and the operators of the activities). The fisheries administrations and other stakeholders (customary authorities, devolved administrations, NGOs, extension services, etc.) are the second level of the partners in the project. Finally, the technical and financial partners, regional fisheries organizations provide support and share the lessons learnt from the implementation of the project.

2.3 Rational for the project

Current authoritarian management practices (predominantly of public services) give the impression of a lack of management that must be quickly stopped to avoid the sinking and losing of the existing benefits. The most imminent threat appears to be the gradual increase in the proportion of overexploited stocks, compromising all of fisheries economy in the region resulting in the reduction of livelihoods of the most vulnerable ones, the reduction of food security and increasing poverty. A more participatory management of traditional fisheries with the involvement and effective participation of all the parties involved will further improve awareness of the status of exploited stocks. It will facilitate the mobilization of all stakeholders to address the pressing issues of the overexploitation of stocks, the loss of biodiversity, the disappearance of the mangroves and the destruction of the fish habitat, the effects of climate change.

2.4 Situation expected at the end of project

At the end of the project, all of the stakeholders including organized and legitimated fishing communities to whom a place is given in the management process feel truly invested to take responsibility in the optimization of the fisheries resources and fishing operations.

Links established with other partners in a holistic dynamic opens perspectives to the fishing communities of access to services that improve their condition of life and livelihood.

2.5 Project strategy

The code of conduct for responsible fisheries remains the framework for the implementation of the project. It will be implemented according to the participatory approach. The complexity of the configuration of the fisheries sector recommends a sufficient understanding of the stakeholders through a stakeholder's map.

Each State will develop an experimental approach on a fishery of his choice. Relevant results and lessons will be capitalized and disseminated to States and decision-makers. Then, the State will be encouraged to extend participatory management to other fisheries.

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programs

The project will be implemented under the supervision of the national fisheries administrations through a national unit bringing together all stakeholders and coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. The project will rely on experience of the other international partners fishing organizations to benefit from their experience in the matter.

2.7 Previous and related work

The Program of Sustainable means of existence in fishing (PMEDP) funded by the DIFD and implemented by FAO (1999-2007): FAO experienced the participatory management both in the continental fishing and in coastal maritime fisheries. The project pursues and consolidates its achievements and takes advantage of the lessons learnt from this program.

The results of the ecosystem approach and sustainable development initiatives that contribute to the development of environmental consciousness of fisheries resources' users are assets for the implementation of the project.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the project is to ensure, during an experimental period, the sustainability of the traditional fisheries through its participatory management. It focuses on a co-management plan, the participation of users and stakeholders in the management process (decision making and evaluation) the establishment of partnership with the territorial communities.

4 PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: An experimental co-management plan is implemented for a fishery

- Activity 1.1 Develop fishery co-management plan
- Activity 1.2 Adopt co-management plan
- Activity 1.3 Take acts of fisheries management

Product 2: A framework of co-management of fishery is implemented

- Activity 2.1 Analysis of stakeholders
- Activity 2.2 Create fishery management local Committee
- Activity 2.3 Create fishery management regional Committee
- Activity 2.4 Create fishery management national Committee
- Activity 2.5 Train members of the management committees (internal governance, mandate, operation, activity programming, evaluation of activities, relationship between the different levels of Committee)
- Activity 2.6 Ensure the regular functioning of the management committees

Product 3: Management measures are implemented

- Activity 3.1 Organize campaigns on the rights of access to the resource (fishing license)
- Activity 3.2 Organize campaigns on registration of canoes
- Activity 3.3 Organize awareness campaigns to adopt regulatory gear
- Activity 3.4 Organize awareness campaigns on fishing seasons

Product 4: A program of support for the application of management measures is implemented

- Activity 4.1 Support the change of non-regulatory gear
- Activity 4.2. Support the conversion of fishermen through income-generating activities
- Activity 4.3 Support the conversion of the processors/traders through income-generating activities

Product 5: Relevant information feed the process

- Activity 5.1 Strengthen the collection of statistic data on fisheries
- Activity 5.2. Conduct studies of evaluation of the social, economic and environmental impacts of the fishery management measures
- Activity 5.3 Conduct evaluation studies of the fishery participatory management process
- Activity 5.4 Conduct studies of assessment of the impacts of participatory management on poverty alleviation and the vulnerability of the members of the fishing communities

Product 6: Fishing communities integrate local development plans

Activity 6.1 Establish partnership with local communities

Activity 6.2 Organize visits of local fishing communities

Activity 6.3 Organize advocacy to consider the fishing communities in local development plans

Product 7: Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

Activity 7.1 Organize project supervision

Activity 7.2. Organize project evaluation

5 CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will set up a national unit bringing together all stakeholders. The head of the management unit will come from the Ministry in charge of fisheries. The Coordinator of the national management unit will focus exclusively on the implementation of the project. The Government will have to assign staff to management to facilitate the implementation of the project. They also provide resources to support part of operating costs of the national units.

5.2 FCWC project's contributions

The total contribution of the project will be fairly distributed between the six Member States. An expert of the FCWC headquarters will be responsible for the monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools.

6 RISK

The project could face resistance from fishing communities who can think to be the only side to bear the economic and social costs related to the participatory management of the fishery. Indeed, the management of the fisheries will induce restrictions on gear and fishing practices with a negative impact on the captures (lower catches, withdrawal of fishing gear, change gear or fishing techniques, limiting access to the resource, etc.).

Government little prepared for this new management approach may refrain from investing in the process.

Finally, the resources allocated to the accompaniment of the process may be insufficient thus preventing the project from achieving its objectives.

To address these constraints, a good explanation campaign is necessary for a better understanding of the stakes and benefits expected from the project.

All stakeholders must receive the support required for a motivating human investment for the project. Mechanisms of accompaniment of the process must be funded accordingly.

Partnership with local communities with the consideration of fishing in the local development offer investment opportunity to meet the social needs of the fishing communities.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

The expected results of participatory management on trends in the fisheries resource, on the users' behavior and livelihoods are in the long term. Accordingly, it is crucial to consider the consolidation of the process in a phase in which the recipient States must commit to continue.

The participatory management or co-management must root in the legality and legitimacy to strengthen the institutions that will be created from the process.

Finally, States must appropriate lessons to extend the experience to other maritime fisheries.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress, problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table1 : Estimated Cost of the project

Product	Activities	Inputs	Cost
Product 1 : An experimental co-management plan is implemented for a fishery	1.1 Develop the the fishery co management plan per country	2H/M national consultants (economist and biologist) for 1 month	Fee 72000\$ DSA 18000\$ (90000\$)
	1.2. Adopt the co-management plan	1 national workshop for 50 participants for 2 days	DSA 60000\$ Others 30000\$ (90000\$)
	1.3. Take acts of fishery management	lump sum for meeting	6000\$
A fishery co-management framework is put in place	2.1 Analysis of stakeholders	1H/M for 21 days	Fees 25200\$ DSA 9000\$ (34200\$)
	2.2 Create fishery management local committees	2H/M with an extension agency for 2 months	Fees 144000\$ DSA 72000\$ (216000\$)
	2.3 Create fishery management regional committees	2H/M with an extension agency for 2 months	Fees 144000\$ DSA 72000\$ (216000\$)
	2.4 Create fishery management national committees	2H/M with an extension agency for 2 months	Fees \$ 144000 DSA \$72000 (\$216000)
	2.5 Train members of the management committees (internal governance, mandate, operation, programming activities, evaluation activities, relationship between the different levels of Committee)	3 H/months of training of the 50 members per committy for 5 years	DSA \$540000 fees \$ 270000 DSA participants \$ 450000 (\$1260000)
	2.6 Ensure the regular functioning of the management committees	Lump sum for the meetings of the committees	180000\$
Management measures are implemented	31.Organize campaigns on the rights of access to the resource	2 H/M for 1 month	Fees \$ 144000 DSA \$72000 (\$216000)
	3.2 Organize campaigns on registration of canoes	2 H/M for 1 month	Fees \$ 144000 DSA \$72000 (\$216000)
	3.3 Organize awareness campaigns to adopt regulatory gear	2 H/M for 1 month	Fees \$ 144000 DSA \$72000 (\$216000)
	3.4 Organize campaigns on fishing seasons	2 H/M for 1 month	Fees \$ 144000 DSA \$72000 (\$216000)

