

6 July 2018

## Report from the 2018 meeting of the European Fisheries Development Advisors' Network, Lökeberg Conference Hotel, Håltå, Sweden, 11-12 June

The meeting was organised with the financial assistance of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

This report summarises the presentations given, as well as the interventions during the round-table session, but does not set out to capture the ensuing discussions.

### Welcome and Introductions

**Ms Inger Dahlgren, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management**, welcomed all participants to Lökeberg and the 2018 EFDAN meeting. She gave a brief overview of the Agency for Marine and Water Management, and explained that while the Agency sits within the remit of the Ministry of Environment, fisheries issues are within the remit of the Ministry for Enterprise and Innovation. The Agency's responsibilities cover the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of lakes, streams, seas and fish resources. She emphasised that Sweden, and the Agency, remain committed to Agenda 2030 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

In terms of international development co-operation, the overall objective is to combat poverty. The Agency's Operating Strategy 2018-2020 emphasises the need to promote and exchange experiences regarding integrated and co-ordinated water and marine management.

Finally, Ms Dahlgren presented the national environmental objectives adopted by the Swedish Parliament. They are often referred to as the "Generation Goals", aiming to hand over to the next generation a situation where the major environmental problems have been solved; needless to say, much remains to be done but they provide a clear direction of travel for future work.

Ms Dahlgren wished participants a successful and productive meeting.

## SESSION I: Recent developments - short presentations and discussions on initiatives participants had engaged in since the previous meeting

### **OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2017-2026 – Roger Martini, OECD**

Mr Martini briefed the meeting on the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027, released on 3 July.

This fourteenth joint edition provides market projections for major agricultural commodities, biofuels and fish, as well as a special feature on the prospects and challenges of agriculture and fisheries in the Middle East and North Africa. World agricultural markets have changed markedly since 2007-08, as production has grown strongly while demand growth has started to weaken. In the coming decade, real agricultural prices are expected to remain low as a result of reduced growth in global food and feed demand. Countries with limited natural resources, slow production expansion and high population growth will see rising net imports.

As concerns fish and other seafood specifically, Mr Martini presented a number of trends projected in graphs (*cf. ppp*), including on (i) fisheries and aquaculture production, (ii) a forecasted lower annual growth rate of aquaculture, (iii) regional contributions over time for capture fisheries and aquaculture, respectively, (iv) the trend that more fishmeal is produced from residues, (v) the share of fishmeal in feed ratios, (vi) the growing consumption of fish and seafood, globally and by region, and (vii) a projected lower growth rate of fish-food trade.

Projection highlights pointed to increased fish prices in nominal terms, but a decrease in real terms by 2027, that consumption is projected to increase on all continents except Africa, and that fish will remain highly traded with about 37 % of total fishery production expected to be exported in 2027.

[Download the Book](#)

### **Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa (FishGov) – Obinna Anozie, African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)**

Mr Anozie gave a presentation on the provisions of the Fisheries Governance Project and its accomplishments for the African Fisheries Reform Mechanism and the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS). The Project is funded by the EU and AU at a total cost of 11,681,500 Euros. While initially scheduled to be implemented over 42 months (in 2014-2017), a 12-month no-cost extension had been obtained.

The Project has continental coverage including all 55 AU Member States and is implemented by AU-IBAR in collaboration with the NPCA<sup>1</sup>. It is addressing the inherent challenges for fisheries and aquaculture development in Africa, including weak monitoring, control and surveillance, low returns from the exploitation of resources, weak and uncoordinated institutions governing the sector, lack of knowledge and evidence to foster reforms, untapped potential of small-scale fisheries, and an undeveloped aquaculture sector in view of the increasing demand for fish products.

The overall objective is therefore to enhance the contribution of fisheries resources to food security and economic growth in Africa, while the specific objective is to improve the institutional and policy environment for sustainable management and utilization of fisheries resources, through the following results areas: (1) Institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for sustainable fisheries management improved, (2) Sustainable fisheries management in small-scale fisheries including inland water bodies enhanced, (3) Institutional capacity and regulatory framework for aquaculture development strengthened, and (4) Evidence-based decision making improved.

