



How to ensure the continuation of our actions? (French Development Agency (AFD))

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General context

- **All responses to fisheries sector needs take a long time to be effective :**
 - Ecosystem restoration and stock rebuilding
 - Governance of the sector
 - National sectorial policies and regional agreements
 - Regulating devices and conservation (MPA's for instance)
 - Fisheries monitoring, Traceability,
 - Fishery MCS, fight against illegal fishing...
 - Fish culture plan,...
- **The average duration of projects financed by AFD is 4 to 5 years (sovereign loans and grants). This time does not correctly answer the biological, sociological, human, economic and political issues of fisheries.**

Wanting to go beyond this time faces several constraints

■ Internal factors

- Operational limits of the loans & grants blending
- Not enough compliance with accountability policy (project indicators partially or not met in the time of the project)
- Reluctance to multiplication phases of the same project (feeling subscription)

■ External Factors

- Changing the political priorities of governments, and consequently the “Country assistance strategy” framework which is negotiated between AFD and public counterparts.
- Evolution of the quality of national public counterpart
- Lack of public private partnership
- Food security problems abolishing the rules of conduct provided
- Political instability and crisis phenomena



Three major consequences

- **Lack of comprehensive economic argument showing the merits of the continuation of fisheries projects.**
 - Generally speaking, Technical Ministry agrees the continuation of the project
 - The issue is with the Ministry of Finance, above all in case of loan
- **Insufficient time to build public-private partnerships essential to the ultimate success of the project**
- **Insufficient time and weakness of the national foundation for building regional platforms necessary for the management of the fisheries sector**
- **The project's impact on sustainable development of the fisheries sector is not consolidated.**

What ways to choose? Experience from AFD (1)

- **Regular support of sectorial public policies upstream and downstream projects**
 - Big network AFD agencies with 70 offices worldwide
 - Example : the long story of projects in Senegal
- **Co-financing with multilateral donors on regional multi-annual programs**
 - Some trials with World Bank in Indian Ocean and West Africa
 - Some trials with EU in South-East Asia
 - First talks with AsDB and IFAD

What ways to choose? Experience from AFD (2)

- **Structuring projects requiring government commitment over time due to the creation of a demand from fishing professionals**
 - **Remote sensing projects in South-East Asia** : modeling of oceanographic data, fight against illegal activities and oil spills, environmental monitoring (coastal erosion, decrease of mangrove areas, coral bleaching), weather forecast, dynamics of pelagic fish stocks
 - In : Indonesia (INDESO), Vietnam (Bien Dong sea), Philippines (Philo project), Myanmar (MMCS project)
 - Support to the value chains of the fishery sector : National Office of Fisheries Morocco : valuation, traceability, trade development,.)
- **Drawers projects**
 - The case of Indonesia : VMS project (2004 / 2008) , INDESO project (2012 / 2015) , Eco fishing port project (2015 / 2019) , Connectivity project (2015 / 2019)

What ways to choose? Experience from AFD (3)

- **Projects resilient to hazards and military-political crises (very rare)**
 - Extensive fish farming without inputs except labor and fry caught in the wild
 - Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar
- **Knowledge production and building of business intelligence tools**
 - Economic observatories,
 - Economical analysis by “méthode des effets”
 - First works on the “spill over” from AMP



What ways to choose? Experience from AFD (4)

The most important element for success

- Donor coordination in the fisheries sector :
- By country : it's working in Senegal
- By region : Partnership WB / AFD for instance
- Between entities' headquarters ? EFDAN / EU ?

AFD in the fisheries sector: examples of projects

1. Extensive inland fish culture

Ivory Coast, Guinea, Benin, Madagascar

2. Satellite data Valorisation

- For modeling of oceanographic data
- Fight against illegal activities
- Fight against oil spills
- Environmental monitoring (coastal erosion, decrease of mangrove areas, coral bleaching)
- Dynamics of pelagic fish stocks

Indonesia (INDESO), Vietnam (Bien Dong sea), Philippines, Myanmar

3. Governance and support to the sector

Morocco (National Office of Fisheries : valuation, traceability, trade development, etc.), Senegal (artisanal fishing port of St. Louis), Indonesia (Eco fishing Port)

4. Marine Protected Areas

Moheli marine park in Comoros, Mayotte Marine Park, MPA in Mozambique, Banc d'Arguin National Park (PNBA) in Mauritania

5. Sectoral matrix to support ocean economy (blue economy)

Mauritius, Séchelles



AFD in Indonesia: INDESO (2012 – 2015)



What ? Financing the **Infrastructure Development of Space Oceanography (INDESO)**

Where ? Bali, Indonesia

How ? 30 million USD loan

With who ? Indonesian Ministry of Finance
Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) (contractor)



AFD in Indonesia: INDESO (2012 – 2015)



Why ?