A programme of support to the application of management measures implemented	4.1 Support the change of non-regulatory gear	Grant	3000000\$
	4.2 Support the conversion of fishermen through income-generating activities	Grant	3000000\$
	4.3 Support the conversion of the processors/traders through income-generating activities	Grant	3000000\$
Relevant information feed process	5.1 Strengthen the collection of fishery statistics	Equipment supply, survey and processing fees	600000\$
	5.2 Conduct of social, economic and environmental impact assessment studies of the fishery management measures	3 H/month for 1 month	Fees \$ 108000 DSA \$ 54000 (\$162000)
	5.3 Conduct evaluation studies of the fishery participatory management process	2 H/month for 1 month	Fees \$ 144000 DSA \$72000 (\$216000)
	5.4 Carry out evaluation studies of the impacts of participatory management on the reduction of poverty and the vulnerability of the members of the fishing communities	2 H/month for 1 month	Fees \$ 144000 DSA \$72000 (\$216000)
Fishing communities integrate local development plans	6.1 Establish partnerships with local communities	Lump sum for meetings	30000\$
	6.2 Organize visits of local fishing communities	Lump sum for meetings	15000\$
	6.3 Organize advocacy for taking into account fishing communities in local development plans	Lump sum for meetings	15000\$
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	7.1 Organize project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$ 27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	7.2 Organize project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$ 45000 DSA \$ 45000 transport \$ 52500 (\$142500)
Estimated cost of the project including 15% management fee			15 702 330

Table 2 : Logical framework

Product	Indicators	Source of verification
Product 1 : An experimental co-management plan is implemented for a fishery	1 co-management plan validated management measures are taken (administrative acts)	Archive project Activity reports Official Journal
A fishery co- management framework is put in place	Number of functional committees Number of meetings Number of decisions taken and applied	The project records Activity reports
Management measures are implemented	Number of gear and fishing technique consistent with the rules Number of imposed fines	Activity report Archives
A programme of support to the application of management measures is implemented	Number of renewed gear Number of beneficiaries of the IGA	Activity report Archives
Relevant information feed the process	Number of fishing data directories published	Activity report Archives
Fishing communities integrate local development plans	Number of achievement of local communities for fishing communities	Local budget Report of activities
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Report of activities Archives

Table 3: Programme of work

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1.1 Develop the the fishery co management plan per country	X				
1.2. Adopt the co-management plan	X				
1.3. Take acts of fishery management		x	x		
2.1 Analysis of stakeholders	X				
2.2 Create fishery management local committees	X	x			
2.3 Create fishery management regional committees	X	x			
2.4 Create fishery management national committees	X	x			
2.5 Train members of the management committees (internal governance, mandate, operation, programming activities, evaluation activities, relationship between the different levels of Committee)		x	x	x	x
2.6 Ensure the regular functioning of the management committees		x	x	x	x
3.1. Organize campaigns on the rights of access to the resource		x	x	x	
3.2 Organize campaigns on registration of canoes		x	x	x	
3.3 Organize awareness campaigns to adopt regulatory gear		x	x	x	x
3.4 Organize campaigns on fishing seasons		x	x	x	x
4.1 Support the change of non-regulatory gear		x	x	x	x
4.2 Support the conversion of fishermen through income-generating activities		x	x	x	x
4.3 Support the conversion of the processors/traders through income-generating activities		x	x	x	X
5.1 Strengthen the collection of fishery statistics	X	x	x	x	X
5.2 Conduct of social, economic and environmental impact assessment studies of the fishery management measures	X		x	x	X
5.3 Conduct evaluation studies of the fishery participatory management process	X		x	x	X
5.4 Carry out evaluation studies of the impacts of participatory management on the reduction of poverty and the vulnerability of the members of the fishing communities	X		x	x	X
6.1 Establish partnerships with local communities	X	x	X		
6.2 Organize visits of local fishing communities			x	x	X
6.3 Organize advocacy for taking into account fishing communities in local development plans			x	x	X
7.1 Organize project supervision			X		
7.2 Organize project evaluation					X

Project sheet 6: Support to the strengthening of the regional legal framework to fight IUU fishing

Title:	Support to the strengthening of the regional legal framework to fight IUU fishing
Funding:	To be searched for
Total Contribution:	USD 1 815 275
Countries:	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo
Duration:	5 years
Estimated start date:	as soon as the Funds are available

Support to the strengthening of the regional legal framework to fight IUU fishing

1 CONTEXT

The six FCWC Member States (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Togo) total up **2500 km** of coastline and produce annually over 1.293.000 tonnes of fisheries products. It is therefore clear that fishing is a vital source for more than **200 million** people for food, jobs and income. In these countries, fishing is rooted in the traditions and actually represents a serious alternative to reduce the deficiency of nutrition, poverty and unemployment. However, this space is highly threatened by the negative effects of illegal, unregulated and undeclared fishing (IUU fishing).

IUU fishing is a real scourge that obstructs the action of the coastal countries in the sustainable management and fight against poverty, the deficiency of nutrition and unemployment. IUU fishing overuses the resources of the State, deteriorate marine habitat and violates their sovereignty.

In recent years, following a destabilized regional socio-political environment (war in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire), the maritime area of the West African recorded a lot of illegal fishing activities. The development of IUU fishing negatively impacts fisheries resources, the environment, the development of fisheries and undermining the national and regional efforts in sustainable and responsible management of marine resources.

2. LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

IUU fishing occurs as a form of tacit objection to the international waters system provided for by the United Nations Convention on the law of the sea. It is a real scourge that obstructs the coastal countries in the sustainable management of fisheries resources.

IUU fishing is becoming more intense in FCWC space and appears permanent and unhindered through: unlicensed fishing vessels, fishing in unauthorized areas, fishing in prohibited areas, fishing of protected species, sizes and weight, the use of prohibited gear and meshes, the lining of the nets, the illicit transfer, undeclared fishing, the discharges into the sea, dumping at sea, etc.

War situations in FCWC space (Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire) and even in Sierra Leone have brought about the proliferation of the phenomenon of IUU fishing. The fragile and vulnerable States lost control over their maritime space. The means of monitoring are dissipating. In addition, the laws and regulations to deal with issues relating to IUU fishing are inadequate, inappropriate and not binding. And defrauders can easily escape penalties.

The intensity of poverty and unemployment, with its corollary of low economic opportunities for traditional fishermen, favors this practice by the national fishing units

and makes its most dramatic impact on the future of natural resources and the conditions of life of communities.

At the international level, control and reduction of fishing capacity of other fisheries of the world are at the origin of the transfer of ships in areas of low capacity of control and surveillance as the Gulf of Guinea. And the absence of dissuasive and relevant jurisdictions supported this movement.

IUU fishing costs huge losses in volume and value. For example, losses due to the practice of IUU in Liberia are estimated at more than 10 million dollars each year (***Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)***). The reports of the MRAG in 2003 relating to the situation and consequences of IUU fishing are eloquent and show without ambiguity the intensity of this illegal fishing.

Currently, none of the FCWC member countries is able to say the absence of vessels flying its flag and engaged in this fishery or properly monitor and punish the stakeholders involved. In addition, the States exercise very little control over their nationals.

. 2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

According to countries, the stakeholders will have different names. However, institutions commonly involved are:

- Fisheries administration
- National Navy
- Maritime Affairs / Coast Guard
- Various Ministries with links with maritime management
- Industrial fishing units
- Maritime artisanal fishing units
- Industrial fishermen associations
- Traditional fishermen associations
- FCWC
- Technical and financial partners

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the administrations in charge of the management of fisheries, coastal surveillance, and national defence. The private stakeholders including ship owners and the consignees of vessels are also partners in the project.

Sub regional and international organizations are the second level of the partners to the project and NGOs (national and international). Finally, the technical and financial partners, regional fisheries organizations provide support and share the lessons learnt from the implementation of the project.

2.3 Rational for the project

Assessment of national laws by "The regional Action Plan to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the FCWC area" indicates that the laws of the six FCWC countries, although many are inadequate and encourage the practice of IUU fishing because, even with the on-board facilities, institutions in charge of maritime surveillance, are not able to penalize or sanction adequately, commission merchants due to lack of solid legal basis that the legislation in these countries is slowing down to develop. The legal texts in almost all FCWC countries do not mention the obligation of States to exercise control over their nationals to prevent them from leading or participating in IUU fishing activities and/or changing flag to avoid the application of agreed management measures (convenience).

In terms of sanctions, the texts in force do not provide for specific provisions. But generally, the legal arsenal of the FCWC countries remains inadequate in the context and challenges of sustainable management of fisheries resources.

At the international level, not all the States have adhered to or ratified all international instruments.

2.4 Situation expected at the end of project

At the end of the project, sub regional and international cooperation in fight against IUU fishing is reinforced by an appropriate legal arsenal. Cooperation agreements are signed between the FCWC Member States and national laws incorporate the relevant provisions of international instruments. The member States are reconciled with the international community by adhering or ratifying international instruments including the Convention on trade in protected species (1973), the United Nations Convention on the law of the Sea (1992), the FAO agreement of 1993 relating to the compliance with the conditions of conservation in the high seas, the FAO agreement of 1993 on the respect of the condition of conservation and the United Nations agreement on straddling and large migratory stocks (1995), the jurisdiction of the port State measures..