Mr Anozie noted that the project has achieved several milestones, including: strengthened coherent African voice in fisheries; enhanced coherence, cooperation and coordination; fisheries and aquaculture appropriately recognized in the AU policy agenda; enhanced capacity and awareness for combating IUU fishing; stakeholder participation facilitated by supporting the establishment of Non-State Actor regional platforms; promotion of evidence-based management; a participatory approach to fisheries management; transparency and determination of the value of shared fisheries resources; improved access to markets, and raised awareness at the technical level on the importance of fisheries.

#### **FAO Expert Consultation on Trade in Fisheries Services, 20-22 March 2018 - Ylva Mattsson, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management**

Ms Mattsson recalled that an Expert Consultation on Trade in Fisheries Services had been held in Gothenburg, Sweden, from 20 to 22 March 2018, as recommended by the COFI Sub-committee on Fish Trade. Ms Mattsson brought to the attention of the meeting that trade in services in general is increasing and becoming more and more important for the economy, that fisheries services can contribute significantly to countries' gross domestic product and that, on this basis, further work on the issue has been deemed required. The Expert Consultation aimed to identify and describe the

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<sup>1</sup> The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency

elements relevant for the FAO in the area of trade in fisheries services, providing a first framework for future work.

A substantial effort had been made to try to settle whether fishing under an access agreement in another country's water could be considered an internationally traded fisheries service, and, if so, under which circumstances. After much reflection and deliberation, the conclusion was that one could do so if (i) the resource was owned by the coastal State selling the harvesting rights and (ii) the harvested fish is landed for the benefit of the coastal State.

The recommendation from the consultation was that FAO should strengthen its work on the issue of trade in fisheries and aquaculture services. More specifically, the consultation recommended, *inter alia*, that the FAO develop a methodology for increasing its knowledge base, starting by establishing a list of fisheries and aquaculture service types that require a more in-depth review. The issue will be discussed at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Session of COFI under Agenda item 6: Decisions and recommendations of the Sixteenth Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade.

#### **FAO Committee on Fisheries, 9-13 July 2018 – John Ryder, FAO**

Mr Ryder presented a brief summary of the upcoming events in and around the Thirty Third Session of the Committee on Fisheries being held in FAO Headquarters from 9-13 July 2018. Apart from the COFI meeting itself, there are two noteworthy related events, namely (i) a Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network meeting on 7 July and (ii) an ICN2-inspired Global Action Network event on "From Healthy Oceans to Healthy People" being held on 5 July. As is traditional during COFI, there will also be side events throughout the COFI meeting. This year there are 15 such events on a wide variety of topics that are relevant to the programme of COFI.

As regards the COFI meeting itself, there is no significant change from the last COFI. However, more emphasis is likely to be placed on Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, including indicators/monitoring, capacity building and custodianship; the issue of transshipment; the small-scale fisheries global strategic framework progress report; global guidelines for the sustainable development of aquaculture and for responsible seafood supply chains; product legality, particularly the Agreement on Port State Measures and the Catch Documentation Schemes guidelines; bycatch of marine mammals; lost and abandoned fishing gear; and climate change – a new climate-change report is being released. The 2018 edition of the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) report will also be released. All the documents are being made available online on the COFI website: [www.fao.org/about/meetings/cofi/documents-cofi33/en/](http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cofi/documents-cofi33/en/)

**Tenure and UserRights in Fisheries 2018 - Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030: 10-14 September 2018 – Lena Westlund, FAO Consultant**

Ms Westlund informed the meeting about the upcoming global conference “Tenure and UserRights 2018: Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030” (UserRights 2018), to take place in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, 10 - 14 September 2018, and that the conference was co-organised by the FAO and the Republic of Korea. She pointed out that advancing knowledge on how the world’s fisheries are accessed, used, and managed using various types of rights-based approaches is a crucial step towards achieving the SDGs, including attaining food and nutrition security and livelihoods, and that the conference is an integral part of the FAO’s work on tenure and rights-based approaches - welcomed by the 32nd Session of COFI.

She outlined that UserRights 2018 will look at the linkages between different types of tenure and rights-based approaches and how they contribute to achieving SDGs 1 No Poverty, 2 Zero Hunger, 5 Gender Equality, 10 Reduce Inequality, 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, as well as SDG 14 - including SDG 14b Provide Access for Small-scale Artisanal Fishers to Marine Resources and Markets.

