



INDIAN OCEAN
COMMISSION



Report of the Third Steering Committee Meeting of The Smartfish Programme

Implementation of A Regional Fisheries Strategy for the Esa-IO Region

Pearle Beach Hotel, Flic en Flac, Mauritius, 22nd November 2012

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Introduction



1. The Third Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) of the Programme for the Implementation of a Regional Fisheries Strategy in the Eastern-Southern and Indian Ocean Region (SmartFish Programme) was held at the Pearle Beach Hotel, Flic en Flac, Mauritius on November 22nd 2012, at the invitation of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). Representatives from COMESA, EAC/LVFO, IOTC, IGAD, AGROTEC Spa Consortium, IOC- PRSP, IRCC, SWIOFP, SWIOFC, EUD (Mauritius and Madagascar), FAO, were present, as well as the IOC PMU (including Technical Assistance Teams (TAT) from IOC and FAO) and representatives from other IOC projects. In addition, the team for the Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) was also invited to present their findings at the meeting.
2. Raj MOHABEER, Chargé de Mission of the IOC and Chair of the meeting, thanked representatives of the ESA-IO region for their presence: COMESA, IGAD, EAC, IOC and the IRCC. He welcomed the European Union Delegations of Mauritius and Madagascar, and recalled that the EU was the main partner and sole funder of the IRFS Programme. He welcomed other key partners of the project: FAO, IOTC, LVFO, SWIOFC and SWIOFP. He also thanked the IOC staff of SmartFish and PRSP for their presence and invited Mr Leon RAZAKA to give his welcoming address on behalf of the Secretary General of IOC.
3. Léon RAZAKA, Chargé de Mission of IOC, welcomed participants and invited them to discuss the advantages and benefits gained by the population of the Indian Ocean. He announced that political and commercial cooperation has been reinforced during this year, which marks the thirtieth anniversary of IOC. He recalled the decision taken by IOC and the EU following last Steering Committee meeting to organize an ad-hoc Steering Committee meeting in order to present outcomes of the Mid-Term Evaluation team.
4. Cécile TASSIN-PELZER, of the Mauritius EUD, stated that the agenda of this meeting was highly important given that, as a Steering Committee, decisions need to be taken for the next steps of IRFS. It will be the opportunity to receive the findings of the MTE team, which is an important exercise as it will allow participants to make an overall assessment of the implementation of the project, and to make recommendations for the follow up of activities. She recalled that the main objective of SmartFish was to deepen the regional integration of the fisheries sector. Since the start of the project, several meetings and workshops have been organized and a number of assessments of priorities for the region have been undertaken. Now it is time to follow up on these assessments. In view of an increasing demand for fish, she indicated that the EU will provide more Technical Assistance to countries of the region, in line with its development and cooperation policy and also with the external dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy. She announced that the EU has agreed for a second phase to be implemented for an additional 3 to 4 years. She added that she was confident that the outcomes of the meeting will provide orientations for future actions of SmartFish for the sustainable development of the fisheries sector in the region.

II. PRESENTATION OF THE MID-TERM EVALUATION PROCESS

5. Sophie DES CLERS, Team Leader of the MTE, indicated that discussions will enable her team to finalize their work so that a first draft is ready for IOC by the end of the week. She noted that the TORs of her team included two bits of work at the same time: the Mid- Term Evaluation and the formulation of the next phase. She said that her team could not visit all the beneficiary countries, but managed to visit at least nine of them: Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Zambia, Tanzania, Burundi, Kenya and Uganda.
6. She noted that the MTE is the same job as the final evaluation but with a scope of recommendation, especially with respect to the logical arrangement of SmartFish. She noted that the original logframe needs a bit of attention, especially where new elements or design is needed, or where the formulation is too vague or incomplete, keeping in mind that we are not talking about a new programme but talking about phase 2.
7. She highlighted that SmartFish is a really challenging programme as well as very technical. She also noted that the programme targets a broad range of beneficiaries, from the local level to national administrations and regional institutions.
8. She indicated that, for some of the result areas, achievements were sometimes difficult to assess because there were very few if any impact indicators in the logframe.
9. In terms of efficiency, she noted the important role of programme management in delivering the activities, controlling the budget, etc. This concerns not only IOC and its team but also FAO and all the programme arrangements including focal points, etc.
10. In terms of impact, she indicated that it was a bit difficult and too early to assess the outcomes at this stage, from both the IOC PMU side and the FAO team side.
11. She said that the MTE also tried to assess the connection of SmartFish with other programmes and initiatives in the region. She stated that, at the regional level, SmartFish can have the greatest sustainability by joining up with other initiatives.
12. In terms of effectiveness, it is a challenge to understand how effective the programme has been so far due to the broadness of activities covered. She however noted that significant impacts have been identified by the team, including locally. Meetings with the private sector allowed the MTE team to realize the contribution of SmartFish in improving the sector at different levels.
13. The team proposed to concentrate on specific fisheries and value chains in order to avoid scattering in several directions and to maximize impact.
14. She indicated that the work of the SmartFish teams under the circumstances was truly remarkable. Therefore she recommended that the exact same setup and teams that were used in phase 1 should also be used in Phase 2, and should start immediately to ensure continuity.

15. She indicated that their main findings have been compiled into an "aide mémoire" which also includes main recommendations for the adaptation of the current implementation and for the formulation of phase 2. Essential directions for the next phase have been provided, but they will need to be adapted to EU funded programme procedures and cycles. Feedback from EU institutions has also been taken into account. Some adjustments will need to be made in the budget. She noted that the draft has to be submitted by the end of the week given IOC's "Action Fiche" deadline.

III. MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE SMARTFISH PROGRAMME: RESULTS 1, 2 AND 3

16. Kieran KELLEHER, expert of the MTE team, gave a presentation on the overall implementation progress of the programme, with a focus on results 1, 2 and 3 (fisheries management, governance and MCS). He noted that SmartFish was a quite unusual but ambitious programme, with twenty beneficiary countries and complex overlaps between RECs and RFMOs.

17. He also noted numerous administrative constraints to the implementing teams.

18. He said that the MTE experts were conscious that they did not visit many of the IGAD countries.

19. He indicated that MTE recommendations should be seen as suggestions, and that suggestions from the Steering Committee were also needed. These suggestions should be seen as a menu, and only a few will be selected. He stressed that SmartFish can't do everything and there is a need to engage more with other partners.

20. He indicated that substantial progress has been achieved. However, new synergies need to be sought between result 1-2-3 and 4-5 in order to improve the impact of the programme. He added that SmartFish should focus on major impacts in selected fisheries.

21. He remarked that the current logical framework is almost a shopping list of activities and added that the logframe and associated activities need revision. There is a need to rectify the logframe with socio-economic baselines. This should be put on the table, despite time constraints and deadlines, and parties need to be flexible.

22. He explained that, in order to evaluate achievements to date, they focused on productivity and sustainability of activities, and how they contribute to the overall objective.

23. He noted substantial achievements, though improvement were possible. The MTE identified lots of positive effects through capacity building, though many are still in progress. MCS training has been highly appreciated. There is a great demand for more SmartFish support in all the result areas. Assessments undertaken by the programme were also welcomed.

24. He attributed many problem areas to the design of the programme. He highlighted that baseline indicators lack metrics and that there is no way of gauging what the support is going to result in, when, and who exactly will benefit from it. He stressed the need for measurable indicators of outcomes.

25. He acknowledged the challenge of the contractual obligations (FAO dealing with results 1 and 5 and IOC dealing with results 2, 3 and 4), but stressed on the need to work in complementarity. He recognized that both teams were already conscious of that and working together but stated that alignment of IOC and FAO activities needs improving.

26. He raised the issue of IOC functioning outside of its comfort zone, without a good understanding of politics in some places.