National administrations are equipped to accomplish their mission.

2.5 Project strategy

The project will be implemented at the national and regional levels. It will build on the national skills coupled with international expertise while encouraging collaboration with other sub regional, regional and international fisheries organizations involved in the fight against IUU fishing. A core of national senior competent lawyers working in the various administrations will be made to continue legal search and proceed in reasonable times to the update of the legal framework (legislation and regulation).

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programs

The project will be implemented under the supervision of the administrations of the national fisheries through a national unit bringing together all stakeholders and coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. The project will rely on international experience of the other partners fishing organization to benefit from their experience in the matter. The collaboration with the project Ecosystem Approach and ACP FISH II as well as with the WAEMU will further strengthen the creation of added value for fishing and the sub region.

2.7 Previous and related work

Almost all the FCWC Member States have benefited from the support of FAO to develop their fisheries legislation. New initiatives are underway with the assistance of the ACP FISH II project and the EAP-Nansen project to upgrade the laws and regulations. The WAEMU concerted development plan, point 1 component 1 records the harmonization of laws on maritime fisheries as a priority of its actions (Regulation N°05/2007/CM/WAEMU on the adoption of the concerted development plan of fisheries and aquaculture in WAEMU). Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo benefit from WAEMU actions. This project complements, deepens and consolidates the ongoing efforts by extending it to Liberia, Ghana and Liberia.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The project aims at assisting States to update their national laws by incorporating the relevant provisions of international instruments, to adopt a sub regional convention on fighting IUU fishing, and finally to ratify the international instruments.

4 PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: National laws incorporate the relevant provisions of international instruments to fight IUU fishing

- Activity 1.1 Analyse the laws of the 6 Member States
- Activity 1.2 Adopt the study report
- Activity 1.3 Train the nationals in the development of national legislation
- Activity 1.4 Develop the national laws under the supervision of the FCWC
- Activity 1.5 Adopt national laws
- Activity 1.6 Vote national legislations

Product 2: A sub regional Convention on fight against IUU fishing is signed

- Activity 2.1 Develop the convention
- Activity 2.2 Adopt the convention
- Activity 2.3 Negotiate the convention
- Activity 2.4 Sign the convention
- Activity 2.5 Put in place the mechanisms of the convention

Product 3: States are encouraged to ratify the international instruments

- Activity 3.1 Train the nationals in the jurisdiction of the Port State measures
- Activity 3.2 Organize a regional workshop on the international instruments
- Activity 3.3 Conduct a study of impacts of international instruments
- Activity 3.4 Adopt the report of the study

Product 4: Fisheries Senior lawyers are trained

- Activity 4.1 Organize capacity-building sessions for fisheries senior lawyers
- Activities 4.2 Train 2 fisheries lawyers per State

Product 5: Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

Activity 5.1 Arrange project supervision

Activity 5.2. Organize project evaluation

5 CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will set up a national unit bringing together all stakeholders. The head of the management unit will come from the Ministry in charge of fisheries. The Coordinator of the national management unit will focus exclusively on the implementation of the project. The Government will have to assign staff to management to facilitate the implementation of the project. They also provide resources to support part of operating costs of the national units.

5.2 FCWC project's contributions

The total contribution of the project will be fairly distributed between the six Member States. An expert of the FCWC headquarters will be responsible for the monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools.

6. RISK

The project could face slow pace of Governments struggling to rapidly evolve their legal instruments. The weakness of national capacity is also a major handicap. Finally, the low level of governance of States blocks the application of laws and regulations.

The slowness of the administrations will be attenuated when the project will have demonstrated that international instruments contribute to national wealth creation and that by ratifying them, States participate in the international governance of the oceans.

Capacity-building through refresher courses or even training of fisheries lawyers is the best reply to the inertia of the authorities.

7. Sustainability

More and more asserted will of the States to adopt good governance is a strong commitment to improve the legal framework which is an essential component of good governance. The project helps States meet their international responsibilities under their own commitments, this should be sufficient to encourage them to appropriate processes and to develop mechanisms to continue the actions.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress, problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next

semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table 1 : Estimated cost of the project

Product	Activities	Inputs	Cost
National laws incorporate the relevant provisions of international instruments to fight IUU fishing	1.1 Analyze the laws of the 6 Member States	1 H/M for 1 month consultant international	\$ Fee 9000 DSA \$ 9000 transport \$ 11500 (\$29500)
	1.2 Adopt the study report	Regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 Others \$10000 (\$58000)
	1.3 Train the nationals in the development of national legislation	1 regional training session for 20 participants for 5 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$30000 consult Fee \$ 3000 DSA \$ 1500 transp \$2500 Others 10000 \$(83000\$)
	1.4 Develop the national laws under the supervision of the FCWC	2H/M for 1 month national / country consultant	Fee 72000\$ DSA \$18000 (\$90000)
	1.5 Adopt national legislation	6 national workshops for 20 participants for 2 days	DSA \$ 24000 Others \$3000
	1.6. Adopt national laws	meetings for the preparation of the draft of laws	Lump sum \$ 6000
A sub regional Convention on fight against IUU fishing is signed	2.1 Develop the convention	1 H/M for 1 month international consultant	Fee \$9000
	2.2 Adopt the convention	Regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 Others \$10000 consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transport \$2500 (63500)
	2.3 Negotiate the convention	3 regional negotiation sessions for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 108000 DSA \$ 36000 Others \$30000 (174000)
	2.4 Sign the convention	Ministerial Conference	PM
	2.5 Put in place the mechanisms of the convention	2 annual regional sessions of evaluation of the implementation of the convention 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 18000 DSA \$ 60000 Others \$50000 (\$290000)
States are encouraged to ratify the international instruments	3.1 Train the nationals in the jurisdiction of the Port State measures	1 training session for 2 days for 20 participants	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 Others \$10000 consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transport \$2500 (63500)
	3.2 Organize a regional workshop on the international instruments	A 2 day Workshop for 20 participants	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 Others \$10000 consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transport \$2500 (63500)
	3.3 Conduct a study of impacts of international instruments	1 H/M international consultant for 1 month	\$ Fee 9000 DSA \$ 9000 transport \$ 11500 (\$29500)

	3.4 Adopt the report of the study	regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 Others \$10000 consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transport \$2500 (63500)
Fisheries senior lawyers are trained	4.1 Organize capacity-building sessions for fisheries senior lawyers	1 annual session of 2 days for 20 participants on the evolution of the international instruments	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 Others \$10000 consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transport \$2500 (63500)
	4.2 Train 2 fisheries lawyers per State	Scholarships for 2 fisheries lawyers per country	PM
Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	5.1 Organizing project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$ 27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	5.2 Organize project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$ 45000 DSA \$ 45000 transport \$ 52500 (\$142500)
Estimated cost of the project including 15% management fee			1 815 275

Table 2 : Logical framework

Product	Indicators	Source of verification
National laws incorporate the relevant provisions of international instruments to fight IUU fishing	6 laws promulgated	Project records Activity reports Official Gazettes
A sub regional Convention on fight against IUU fishing is signed	1 regional convention is signed and implemented	Project records Activity reports
States are encouraged to ratify the international instruments	All the international instruments ratified by all States	Activity report Records Official Gazettes of the States
Fisheries senior lawyers are trained	12 senior staff trained 6 scholarship obtained	Activity report Records
Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Activity report Records

T table 3: Programme of work

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1.1 Analyze the laws of the 6 Member States	X				
1.2 Adopt the study report	X				
1.3 Train the nationals in the development of national legislation	X				
1.4 Develop the national laws under the supervision of the FCWC		X			
1.5 Adopt national legislation		X			
1.6. Adopt national laws		X			
2.1 Develop the convention		X			
2.2 Adopt the convention		X	X		
2.3 Negotiate the convention			X		
2.4 Sign the convention			X	X	X
2.5 Put in place the mechanisms of the convention	X				
3.1 Train the nationals in the jurisdiction of the Port State measures		X			
3.2 Organize a regional workshop on the international instruments			X		
3.3 Conduct a study of impacts of international instruments			X		
3.4 Adopt the report of the study			X	X	X
4.1 Organize capacity-building sessions for fisheries senior lawyers			X	X	X
4.2 Train 2 fisheries lawyers per State				X	
5.1 Organizing project supervision					X
5.2 Organize project evaluation					

Project sheet 7: Support the development of a regional centre for processing and disseminating satellite data to fight IUU fishing

Title: Support the development of a regional centre for processing and disseminating satellite data to fight IUU fishing

Funding: To be searched for

Total Contribution: USD 4 195 890

Countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo

Duration: 5 years

Estimated start date: as soon as the Funds are available

Support the development of a regional centre for processing and disseminating satellite data to fight IUU fishing

1 CONTEXT

The six FCWC Member States (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Togo) total up **2500 km** of coastline and produce annually over 1.293.000 tonnes of fisheries products. It is therefore clear that fishing is a vital source for more than **200 million** people for food, jobs and income. In these countries, fishing is rooted in the traditions and actually represents a serious alternative to reduce the deficiency of nutrition, poverty and unemployment. However, this space is highly threatened by the negative effects of illegal, unregulated and undeclared fishing (IUU fishing).