Session topics would include history and experiences with: (1) customary tenure rights and indigenous peoples’ tenure rights in fisheries, (2) open access fisheries, (3) limited access fisheries: input controls, (4) limited access fisheries: output controls, (5) the post-harvest sector, (6) competing fisheries stakeholders, (7) multiple use in coastal zone, and (8) social aspects of tenure and user rights in fisheries.

Ms Westlund concluded by underlining that participation in UserRights 2018 is open to all, that there is no registration fee and that more information could be found on: [www.fao.org/about/meetings/user-rights](http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/user-rights)

**Update on the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) - Gunilla Greig, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management and a FiTI International Board Member**

Ms Greig provided a brief update on the Initiative since the previous EFDAN meeting. This included that: (i) the FiTI International Advisory Group had been dissolved, as the Initiative transitioned from its conceptual phase into its implementation phase, and that, instead, the FiTI International Board (the global executive body) had set about its work, (ii) four countries are at various stages of implementing the so-called “sign-up steps”, in order to become FiTI Candidate Countries (Guinea, Mauritania, Seychelles and Indonesia) - in addition, government commitments to engage in the Initiative have been made by Senegal, Nigeria, São Tomé & Príncipe, (iii) the FiTI International Secretariat will transition from Germany to the Seychelles (planned for Q1-2019) and (iv) a model for longer-term funding for international administration and governance is

currently being elaborated - securing short-term financing for the International Secretariat has become a major challenge for the Initiative.

In addition, Ms Greig went through the composition of the International Board, drawn from the Initiative's three stakeholder groups (Government, Civil Society and Business), as well as the process for becoming a FiTI-compliant country (*cf.* slide 4 of her power-point presentation). She concluded her presentation with an outlook of the next 12 to 18 months, in terms of (a) the no. of FiTI-candidate applications received and (b) the number of countries having embarked upon the sign-up process, as well as (c) an estimated distribution of funding sources for the Initiative's international governance.

### **OECD Conference Making reform happen for sustainable fisheries, 2 May 2018 – Roger Martini, OECD**

**Mr Martini** also reported on ongoing work investigating national experiences in fisheries reform. This work has the purpose to:

- provide a comprehensive picture of fisheries reforms in the OECD and beyond over the past decade;
- use the evidence thus made available to identify the key determinants of the emergence, design, adoption and implementation of fisheries reform;
- identify steps that governments and stakeholders can take and factors they can mobilise to initiate reform processes and see them through to implementation.

Early results had shown that sector-specific factors tend to be the most important drivers of reform and shape its form, taking priority over macro-economic conditions and the objectives of the government in power.

### **Annual Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 21-25 May 2018 - Fredrik Arrhenius, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management**

Mr Arrhenius provided a brief summary of the outcome of the 22nd Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. He particularly drew the attention of the meeting to the discussion on a system for allocating the fishing resources for the main targeted species in the IOTC area of competence. This discussion has been ongoing for over eight years and there are currently two opposing proposals - one proposal from a sub-group of G16 (a group of like-minded coastal States) and one from the EU. At the Commission meeting, it was decided to continue the discussion at a fifth meeting of the Technical Committee on Allocation Criteria (TCAC05). In anticipation of this meeting, an independent expert would be used to simulate the two proposals with data from the period 1950-2016, for albacore, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish.

Mr Arrhenius further informed the meeting that out of the seventeen proposals for resolutions submitted to the Commission, nine were adopted - after revisions. Amongst other things, it was decided to have specific target levels for four billfish species (black marlin, striped marlin, blue marlin and sailfish), to work on socioeconomic indicators, to adopt blue-shark management measures and to have special allocations for experimental Fish-Aggregating Devices (FAD) deployed by vessels participating in the BIOFAD scientific project to test biodegradable FADs.

## SESSION II: Thematic session

### *Integrating fisheries & fishers in regional multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiatives*

The purpose of this session was to highlight various initiatives and processes for integrating fisheries with other marine sectors and with related environmental issues, at the global and regional level.

#### **CBD Sustainable Ocean Initiative - David Lymer, Sida**

Mr Lymer reported on the recent (April 2018) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations (RSOs) and Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) on Accelerating Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals as part of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) co-ordinated by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

At the CBD COP in 2010, the SOI Global Partnership was launched. An action plan (2015-2020) was developed, focusing on achieving Aichi targets 6 and 10 and noting the current lack of capacity, knowledge and co-ordination as well as the largely sectoral governance. This was followed by a Global Dialogue on Sustainable Oceans in 2016, to support the role of RSOs and RFBs in accelerating achievement of the Aichi Targets and SDGs. The outcome of the meeting (Seoul Outcome) highlighted a need for capacity-building activities in support of co-operation at the regional level; the importance of national-level co-ordination in facilitating regional-level cross-sectoral co-operation and co-ordination; the critical role played by regional organisations in supporting and facilitating actions by national governments; and the need to continue global dialogues.