- Illegal fishing hotspot
- Oil spills
- Coral bleaching and mangrove loss
- Misstatements on algoculture and shrimp farming sites

Objectives ?

Establishing sustainable fisheries based on good coastal environmental management and the fight against illegal fishing, from the exploitation and valorisation of spatial oceanographic data

- Maintaining sustainable fisheries
- Biodiversity protection
- Developing fisheries activities for economic purposes while respecting the environment for the benefit of coastal communities
- Monitoring the effects of climate change on particularly sensitive and vulnerable islands

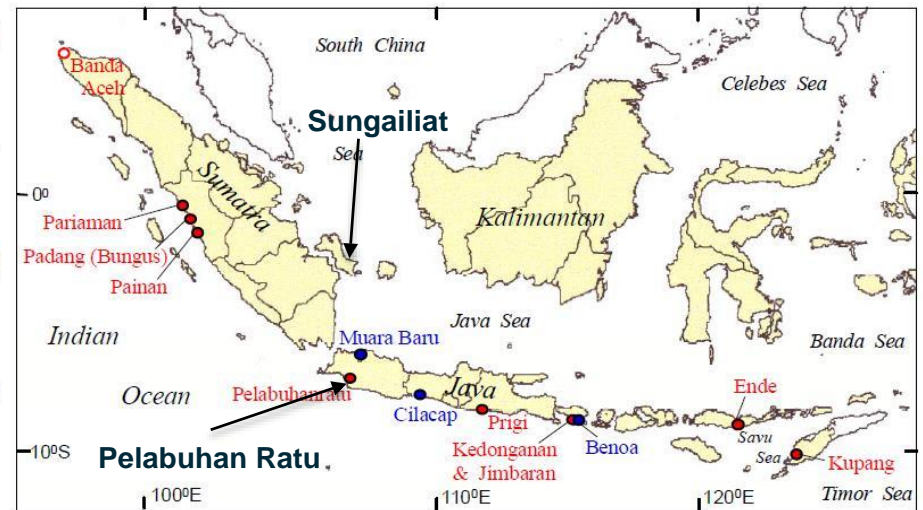
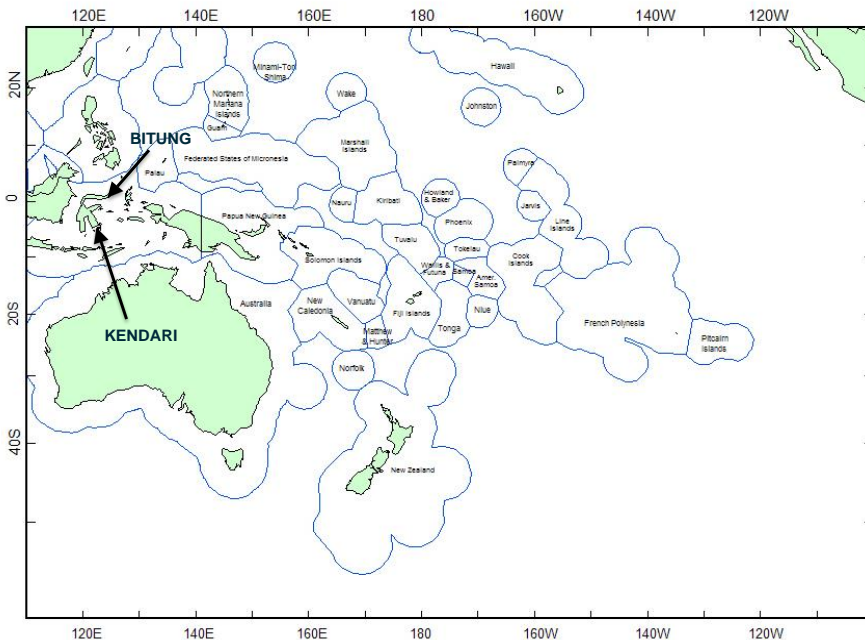
AFD in Indonesia: Eco fishing Ports (2015 – 2019)



What ? Financing 6 Eco Fishing Ports

How ? 107 million USD loan

With who ? Indonesian Ministry of Finance
Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) (contractor)



AFD in Indonesia: Eco fishing Ports (2015 – 2019)



Eco fishing port ?

Port with an environmentally friendly approach, both on its products and on its impacts on the environment (sustainability of the resources it exploits, quality of the products...)

Why?

- Health incidents when exporting to the EU
 - Ports not well organized: contaminating activities close to products intended for sale
 - Problem on the environmental footprint of the port (no treatment of chemical port waste, no water treatment plant, no water treatment ...)
 - Poor management of fish stocks
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Objectives ?

- Reduce the environmental footprint of ports
- Improve the quality of fish products
- Increase their added value especially for export
- Certify these ports with an "eco fishing ports" certification, internationally recognized and based on internationally accepted standards





Thank you

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