IUU fishing is a real scourge that obstructs the action of the coastal countries in the sustainable management and fight against poverty, the deficiency of nutrition and unemployment. IUU fishing overuses the resources of the State, deteriorate marine habitat and violates their sovereignty.

In recent years, following a destabilized regional socio-political environment (war in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire), the maritime area of the West African recorded a lot of illegal fishing activities. The development of IUU fishing negatively impacts fisheries resources, the environment, the development of fisheries and undermining the national and regional efforts in sustainable and responsible management of marine resources

2. LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

IUU fishing occurs as a form of tacit objection to the international waters system provided for by the United Nations Convention on the law of the sea. It is a real scourge that obstructs the coastal countries in the sustainable management of fisheries resources.

IUU fishing is becoming more intense in FCWC space and appears permanent and unhindered through: unlicensed fishing vessels, fishing in unauthorized areas, fishing in prohibited areas, fishing of protected species, sizes and weight, the use of prohibited gear and meshes, the lining of the nets, the illicit transfer, undeclared fishing, the discharges into the sea, dumping at sea, etc.

War situations in FCWC space (Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire) and even in Sierra Leone have brought about the proliferation of the phenomenon of IUU fishing. The fragile and vulnerable States lost control over their maritime space. The means of monitoring are dissipating. In addition, the laws and regulations to deal with issues relating to IUU fishing are inadequate, inappropriate and not binding. And defrauders can easily escape penalties.

The intensity of poverty and unemployment, with its corollary of low economic opportunities for traditional fishermen, favours this practice by the national fishing units and makes its most dramatic impact on the future of natural resources and the conditions of life of communities.

At the international level, control and reduction of fishing capacity of other fisheries of the world are at the origin of the transfer of ships in areas of low capacity of control and surveillance as the Gulf of Guinea. And the absence of dissuasive and relevant jurisdictions supported this movement.

IUU fishing costs huge losses in volume and value. For example, losses due to the practice of IUU in Liberia are estimated at more than 10 million dollars each year (***Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)***). The reports of the MRAG in 2003 relating to the situation and consequences of IUU fishing are eloquent and show without ambiguity the intensity of this illegal fishing.

Currently, none of the FCWC member countries is able to say the absence of vessels flying its flag and engaged in this fishery or properly monitor and punish the stakeholders involved. This should not be the case for some countries that have register of ships like Nigeria but it is clear that ships flying Niger and Ghana flags are regularly found in Benin, Togo waters without being the subject of legal prosecution. States exercise little control over their nationals.

. 2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

According to countries, the stakeholders will have different names. However, institutions commonly involved are:

- Fisheries administration
- National Navy
- Maritime Affairs / Coast Guard
- Customs
- Various Ministries with links with maritime management
- Industrial fishing units
- Maritime artisanal fishing units
- Industrial fishermen associations
- Traditional fishermen associations
- FCWC and fisheries regional and international organizations
- Technical and financial partners

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the administrations in charge of the management of fisheries, coastal surveillance, and national defence. The private stakeholders including ship owners and the consignees of vessels are also partners in the project.

Sub regional and international organizations are the second level of the partners to the project and NGOs (national and international). Finally, the technical and financial partners, regional fisheries organizations provide support and share the lessons learnt from the implementation of the project.

2.3 Rational for the project

The absence of means of identification, monitoring and interception of pirate vessels and IUU fishing even in area of the inland waters of countries explained the lack of control.

Moreover, because of free access which is the rule in the country, all waters and fishing ports of countries welcome the artisanal fishing boats without specific restrictions. These boats fly the flags of all sorts, made by their crews on their taste.

Some of these boats contribute to practices associated with IUU such as traffic of prohibited products and transshipment on the high seas or the flow on the local market of the products caught by industrial vessels without nationality.

The absence of means to locate, identify and exchange data and information on the activities of the fishing vessels in operation in sea and means of prosecution gives impunity to ships engaged in the IUU fishing.

2.4 Situation expected at the end of project

At the end of the project, the sub region has a powerful instrument to provide information in real time, to coordinate the interventions and to contribute to the eradication of IUU fishing in the sub region.

A strategy and an operational framework supported by an agreement between States strengthen cooperation in fisheries control and surveillance.

2.5 Project strategy

The project will be implemented at the national and regional levels. It will build on the national skills coupled with international expertise while encouraging collaboration with other sub regional, regional and international fisheries organizations involved in the fight against IUU fishing.

An agreement will bind States in information exchanges to provide guarantees of security and confidentiality.

A strong involvement of States is required so that they ensure the continuity of the activities at the end of the project.

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programs

The project will be implemented by a national unit bringing together all stakeholders and will be coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. The project will build on the experience of other international partners fishing organizations to benefit from their experience in the matter.

2.7 Previous and related work

Côte d'Ivoire is tested at the use of VMS but it encountered the difficulties of the cost of investment and the functioning of the system. However, it must be observed that success exist elsewhere that needs to be taken as model.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the project is to reduce IUU fishing activities in the FCWC maritime space through the creation of regional and national centers for the processing of satellite data to monitor fishing vessels in operation. Data are exchanged between centers. States will be encouraged to apply VMS to industrial fishing vessels operating in their waters.

A cooperation agreement between the States will set the rules and modalities of exchanges of information and rules to prosecute the offending ships.

4. PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: An Agreement for exchange of data and information is applied between States

Activity 1.1 Develop an agreement for Exchange of data and information

Activity 1.2 Negotiate the agreement

Activity 1.3 Sign the agreement

Product 2: A regional centre for processing satellite data is created

Activity 2.1 Equipping regional centre

Activity 2.2 Connect the regional centre with the national centers

Product 3: 6 national centers are established

Activity 3.1 Equipping national centers

Activity 3.2 Connect the national centers and the regional centre

Activity 3.3 Training, equipping and operation of the centers

Product 4: States are encouraged to adopt the VMS

Activity 4.1 Conduct a study of evaluation of impacts of IUU fishing in the FCWC maritime space

Activity 4.2 Validate the findings of the study

Activity 4.3 Support States to carry out feasibility study in the 6 countries

Activity 4.4 Organize a regional workshop on the VMS

Activity 4.5 Organize a regional workshop on the resource mobilization strategy to finance the adoption of the VMS

Product 5: States are encouraged to equip themselves for the control and surveillance

Activity 5.1 Support States to carry out feasibility study for the acquisition of surveillance equipment in the 6 countries

Activity 5.2 Organize a regional workshop

Activity 5.3 Organize a regional workshop on the resource mobilization strategy to finance the equipment

Product 6: Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

Activity 6.1 Organize project supervision

Activity 6.2 Organize project evaluation

5. CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will set up a national unit bringing together all stakeholders. The Coordinator of the national management unit will focus exclusively on the implementation of the project. Governments will have to assign staff to management to facilitate the implementation of the project. They also provide resources to support part of operating costs of the national units. States should make effort to acquire in a harmonized way the necessary equipment for the control and surveillance of the maritime area of the FCWC.

5.2 FCWC project's contributions

The total contribution of the project will be fairly shared between the six Member States. An expert of the FCWC headquarters will be responsible for the monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools.

6. RISK

The project has both a civil and military stake. The risk that the security and national defence supersede the civil aspect is high; it will depend on the General security situation of each State. The embargoes on arms and navigation buildings could be a handicap for the equipment of the surveillance units. Moreover the high cost of equipment is an additional constraint for States with limited resources and finally the reluctance of the ship owners to adopt the VMS.