The outcome of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Dialogue in 2018 (Seoul Outcome Plus 2), organized together with the FAO and UNEP, highlighted that limited inter-sectoral co-ordination among administrations within countries fundamentally hinder inter-sectoral co-ordination at the regional and global levels. A need to initiate dialogues and cross-sectoral collaboration at the regional scale and to facilitate on-the-ground implementation at the national level, was also emphasised, and that SOI global dialogues should be held on a regular basis (biannually).

Following up on the meeting and implementing the *Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources 2018–2022*, Sida are liaising with CBD on strengthened collaboration between RFBs/RFMOs and RSOs (and LMEs) - an ecosystem based management approach. The focus has been on regional dialogues, specifically for the West Indian Ocean, West Africa, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, including the need for national capacity building prior to regional dialogues, e.g. for fisheries ministries and environment/marine ministries. Sida welcomed discussions with other interested donors on this initiative!

### **The role of the African Union and Regional Economic Communities in multi-sectoral policy making and implementation – Obinna Anozie, AU-IBAR**

Mr Obinna's presentation included the African Fisheries Reform Mechanism (AFRM), the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS), the African Union Agenda 2063, the Lomé Charter, the 2050 Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS) as well as other relevant global instruments and initiatives.

In particular, it highlighted the rationale and process of developing the PFRS - outlining its overall goal of providing structured guidance to Africa's fisheries management agencies and stakeholders, to facilitate reforms towards coherent national and regional policies that ensure wealth-generating, socially and environmentally sustainable outcomes for Africa and its people. The specific objectives, pillars and cross-cutting themes of the PFRS can be found in Mr Anozie's power-point presentation.

The Fisheries Governance Project (*Cf.* Session I) is designed to implement the objectives and principles of these policies as well as other policy recommendations and initiatives on the continent.

AU-IBAR has played a significant role in providing financial and technical support to the Regional Economic Communities in their formulation of policies, frameworks and strategies in fisheries and aquaculture and related fields. On this note, the formulation and validation of regional fisheries and aquaculture policies of IGAD<sup>2</sup> and EAC<sup>3</sup> have been aligned with the provisions of the PFRS, and the process of formulating regional fisheries policies for alignment with the PFRS in the ECOWAS<sup>4</sup> and IOC<sup>5</sup> regions had also been supported. Similarly, synergies had been identified between the PFRS and the SADC<sup>6</sup> Fisheries Protocol, and five environmental frameworks for sustainable aquaculture development for the regions of the

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<sup>2</sup> Inter-governmental Authority on Development

<sup>3</sup> East-African Community

<sup>4</sup> Economic Community of West-African States

<sup>5</sup> Indian Ocean Commission

<sup>6</sup> Southern African Development Community



continent had been formulated and developed, on a consultative and participatory basis.

**Collaborative efforts between Regional Fisheries Bodies and Regional Seas Conventions: the Nairobi Convention and the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission – Pedro de Barros, FAO**

To be added.

**Marine Spatial Planning in the Baltic Sea: the undeniable advantages of regional co-ordination - Joacim Johannesson, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management**

Mr Johannesson gave an overview of the current status of, and developments in, marine spatial planning (MSP) in the Baltic-Sea region. There is a clear need for collaboration as the countries share resources and the use of the sea. MSP adds a cross-sectoral and more holistic perspective to marine management and provides new opportunities to broaden collaboration across borders. Through the regional organisations Helcom and Vasab<sup>7</sup>, countries have committed to having MSP in place by 2020. For the EU Member States, there are also legal obligations to have plans established by 2021.

The trans-boundary collaboration implies a number of challenges to overcome, not least the different national timelines and planning systems. However, there are a number of platforms for collaboration, such as the Helcom-Vasab joint working group on MSP, transboundary projects (Pan Baltic Scope, Baltic LINes and other) and the so-called ESPOO-consultation instrument on transboundary environmental effects.