27. He raised the issue of FAO remaining in its comfort zone, focusing on COFI recommendations, instead of stepping out and linking more with all the programme outcomes.

28. He noted that identified weaknesses are due to coordination and communication issues. Some stakeholders at national level don't get crucial information, and national directors don't have a direct voice in the programme activities.

29. In terms of publications produced by SmartFish, he stressed on the need for a quality control and peer review and suggested that the two implementing agencies can collaborate on this.

30. As far as governance is concerned, he suggested to back off and look at what it involves. He pointed out the necessity to use the metrics of governance: quality (of laws, how appropriate they are, cost, etc.) and effectiveness (rule of law). More MCS is not going to solve problems in many cases.

31. There is a need for a baseline socio-economic valuation of the sector to the countries' economies in order to assess fisheries governance in terms of quality, effectiveness and accountability.

32. Best practices in institutions (for example in licensing, MCS financing, etc.) could then be replicated through the programme.

33. He suggested that SmartFish could prepare "Doing business" profiles in order to know if making business in countries is possible and efficient.

34. In terms of accountability, emphasis should be put on making information publicly available (licenses, aquacultures concessions, penalties, etc.). In countries where there is an extractive industry transparency initiative, it should be looked at to be applied to fisheries.

35. He raised the issue of tuna leaving the region without significant added value to the local economies. Essentially the idea would be to improve access to raw material. Some measures already implemented by some island nations could be looked at. For example, the Nauru agreement of the Pacific could be replicated in the ESA-IO region, drawing on experiences related to licensing (minimum terms and conditions).
36. He suggested getting the Port actors together to improve their understanding with regards to the implementation of Port State Measures (PSM).
37. The idea of having a regional observatory could be looked at. It could be funded by the industry, which possesses most of the information.
38. He suggested that it may be useful to explore offshore fishing options in Somalia, and use financial benefits for development purposes. A UN common trust fund could be a system to explore in order to legitimize offshore fisheries in the Somali EEZ and redirect revenue generated. The problem of the fishing zone in Somalia needs to be addressed and beginning this process would be helpful.
39. He stated that the majority of the region's fisheries are fully exploited, economically orbiologically. He suggested that "discrete" fisheries that are easier to manage (for example sea cucumbers because of their stability, etc.) should be selected for assistance and the criteria should be established.
40. He stressed on the need to outline a realistic "architecture of reform" in order to start the reform process. Political science needs to be used together with economic and biological science. Reform processes need to be synchronized with political cycles (for example, elections are a key factor). Working with parliamentary commissions can help, either for the local or national level. This reform process should include all actors along the whole value chain, with a special focus on particularly vulnerable/food insecure groups.
41. He noted that Illegal Unregulated Unreported (IUU) fishing is a very complex problem and therefore MCS can't be a standalone activity. Moreover, MCS activities should target fisheries that are more problematic in terms of IUU. For example, there is need to use a tough hand on dynamite fishing, that still has to be eradicated from some countries urgently.
42. It is important to target artisanal/small scale IUU fisheries. He suggested introducing registers for small boats with licenses of 10 years. Such systems are quite effective and crucial to building a foundation of tenure. Implementation needs to be designed adopting a co-management approach and involving Beach Management Units (BMUs), communities and local administrations. He also acknowledged challenges such as the need to ensure transparency in the collection of registration fees.

43. He added that MCS activities need to find a balance between discursive and coercive.
44. With regards to inland fisheries and aquaculture, he suggested continuing support to joint management in Great Lakes shared waters and initiating it in other lakes, not only Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria.
45. With regards to regional integration, the MTE team suggested to consider the possibility of specific budget allocations by REC and by country.
46. The presenter raised the need to formalize links with RECs and also with SWIOFC. He further proposed LVFO to be a sort of lead coordination body for inland waters.
47. Lastly he pointed out the need to improve linkages with existing donor platforms and donor alignment.
48. He concluded that SmartFish was a relevant and innovative programme and that the team has done a remarkable job achieving substantial results. He noted, however, that several activities have been scattered, with a loss of focus and impact.

IV. DISCUSSION ON THE MTE OF RESULTS 1, 2 AND 3

49. The Chair indicated that most of the activities were implemented without the view of the extension and recognized that the five experts have produced tangible results despite time limits. In terms of IOC being outside of its comfort zone, he stressed that the owners of the programme are IGAD, EAC, COMESA and IOC, the latter being the implementing agency. He suggested to review the composition of the Steering Committee to also get national representation and involve more RECs in the implementation. He also suggested not to review the current logframe for phase 1 due to the limited time remaining. He welcomed the orientations provided in the MTE draft report on trade and commercial aspects and acknowledged that quite a number of weaknesses identified were related to capacity problems in fisheries development and management at national level, especially in terms of formulating, implementing and monitoring policies.
50. Rondolph PAYET, of SWIOFP, asked for some clarifications about the statement made by the MTE team that a number of fisheries in the region are overfished.
51. Kieran KELLEHER, of the MTE team, said that trade issues will be addressed in a separate presentation. He stressed on the need to identify useful activities associated with management in the broad sense. He pointed out that if fisheries are to be improved, improving the harvest will not be sufficient and the whole value chain needs to be looked at. He mentioned MCS on Lake Victoria as an example: it will not solve the problem in terms of bringing more benefits into the sector. MCS is part of the agenda but it has to be part of a framework for a broader change in the entire sector.
52. Samson ABURA, of LVFO/EAC, welcomed the work of the MTE team. He agreed that MCS has to go hand in hand with governance. Admitting that it was not planned in the original design

of the programme, he recommended extending the governance component to freshwater bodies. He highlighted the importance of harmonization: allowing more support at country level for policy making will involve more work on regional harmonization. He stressed the need for SmartFish to collaborate more with LVFO. He gave the example of the Grant Application procedure: given that several countries on the same lake have applied, Standard Operating Procedures should have been done through LVFO instead of duplicating. He also highlighted the need to improve work through Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs): some activities are still pending because it's not clear how to transfer funds from IOC to EAC. RECs are not aware of how to make use of funds available at IOC. This should be improved given that Technical Assistance (TA) cannot be everywhere all the time. He further noted that FAO Letter of Agreements (LOAs) worked well and should be considered as the way to go.