To limit the effects of these constraints, the project should focus on the civil dimension in its implementation, consultation with the other States and mobilization of ship owners coupled with a good explanation and awareness campaign.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

The intervention of the project is a support to the Member States to accompany them in their apparent willingness to reduce IUU fishing. But the fight against IUU fishing is to be regarded as an issue of sovereignty which must mobilize States. Taking it as the priorities of the State will favor its inclusion in the budgets to support its functioning.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress; problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table 1: Estimated cost of the project

Product	Activities	Inputs	Cost
An agreement for information exchange is applied between States	1.1 Develop an agreement for Exchange of data and information	1 H/M for 1 month international consultant	Fee \$9000
	1.2 Adopt the agreement in workshop	Regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$12000 Dievrs 10000\$ consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transp \$2500 (63500)
	1.3 Negotiate and sign the agreement	3 regional negotiation sessions for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 108000 DSA \$36000 Dievrs \$ 30000 (\$174000)
A regional centre is created	2.1 Equip regional centre	Purchase of computers and various equipment and connection	70000\$
	2.2 Connect the regional centre	Operation/maintenance for 5 years	100000\$
6 regional centres are set up	3.1 Equip 6 national centres	Provision of computers and equipment for the 6 States	60000\$
	3.2 Connect the 6 national centres to the regional centre	Operation/maintenance for 5 years	300000\$
	3.3 Recruit, train and retrain technicians (21) for 5 years	Salary and various benefits \$12000 / month for 21 technicians for 5 years ; training 10 days refresher course 3 days/year	Wages 1512000 training \$ 63000 refresher course \$75600 Transport \$162000 fee trainer \$ 3000 trans trainer \$ 7500 DSA trainer \$9000 (\$1832100)
States are encouraged to adopt the VMS	4.1 Conduct a study of evaluation of impacts of IUU fishing in the FCWC maritime space	1 H/M for 2 months international consultant	DSA 18000 fees \$ 18000 transport \$ 10500 (\$46500)
	4.2 Validate the findings of the study	1 regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$12000 Dievrs 10000\$ consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transp \$2500 (63500)
	4.3 Support States to carry out a feasibility study in the 6 countries	1 H/M for 2 months international consultant	DSA 18000 fees \$ 18000 transport \$ 10500 (\$46500)
	4.4 Organize a regional workshop on the VMS	1 regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$12000 Dievrs 10000\$ consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transp \$2500 (63500)
States are encouraged to equip themselves for the control and surveillance of fisheries	5.1 Support States to carry out feasibility study for the acquisition of surveillance equipment in the 6 countries	1 H/M for 2 months international consultant	DSA 18000 fees \$ 18000 transport \$ 10500 (\$46500)
	5.2 Organize a regional workshop	1 regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$12000 Dievrs 10000\$ consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transp \$2500 (63500)
	5.3 Organize a regional workshop on the resource mobilization strategy to finance the equipment	1 regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$12000 Dievrs 10000\$ consultant fee \$1500 DSA1500\$ transp \$2500 (63500)
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	6.1 Organize project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$ 27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	6.2 Organize project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$ 45000 DSA \$ 45000 transport \$ 52500 (\$142500)
Estimated cost of the project including the 15% management fee			4 195 890

Table 2 : Logical framework

Product	Indicators	Source of verification
An agreement for information exchange is applied between States	Agreement signed	Project records Activity reports
A regional centre is created	1 functional regional centre	Activity report Records
6 regional centres are set up	6 functional national centre	Activity report Records
States are encouraged to adopt the VMS	States shall take administrative act to make it compulsory	Activity report Records Official Gazettes
States are encouraged to equip themselves for the control and surveillance of fisheries	Recorded in the budget	States finance Act
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Project records Activity reports

T table 3: Programme of work

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1.1 Develop an agreement for Exchange of data and information	x				
1.2 Adopt the agreement in workshop	x				
1.3 Negotiate and sign the agreement	x	X			
2.1 Equip regional centre	x				
2.2 Connect the regional centre	x				
3.1 Equip 6 national centres		X	x		
3.2 Connect the 6 national centres to the regional centre		X	x		
3.3 Recruit, train and retrain technicians (21) for 5 years	x	X	x	x	X
4.1 Conduct a study of evaluation of impacts of IUU fishing in the FCWC maritime space			x		
4.2 Validate the findings of the study			x		
4.3 Support States to carry out a feasibility study in the 6 countries			x		
4.4 Organize a regional workshop on the VMS			x		
5.1 Support States to carry out feasibility study for the acquisition of surveillance equipment in the 6 countries				x	
5.2 Organize a regional workshop				x	
5.3 Organize a regional workshop on the resource mobilization strategy to finance the equipment				x	
6.1 Organize project supervision				x	
6.2 Organize project evaluation					x

Project sheet 8: support for the creation of fishing vessels registers in the FCWC member countries

Title: **Support for the creation of fishing vessels registers in the FCWC member countries**

Funding: **to be searched for**

Total Contribution: **USD 1 240 795**

Countries: **Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo**

Duration: **5 years**

Estimated start date: **as soon as the Funds are available**

Support for the creation of fishing vessels registers in the FCWC Member countries

1. CONTEXT

The 6 FCWC countries have ratified the United Nations convention on the law of the sea. They are therefore bound by the provisions contained in the convention. Article 94 requires States to maintain a shipping register which must contain at least the names and characteristics of the ship.

The FAO Code of conduct for responsible fisheries made a number of recommendations on ships registration and fishing licenses. It establishes the principle of issuance by the State of a fishing license to any ship practicing this activity either in international waters or in waters under the national jurisdiction or sovereignty. These fishing licenses must be listed in a register updated regularly, which will contain detailed information on ships, their owners and the licenses issued. It sets the principle of the responsibility of the flag State as to obtaining a fishing license to work in the waters of another State. The Code is global in scope and applies not only to States but also to entities engaged in fishing, to regional, sub regional and world organizations and, to all those concerned by fishing activity generally.

Very clear and detailed provisions on ships register and fishing license are proposed to the States in the international action Plan to prevent, to deter and eliminate UUI fishing.

International instruments compel States to keep and update a national register of vessels flying their flag. This is contained in the national legislation of States. This national register must enable to monitor all of the life of the ship since its construction until its destruction or export, in the sphere of responsibility of the State (navigation, security, qualification of the crew, right of labor, operations etc.).

However, it is found that apart from Ghana, no fishing administration keeps national fishing vessels register which would be the exact reflection of the country's capture ability. Unfortunately, the register of Ghana is not updated. It does not, therefore, enable to know precisely the State of the fishing fleet. In addition, apart from Nigeria and Ghana, none of the countries of the FCWC implements a formal system linking the naturalization of the fishing vessel to the issuance of a fishing permit or a fishing license.

Without the ships register, it is illusory to implement a policy for the management of fishing effort, even if a very important part of the fishing effort is made by traditional fisheries non-recorded in the national registers.

2. LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

The will of States to cooperate in the objective of the project to establish national and regional registers aims at resolving the following problems:

- Apart from Ghana and Nigeria, the other FCWC Member States have no fishing vessels records. Even those who have them do not update them. It is

therefore imperative to assist all countries to establish fishing vessels national registers.

- Generally, the register of ships including fishing vessels in the States is kept by marine services. But the fisheries administrations are not integrated in the process of registration of fishing vessels by the marine administration. In addition none of the States has a procedure of informing the fisheries administration on post-registration events that may occur and which the maritime administration is aware of because they have implication on the ships national register.
- Some FCWC countries have adopted the practice of a specific register for fishing vessels. In other countries, the texts do not make provision for the creation of a special register for fishing vessels. This lack of clarification can entertain conflicts of jurisdiction between maritime and fisheries administration. There is therefore a need to make clear at the level of the States the choice of authority in charge of the fishing vessels register.
- To avoid conflicts a cooperation device between the maritime administration and the fisheries administration is to be established whatever the institution responsible for the registration of fishing vessels.
- Finally, States must have computers easy to use for the establishment and maintenance of registers of fishing vessels. Keeping the register on paper could be a drag to its update and constitute obstacles to the exchange of information.

The establishment of the regional register of fishing vessels depends on the reliability of national registers.

2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

According to the countries, the stakeholders will have different names. However, institutions commonly involved are:

- Fisheries administration
- Marine administration
- Customs
- Ministry of transport
- Ship owners
- Ship consignees
- Associations of traditional fishermen
- FCWC and regional and international fishing organizations
- Technical and financial partners

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the administrations in charge of the fisheries, coastal surveillance, national defense. The private stakeholders including ship owners and the consignees of vessels are also partners in the project.

Sub regional and international organizations are the second level of the partners to the project and NGOs (national and international). Finally, the technical and financial partners, regional fisheries organizations provide support and share the lessons learnt from the implementation of the project.

.2.3 Rational for the project

The willingness of States to cooperate with the general objective of the project to have the precise knowledge of industrial and semi-industrial fishing vessels operating under the flag of the FCWC States and vessels operating in the waters covered by the FCWC is of no doubt. It tallies with the commitments made by FCWC States members, on the fight against IUU fishing and optimum use of marine resources.