The advantages of well-developed trans-boundary collaborations include the opportunity to learn about and develop MSP together, to develop common baselines and to share information, to have more co-ordinated plans, the possibility to jointly solve some previously unsolved issues, and ultimately, to achieve better planning and better plans.

**Community participation in regional collaboration - Lena Westlund, FAO**

Ms Westlund started by giving a brief overview of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). Endorsed by the FAO COFI in 2014, they represent a global consensus on principles and guidance for SSF governance and development. She pointed out that the SSF Guidelines emphasise the need for participation of small-scale fisheries actors in decision-making and development processes.

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<sup>7</sup> Visions And Strategies Around the Baltic Sea

At the global level, FAO is supporting the development of an SSF Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF), an informal mechanism for facilitating interactions between COFI Members and interested actors to support implementation. It is expected that this mechanism will be further refined at the forthcoming Session of COFI.

In addition to the FAO having organised a number of regional workshops to create awareness and support participatory SSF Guidelines implementation, there are several initiatives by regional organizations to support their implementation - taking a participatory approach. One of the elements of the AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa is to improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and the socio-economic benefits of fishing communities. Accordingly, AU-IBAR, in collaboration with relevant Regional Economic Communities has supported the creation of non-state actor platforms for fisheries and aquaculture. The intention is to have five regional platforms that will also be organized into one continental organization.

There is still a considerable need for capacity development with regard to small-scale fisheries organisations to ensure that they are legitimate, representative, transparent, democratic and accountable. Ms Westlund concluded by emphasising that, in addition to supporting strong organisations, more space for effective participation needs to be created – at global, regional and national levels.

### SESSION III: Donor co-ordination

Two introductory presentations kicked off this session, namely on (i) a study into the alignment of fisheries aid with international targets and (ii) the FAO's field programme. This was followed by the usual round-table interventions on on-going initiatives.

#### **Aligning fisheries aid with international targets - Colette Wabnitz, University of British Columbia, and Robert Blasiak, Stockholm Resilience Centre**

Ms Wabnitz and Mr Blasiak contributed, via skype, with a presentation on how the international community appears to be sending mixed messages regarding the importance of sustainable ocean management for achieving international development objectives. Ms Wabnitz and Mr Blasiak recalled that recent years have seen a growing number of international commitments to prioritize such activities, including for fisheries management, yet a recent survey of 126 leaders of low and middle-income countries had found Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #14 on Life Below Water ranked last in terms of priorities among the SDGs.

They presented a recent analysis (Blasiak and Wabnitz 2018) tracking recent changes in the allocation of official development assistance (ODA)

for fisheries activities from 2010-2015. Although ODA across all sectors increased by 13.3% over this period, ODA allocations for fisheries dropped by 30.6%. More severe declines were evident for regions highly vulnerable to climate-change effects on fisheries, such as Oceania (-43.8%), and for projects focused on climate-change mitigation or adaptation (-77.4%). They further presented a number of possible reasons for these changes and discussed them with attendees of the EFDAN meeting. Following the publication of this research, MsWabnitz and Mr Blasiak had formed a group of leading researchers to address a variety of relevant topics within the context of “Ocean Finance” for an upcoming special issue in the journal *Marine Policy*, which they are guest editing and which is slated for publication in October 2018. They are also organizing a follow-up workshop, and warmly welcomed comments, interest and further engagement with members of the EFDAN network, as well as other interested parties.

#### **FAO-FIA Integrated Field Programme – John Ryder, FAO**

Mr Ryder presented a brief outline of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department’s field programme, focusing on the headline numbers rather than descriptive details, and covering both the regular programme and extra-budgetary funds.

Total core funding for the Department from regular-programme funding (assessed contributions from member countries) is around USD39 million split across the five FAO Strategic Objectives – (i) help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; (ii) make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; (iii) reduce rural poverty; (iv) enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; and (v) increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. There is a heavy focus in the Department on more productive and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

As regards the voluntary contributions from member countries – the projects – these are valued at around USD194 million split across 117 projects. Resource management, aquaculture, blue growth and IUU fishing make up over three quarters of projects, in both numbers of projects and by value. Geographically, global projects dominate with Africa being the next largest recipient – by value. The two major donors are GEF and the group of developed countries accounting for nearly 90% of the funds received. This emphasises the vital role of project funding in the ability to deliver services to the member countries.