53. Xavier NICOLAS, of Plan Régional de Surveillance des Pêches (PRSP), agreed that putting governance and MCS closer together could be a good idea. He noted however, that proposals made by the MTE team are ambitious and many. Therefore proposals should be shortlisted or the budget should be increased. He stressed the need to build on work undertaken since 2004 in the region in order to reinforce, redirect or complement the existing dynamic. In the case of the Pacific, he indicated that there can be a gap between theory and practice. A recent operation in the Pacific region controlled nine vessels, of which six were in infringement, which means that either they had an extremely effective MCS system, or at-sea practices were not in line with what should happen in theory. He added that MCS is not an end in itself, but there's nothing else without MCS.
54. Kieran KELLEHER, of the MTE team, reiterated that recommendations of the MTE have to be considered as a "menu", and that there is no intention to cover all of the activities. He added that, at this stage, the MTE experts have not yet gone through the budget in detail.
55. Sophie DES CLERS, of the MTE team, reiterated that the MTE experts have been asked to provide two products: MTE and formulation. She recommended that the rest of phase 1 should produce some guidelines for phase 2 of the programme. She added that the MTE has not been very prescriptive for phase 2 but rather provided important elements for its formulation. It is now up to the experts in the room to build on these elements. She further indicated that the programme should be realistic and build more on what has been done in the region, rather than hitting the road running. Regarding the remark made by LVFO and EAC, she agreed that it was clearly mentioned in the financing agreement that there was a scope for IOC to delegate some of the implementation (PEs rather than MOUs) to other RECs. She indicated that the MTE experts were proposing to have exactly the same wording for phase 2. She added that EAC was the only REC that had a specific implementing institution attached to it (LVFO) and asked IOC if such delegation could be realistic and feasible for phase 1.
56. The Chair indicated that IOC can delegate powers to EAC through the current financing agreement. He recognized that the area covered was very large and added that IOC would be happy to share implementation in that context. He stated that IOC was very open in that respect, and that they would welcome that approach as it will take pressure away from IOC.
57. Denis REISS, of the Mauritius EUD, reminded participants that an addendum was issued following the previous Steering Committee meeting in order to give better ownership in project implementation. He welcomed the opportunity to share views with the MTE team and therefore asked participants to focus on the main question on the table: given the budget available for the second phase, on which fisheries should SmartFish base its activities?
58. The Chair recalled that the first phase has a total duration of 39 months (33 months plus the 6-month no-cost extension), with a budget of 21 million Euros. However, 14 million Euros will be allocated for the second phase: more time but fewer resources. He stressed on the need to be relatively focused on selected result areas, and to assess related costs. He however indicated that the Steering Committee is not a decision making body, but it rather gives orientations to the programme.
59. Rondolph PAYET, of SWIOFP, asked for clarification regarding the focus on "financial management" in the governance section of the MTE "aide mémoire" (paragraph 32).
60. Kieran KELLEHER, of the MTE team, explained that financial management is about the efficiency of institutions and the way they operate, in particular management bodies and MCS agencies. It should be considered as a core focus.
61. Sophie DES CLERS, of the MTE team, suggested a different wording for this section: "focus needs to be on ensuring that a sustainable financing system is identified".
62. Gérard DOMINGUE, of IOTC, highlighted that specificities of the Indian Ocean are different from the ones in the Pacific. There is no overfishing/overexploitation.
63. Kieran KELLEHER, of the MTE team, agreed that the Pacific Islands Forum is a political organization that does not exist in the Indian Ocean context. The catch in the Indian Ocean EEZs is also different from the Pacific region.
64. Dominique GREBOVAL, of SmartFish, agreed that emphasis should be put on selected fisheries. He stressed that working on realistic reform pathways involves stepping out of the "business as usual" and collaborating with people who are ready and keen to adopt a new approach.
65. Sophie DES CLERS, of the MTE team, indicated that the need to focus was highlighted by the three experts of the MTE team. Moreover, she stressed that whatever fishery is selected, the focus should be kept the same through all result areas and the different components need to be linked so that people can grasp the true value of what SmartFish is bringing rather than seeing the programme as a group of scattered activities.

66. Gérard DOMINGUE, of IOTC, stressed that IOTC regroups coastal and non-coastal countries. Although coastal countries do not hold their voice in the forum, he requested the last bit of paragraph 32 to be removed.
67. Aubrey HARRIS, of SWIOFC, noted that the MTE has captured various issues in many areas. However, he highlighted that a number of issues mentioned are being addressed already (minimum standards for licensing, MCS financing, collaboration of countries on sea cucumbers, etc.), by activities of this project. He stressed that one single project cannot solve all problems; hence there is a need to concentrate on some of them and consequently it is difficult to assess direct impact of dispersed activities. He added, given that the programme will have to address a large set of issues with fewer funds, it will be important to tie them together and to team up with various institutions, RFMOs and RECs in order to have an impact. He concluded by saying that this should be an important part of the next phase.
68. Denis REISS, of the Mauritius EUD, recalled that, since the beginning, the idea was to support existing institutions, including RFMOs. However, it was also estimated that many decisions are not implemented, in which case discussions can be counterproductive. He added that the next phase should not reinvent the wheel and stick to the compliance approach, with a focus on the need for developing countries to work with these institutions.
69. The Chair summarized the discussion by saying that the Steering Committee welcomed very much the analysis prepared by the MTE experts and took note of the need to select activities by working up a logframe.

V. MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE SMARTFISH PROGRAMME: RESULTS 4 AND 5

70. Oscar DO PORTO, expert of the MTE team, gave a presentation on the overall implementation progress of the programme with a focus on results 4 and 5 (fish trade and food security). He emphasized that these two result areas included three elements that are interactive and interdependent: trade, post-harvest and food security.
71. In terms of trade, he acknowledged the important work and efforts undertaken to improve standards of minimal conditions for products to satisfy market requirements. He noted that important focus was put on drafting those standards.
72. He stressed the need to continue training border inspectors, including on EU norms, in order to reach the point of adapted standards for regional and international trade.
73. He recognized that the trade event in Zambia produced an important impact in the region, with many benefits perceived and appreciated, especially in terms of creating business and trade opportunities. He added that product quality improvement is good when improved by local recipes and guidelines, and that local capacities to organize trade events should be developed.
74. In terms of norms, he highlighted the need to adapt them to local standards and to demonstrate that value addition is necessary in order to avoid artisans and fishmongers seeing it as producing additional costs. He stressed that, when trying to introduce an improvement, its advantages should be demonstrated with a business plan.
75. He also said that facilities provided, such as ice plants or boxes, also need to be adapted to local conditions when installed and that insulation and hygienic conditions are important.
76. He suggested that, given the short time and resources available, better use of existing technical documents and training material produced by other programmes should be done.
77. He stressed on the need to improve the quality control mechanism of SmartFish documents. He also suggested that more translations in local languages should be done, in order to better inform all parties. Moreover, reducing the delay for publication is necessary to avoid losing the momentum gained.
78. Acknowledging that preparation work undertaken under result 5 is already showing a good potential, he suggested reinforcing interaction between all results, and with result 4 in particular, given that the different elements of this area of work cannot be dissociated or analyzed separately. For example, diversification initiatives cannot be dissociated from food security activities and there is a need to work along the whole processing/value chain to address both aspects.
79. He highlighted that local experts are available in some countries and can provide good work in particular in terms of post-harvest losses.
80. He noted that although Focal Point persons are doing a good job they are not properly informed of all the activities in certain cases.
81. He stressed on the need to give priority to specific fisheries and market channels, with demand-driven inputs as a basis.
82. He suggested complementing actions with other donors and NGOs working in similar areas in order to have a sustainable impact.
83. He acknowledged the important work done with respect to communication and visibility but regretted that governments are not always notified in advance when included in planned activities, nor provided with information produced. He reiterated that quality control of technical papers is essential.

84. He concluded by saying that stakeholders expressed that the programme is providing highly positive results.

VI. DISCUSSION ON THE MTE OF RESULTS 4 AND 5

85. Mohamed SALIM, of COMESA, thanked the expert for his presentation, which covered the project well. He raised concerns about linkages between the project components and the RECs, as well as with other ongoing programmes in the 20 countries. He stressed on the need to overcome financial constraints for implementation in order to enable RECs to fill the gap between policy work at the NEPAD level and at country level. Support should be provided in that respect with a focus on gender, value chains and capacity building.

86. Toky RASOLOARIMANANA, of SmartFish, agreed that SmartFish does not sufficiently involve communities but stressed that the programme should not be considered as a substitute for states. She reminded participants that SmartFish is a regional project with no capacity for this type of communication at community level. She suggested to support organizations upon request.

87. Oscar DO PORTO, of the MTE team, clarified that he was referring to key persons at government level rather than community-based organizations. Although key persons are not always aware of things going on, he affirmed that in general the programme and related possibilities are very well known.

88. Rondolph PAYET, of SWIOFP, agreed that not all tuna fishing activities contribute to coastal economies in the same way, but all access fees go to governments. He pointed out that it would be easier for the project to target points in the value chain where less value is created or where value is diminishing, and try to address that on a regional perspective. He added that trade and management should not be split.

VII. FORMULATION OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE SMARTFISH PROGRAMME

89. Sophie DES CLERS, of the MTE team, presented the draft logframe elaborated by the MTE team.

90. Dominique GREBOVAL, of SmartFish, suggested that policy documents prepared or approved with the support of SmartFish should be considered as indicators at the same level than baseline studies or business profiles.