The implementation of national and regional registers is therefore an opportunity to participate in a practical and pragmatic manner to the implementation of these commitments. It is therefore necessary to translate positively the will of the FCWC Member States to participate in the implementation of this project..

By creating ships registers at different levels (national and regional), States and the FCWC are developing ways to honor their international commitments, to control fishing effort, to participate actively in the fight against IUU fishing.

2.4 Situation expected at the end of project

At the end of the project, national fishing vessels registers and a regional fishing vessel register are implemented. They conform to international criteria. They contribute to the exchange of data and information relating to fishing vessels involved in IUU fishing.

The choice of the authority in charge of the fishing vessels registration is final but fisheries and maritime administrations create a framework for collaboration to facilitate the formal exchange of data and information to update the various registers.

2.5 Project strategy

Because of the potential conflict between the fisheries administration and maritime administration, addressing the issue of fishing vessels will have to be prepared and be conducted in a spirit of cooperation and understanding of the responsibilities of each of the jurisdictions. The role of the project is to create this climate of collaboration. The project will work to agree with the States on the internationally recognized minimum variables which will be the basis for the establishment of national fishing vessels registers while preserving the achievements of the States which were already ahead of the rest (Ghana and Nigeria).

The project will undertake to involve the ship and the fishing vessels owners.

Finally, an agreement will bind the States through the exchange of data and information to provide guarantees of security and confidentiality.

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programs

The project will be implemented by a national unit bringing together all stakeholders and will be coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. The project will build on the experience of other international partners fishing organizations to benefit from their experience in the matter.

2.7 Previous and related work

It is noted that Ghana and Nigeria are fore-runners in the field of the fishing vessels registers. Their experience will be useful to the FCWC Member States as they enable to avoid roadblocks both at the creation and the operation of the register. The project ACP FISHII "strengthening of the management of fisheries in ACP countries" works in synergy with the FCWC. It conducted the study on the national fishing vessels register.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the project is to assist States to create 6 national registers and a regional fishing vessels register. The project will establish a formal framework for collaboration between fisheries administration and maritime administration to facilitate team work and sharing and transfer of information and data between the two institutions. The project also aims at interconnecting national register, sub regional registry, regional register and international register.

4 PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: A formal cooperation framework between the maritime and fisheries administrations is implemented

Activity 1.1 Develop the formal TOR

Activity 1.2 Organize a regional workshop to adopt the formal TOR

Activity 1.3 Establishment of 6 formal cooperation frameworks

Product 2: 6 national fishing registers are created

Activity 2.1 Organize a workshop on the variables to take into account

Activity 2.2 Support the Member States for the creation of 6 national registers

Activity 2.3. Connect them with regional register

Activity 2.4 Train technicians

Product 3: A regional register of fishing vessels is created

Activity 3.1 Create regional register

Activity 3.2 Train 2 technicians

Activity 3.3 Connect regional system with registers of other sub regional, regional and international organizations

Product 4: An agreement for the exchange of information is applied between States

Activity 4.1 Develop an agreement for Exchange of data and information

Activity 4.2 Negotiate the agreement

Activity 4.3 Sign the agreement

Product 5: Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

Activity 5.1 Organize project supervision

Activity 5.2 Organize project evaluation

5 CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will set up a national unit bringing together all stakeholders. The Coordinator of the national management unit will focus exclusively on the implementation of the project. Governments will have to assign staff to management to facilitate the implementation of the project. They also provide resources to support part of operating costs of the national units. States should make effort to update ships registers.

5.2 FCWC project Contributions

The total contribution of the project will be fairly shared between the six Member States. An expert of the FCWC headquarters will be responsible for the monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary

support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools.

6. RISK

Conflicts of jurisdiction between the institutions (maritime administration and fisheries administration) are likely to be barriers to the operation of the national coordinating unit in the transfer of data and information.

To mitigate the effects of such a conflict, government should clarify the roles and responsibilities of each party and further the advantages for States to make such and such other fishing vessels management strategy.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

The intervention of the project is a support to the Member States to accompany them in their clear desire to control their fishing capacity and to participate in the international effort to control fishing vessels engaged in IUU fishing. Once, the fishing registers are established, it is up to each State to ensure the update. Administrations by supporting the functioning of the collaboration framework and by considering the register as a tool for fisheries management should integrate it in their fisheries management strategy. To update the register becomes a challenge of good governance.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress, problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table 1: Estimated cost of the project

Product	Activities	Inputs	Cost
A formal framework of cooperation between the maritime and fisheries administrations is implemented	1.1 Develop the ToR of the formal framework for collaboration between maritime and fisheries administrations	1 H/M international consultant 1 month	\$ Fee 9000 DSA \$9000 (\$90000) Transport \$ 10500 (\$28500)
	1.2 Organize a regional workshop to adopt the formal ToR	1 regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 various \$10000 (\$58000)
	1.3 Establish 6 formal cooperation frameworks	Lump sum for meetings	6000\$
6 national fishing registers are created	2.1 Organize a regional workshop on the variables to be taken into account	1 regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 others \$10000 consult fee \$ 1500 DSA \$ 1500 transport \$2500 (63500)
	2.2 Support the Member States for the creation of 6 national registers	Visit of the international consultant for 6 weeks (first year) and 4 weeks (2nd year) equipment for the 6 States	\$ Fee 23400 DSA \$23400 Transport \$ 21000 equipment \$60000 (\$127800)
	2.3. Connect the national registers to the regional register	Internet connection and phone for 5 years	Lump sum 200\$ / month or \$ 72000
	2.4 Train technicians	1 regional training session for 5 days for 2 technicians/country	DSA \$ 7200 transport \$ 21600 international consultant fee \$ 3000 DSA \$ 3000 various \$10000 (109600)
A regional register of fishing vessels is created	3.1 Create regional register	recruitment of 2 technicians \$ 1200/month and equipment	Salary \$ 144000 equipment \$ 10000 (\$154000)
	3.2 Train 2 technicians	1 regional training session for 5 days for 2 technicians	Trainer's Fee \$ 3000 DSA \$ 1500 Transport \$ 2500 others \$10000 (17000)
	3.3 Connect the regional system with registers of other sub regional , regional and international organizations	PM	
An agreement for information exchange is applied between States	4.1 Develop an agreement for Exchange of data and information	15 days international consultant	Fee \$ 4500
	4.2 Adopt the agreement	1 regional workshop for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 36000 DSA \$ 12000 others \$10000 (\$58000)
	4.3 Negotiate and sign the agreement	3 regional negotiation sessions for 20 participants for 2 days	Transportation \$ 108000 DSA \$ 36000 others \$30000 (174000)
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	5.1 Organise project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$ 27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	5.2 Organize project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$ 45000 DSA \$ 45000 transport \$ 52500 (\$142500)
Estimated cost of the project including 15% management fee			1 240 795

Table 2 : Logical framework

Product	Indicators	Source of verification
A formal cooperation framework between the maritime and fisheries administrations is implemented	6 functional formal frameworks	Activity report Records
6 national fishing registers are created	6 registers created and updated	Activity report Records
A regional fishing vessels register is created	1 national register created and functional	Activity report Records
An agreement for information exchange is applied between States	1 agreement signed	Activity report Records
Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Report of activities Records

T table 3: Programme of work

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1.1 Develop the ToR of the formal framework for collaboration between maritime and fisheries administrations	X				
1.2 Organize a regional workshop to adopt the formal ToR	X				
1.3 Establish 6 formal cooperation frameworks	X	X			
2.1 Organize a regional workshop on the variables to be taken into account		X			
2.2 Support the Member States for the creation of 6 national registers		X			
2.3. Connect the national registers to the regional register			X	X	X
2.4 Train technicians			X	X	X
3.1 Create regional register			X	X	
3.2 Train 2 technicians			X	X	
3.3 Connect the regional system with registers of other sub regional , regional and international organizations			X		
4.1 Develop an agreement for Exchange of data and information			X		
4.2 Adopt the agreement			X		
4.3 Negotiate and sign the agreement				X	
5.1 Organise project supervision				X	
5..2 Organize project evaluation					X

Project sheet 9 project: Support for the assessment of fish stocks and to the understanding of climate change

Title: Support for the assessment of fish stocks and to the understanding of climate change

Funded: Funding search

Total Contribution: USD 16 751 705

Countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo

Duration: 5 years

Estimated start date: as soon as the funds are available

Support for the assessment of fish stocks and to the understanding of climate change

1 CONTEXT

The six FCWC Member States (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Togo) total up **2500 km** of coastline and produce annually over 1.293.000 tonnes of fisheries products. It is therefore clear that fishing is a vital source for more than **200 million** people for food, jobs and income. In these countries, fishing is rooted in the traditions and actually represents a serious alternative to reduce the deficiency of nutrition, poverty and unemployment. However, this space is highly threatened by three phenomena:

- the negative effects of the illegal undeclared and or unregulated fishing: IUU fishing over exploits the resources of States, deteriorates marine habitat and infringes the sovereignty of States.
- the overexploitation of fisheries resources: major exploited stocks show disturbing trends from full operation to overexploitation. Maritime capture fisheries are faced with overfishing, loss of habitats and gaps of development. Unfortunately, the quality of available data also tends to deteriorate because of low resources allocated to scientific research to ensure the monitoring. Fish stocks are not regularly assessed. Fishing statistics are not regularly kept by the fisheries administrations or fisheries research centres. As a result, the available data are discrete and lack in general reliability and therefore cannot be used for analyses and build models for a better understanding of the dynamics of fish stocks exploitation.
- climate change: climate change is well observed at the global level of the planet with warming of oceans, rivers and lakes, the modification of precipitations, the salinity of the water and the acidity of oceans, and the increase in meteorological phenomena. These changes obviously introduce new variables, new uncertainties and new complexity in understanding the dynamics of fisheries management. It is predictable that these changes positively and negatively affect the availability of food according to changes involved in Habitat, stocks and the distribution of the species in marine ecosystems. The incomplete understanding of these phenomena at local and sub regional levels increases the uncertainties and the complexity of the assessment of risk and future related transformations.

Ultimately, fisheries management environment becomes more complex with the increase of uncertainty factors.

2. LOGIC

2.1 Problems to solve

Out of a population of 242.503.510 inhabitants of West Africa (Mauritania to Nigeria), the southern part (Liberia to Nigeria) represents alone 72%. South is clearly an area of high concentration of population whose food depends in large part on the import of fishery products. Out of the 856.563 tonnes of fish and fishery products imported in 2006, the southern part of West Africa has absorbed 94.6%. The demographic growth and urbanization trends suggest that the next 20 years will record increasing demand for fisheries products as fish and fishery products are generally more accessible to low-income consumers.

Fisheries resources in the subregion although limited compared to the demand will continue to contribute significantly to food security, income, employment and livelihoods of the most vulnerable ones. But to meet these challenges, important steps remain to be overcome.

- An uncertain environment for rational management of fisheries resources: rational management of fishery resources must be based on the best scientific data available including a better knowledge of the State of stocks. On this chapter, the available data are disparate, discrete and often too unreliable to use for the purposes of analysis or model construction. Understanding the dynamics of the stocks and their exploitation is relatively inadequate. It is therefore difficult to build plans of management and conservation of fisheries resources in such an environment marked by a level of uncertainty.
- Climate change, a complex phenomenon: it is observed at the global level. But at the local level, the elements of its manifestation and understanding are hardly noticeable by fishing communities, fisheries administrations and policy makers. However, several scenarios, mounted by the scientists, from hypotheses provide very important changes that will inevitably affect the State of stocks, habitats, distribution of species etc. Climate change could provide new opportunities and positive impacts with change of species and potential business. Ultimately, climate change at the level of the subregion deserves a better understanding to prepare populations to be adapt to its evolution to avoid being victims of disasters.
- The weakness of the States: States are unable to cope before these major challenges. The resources allocated to scientific fisheries research and the management of the fisheries show downward trends. Institutes or research centres hard to ensure their mission of providing quality information and administrations develop management plans for which they have never had means of implementation, as the laws and regulations relating to fisheries are never applied.

Reliable data on fisheries and a better understanding of climate change is essential for a sustainable fisheries management.

2.2. Partners and beneficiaries

The challenges have obvious impacts on the whole of the population of the States and of the subregion. From this point of view, decision-makers through fisheries administrations and fisheries research institutes are the first groups concerned. Come then the international scientific community and the international community

(sub regional , regional and international fisheries organizations) whose support are essential to the conduct of the project. Resource users and other sectors which interact with fishing must actively participate in the implementation.

2.3 Rational for the project

The will of the FCWC Member States to streamline the exploitation of fisheries resources to ensure its sustainable management is clearly affirmed in the Agreement. There is need to situate the taking up of the challenges in sub regional cooperation. Indeed, marine capture fisheries already confronted with multiple challenges related to overfishing, loss of habitats and development gaps, are poorly placed to face the new problems arising from climate change.

Improving the quality of data and information is essential for the management and conservation of fisheries resources and the preservation of the profits made from fishing activities.

Increasing the capacity of adaptation of fisheries-dependent communities is a matter of understanding climate change and taking it into account in the policies and strategies for the management of exploited stocks and the fisheries economy both at the national and at the regional levels.

2.4 Situation expected at the end of project

At the end of the project, the six FCWC Member States have a database on maritime fisheries regularly updated on the basis of blueprint surveys at regular periods, fisheries administrations' data, studies and scientific research.

Fisheries research institutes or centres develop cooperation approaches to address the management of shared resources especially the pelagics and “grands migrants” and for pooling their efforts to carry out stock acoustic assessment campaigns. They develop programs on climate change and participate in the development of an adequate data base for a better understanding of the phenomenon. FCWC collects and disseminates data and relevant information on the impacts of climate change on fisheries, on the economy, on society and on the livelihoods of populations.

Finally, FCWC helps to develop regional strategies to support the modifications induced by climate change.

2.5 Project strategy

The project will be implemented in three directions:

- mobilize the scientific community of the subregion (the 6 FCWC Member States) in relying primarily on the scientific research institutes/centres which will be strongly encouraged to cooperate in the areas of fisheries, environmental and climate change research;
- strengthen the capacity of administrations to improve the qualities of the data relating to fishing and accompany them to have more adaptive policies and strategies;
- collect from the international scientific community, and process all relevant scientific data and information and disseminate them at the regional to

sensitize decision-makers and to integrate these new uncertainties in the strategic planning in fisheries management.

2.6 Institutional arrangements and relationship with other programs

The project will be implemented by a national unit bringing together all stakeholders and will be coordinated at the regional level by the FCWC. The project will build on the experience of other international partners fishing organizations to benefit from their experience in the matter.

2.7 Previous and related work

The by-law n°5/2007/CM/WAEMU on the adoption of the plan of concerted development in fisheries and aquaculture in the WAEMU, provides regional fisheries stock assessment projects and development of a regional programme to improve the fisheries statistic data collection in Member States and the creation of a regional database. The FCWC project can take advantage of the achievements of this project underway for its continental fishing component involving three of the FCWC member States (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo). The current project complements the actions of the WAEMU and includes Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria.

The project Ecosystem approach to maritime fisheries in developing countries (AEP-Nasen) strengthens regional and specific efforts of countries to alleviate poverty and create the conditions to help the achievement of food security through the development of plans for the sustainable management of fisheries and especially the application of the Ecosystem approach to fisheries. The project covers all the 6 FCWC member States. Strengthening the synergy between the FCWC and the AEP-Nasen project opens the prospects of dynamic and coordinated regional cooperation.

ACP FISHII project is funded by the European Union on the 9th European Development Fund (EDF). It also covers the 6 FCWC Member States. It also aims at improving sustainable and equitable fisheries management. It carries out joint actions with FCWC. It helped conduct the study on fishing vessels registers in FCWC Member States.

It is essential to mention the work undertaken under the program Adaptation to climate change in Africa (CCAA) /CRDI funded by the Canadian Research Centre for international Development (IDRC). In their work, they put into perspective climate change and attempts to answer the question: How will climate change affect fisheries resources, in particular small pelagics such as sardinella, which constitute an important export commodity for Senegal and Mauritania?

The collaboration of the FCWC with this project will open opportunities for sharing data and information on climate change in West Africa.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

- Improve the quality of the data relating to fishing through the creation of national and regional databases;
- Improve the knowledge of the State of stocks and the dynamics of their exploitation;

- Improve understanding of climate change in West Africa and prepare adaptation strategies.

4. PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES

Product 1: A national database on fisheries is created

- Activity 1.1 Recruit a Firm to prepare the establishment of databases
- Activity 1.2 Organize a regional workshop to validate the blueprint maritime fisheries surveys methodology
- Activity 1.3 Train national senior staff
- Activity 1.4 Support States to conduct maritime blueprint surveys
- Activity 1.5 Create 6 national databases
- Activity 1.6 Support annually the States to improve the update of the database

Product 2: A regional database is created

- Activity 2.1 Create the database
- Activity 2.2 Update the regional database from the national databases

Product 3: Fish stocks and their dynamics are known

- Activity 3.1 Carry out fisheries stock assessment campaigns
- Activity 3.2 Carry out an evaluation study of the programmes for fisheries, marine environment and climate change research.
- Activity 3.3 Validate research programs
- Activity 3.4 Hold annually a workshop for the evaluation of research programs

Product 4: Elements for understanding the climate change are available

- Activity 4.1 Define a regional research program on climate change
- Activity 4.2 Support annually the institutes to conduct the program
- Activity 4.3 Create a regional database on climate change
- Activity 4.4 Organize a regional workshop on climate change
- Activity 4.5 Develop a regional strategy for adaptation to climate change

Product 5: Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated

- Activity 5.1 Arrange project supervision
- Activity 5.2 Organize project evaluation

5 CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1 Inputs from partner Governments

Each partner Government will set up a national unit bringing together all stakeholders. The head of the management unit will come from the Ministry in charge of fisheries. The Coordinator of the national management unit will focus exclusively on the implementation of the project. The Governments will have to assign staff to management to facilitate the implementation of the project. They also provide resources to support part of operating costs of the national units.

5.2 FCWC project's contributions

The total contribution of the project will be fairly distributed between the six Member States. An expert of the FCWC headquarters will be responsible for the monitoring of the project to facilitate the preparation of working documents and provide the necessary support to the holding of meetings, workshops and international seminars. International experts will be required to ensure the training and prepare educational tools.

6 RISK

Reliable data is a requirement for development planning, but important resources to release for obtaining quality data has always been the major obstacle in the fisheries sector.

At the level of climate change the difficulty to perceive the change is the cause for postponing decision-making which could mitigate the commitment of the parties.

A pedagogy effort will be required from all parties to mobilize them on time.

7. Sustainability

More and more asserted will of the States to adopt good governance is a strong commitment to mobilize appropriate funding for scientific fisheries research and for climate change that threaten everything. A national, regional and international network on these essential issues will consolidate the achievements of the project.

8. REPORTING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The coordinator of the national management unit will prepare a standard format and on regular basis, semester reports on the progress of the project. These documents will describe the progress, problems and constraints encountered in the project, and will provide recommendations to overcome them. In addition, a work plan for the next semester will be part of the report. Furthermore, the Coordinator shall prepare a detailed statement of expenditure for the period which will be endorsed by the expert in charge of the FCWC seat. The reports will be produced a month later after the six-month reporting period. They will be sent to the FCWC General Secretariat in Accra. Progress reports will be distributed in the six participating countries.

The technical reports prepared by the Coordinator of the management unit and consultants will be published as field documents in English or French under the authority of the FCWC General Secretariat.

All documents produced by the project may be used by the FCWC General Secretariat to feed the website to give visibility to the activities undertaken and results achieved by the project.

The final report will assess, in a concise way, the level of implementation of the planned activities, the results obtained and the progress made to achieve the objectives of improving governance of maritime fisheries. It will also present recommendations for the monitoring of emerging actions.

Table 1 : Estimated cost of the project

National and regional databases on maritime fisheries are created	1.1 Recruit firm to prepare the methodology and data processing	1 H/M for 6 months international consultant	Fees \$ 54000 DSA for 90 days \$ 27000 three travel \$ 7500 (\$88500)
	1.2 Organize a regional workshop to validate the blueprint maritime fisheries surveys methodology	regional workshop for 20 participants for 5 days	DSA \$ 30000 transport \$ 36000 others \$10000 (76000)
	1.3 Train national senior staff	regional workshop for 12 participants for 5 days	Transportation \$ 21600 DSA \$ 18000 others \$10000 (49600)
	1.4 Support States to conduct maritime blueprint surveys	Grant	360000\$
	1.5 Create 6 national databases (entering, processing and dissemination)	purchase computers and various equipment and internet subscription for 5 years	equipment \$ 60000 operation \$30000 (\$90000)
	1.6 Support annually the States to improve the update of the database	Annual grant for the surveys per countries for 3 years	900000\$
	1.7 Create database	operating data for 5 years and recruit a technician	salaries and benefits \$200000 \$10000 \$25000 (\$235000) operating equipment
Fish stocks and their dynamics are known	3.1 Carry out fisheries stock assessment campaigns	Grant for three campaigns of stock assessments	9000000\$
	3.2 Carry out an evaluation study of the programmes for fisheries, marine environment and climate change research	international consultant 1 month	Fees \$9000 DSA \$9000 Transport \$ 10500 (\$28500)
	3.3 Validate research programs	5 day regional workshop for 14 participants	DSA \$21000 transport \$25200 others \$10000 (\$56200)
	3.4 Hold annually a workshop for the evaluation of research programs	5 day regional workshop for 14 participants	DSA \$84000 transport \$100800 others \$50000 (\$234800)
Elements for understanding climate change	4.1 Define a regional research program on climate change	2 day regional workshop for 14 participants	DSA \$8400 transport \$25200 (33600)

are shared and available	4.2 Support annually the institutes to conduct the program	annual Grant for each of the 6 countries for 5 years	3000000\$
	4.3 Create a regional database on climate change	develop the partnership with ORGP, projects and institutes around the world	PM
	4.4 Organize a regional workshop on climate change	5 day regional workshop for 35 participants	DSA \$46500 transport \$15000 others \$10000 (\$79000)
	4.5 Develop a regional strategy for adaptation to climate change	international consultant 1 month	Fees \$9000 DSA \$9000 Transport \$ 10500 (\$28500)
	4.6 validate the regional climate change adaptation strategy	5 day regional workshop for 35 participants	DSA \$46500 transport \$15000 others \$10000 (\$79000)
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	5.1 Organize project supervision	3 consultants for 1 month	\$ Fee 27000 DSA \$27000 transport \$31500 (85500)
	5.2 Organize project evaluation	5 consultants for 1 month	fees \$45000 DSA \$45000 transport \$52500 (\$142500)
Estimated cost of the project including the 15% of cost of project management			16 751 705

Table 2 : Logical framework

Product	Indicators	Source of verification
National and regional databases on maritime fisheries are created	7 databases are created 30 surveys are conducted	Activity reports The project records
Fish stocks and their dynamics are known	3 stock assessment campaign are conducted Many regional fisheries research program funded	Activity reports The project records
Elements for understanding climate change are available	1 regional plan for adaptation to climate change is being implemented	Report The project records
The lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are disseminated	2 mission reports	Activity reports Records

Table 3: Programme of work

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1.1 Recruit firm to prepare the methodology and data processing	x				
1.2 Organize a regional workshop to validate the blueprint maritime fisheries surveys methodology	x				
1.3 Train national senior staff	x				
1.4 Support States to conduct maritime blueprint surveys	x				
1.5 Create 6 national databases (entering, processing and dissemination)	x				
1.6 Support annually the States to improve the update of the database		x	x	X	x
1.7 Create database	X				
3.1 Carry out fisheries stock assessment campaigns			x	X	x
3.2 Carry out an evaluation study of the programmes for fisheries, marine environment and climate change research		x			
3.3 Validate research programs		x			
3.4 Hold annually a workshop for the evaluation of research programs			x	X	x
4.1 Define a regional research program on climate change		x			
4.2 Support annually the institutes to conduct the program		x	x	X	x
4.3 Create a regional database on climate change		X			
4.4 Organize a regional workshop on climate change				X	
4.5 Develop a regional strategy for adaptation to climate change				X	
4.6 validate the regional climate change adaptation strategy				X	
5.1 Organize project supervision				X	
5.2 Organize project evaluation					X

Conclusion

The cost of the FCWC's strategic plan for the 9 projects is estimated at **\$US 47 321 010** for the **6** beneficiary **States** . The implementation of the strategic plan will make the subregion fisheries a growth-booming sector. It will assist States to participate actively in the improvement of the global governance of the oceans and fisheries especially as the last few months maritime piracy is suspected to be shifted to the Gulf of Guinea.

However, the major challenge is the mobilization of resources, which requires the support and the respect of commitments of each of the Member States.

Appendix 1: Summary table of the cost of the project

PN°	Project	Duration	Cost
1.	Support for the improvement of policies and legislative and regulatory framework of maritime fisheries management	3 years	1949710
2.	Support for the integration of migrant fishermen in the management of maritime artisanal fisheries	3 years	1095910
3.	Support the development of subregional trade of maritime artisanal fisheries products	3 years	1581365
4.	Support for access to the international market of fishery products	4 years	2988030
5.	Support to the maritime artisanal fisheries co-management		15702330
6.	Support to the strengthening of the regional legal framework to fight against IUU fishing	5 years	1815275
7.	Support the development of a regional centre for processing and disseminating satellite data to fight IUU fishing	5 years	4195890
8.	Support for the creation of registers of fishing vessels in FCWC member countries	5 years	1240795
9.	Support for the assessment of fish stocks and to the understanding of climate change	5 years	16751705
Total			47 321 010