## France

**Catherine Lecouffe and H  l  ne Gobert from Agence Fran  aise de D  veloppement (AFD)** explained that AFD is s a development bank and an agency, but that, for the most part, it mostly does not implement projects directly. AFD depends on three different Ministries but is not an integral part of a Ministry and, as such, AFD is not the body directly involved in policy discussions; AFD is, however, often consulted by the Ministries. AFD has 72 agencies in addition to the HQ in Paris.

As a bank, AFD mostly does loans but it also has grants, credit lines and warranties and it has a special division to fund French NGOs. AFD is also one of the few bodies which can receive delegated funds from the EU, which are often used on the side of a loan from AFD for leverage effect but also to fund softer activities.

When it comes to the global strategy, the latest changes are related to the fact that all new projects need to be coherent with commitments of the Paris agreement and that 50% of the commitments need to focus on Africa (as a continent).

Concerning fisheries, AFD has three intervention axes (the document is currently only available in French):

1. Governance and sectoral policy in fisheries & aquaculture;
2. Fishing sector competitive, inclusive & resilient to climate change;
3. Conservation and restauration of marine and costal ecosystems.

All projects have to fit within the global strategy as well as the strategy agreed for a country. A brief overview of on-going, in the pipe or being-identified projects included the following:

- On-going - Cambodia (inland aquaculture, delegated funds from EUD), Egypt (marine aquaculture, delegated fund from EUD), Guinea/Madagascar/Ivory Coast/Congo/Cameroun/Benin (small-scale inland aquaculture), French Polynesia (marine aquaculture), Morocco (post-harvest), Congo (harbour construction/governance),
- Pipeline - Indonesia (oceanographic research, marine weather), Vietnam/Sri Lanka (harbour construction/rehabilitation), Myanmar (MCS/ecosystem monitoring), Pakistan (with the WB, *Cf.* PROFISH), Tunisia (MCS/harbour), Blue Action Fund
- Prospective - Vietnam (harbour construction/rehabilitation), Bangladesh (Blue economy), India (cultured-based fisheries), Morocco (post-harvest)

## Germany

**Ellen Funch, BMZ, and Mark Prein, GIZ** provided an update on the German Action Plan on Marine Protection and Sustainable Fisheries.

The 10-Point Action Plan was launched by Minister Gerd Müller of BMZ in 2016 as part of the “One World - No Hunger” initiative. Three points refer directly to fisheries and aquaculture. For its implementation, BMZ approved the “Global Program on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture”, with projects in four countries in Africa, namely Mauritania and Uganda on fisheries, and Madagascar and Malawi on Aquaculture, which have all started. Friederike Sorg (GIZ) is the overall team leader. A program description and brochures on the country packages (EN, FR and DE) are available at: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/63508.html>

The Global Program also has an activity contracted to Stop Illegal Fishing<sup>8</sup> to support the implementation of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement in Ghana and Madagascar (in collaboration with the FAO).

Other fisheries projects recently funded by BMZ included:

- Somalia, Kismayo (GIZ): Funding for a post-harvest project, in which a local value chain of landed fish is established to supply more fish to the city, incl. to refugee camps.
- Eritrea (IFAD): Funding for the “Fisheries Resources Management Program” (FRoMP) which covers fisheries and aquaculture, both marine and inland.
- Ghana (Environmental Justice Foundation, EJF): Support to an EU-funded project to combat IUU fishing.
- Myanmar (GIZ): Co-financing with EU for the Myanmar Sustainable Aquaculture Program (MYSAP).

In addition, the BMZ-funded Sector Project on Responsible Fisheries and Aquaculture (GIZ) is engaged in a process with the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative and the Social Standards Compliance Initiative of the Consumer Goods Forum on the formulation of social criteria in the fisheries sector.<sup>9</sup>

Ms Funch also briefed the meeting on some of the outcomes of this year’s G7 Summit, 8 – 9 June in Canada, as the Leaders’ Communique includes commitments on oceans - including an agreement on the “Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities”. <https://g7.gc.ca/en/official-documents/>

## Iceland

### **Pétur Waldorff from the Directorate for International Development Cooperation at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs**

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<sup>8</sup> A not-for-profit organisation based in Botswana: <https://stopillegalfishing.com/>

<sup>9</sup> At this year’s Seafood Summit in Barcelona (18-21 June), GIZ organized a side event to present and “pressure-test” the first draft of criteria for the processing stage of the fisheries value chain, in which around 60 participants provided comments and suggestions.

outlined that fisheries and fisheries-related issues have been one of Iceland's development priorities ever since the outset of Icelandic development aid. Currently, a five-year strategic plan on Iceland's fisheries development is on the drawing board.