91. Sophie DES CLERS, of the MTE team, noted that, in terms of fisheries management, it would be good not to work only on overfished fisheries. She reiterated that a lot of outcomes are brought by activities under other results, since the three first

result areas are really tied.

92. Clotilde BODIGUEL, of SmartFish/FAO, suggested to replace "overfished" by "overfished or of concern" in the draft logframe.

93. Dominique GREBOVAL, of SmartFish, suggested writing "reform trajectory for recovery/management of at least 6 important national fisheries in the region".

94. The Chair reminded that SWIOFC include non-beneficiary countries and this has to be targeted to beneficiaries.

95. Kieran KELLEHER, of the MTE team, pointed out that huge economic losses are a reality, despite many national administrations who are in denial.

96. Samson ABURA, of LVFO/EAC noted that they were given facts that there is overfishing.

97. Sophie DES CLERS, of the MTE team, indicated that although some fisheries, like the Nile perch in Lake Victoria, are in good condition, SmartFish has to refer to expert judgments and to the available understanding of the fisheries systems.

98. The Chair suggested the Steering Committee to look at the whole logframe and see if there are very strong views on particular points rather than going through every formulation or wording issue, in order to make better use of the time available.

99. Clotilde BODIGUEL, of SmartFish/FAO, stressed that words such as "overfishing" or "reform" are important.

100. Marcel KROESE, of SmartFish, responded that lack of education of fishermen should indeed be considered as an issue to be addressed, but not to the point that it becomes an excuse. He stressed that SmartFish is dealing, if not with overfished resources, with resources on their way to be overexploited.

101. Gérard DOMINGUE, of IOTC, indicated that IOTC operates two observer programmes for compliance. In regards to VMS, he highlighted the current initiative in the SADC context. He therefore requested participants to make sure that efforts are not being duplicated.

102. Aubrey HARRIS, of SWIOFC, warned that, although the proposed framework makes sense, the devil is in the detail. He indicated that some of the proposed activities are either already ongoing or have been very difficult to achieve in the past. He added that the set of activities proposed by the MTE team is very ambitious.

103. Kieran KELLEHER, of the MTE team, agreed that the proposed logframe is quite a challenge, and noted that the list will need to be reduced. On awareness, he said he did not think that the project should spend money on making fishermen aware. He added that the intention is not to have observers for enforcement but to build additional knowledge on fisheries, not only in terms of science but also on the extraction of fish itself so that countries can have a better understanding of the use of their resources. On VMS, he explained that the

programme is already supporting countries establishing their own VMS. On the number of transboundary joint patrols, he indicated that transboundary issues can be extremely politically sensitive issues.

104. Gérard DOMINGUE, of IOTC, noted the obligation to carry observers from national fleets and armed guards because of piracy. Consequently, fishing fleets are faced with a problem of capacity and cannot embark more observers.
105. Kieran KELLEHER, of the MTE team, indicated that he has intentionally removed "IUU" because MCS covers a lot more than fishing activities.
106. Xavier NICOLAS, of PRSP, noted that MOUs have been included in MCS programmes for years. However, he indicated that cooperation for port inspections would be an innovation, given that some countries in the area have a maritime zone but no port, and coastal states never receive the results of port inspections. Developing a quality standard for PSC and creating a database for these controls would be an advantage.
107. Jude TALMA, of SmartFish, indicated that the programme is already working on a MOU with IOTC for PE2. He added that VMS on its own will not solve the problem.
108. Marcel KROESE, of SmartFish, stressed that this is only the mid-term evaluation, and not all activities have been implemented by SmartFish yet. He suggested to continue incorporating instruments and working on protocols. He added that information sharing is important not only with VMS but with any system relevant to MCS.
109. Sophie DES CLERS, of the MTE team, stressed that this important exercise with the participants should be continued by email. She recognized that results 4 and 5 bring a real added value to the region. She explained that the MTE team tried to reorganize the activities under each result. As an example, the trade component should start with VCAs, which should be on the top of SmartFish activities. She added that providing "Development Marketplace Awards" is inspired by the World Bank approach to the dividends of fisheries.
110. Davide SIGNA, of SmartFish/FAO, reassured about the continued communication and collaboration among Results 4 and 5 and also explained that some activities of Result 4 that have some clear connection to the current activities of Result 5 were initiated before the arrival of the FAO team in March 2012.
111. John RYDER, of FAO, stated that "food security" is a word like "IUU": it covers a lot of things and it can lead to confusion if not used properly. He stressed that a lot of aquaculture and livelihood diversification initiatives represent optimal opportunities for business and development innovation and for food security.

Consequently, both aquaculture and livelihood diversification should be included in the logframe in both results 4 and 5. He also highlighted the need to ensure that the added cost to produce the added value is recovered, as value addition is not a goal in itself.

112. Dominique GREBOVAL, of SmartFish, indicated that one of the recommendations of the regional workshop on MPAs was to review lessons learned from the livelihood diversification activities carried out by several NGOs and linking them to MPAs as a fisheries management tool.
113. Davide SIGNA, of SmartFish/FAO, agreed and suggested that the programme should also build on lessons learned from successful livelihood diversification initiatives/schemes in the context of MPAs and fisheries management as well.
114. John RYDER, of FAO, added that FAO has a proven expertise in aquaculture and that the Aquaculture department in Rome is focusing mainly on business/market oriented initiatives, therefore FAO would never start an aquaculture project without having first identified a market for it.
115. Davide SIGNA, of SmartFish/FAO, added that the selection and planning of all SmartFish aquaculture related activities have been based on a profitability analysis first and foremost. He explained that FAO is piloting a new software that serves the purpose of analyzing the profitability of different aquaculture businesses/investments.
116. Sophie DES CLERS, of the MTE team, indicated that the reformed logframe could also be useful for the continuation of phase 1, although the main focus of the MTE team was on phase 2.
117. The Chair summarized the discussion, acknowledging the analysis provided by the MTE team, on which orientations for the continuation of phase 1 and the formulation of phase 2 – including a draft logframe – have been communicated. He noted that discussions provided opportunities to refine some of the conclusions of the MTE. He indicated that proposals have been received and comments have been taken into account. He added that exchanges will continue so that the Action Fiche and all annexes are ready by the end of the month. In terms of subsidiarity, he stated that ways to delegate components of the programme to regional bodies will be looked at, provided that they have sufficient capacity to implement those actions. In regards to future actions, the third National Focal Points meeting will also discuss orientations for phase 2 and provide room for comments.
118. Rondolph PAYET, of SWIOFP, asked for clarification as to the finalization of the budget.
119. The Chair responded that the budget will be reviewed and finalized on the basis of the final recommendations agreed upon.
120. Dominique GREBOVAL, of SmartFish, indicated that the current logframe has been reviewed following recommendations from last Steering Committee meeting and includes "milestones" for internal monitoring and evaluation of the results. He added that all numbers indicated in the new logframe will have to be reviewed according to the revised budget. He indicated that Focal Points will be informed without reopening discussions on this matter.

121. The Chair suggested that participants provide a last round of general comments.
122. John RYDER, of FAO, said he was happy to be included in the meeting. He assured that FAO will continue delivery for the beneficiary regional bodies, in close synergy. He stated that FAO was very supportive of the SmartFish programme.
123. Mohamed SALIM, of COMESA, said he was very pleased to be at the meeting. He stressed that the COMESA Summit was taking place at the same time as the SmartFish Steering Committee. He explained he was told to come because of the importance of SmartFish to COMESA.
124. Samson ABURA, of LVFO/EAC, noted that the outcomes of the MTE report will help the programme to go in the right direction. He called on the participants to work together to the benefit of the people who live around water bodies in the region. He indicated he was also told to come instead of going to another meeting because of the importance of SmartFish to EAC.
125. Samuel ZZIWA, of IGAD, thanked IOC for the opportunity of being there.
126. Gérard DOMINGUE, of IOTC, said that IOTC was very thankful to the funding agency for giving them an opportunity, through SmartFish and other projects, to reinforce their organization.
127. Aubrey HARRIS, of SWIOFC, noted that SWIOFC was working very closely with SmartFish, and that a lot of issues were being addressed. He expressed reservation on the quantity of activities, which according to him should be reduced.
128. Cécile TASSIN-PELZER, of the Mauritius EUD, said that the objective of the meeting has been reached, and that the EU was satisfied with attendance of the meeting. She also commented on how much she appreciated the very good level of discussion, and thanked the experts for their good work.
129. Paolo CURRADI, of the Madagascar EUD, thanked the Steering Committee for hosting him as an observer. He indicated that the Madagascar EUD was interested in seeing how to integrate regional programmes with national ones.
130. The Chair stated that efforts will be undertaken to involve more with EU delegations in other countries of the region.
131. Léon RAZAKA, Chargé de Mission of the IOC, closed the meeting by thanking RFMOs and RECs for their presence. He noted that exchanges have been fruitful and that experts have done an exceptional work. He invited participants to attend the next Steering Committee meeting.

Annex I



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE SMARTFISH PROGRAMME: IMPLEMENTATION OF A REGIONAL FISHERIES STRATEGY FOR THE ESA-IO REGION

Pearle Beach Hotel, Flic en Flac, Mauritius, 22nd November 2012

1. The Third Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) of the Programme for the Implementation of a Regional Fisheries Strategy in the Eastern-Southern and Indian Ocean Region (SmartFish Programme) was held at the Pearle Beach Hotel, Flic en Flac, Mauritius on November 22nd 2012, at the invitation of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). Representatives from the COMESA, EAC/LVFO, IOTC, IGAD, AGROTEC Spa Consortium, IOC-PRSP, IRCC, SWIOFP, SWIOFC, EUD (Mauritius and Madagascar), FAO, were present, as well as the IOC PMU (including Technical Assistance Teams (TAT) from IOC and FAO) and representatives from other IOC projects. In addition the team for the Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) was invited to present the findings of the MTE at the meeting.

PRESENTATION OF THE MTE TEAM OF SMARTFISH PHASE I

2. The MTE team presented their findings in two sections with Results 1, 2 and 3 presented together and then Results 4 and 5.
3. **RESULT 1, 2 and 3**

An overview of the MTE for Results 1, 2 and 3 were presented by the MTE expert and a number of recommendations and ideas were provided and generally supported by the SC. The SC provided comments and suggestions

- IOC noted that the programme was intended to be 42 months and was reduced to 31. This has affected the approach to the work and reminded the SC that the Programme is for COMESA, EAC, IGAD and IOC, with IOC as the implementing agency (RAO).
- LVFO recommended that Governance should cover both marine and fresh-water bodies in future plans
- LVFO discussed grant applications on Lake Victoria and how to ensure they are efficiently implemented between individual countries.
- LVFO discussed how money flows between IOC and EAC and how it restricts implementation of activities. The idea of using an MOU might be involved in this.
- PRSP noted the recommendations of the MTE presentation and noted there was a long list of ideas to be implemented which would need a substantial budget.

He proposed that focused and concrete measures would be more useful based on what has already been done in Phase I.

- MTE noted that in the Financial Agreement (FA) there is a possibility to delegate funds to RECS with programme estimates. Whether this is realistic and should be included in Phase II was raised by MTE Team Leader. IOC indicated that they were open to this. EU indicated that given the budget, narrowing the scope was required by deciding which fisheries & related fisheries products will be focused on in Phase II.
- The MTE clarified the need for sustainable financing of key regional institutions as noted in the MTE report paragraphs 32.
- The MTE noted that the selection of fisheries to assist in focusing the Programme was agreed upon and the choice of fisheries should be carefully taken based on links between result areas.
- IOTC indicated a need to remove the last part of Paragraph 32 in the report.
- SWIOFC noted that the MTE presentation included good ideas and issues. However the issues are broad and some are being addressed already in the region by this and other Programmes. To refocus Phase II, there will need to be a careful choice to ensure impact
- EU noted also that supporting existing institutions (RMB, etc.) was intended in the Programme.

4. **RESULT 4 and 5**

An overview of the MTE for Results 4 and 5 were presented by the MTE expert and a number of recommendations and ideas were provided which were generally supported by the SC. Result activities were reported to be very active and well accepted by the beneficiaries. The SC made comments and suggestions.

PRESENTATION OF THE MTE TEAM OF THE FORMULATION OF SMARTFISH PHASE II

5. This agenda item was covered with a review of the proposed LOGFRAME that had been circulated to the SC.

Governance

- Generally support the activity list presented
- A recommendations to include "preparation of policy documents" in the list of activities was made

Management

- It was recommended to remove the word "overfished" when focusing on specific fisheries management choices.

MCS

- SC noted that the programme is ambitious given the timeframe and budget. A reduction of activities was suggested by SWIOFC

Trade

- It was noted that point 2 under Result 4 and point 3 under Result 5 should be interchanged as they were more appropriate for the other results
- Suggestion to split the points related to Market Place Awards under result 4 to be included in Result 5 as well. Similarly, development of standards relates to both result 4 and 5 with a focus on different levels.

Food Security

- As noted under Trade point 2 under Result 4 and point 3 under Result 5 should be interchanged as they were more appropriate for the other results
 - Recommended that the definition of Food Security is broader and a number of other key pillars should be included in the activities
 - Aquaculture as a source of food security is of importance to the region and should be included
6. The MTE team is to update the LOGFRAME based on what they have learned from the SC during the meeting.
 7. Indicative budget figures may be somewhat revised based on the revision of activities discussed in this meeting and the final outcome of the LOGFRAME from the MTE.