Mr Waldorff further explained that, currently, Iceland is working in this area through the World Bank in different capacities. Through the World Bank's West African Regional Fisheries Programme (WARFP), Iceland contributes to institutional capacity building of fisheries sectors, such as, for example, training of key individuals in Vessel Monitoring Systems. In addition, Iceland is involved in the development of improved practical post-harvest processing technologies, such as improved fuel-saving smoking technologies, and initiatives combatting marine and landing-site litter and pollution. At the moment, Iceland's involvement in WARFP-related projects are mainly in Liberia and Sierra Leone, although other countries, such as Ghana, have also benefitted directly.

Iceland has seconded a fisheries expert to the World Bank offices in Accra and has accumulated a roster of fisheries experts to respond to World-Bank calls for assistance in a number of fisheries related areas.

## The Netherlands

**Leon Lomans, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality**, informed the meeting about a project initiated by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality together with Wageningen University and Research - a project on the improvement of the fish value chain in Iran. The focus of this project is the introduction of modern breeding technology, product innovation and value creation in fish and fish products. The project started with an inventory of the current farming, (selective) breeding and processing methodologies of the main (farmed) fish species and their market potential in Iran. Based on the inventory and results of the fact finding mission, a seminar with all the relevant stakeholders will be organised (in October) as a second step, aiming to define the scope and objectives of further joint Iranian/Dutch cooperation and to explore ways to make progress together with the Iranian and Dutch private aquaculture sectors. The results of the project will be published in due course.

**Petra Spliethoff, from Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation of Wageningen University and Research**, gave a presentation based on experiences gained during the four-year project: "Capacity building of fish processing at the Jakarta Fisheries University in Indonesia".

Under the 'Jokowi' government, fisheries policies drastically changed - which impacted not only illegal fishing activities but also the national fish supply and value chains. The development of the fisheries sector is seriously hampered by the lack of skilled people, and access to expertise / vocational education is difficult. In view of the complex problems the sector

is facing, it is not easy to grasp how the Ministry would like to manoeuvre the sector to sustainable development. However, to cope with the skills gap, the minister would like to establish 10 fisheries polytechnics. The project initiated dialogues with the ministry of fisheries to discuss the development of vocational education. For the time being, the introduction of open access teaching factories, blended learning approaches and linking up the private sector in vocational education seem to be the best if not the only option.

## Norway

**Silje Rem, together with Gabriella Kossman and Kristoffer Kokvold, from Norad** presented the Norwegian Fish for Development (FfD) programme. The Programme's vision is "poverty reduction and increased food security" and the envisaged impact has been defined as: *The fisheries and aquaculture sector helps promote economic development in the partner countries.*

Ms Rem explained that the initial focus was bilateral co-operation and that the three main countries for collaboration were (i) *Colombia* (in the process of defining its priorities, both within capture fisheries and aquaculture), (ii) *Myanmar* (Fisheries Information System, Marine aquaculture, Capacity building as well as support for legislation and international agreements) and (iii) *Ghana* (including both fisheries and aquaculture).

In addition, there are activities in *Sri Lanka*: Support for fisheries research, catch statistics, legal framework; *Indonesia*: Aquaculture, disease control and breeding, equipment and technical standards, zonal planning; *Vietnam*: Large-scale marine aquaculture; *China*: Environmental and aquaculture governance (Yellow Sea Research Institute); *Angola*: Fishery management, research, MPAs and marine aquaculture; *Mozambique*: Tilapia fish farming - hatchery, breeding, training and research centre in Chokwe (CEPAQ, IIP); *Sudan*: Mapping of marine resources, capacity building and fisheries management (Red Sea State, Fisheries Administration), and *Cuba*: Marine aquaculture.

Regionally, support is provided to the Benguela Current Convention, the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project, as well as countries that take part in the EAF-Nansen Programme and countries supported through multilateral programmes/projects (FAO, UNODC, IMO).