Annex II



PARTICIPANTS LIST

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SmartFish

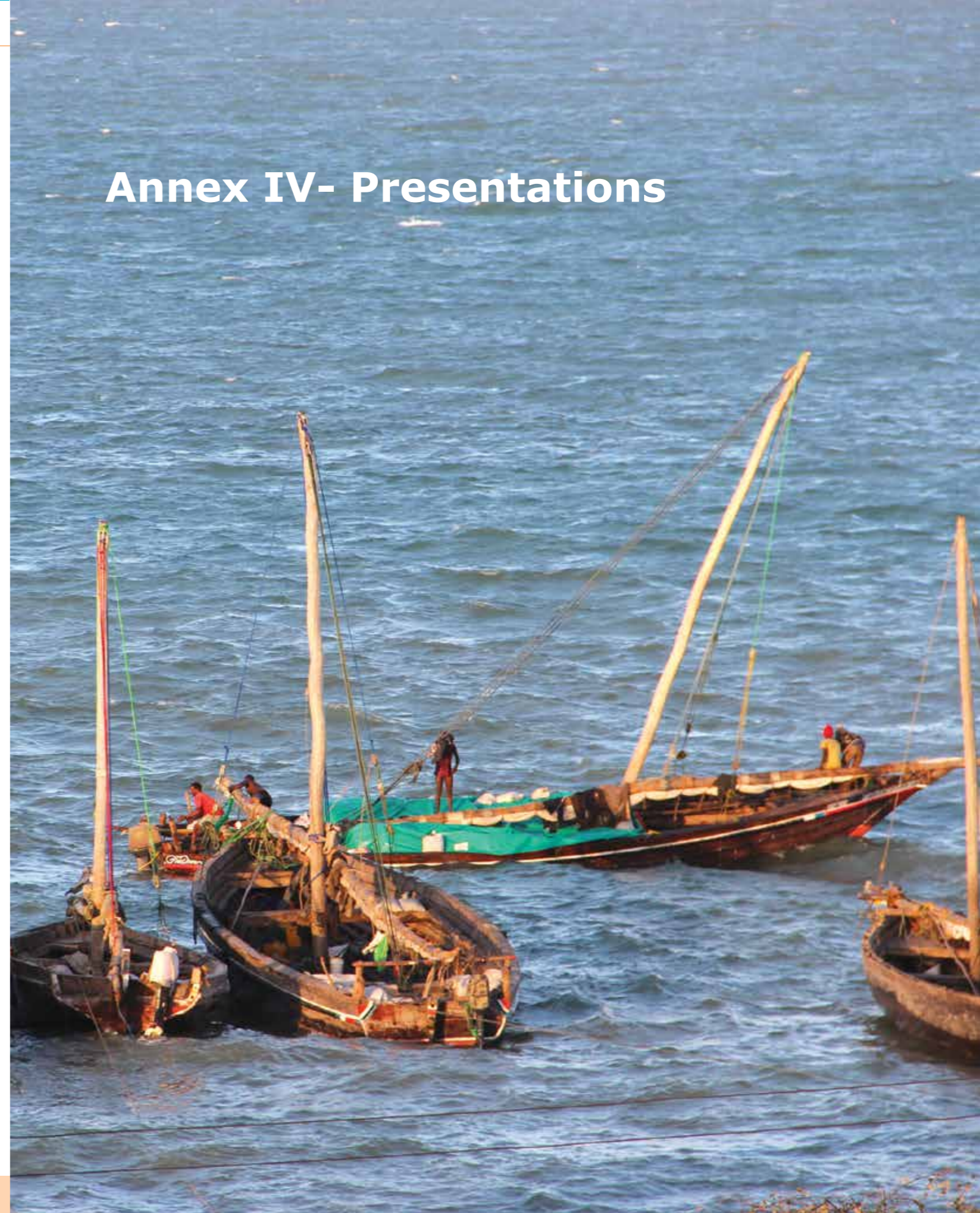
**IMPLEMENTATION OF A REGIONAL FISHERIES STRATEGY FOR
THE ESA-IO REGION
3rd STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Pearle Beach Hotel, Flic en Flac, Mauritius, 22nd November
2012**

DRAFT AGENDA

- 08.30 – 09.00 Registration
 - 09.00 – 09.15 Welcoming Remarks & Adoption of Agenda
 - 09.15 – 09.40 Introduction to the Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) Process
 - 09.40 – 10.00 Coffee/Tea Break
 - 10:00 – 11.30 Presentation of the MTE Team of SmartFish Phase I
 - 11:30 – 12:30 Discussions
 - 12:30 – 13:30 LUNCH
 - 13.30 – 14.15 Presentation by the MTE team of the formulation of SmartFish Phase II
 - 14.15 – 15.00 Discussions
 - 15:00 – 15:30 Presentation of the SmartFish Logframe (harmonized version) and discussions
 - 15:30 – 16:30 Break
 - 16:30 – 17:30 Presentation and Adoption of Conclusions and Recommendations
- CLOSING OF MEETING

Annex IV- Presentations





Mid -Term Evaluation of the SmartFish Programme - Phase I and Formulation of Phase II

Oct-Nov. 2011

Sophie des Clers
Kieran Kellerher
Oscar do Porto

Aims – Formulation of a Phase II

- Phase II Adapt Programme Implementation
 - Design changes -> revised Result-Orientated logframe with quantifiable indicators
 - Budget constraints
 - Focus activities - > criteria based on regional dimension and cooperation and concentration of activities on specific fisheries for all result areas
 - Adapt Programme Implementation as necessary

Thank you – Merci – Assanti Sana

- To the IOC, the Programme Teams and support staff
- To all interviewees for their time and expertise
- To national focal points and regional coordinators for their hospitality
- To the DUE in Mauritius for awarding us such an interesting mission

Mid-Term Evaluation and Phase II Formulation

Aims - Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)

- Assess Relevance
 - Assess any design flaws or need for adaptation to new circumstances (logical framework)
 - Re-focus tools and activities that were formulated sometimes a long time ago
- Assess Effectiveness
 - Beneficiaries
 - Activities, results
- Assess Efficiency
 - Programme Management
 - Delivery of Activities
 - Budget control
 - Monitoring and Evaluation internal system

Aims - Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)

- Assess Sustainability (potentials)
 - Policy support
 - Connections and future synergies with other Programmes and complementarities
- Assess Impacts (potentials)
 - Some visible already, but outcomes mostly
- Make Recommendations for end of Phase I

Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)

- Some Recommendations for end of Phase I
 - Increase support through Private Sector and Civil Society groups
 - Involve National Focal points in increased communication
 - Additional Regional Coordinator for IGAD region



key messages

- SmartFish has made substantial progress result areas (RA) 1 to 3 (management, governance, MCS)
- Programme design and implementation arrangements have constrained effectiveness
- synergies between RA 1-3 and with RA 4-5 can improve impacts
- SmartFish should focus on measurable impacts in selected fisheries
- the logframe and associated activities require revision
- if necessary, contracts should be amended to advance the Programme objectives

2. problem areas

several weaknesses attributed to Programme design

- baselines (now partly compiled) and indicators lacking metrics
- logframe results are activities and no measurable indicators/outcomes (e.g. 'support provided to ...')
- implementation arrangements split responsibilities and complementary activities (result areas)
- donor and implementing agencies reluctant to adjust contractual obligations to make the Programme more effective and efficient:
 - IOC functioning out of its geographical 'comfort zone'
 - FAO activities aligned to its in-house programme of action – remain in its 'comfort zone'
- REC and RFB priorities (expressed through PSC) may not always correspond to national priorities

contents

1. achievements to date
2. problem areas
3. moving forward 1 - 3
 - A. governance
 - B. tuna
 - C. overfishing and reforms
 - D. MCS
 - E. aquaculture and inland fisheries
4. 'regionalising'
5. conclusions

results 1-3 are a suite of complementary activities

- Result 1: An action plan is prepared for fisheries and aquaculture **management** and development for the ESA-IO region
- Result 2: A **governance** framework for sustainable regional marine fisheries management and development is initiated
- Result 3: An effective **MCS** for trans-boundary fisheries Resources in the ESA-IO region is developed
- a more logical order of results is: 1. governance, 2. management 3. MCS
- not ends in themselves, must function together to increase the productivity, efficiency, sustainability and social and economic outputs from the fisheries.

other weaknesses can be attributed to coordination, communication and quality control

- governance overview completed but weak follow-up
 - several core governance issues have not received attention, e.g. sustainable financing of fisheries agencies
- analytical work is of mixed quality
 - some excellent, others of low value - quality control required
- little/no attempt made to rectify the logframe, e.g.
 - specifying measurable results, preparing economic and social baselines
- alignment of IOC and FAO activities improving but still fundamentally twin track
 - too many unaligned activities lack synergies, communications weak
- bottom line: substantial improvements require:
 - donor and implementing agency flexibility and adjustments
 - PSC to focus, prioritise and resist an expanding 'shopping list'

3. moving forward

substantial achievements but improvement possible

- relevant and effective capacity building and regional cooperation:
 - governance activities initiated
 - management plans and preparation of protocols generally still in progress
 - MCS training, legal advice, licensing greatly appreciated
 - high demand for more, similar SmartFish support
- an impressive array of studies and baselines
- knowledge of sector issues and challenges shared across the region
- numerous uncompleted activities are difficult to assess
- 'bottom line' – good solid performance on most activities

A. governance (result 2)

Governance is the set of traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. It includes:

- (1) the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced,
- (2) the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies, and
- (3) the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

metrics of governance*

- political stability and absence of violence
- regulatory quality
- government effectiveness
- rule of law; and
- voice and accountability
- control of corruption

illicit fisheries activities are symptoms of governance failure, i.e. solutions involve improvements in governance, not just MCS

*Source: WBI

focus on quality, effectiveness, accountability

- quality
 - baselines on status and trends in the economic and social contribution of the fisheries economy (including post-harvest and services)
- effectiveness:
 - best practices in sustainable financing of sector institutions developed and replicated
 - "Doing business" profiles for fisheries and aquaculture
- accountability:
 - information made publicly available on: a) industrial/ semi-industrial fishing licenses/ aquaculture concessions; b) fees paid; and c) fines/ penalties settled/ unsettled
 - adherence to EITI process in participating countries
 - basic code of responsible industry conduct by regional industry associations



bring the 'offshore tuna economy' 'onshore'

- a substantial amount of the tuna caught in the EEZs of the target countries leaves the region without adding significant value in the economies
- processing plants have shortages - with impact on employment, food security (by-products) and foreign exchange
- raw tuna, particularly canning tuna 'exported' from the region competes directly with regional products on supermarket shelves
- Asian processors benefit from significant strategic advantages in labor and factors of production; tariff protection for SWIO producers will erode
- improving control over access to the raw material (tuna) is in the joint interests of the coastal states and the SWIO industry
- Possible approaches are the following:
 - learn from how Pacific island nations improved their collective bargaining power
 - take on specific MCS measures

C. reform trajectories for effort reduction

the majority of the region's fisheries are overexploited (biologically, or economically) - change must be managed

1. select specific fisheries for reform (economic importance, representative, 'discrete or manageable')
2. build the justification for reform - describe the economic, political social consequences of inaction/ business as usual
3. 'sell' the vision of a healthy fishery, the milestones and outline solutions to the social and political challenges
4. outline the architecture of the reform (steps, actors, timescales, winners, losers, financing, capture of benefits)
5. package the process in politically acceptable steps

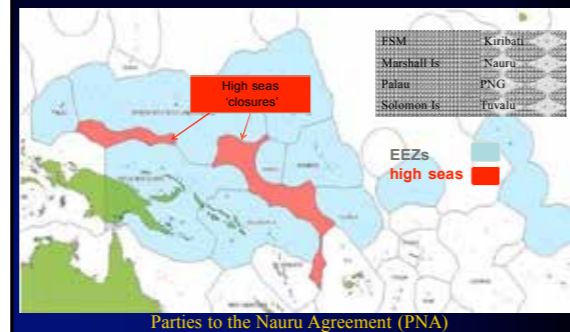
reform trajectories – 2

6. manage the process rather than the fishery – use political science in addition to economics and biological sciences
7. work on incremental steps with clear benefits
8. work across the political spectrum to get broad support – separate 'analytics' from politics
9. recognise and address changes in distribution of power and benefits with particular attention to the most vulnerable
10. harness benefits accruing in an efficient post-harvest sector to help finance reforms

Nauru Agreement rationale

- agreement made by 8 countries in 1982 to maximize economic gains from the region's tuna and implemented as follows
- 'Minimum Terms and Conditions for Foreign vessel access to the EEZs (1984)
- Regional Register of vessels with 'positive list' and reporting protocols
- preferential access based on genuine economic benefits
- limits on number of purse seine licenses (converted to 'vessel days')
- 'closure' of high seas pockets (January 2010) by requiring that licenses are conditional on 'no high seas fishing'
- high seas 'closures' endorsed as international 'conservation measure' by Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC includes foreign fishing nations)

benefit from experiences in the Pacific



D. MCS

- focus on targeted fisheries
 - an instrument of management, not a stand-alone activity
 - MCS business financing plans, metrics for efficiency, effectiveness
 - deterrence and risk – cost of doing business
 - elimination of destructive fishing
- functional canoe / small-vessel registers
 - crucial as a foundation for tenure
 - roles of community, district, fisheries administration?
 - payments for registrations, licenses, collection/use of revenues?
- functional aquaculture concession registers (lakes)
- capacity building, operational training, SOPs
- ? explore options to legitimise offshore fishing in waters claimed by Somalia

MCS

finding the balance between the discursive and coercive

- build support
- clarity and coherence
- legitimacy
- fair application
- eliminate corruption
- costs and effectiveness

preferential access for generating benefits

Under the "FSM arrangement, 1994 PNA countries agreed on preferential access for vessels making the greatest economic contributions

PNA access fees are: 7-10% of value of catch; 3-4% of wholesale value

POINTS EVALUATION SYSTEM					
Points	Equity	Vessel flag	Nationals employed	Local purchases (US\$)	Onshore investment (US\$)
10	100%	Party	> 50	> 700,000	> 3,000,000
8	> 50%		31-50	500,000-700,000	2,000,000-3,000,000
5	30-49%	State eligible to access to this Arrangement	16-30	250,000-500,000	500,000-2,000,000
2	10-29%		5-15	50,000-250,000	100,000-500,000

increasing benefits from SWIO tuna fisheries

- support a process to adopt minimum (technical) terms and conditions (MTC) for licensing, drawing on on FFA/ PNA experience, IOTC rules
- build a regional observer corps consistent with IOTC requirements
- expand existing VMS data exchange to all coastal countries
- conclude MoUs/ SOPs for Port State Measures in all key ports
- consider a regional 'observatoire' for the tuna economy (possibly co-funded by industry) to include advice on tuna allocation keys
- explore means to 'legitimise' offshore fishing in Somalia and use revenues for development purposes
- support implementation of IOTC regulations
- continue support for joint patrols and capacity building

Caution: there are substantial differences between the tuna fisheries in the Pacific and SWIO



E. inland fisheries and aquaculture



inland fisheries and aquaculture

- continue support to establish and implement joint management and aquaculture protocols
 - for major shared water bodies and
 - initiate for transboundary lakes where no such process exists
- processes and targeted dialogues should include the private sector, environmental NGOs and CSOs and address:
 - resource allocation issues
 - environmental threats
 - transboundary fishing, conflict resolution and trade
- limited engagement in aquaculture development
- ? consider engagement in capacity building for environmental impact assessment of oil/ gas/ mineral extractive activities (this could also include coastal marine waters) and be provided to/ for environmental NGOs.

4. regional integration ...questions

- several integrating mechanisms are required to embed Programme activities in the regional institutional fabric:
- possible notional allocations by REC and country
- formalisation of links with the RECs
- formalisation of links with SWIOFC and possibly with LVFO (for coordination of 'inland directors')
- leadership in preparation of joint positions in international fora
- establishment of regional NGO and industry platforms
- linkages with existing donor platforms and donor alignment



5. conclusions

- SmartFish is a relevant and innovative programme that largely meets donor and partner needs
- the technical teams have generally delivered valuable outputs, though stricter quality control and improved follow-up is required
- the large number of contracted activities contributes to a loss of focus, and weak and ad-hoc synergies and mutual leveraging between the teams and results areas
- enhanced pro-active engagement between the donor, recipients and contractors are required to resolve structural constraints attributable to weak programme design and contract requirements
- a focus on selected fisheries for all result areas combined with measurable outcomes and targets will improve delivery



In General

- The programme put in place activities structured on the basis of an intricate multiplicity of activities included in the logframe. It was managed in a way that made possible to develop an impressive quantity of work being effectively delivered.
- After visiting 9 of the countries covered and having discussed on the programme activities with more than 150 people, we can say in general terms that:
- The work done is giving the possibility to take conclusions in the sense of what is working better and more effectively

merci beaucoup
assante sana
many thanks



kkelleherWB@gmail.com

results 1-3 involve complementary activities

- Result 1: An action plan is prepared for fisheries and aquaculture **management** and development for the ESA-IO region
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focus on quality, effectiveness, accountability

- quality
 - baselines on status and trends in the economic and social contribution of the fisheries economy (including post-harvest and services)
- effectiveness:
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key messages, R 1,2 & 3

- SmartFish has made substantial progress result areas (RA) 1 to 3 (management, governance, MCS)
- Programme design and implementation arrangements have constrained effectiveness
- synergies between RA 1-3 and with RA 4-5 can improve impacts
- SmartFish should focus on measurable impacts in selected fisheries
- the logframe and associated activities require revision
- if necessary, contracts should be amended to advance the Programme objectives

key messages R 4 & 5

- Impressive mass of work being done in a multiplicity of areas
- Trade events produced considerable impact and mobilising new private initiatives.
- Results obtained given the possibility to select priority and more effective actions for the future.
- Assist regional organisation in the drafting and adoption of adapted, so called « light SPS » standards for regional trade
- Giving priority to specific fisheries coordinated activities, subordinating demand-driven inputs to this criteria.
- Data collection and trade information system based in mobile phones use having very interesting results.

key messages R 4 & 5

- Scope for better use of available training material and basic information, as for testing laboratories and inspections bodies (CA).
- Need for technical support in specific areas and for evaluating and approving technical reports (adequate technical backstopping)
- Need for improving direct communication of reports and technical and programmatic information to concerned parties, considering key government officers .
- To make Focal Points and Regional representatives aware on things going on or planned for the entire Programme .
- Coordination collaboration and complementarity , between Results 4 and 5 teams , essential .

- Much to say but we stop here by now
- Thanks for your attention

several weaknesses attributed to Programme design

- baselines and indicators lacking and metrics
- logframe results are activities and no measurable indicators/outcomes (e.g. 'support provided to')
- implementation arrangements split responsibilities and complementary activities (result areas)
- donor and implementing agencies reluctant to adjust contractual obligations to make the Programme more effective and efficient:
 - IOC functioning out of its geographical 'comfort zone'
 - FAO activities aligned to its in-house programme of action – remain in its 'comfort zone'
- REC and RFB priorities (expressed through PSC) may not always correspond to national priorities

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 - specifying measurable results, preparing economic and social baselines
- alignment of IOC and FAO activities improving but still fundamentally twin track
 - too many unaligned activities lack synergies
- bottom line: substantial improvements require:
 - donor and implementing agency flexibility and adjustments
 - PSC to focus, prioritise and resist an expanding 'shopping list'

contents

1. achievements to date
 - governance and regional integration
 - industrial fisheries
 - small-scale fisheries
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4. conclusions

1. achievements to date

3. moving forward

result 2. governance

Governance is the set of traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. It includes:

(1) the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced,

(2) the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies, and

(3) the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

- Metrics of governance*
- political stability and absence of violence
 - regulatory quality
 - government effectiveness
 - rule of law; and
 - voice and accountability
 - control of corruption

illicit fisheries activities are symptoms of governance failure, i.e. solutions involve improvements in governance, not just MCS

*Source: WBI

substantial achievements but improvement possible

- relevant and effective capacity building and regional cooperation:
 - governance activities initiated
 - management plans and preparation of protocols generally still in progress
 - MCS training, legal advice, licensing greatly appreciated
 - high demand for more similar SmartFish support
- an impressive array of studies and baselines
- knowledge of sector issues and challenges shared across the region
- numerous uncompleted activities are difficult to assess
- 'bottom line' – good solid performance on most activities

2. problem areas

the tuna fishery results 1-3

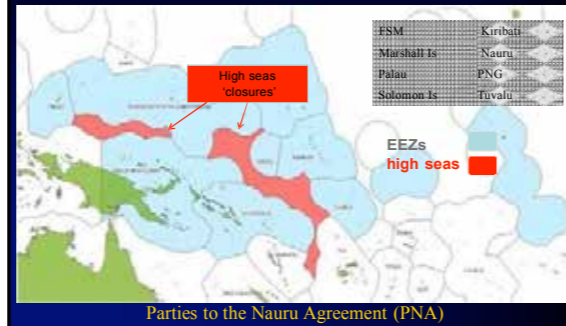
tuna is largely an 'offshore economy'

- a substantial amount of the tuna caught in the EEZs of the target countries leaves the region without adding substantial value in the economies
- processing plants have shortages with impact on employment, food security (by-products) and foreign exchange
- raw tuna, particularly canning tuna 'exported' from the region competes directly with regional products on supermarket shelves
- Asian processors benefit from significant strategic advantage in labor and other factors of production, while tariff protection for SWIO producers will gradually erode
- improving control over access to the raw material (tuna) is in the joint interests of the coastal states
- the following:
 - outlines how Pacific island nations improved their collective bargaining power
 - recommends on specific MCS measures

Nauru Agreement rationale

- agreement made by 8 countries in 1982 to maximize economic gains from the region's tuna and implemented as follows
 - 'Minimum Terms and Conditions for Foreign vessel access to the EEZs (1984)
 - Regional Register of vessels with 'positive list' and reporting protocols
 - preferential access based on genuine economic benefits
 - limits on number of purse seine licenses (converted to 'vessel days')
 - 'closure' of high seas pockets (January 2010) by requiring that licenses are conditional on 'no high seas fishing'
 - high seas 'closures' endorsed as international 'conservation measure' by Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC includes foreign fishing nations)
- Access fees are:
- 7-10% of value of catch
 - 3-4% of wholesale value

benefit from experiences in the Pacific



finding the balance between the discursive and coercive

- change of minds
- time
- process and steps
- costs and effectiveness

preferential access for generating benefits

Under the "FSM arrangement, 1994 PNA countries agreed on preferential access for vessels making the greatest economic contributions

PNA access fees are: 7-10% of value of catch; 3-4% of wholesale value

POINTS EVALUATION SYSTEM					
Points	Equity	Vessel flag	Nationals employed	Local purchases (US\$)	Onshore investment (US\$)
10	100%	Party	> 50	> 700,000	> 3,000,000
8	> 50%		31-50	500,000-700,000	2,000,000-5,000,000
5	30-40%	State eligible to accede to this Arrangement	16-30	250,000-500,000	500,000-2,000,000
2	10-20%		5-15	50,000-250,000	100,000-500,000

increasing benefits from SWIO tuna fisheries

- support a process to adopt minimum (technical) terms and conditions (MTC) for licensing, drawing on FFA/ PNA experience, IOTC rules
- build a regional observer corps consistent with IOTC requirements
- expand existing VMS data exchange to all coastal countries
- conclude MoUs/ SOPs for Port State Measures in all key ports
- consider a regional 'observatoire' for the tuna economy (possibly co-funded by industry) to include advice on tuna allocation keys
- explore means to 'legitimise' offshore fishing in Somalia and use revenues for development purposes
- support implementation of IOTC regulations
- continue support for joint patrols and capacity building

Caution: there are substantial differences between the tuna fisheries in the Pacific and SWIO



inland fisheries and aquaculture



reform trajectories for effort reduction

- the majority of the region's fisheries are overexploited (biologically, or economically) - change must be managed
- select specific fisheries for reform (economic importance, representative, 'discrete or manageable')
- assess the economic benefits of reform (recovery of lost benefits)
- outline the architecture of the reform (steps, actors, timescales, winners, losers, financing, capture of benefits)
- 'sell' the vision of a healthy fishery, the steps, milestones and solutions to the social and political challenges
- work on incremental steps with clear benefits
- recognise and address changes in distribution of power and benefits with particular attention to the most vulnerable
- benefits accruing in an efficient post-harvest sector can help finance reforms

MCS

- many reforms will require A key basis for reform is a

aquaculture production



2. threats and impacts



technical questions

process questions?

process questions (2)

conclusions

what...MCS ?
.. I run the
enforcement around
here !!

merci beaucoup
assante sana many
thanks
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