Development of «modules» is in progress: Veterinary services, Legislation, etc. The intention is to strengthen support to relevant sectoral initiatives, such as Vocational training, Civil society and the Private sector.

Important themes supported by FfD include:

Fisheries crime: support through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Interpol and the Norwegian advisory group against organized fisheries crime and IUU Fishing (FFA) as well as NGOs. Two

guides are being developed, namely with (i) UNODC - Resource Guide to Address Corruption in the Fisheries Sector and (ii) Interpol - International Law Enforcement Cooperation in the Fisheries Sector: A Guide for Law Enforcement Practitioners.

IUU fishing: support through the FAO to implement the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and for initiatives on improved monitoring, control and surveillance.

Small-scale fisheries: support through the FAO for implementation of the SSF Guidelines, and NGO support.

Aquaculture: through the FAO for fish health, legislation and loss/waste; through WorldFish for fish genetics and breeding, fish disease, fish nutrition and aquaculture systems.

Climate change adaptation (CCA): through the FAO for member countries implementing CCA measures in fisheries and aquaculture.

Nansen Programme (2017-2021): Supporting the Application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management considering climate and pollution impacts - through the FAO in cooperation with the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research (stock assessment and fisheries management).

## Sweden

**David Lymer, Sida**, outlined some of the fisheries-related initiatives and actors that Sida supports through several of Sweden's global, regional and bilateral strategies. Sida recently provided additional support to the Danish Institute for Human Rights to strengthen their work on human rights in fisheries, and a first expert consultation will be held mid-June 2018. Sida supports IUCN for a four-year initiative in Mozambique that aims to strengthen and restore the value of coastal and marine ecosystem goods and services to improve social, economic and ecological resilience to climate change. Sida will support the CGIAR Fish Research Programme, with a focus on small-scale fisheries - mainly implemented by WorldFish and including the joint work between FAO, WorldFish and Duke University on updating the Hidden Harvest study. Sida is also supporting IIED<sup>10</sup> to work on small-scale fisheries and strengthen capacity in low-income countries on the BBNJ process. In addition, Sida provides support to SEAFDEC<sup>11</sup>, and the embassy in Liberia, with support from Sida, will organise a Regional Ocean Conference in early 2019.

Sida is currently discussing with CBD on potential support to the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) and specifically for strengthening the regional dialogue and national capacity. Sida is considering support to

<sup>10</sup> International Institute for Environment and Development

<sup>11</sup> South East Asia Fisheries Development Centre



PROFISH for work on transparency issues in the fisheries sector. Sida is also discussing with the FAO on strengthening their work on small-scale fisheries. In addition, there are ongoing discussions with SWIOFC<sup>12</sup> and the Nairobi Convention on a collaborative project on small-scale fishing communities and the environmental issues that influence them, and Sida is also discussing potential continued support to the BOBLME project.

## The World Bank

**Randall Brummett together with Charlotte de Fontaubert** outlined the World Bank portfolio. The World Bank fisheries programme is global, with historical activities having been carried out in almost every corner of the planet. For many years, the portfolio has been dominated by concerns about capture fisheries. Increasingly, aquaculture represents a significant share of the World Bank portfolio.

Active work is strongly anchored in South Asia and Africa, with projects in implementation in Sri Lanka and the Maldives and new projects in development for Bangladesh, India and, somewhat further out, Pakistan. In Africa, active projects are in West African and Southwest Indian Ocean coastal states. New national projects are being planned for Somalia, Zambia and Kenya, while new regional programmes are under preparation in the Northeast Gulf of Guinea and the Congo Basin. A planned new investment in the Lake Victoria basin had been cancelled.

Elsewhere, recently completed analytical projects have been done for Kazakhstan, but it is not yet clear if this is going to lead to an actual investment. Two major projects are now active in the Caribbean and Peru. In Southeast Asia, the Pacific Regional Oceanscapes project is being implemented, and a concept is under construction for Myanmar. Past work in the Philippines and Vietnam is being analysed for possible new investment opportunities - the Philippines being the most likely in the short term.

## Concluding remarks

Ms Greig thanked everybody for coming to Lökeberg and for contributing so actively, making the meeting the useful networking and information-sharing event it had set out to be.

The meeting concluded with Norad offering to investigate the possibilities of them being in a position to host the 2019 EFDAN meeting or, failing that, to liaise with another potential host.

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<sup>12</sup> SouthWest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission