



# **Final Report**

## **International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support**

EASME/EMFF/2016/031

5<sup>th</sup> March 2018



In association with MRAG Ltd

*March - 2018*



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# **International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support**

EASME/EMFF/2016/031

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use
AIS	Automatic Identification System
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
ASCAD	Côte d'Ivoire, Académie des Sciences, des Arts, des Cultures d'Afrique et des Diasporas Africaines
ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems
ATLAFCO	Fisheries Cooperation Among African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean
AUC	African Union Commission
BDEAC	Central African States Development Bank
BEST	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories (of European overseas)
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COMHAFAT	Fisheries Cooperation Among African States Bordering the Atlantic
COP	Conference of Parties
COREP	Regional Commission of Fisheries of Gulf of Guinea
CPF	FAO Country Programming Framework
DGRH	Directorate General for Fisheries Resources (Comoros)
DOALOS	United Nations Division of the Law of the Sea
DPL	Development Policy Loan
EAC	East African Community
EAf	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EASME	Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEA	European Economic Area
EEAS	European External Action Service
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EJF	Environmental Justice Foundation
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
EPA	Environment Protection Act
ESA-IO	Eastern and Southern Africa and Western Indian Ocean region
ESIA	Environmental and social impact assessment
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)
FARI	Forum for Academic and Research Institutes
FCWC	Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	World Bank and Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLISPA	Global Island Partnership



HLPF	High-level Political Forum
IAEG	Inter-agency Expert Group
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IASS	Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
IDA	International Development Association
IDDRI	Institute of Sustainable Development and International Relations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IOSEA	Indian Ocean South East Asian (Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding)
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IRD	Institut de recherche pour le développement
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resource
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (Fishing)
JSDF	Japanese Social Development Fund
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LEH-AO	Laboratory in Fisheries Sciences in West Africa
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LMMA	locally managed marine area
MaSe	Maritime Security
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MOLOA	Mission Régionale d'Observation du Littoral Ouest Africain
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
PAGOURDEL	Programme d'appui à la Gouvernance Régionale et le Développement Economique Local
PRCM	Partenariat Régional pour la Conservation de la zone côtière et Marine
PROP	Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program
PSDEPA	Strategic Plan for the Development of Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture
RAMPAO	Partenariat Régional pour la Conservation de la zone côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest
ROI	Return on Investment
SADC	Southern African Development Community

SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SAPPHIRE	Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGC	Sustainable Development Goals Center
SEBI	Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System (Morocco)
SFPA	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIOFA	South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
SOI	Sustainable Ocean Initiative
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCSR	Sub-regional fisheries commission
SRFC	Sub-regional Fisheries Commission
SWIOFC	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
SWIOFISH	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNSDSN	United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WACA	West Africa Coastal Areas
WACOM	West African Observation Mission
WADB	West African Development Bank
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAMER	West African Marine eco-region
WARFP	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program
WATF	West Africa Task Force
WBGI	World Bank Governance Index
WCMC	UN Environment - World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WGI	Worldwide Governance Index
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the associated targets for achieving them are tailored to create sustainable change in five important areas, namely; People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. The SDGs officially came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 and, although not legally binding, over the next fifteen years governments are expected to take ownership and create the frameworks to facilitate their implementation and monitor progress as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>1</sup>.

Specific implementation and success on achieving the SDG Goals will rely on the country's own sustainable development policies, plans and organisations. It is recognised that creating concrete and workable plans at country level will be a challenge and is expected to be a greater challenge for developing countries. Each country will have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, with regard to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets.

The 2016 SDG progress report<sup>2</sup> recognises these challenges, highlighting that “enhancing support to developing countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries and the Small Island Developing States, is fundamental to equitable progress for all”<sup>3</sup>. More recently, the high-level United Nations Oceans Conference (5-9 June, 2017)<sup>4</sup> adopted a call for action and provided an opportunity for coastal States to build new partnerships and make voluntary commitments. In addition, the European Union (EU) hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the Our Ocean conference in Malta, 5-6 October<sup>5</sup>. This event led to 437 tangible and measurable commitments with a value of EUR 7.2 billion in financial pledges and 2.5 million km<sup>2</sup> of additional Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

Some of the challenges of implementing the SDGs relate to the need to improve data collection, integrate key aspects of the SDG vision into national plans, and develop robust frameworks for assessing and measuring progress. The latter has been the focus of a UN Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) tasked with developing a global indicator framework for the post-2015 development agenda, and to support its implementation<sup>6</sup>. It is envisaged that this framework will be complemented by regional and national indicators developed by the States<sup>7</sup>.

In line with the five important areas, SDG 14 recognises the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and of their resources for sustainable development, including through their contributions to poverty eradication (SDG 1), food security and creation of sustainable livelihoods and decent work (SDG 2), sustained economic growth (SDG 8), while at the same time

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<sup>1</sup>The 2030 Agenda was adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

<sup>2</sup><https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/>

<sup>3</sup><http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2016/secretary-general-sdg-report-2016--EN.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://oceanconference.un.org/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://ourocean2017.org/>

<sup>6</sup><http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>

<sup>7</sup><https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/indicators>

protecting biodiversity and the marine environment and addressing the impacts of climate change and sets targets that aim to promote sustainable use, inclusivity, resilience, and equitable distribution of benefits (SDG 12) (see Table 1).

In terms of providing support to the countries that might need it most, and specifically relating to SDG 14, a number of initiatives support the SDG agenda, including the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea<sup>8</sup> and the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) Sustainable Ocean Initiative<sup>9</sup> as well as a number of other initiatives under the Commonwealths' Enhancing Ocean Governance Goal<sup>10</sup> and Fisheries Governance and Trade Programmes<sup>11</sup> of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Develop Programme (CAADP).

**Table 1: Adopted SDG 14 targets and associated indicators, including additional relevant SDGs**

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.	14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.	14.2.1: Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.	14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.	14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.	14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least	14.6.1: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

<sup>8</sup><https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/108/42/PDF/N1510842.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>9</sup><https://www.cbd.int/soi/>

<sup>10</sup><http://thecommonwealth.org/project/seychelles-blue-economy-strategic-roadmap-and-implementation>

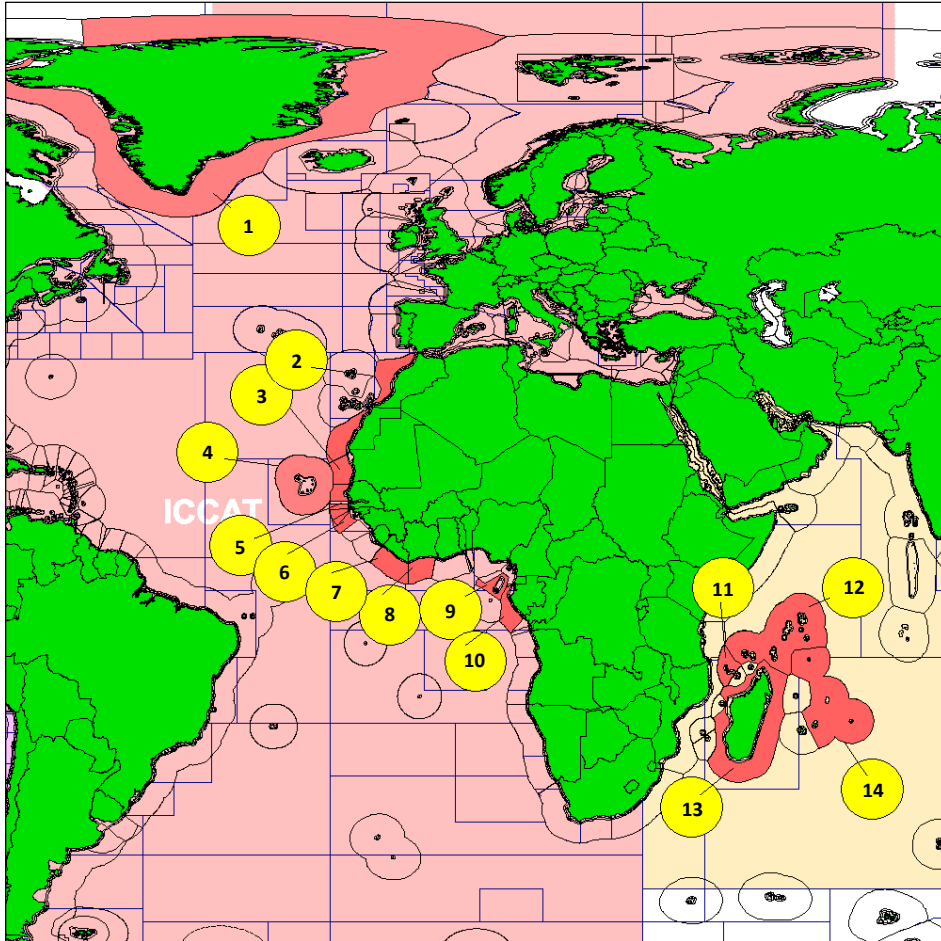
<sup>11</sup><http://www.nepad.org/programme/fish-governance-and-trade>

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR
	developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.	
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and Least Developed Countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	14.7.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and Least Developed Countries.	14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.
14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.	14.c.1: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.

SDG	Additional SDG Targets	
1	Poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2	Food security	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
8	Economic growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
12	Sustainability	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## 1.2 Geographic focus and scope

The focus of this study targeted thirteen third-countries that have active bilateral agreements with the EU through Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs)<sup>12</sup> (see Figure 1). This provides a potential mechanism to contribute to improving ocean governance and a means for supporting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, particularly SDG 14, and the 2030 Agenda.



**Figure 1: SFPAs currently active in Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean.**

NB: Tuna agreements – Cape Verde (4), Comoros (11), Côte d'Ivoire (8), **Gabon (10)**, Liberia (7), Madagascar (12), **Mauritius (14)**, Sao Tomé and Príncipe (9), **Senegal (5)** and **Seychelles (12)**.

Multi-species (mixed) agreements –Greenland (1), Morocco (2), Mauritania (3), and Guinea-Bissau (6). **Bold text** indicates study focus countries.

Specifically, this study will assist the European Commission in identifying areas for capacity building projects related to scientific support in the selected countries in two regions – the Central East Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. Within these regions, particular attention is given to four of the target countries (Gabon, Mauritius, Senegal and Seychelles) that form the basis of a more in-depth analysis via missions. The selection of thirteen target countries allows the study to have an initially broad approach. The study may also serve as a pilot for future studies in additional regions or partner countries.

<sup>12</sup> Cape Verde, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal and Seychelles.

To help target its assistance, particularly in SFPAs, the European Commission requires support in the form of a study which will highlight areas where capacity building can have the greatest impact. This will be achieved through three inter-related tasks:

- i. Assessment of the current state of play;
- ii. Identification of priority areas and gaps; and
- iii. Recommendations for concrete projects.

The structure of the report is set out in the following sections. An overview of the approach is given in section 2, which describes the main data collection tools and key stakeholders approached in each country and region. The main findings of the study for each task outlined above are presented in section 3 and conclusions drawn from the study in section 4.

The main body of the report is accompanied by a series of Appendices which include individual country reports on the current state of play (Appendix 5), the results of each country and regional SWOT analyses (Appendix 7) and resultant country-specific and regional-level capacity building projects (Appendix 8 and Appendix 9).

## **2 APPROACH**

This 9-month study was conducted between April 2017 and January 2018. This section provides a summary of the main tasks completed during this period. Further details are given in Appendix 2.

### **2.1 Task 1: Analyse the state of play in ocean governance mechanisms**

Task 1 was a desk based study to explore the current and potential mechanisms and international interventions for supporting ocean governance and sustainable use of maritime resources in the two regions for each target country. The focus was to describe the situation for the thirteen target countries with regards to the SDG 14 targets and any relevant national targets. SDG 14 targets are explicitly linked with objectives set in other SDGs (e.g. 1, 2, 8 and 12); direct links have been mapped to ensure the review captures and highlights joint benefits. Other studies on SDG linkages, such as the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) review of SDG 14<sup>13</sup>, also inform our review.

The main outputs from Task 1 were a comprehensive list of national and regional stakeholder contacts (including EU delegates), and an individual country report on the current state of play in ocean governance mechanisms. These are described in more detail in section 3.1.

### **2.2 Task 2: Identify main problem areas and gaps**

The purpose of Task 2 was to identify the main problem areas and gaps in effective ocean governance that could limit a coastal States' ability to achieve SDG 14. This was achieved primarily via stakeholder engagement and SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analyses to provide a structured and comprehensive analysis of internal (strengths and weaknesses) and external (opportunities and threats) factors which may positively or negatively impact the effectiveness of ocean governance in the Central East Atlantic and Indian Ocean. In addition, two regional teams (Central Eastern Atlantic and Indian Ocean) were deployed during August and September to the four mission SFPAs countries (Seychelles, Mauritius, Gabon and Senegal). Through a series of in-country "on-the-ground" meetings, more in-depth SWOT analyses were conducted for each of the SDG targets. Further details of each mission is provided in section 3.2.3.

The main outputs from Task 2 were a SWOT questionnaire, developed in English and translated into French and Portuguese to facilitate stakeholder engagement. The results from the questionnaire and other desk-based research was used to develop individual country-specific SWOT analyses and reports. These are described in more detail in section 3.2.

### **2.3 Task 3: Recommendations for capacity building projects**

The main purpose of this task was to draw on all the information collected during Task 1 and Task 2 to recommend a suite of capacity building projects to provide scientific support at both regional and national levels. This included information on critical gaps, other initiatives and the efficiency and coherence of proposed actions.

The main outputs from Task 3 was to provide between 3-5 concrete capacity building projects for all thirteen target SFPAs countries, in addition to 1-2 concrete capacity building projects for each of the target regions. Draft recommendations were critically reviewed by national authorities and regional experts. Further details of the results generated from Task 3 are provided in section 3.3 below.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/14375SDG14format-revOD.pdf>



### 3 FINDINGS

#### 3.1 Task 1: Analysis of the state of play in ocean governance mechanisms

This section focuses on SDG 14 but information relating to the other 4 SDGs (SDG 1: End poverty; SDG 2: End hunger and achieve food security; SDG 8: Sustainable economic growth; and SDG 12: Sustainable consumption and production) that are part of this study was also recorded. The interactions and synergies among SDGs as they materialise through the delivery of the SDGs are not yet well documented. However, theoretical work based on past experience has already provided insights into those interactions (see Table 2). There are a number of synergies that can support improvements across multiple SDGs such as that about land-based pollution; addressing such issues will deliver benefits for SDG 14 as well as for SDG 12. Conversely, there are tensions among targets of different SDGs, for example, economic growth stemming from progress in SDG 8 could create increased demand for fish creating challenges in delivering SDG 14.

A recent report by OECD (OECD 2017) has also highlighted possible areas of conflict between SDGs including between SDG 14 and SDG 9, stating the development of coastal industries as an example of an activity that can create higher pollution/litter (conflict with 14.1). Similarly, SDG 2 will benefit from higher aquaculture production (meet greater demand for food) but could have negative impacts on the marine environment/biodiversity<sup>14</sup>. On mutual benefits, there will be benefits across all SDGs from achieving SDG 14 targets (Singh *et al.*, 2017; Wright *et al.* 2017) especially for SDG 1 and 2 but also considerable benefits for SDG 11 and SDG 9 especially for SIDS (Figure 2). Table 2 provides a summary of possible conflict areas as well as synergistic processes for SDG 14 and the 4 other SDGs that are of interest in this study.

This section is presented in five parts. The first provides an overview of international and regional ocean governance organisations in the Central East Atlantic and Indian Ocean. Attention is given to mechanisms that are specific to the African region and play an important role in supporting sustainable development such as the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions as well as Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs). The second describes relevant programmes or international interventions, such as large marine ecosystem projects. The third part provides a country-specific picture of the current situation with regards to SDG 14 using the 10 targets of the SDG 14 and other parameters to describe progress. The fourth part looks at initiatives and other tools that could support the delivery of SDG 14 in the target countries including programmes already in place for capacity building, opportunities for collaborations, and funding mechanisms. The last part of this section uses examples of work already done in the study regions to highlight good practice in capacity building for sustainable use of marine resources and effective governance.

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<sup>14</sup>[http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/development/policy-coherence-for-sustainable-development-2017\\_9789264272576-en#page146](http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/development/policy-coherence-for-sustainable-development-2017_9789264272576-en#page146)



Figure 2: Co-benefits of achieving SDG 14 targets<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup>Infographic originally published by Nereus Programme report (<http://www.nereusprogram.org/sdg-report/>) and corresponding peer-reviewed academic publication Singh *et al.*, 2017 (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X17302026>). Permission granted 12<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

**Table 2: Links to other SDGs<sup>16</sup> – The Table shows other SDGs that affect SDG 14 (“to SDG 14”) or affected by SDG 14 (“from SDG14”). A “+” indicate positive effects while “-” indicates possible areas of conflict**

SDG 14 target	Other SDG	To SDG 14	From SDG 14	Link	Geographic Level
14.1	2		+	Pollution of marine and coastal areas makes seafood improper for human consumption.	Local National
	2	-		Efforts to increase food production on land or aquaculture may increase pollution of coastal areas.	Local National
	8	-		Economic activities (e.g. agriculture, transport, tourism, minerals extraction and aquaculture) generate ocean pollution.	Local National
	12	+		Pollution can be reduced through reduced waste generation, and cleaner production methods.	National Regional Global
14.2	1		+	Management of coastal ecosystems impacts the resilience of local communities (e.g. mangroves for flood protection).	National Regional Global
	1		+/-	Management of coastal ecosystems impacts local poverty and livelihoods (e.g. through access provisions).	Local

[www.nereusprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/SDGs-Comparisons-Feb-27-17-update-01.png](http://www.nereusprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/SDGs-Comparisons-Feb-27-17-update-01.png)

<sup>16</sup>[http://www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2017/wp149\\_2017.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2017/wp149_2017.pdf)

SDG 14 target	Other SDG	To SDG 14	From SDG 14	Link	Geographic Level
	1	+/-		Addressing poverty may reduce local pressures to manage ecosystems unsustainably. At the same time, the number of poor people in coastal areas is likely to increase greatly in the coming decades, putting further pressure on ocean and coastal resources.	Local
	2	-		Efforts to increase food security will likely require increasing food taken from the ocean. This implies significant alteration of coastal ecosystems.	National
14.3	2		+	Failing to reduce ocean acidification would have negative impacts on food security.	
	8	-		Economic activity and transport emit greenhouse gases, which cause acidification.	
14.4	1		+	Healthy fish stocks generate livelihoods for local communities.	
	1	+		Addressing poverty and providing alternative livelihoods may reduce local pressures on fish stocks and create incentives for sustainable management of local fisheries.	Local
	2		+	Fisheries contribute to local and global food security.	
	8	-		Growth in incomes increases the global demand for fish.	National Global
	8		+/-	Well-managed fisheries could increase the contribution of that sector to economic growth and job creation. At the same time, reduction of participation in fisheries may be needed in places currently witnessing overfishing.	National
	12	+/-		Changes in consumption behaviours impact the demand for food and may increase or decrease pressure on fish stocks.	National Regional Global

SDG 14 target	Other SDG	To SDG 14	From SDG 14	Link	Geographic Level
	12	+		More efficient fishing methods and regulation (e.g. reducing discards, by-catch, less destructive fishing methods) benefit fish stocks.	National Regional Global
	12	+		Sustainability standards and certification for fisheries can contribute to more sustainable management of fisheries.	Global
	1		+/-	Protection of coastal and marine areas may impact the livelihoods and resilience of local communities.	Local National
14.5	2		+/-	Increasing protected areas could have positive and negative impacts on food security, depending on the place, scale and time horizons that are considered.	Local Regional Global
	8		+/-	Protection of coastal areas may affect employment locally and economic growth, with impacts differing across occupations and sectors.	Local National
	1		+	Depending on how they are designed, fishery subsidies may contribute to sustaining livelihoods in the fishing industry.	Local National
14.6	2		-	Changes in subsidies may impact food security through changes in prices of fish.	
	8		+	Depending on how they are designed, fishery subsidies may contribute to sustaining jobs in the fishing industry and support downstream activities.	Local
	12		-	Fisheries subsidies that encourage overfishing may reduce the incentives for sustainable consumption and production, e.g. through keeping fish price lower than its true social cost.	National Global

SDG 14 target	Other SDG	To SDG 14	From SDG 14	Link	Geographic Level
	1		+	Increased economic benefits for SIDS and LDCs can contribute to decreasing poverty.	Local National
14.7	2		+	Improved management of fisheries and new aquaculture ventures, undertaken as part of a transition to a blue economy, can help reduce hunger. However, care needs to be taken to implement aquaculture in an environmentally sustainable manner to reduce potential negative impacts on ecosystems.	National
	8	+		Marine transport can increase productivity and help SIDS and LDCs increase the economic benefits from the use of marine resources.	Regional Global
	8		+	Oceans provide a base for economic activities that can be harnessed by SIDS and LDCs, including fisheries, tourism, renewable energy, exploitation of biological resources, and others.	National
	12	+/-		Actions to create markets for more sustainable leisure tourism can impact tourism in SIDS.	National Global
	2		+	Research and technology can help increase the contribution of oceans to food security and nutrition.	National Global
	14.a	1		+	Access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers creates local livelihoods and income generation opportunities.
14.b	2		+	Access to marine resources for small-scale artisanal fishers enhances local food security.	Local
14.c					

### **3.1.1 Overview of Oceans Governance mechanisms**

#### **3.1.1.1 Global Ocean Governance**

All thirteen target countries are signatories to a range of international agreements including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Most of these agreements are well documented and not covered here in detail. However, a short description of international organisations that are doing work to support delivery of SDG 14 or already have agreements in place that support sustainable use of the marine environment and good governance is given in Appendix 3. For example, UNESCO, including its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) has made significant contribution to the development of the SDG 14 and monitoring certain SDG 14 indicators<sup>17</sup>. Similarly, Interpol has been working with the UN Environment and other marine bodies for several years to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation in tackling environmental crime, including IUU fishing which is directly linked to SDG 14<sup>18</sup>.

An overview of the memberships in Ocean Governance relevant international organisations of each SFPA target country is shown in Table 3 below.

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<sup>17</sup>See <http://en.unesco.org/sdgs/ioc>

<sup>18</sup>See for example: <https://www.oecd.org/tad/events/Fisheries-crimes-conference-summary.pdf>

**Table 3: Summary of membership of each target SFP country to international organisations the work of which helps strengthen Governance and /or could support delivery of SDG 14<sup>19</sup>**

International Organisation (Including regional economic blocks)	Cabo Verde	Comoros	Cote d'Ivoire	Gabon	Guinea-Bissau	Liberia	Madagascar	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal	Seychelles
Africa Development Bank (AfDB)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
African Union (AU)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development (AFESD)		•						•		•			
Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	•	•			•				•		•		•
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes & their Disposal (Basel)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			•	•
Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC)				•									
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)		•					•		•				•
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	•		•		•	•						•	
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (World Bank)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
International Development Association (IDA)	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)									•*	•			

<sup>19</sup>Adapted from CIA: The World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook>



International Organisation (Including regional economic blocks)	Cabo Verde	Comoros	Cote d'Ivoire	Gabon	Guinea-Bissau	Liberia	Madagascar	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal	Seychelles
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)			•	•		• <sup>†</sup>	• <sup>†</sup>	• <sup>†</sup>	•	•		•	• <sup>†</sup>
Interpol	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pacific Alliance										• <sup>‡</sup>			
Paris Club										• <sup>§</sup>			
Southern African Development Community (SADC)							•		•				•
Small Island Development States (SIDS)	•	•			•				•		•		•
United Nations (UN)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
United Nations International Development Organization (UNIDO)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
West African Development Bank (WADB)			• <sup>¶</sup>		• <sup>¶</sup>							• <sup>¶</sup>	
World Health Organisation (WHO)	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
World Trade Organisation (WTO)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• <sup>‡</sup>

\* Pending member; <sup>†</sup> Correspondent; <sup>‡</sup> Observer status; <sup>§</sup> Associate; <sup>¶</sup> Regional.

### 3.1.1.2 Regional Ocean Governance

#### Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

The Regional Seas Programme was launched by the UN Environment in 1974, and aims to address the accelerating degradation of the world's oceans and coastal areas through a "shared seas" approach. This approach focuses on engaging neighbouring countries in comprehensive and specific actions to protect their common marine environment. There are 18 Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans for the sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment. Of those, 2 are relevant to this project; the Nairobi Convention and the Abidjan convention<sup>20</sup>

SDG 14 has intensified the need for regional collaboration to deal with threats in the marine environment in a joint and coordinated way reflecting the fact that marine ecosystems and processes do not respect country borders. A number of tools have already been developed to support this process including integrated coastal marine management, marine spatial planning, and MPAs.

This section provides information on the state of implementation of these two regional governance mechanisms and their contribution to strengthening governance and collaboration and their work that can underpin implementation of SDG 14. Both the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions aim to promote regional collaboration and sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment. The African Regional Seas programmes of which they are part is seen as an important contributor to delivering sustainable development for Oceans (Wright *et al.* 2017).

#### Nairobi Convention

The Nairobi Convention came into force in 1996 and its main objective is to prevent, reduce and combat pollution and ensure sound environment management of natural resources and protection of biodiversity. The Convention provides a mechanism for regional cooperation, coordination and collaborative actions in the Eastern and Southern African region. At the 8th Conference of Parties in 2015<sup>21</sup>, the Contracting Parties to the Convention agreed to develop a new work programme for 2018-2022 that will incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals.

A number of initiatives have already been pursued through the Nairobi Convention that are relevant to the SDG 14 including projects to strengthen alignment in regional governance and collaboration<sup>22</sup>. For example, the Nairobi Convention Secretariat is the lead Implementing Partner of the proposed GEF co-funded project "The Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reforms". The project brings together a number of countries in the region to enable regulatory frameworks and ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems<sup>23</sup>. Another relevant project that is executed through the Nairobi Convention Secretariat is the project on the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean

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<sup>20</sup><http://web.unep.org/regionalseas/who-we-are/overview>

<sup>21</sup><http://web.unep.org/nairobiconvention/8th-conference-parties-meeting-nairobi-convention>

<sup>22</sup><http://web.unep.org/nairobiconvention/our-projects>

<sup>23</sup>[http://web.unep.org/nairobiconvention/sites/unep.org.nairobiconvention/files/id5513\\_pims\\_5262\\_sapphire\\_prodoc\\_revised\\_for\\_resubmission\\_18may2016.pdf](http://web.unep.org/nairobiconvention/sites/unep.org.nairobiconvention/files/id5513_pims_5262_sapphire_prodoc_revised_for_resubmission_18may2016.pdf)

from land-based sources and activities (WIO-SAP)<sup>24</sup>. The project brings together 6 execution agencies<sup>25</sup> and 4 of the countries involved are of relevance to this project (Comoros, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Seychelles). It aims to contribute to the realisation of many of the SDGs and could assist the countries of the region in setting up a baseline for SDG 14 targets and generate in-country information for national reporting on progress with SDG 14<sup>26</sup>.

The Convention produces a number of reports aiming at facilitating access to expertise and also map the state of marine environment in the region and in each Member State. This includes:

- State of the coasts assessments.
- Thematic assessments covering issues such as climate change and MPAs.
- Periodic assessment covering habitats, birds, and the marine environment.

It has also established expert groups and task forces, such as the Mangrove Network, the Coral Reef Task Force, Marine Turtle Task Force, the Forum for Academic and Research Institutes (FARI), and the Legal and Technical Working Group.

In terms of collaborations, the Secretariat works closely with the Consortium for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean, a partnership between major NGOs<sup>27</sup>, and has used facilitative agreements to strengthen collaboration with other bodies that operate in the area. The latter includes a MOU with Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and funding agreements with WIOMSA, IUCN, and BirdLife International.

A summary of the Nairobi Convention and the current state of implementation is given in the table below.

**Table 4: The Nairobi Convention**

Item	Description
Mechanism/Programme type	Regional Convention, part of the UN Regional Seas Programme.
Title of mechanism	The Nairobi Convention.
Leading body(ies)	The Convention Secretariat.
Ocean region(s) covered	Western Indian Ocean Region.
Which of the 13 countries covered in this project are part of it?	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

<sup>24</sup><https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/17623/Plan%20of%20Implementation%20-%20Final.pdf?sequence=18&isAllowed=y>

<sup>25</sup>Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, World Conservation Union (IUCN), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), BirdLife International, WIOMSA and CORDIO-Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean.

<sup>26</sup><https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/17623/Plan%20of%20Implementation%20-%20Final.pdf?sequence=18&isAllowed=y>

<sup>27</sup><http://web.unep.org/nairobiconvention/node/769>

Item	Description
Aim of the mechanism/ programme	<p>Main objective is to prevent, reduce and combat pollution of the Convention area and ensure sound environment management of natural resources and protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>The Convention provides a mechanism for regional cooperation, coordination and collaborative actions in the Eastern and Southern African region. It uses that mechanism to enable Contracting Parties to harness resources and expertise to solve interlinked problems of the coastal and marine environment.</p>
State of implementation	The Convention came into force in 1996.
Significance of this mechanism for supporting good governance in the region	<p>The Convention has produced several reports aiming at facilitating access to expertise and also map the state of marine environment in the region and in each Member State.</p> <p>It has also established expert groups and task forces, such as the Mangrove Network, the Coral Reef Task Force, Marine Turtle Task Force, the Forum for Academic and Research Institutes (FARI), and the Legal and Technical Working Group.</p> <p>They have also used facilitative agreements to strengthen collaboration with other bodies in the area including IOC and WIOMSA.</p>

### The Abidjan Convention

The Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West, Central and Southern Africa Region (Abidjan Convention) entered into force in 2004. There are a few Protocols that complement the Convention and are of relevance to SDG 14 and those are shown below. Although not all of them have been ratified by member States, they provide an insight into the priorities and focus of the Convention.

- Protocol in Co-operation in combating pollution in cases of emergency.
- Protocol on prevention and control of pollution from land-based sources.
- Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management.
- Protocol environmental norms and standards for offshore oil and gas activities.
- Protocol on sustainable mangrove management.

In general, the Abidjan Convention has been less active than the Nairobi Convention in pursuing regional collaboration and initiatives to tackle environmental degradation. However, member States recently reaffirmed their commitment to work through the Convention to deal with sustainability challenges including for the implementation of SDG 14. Specifically, at their last meeting Ministers from Africa's Atlantic seaboard countries requested that the Abidjan Convention secretariat develop an integrated coastal and ocean management policy for the Convention area. They highlighted the

need to do so in collaboration with relevant international institutions and organize regional consultations to agree on a final version of the policy. This work is under development and the aim is to present it for review and adoption at the next meeting of the parties (COP13) in 2020. New initiatives identified for implementation and which are relevant to SDG 14 include<sup>28</sup>:

- Develop an integrated coastal and ocean management policy for the Convention area.
- Support and promote the implementation of the West Africa Coastal Areas (WACA) Management Programme initiated by the World Bank Group.
- Create a database on marine waste for use as a basis for strategies on marine waste.
- Establishment of a platform of exchange and reflection known as the African Forum on Seas and Oceans of the Southeast Atlantic.

Further, in line with their aim to collaborate with other organisations, the Abidjan convention has signed a MOU with the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission that covers areas such as MPAs, the ecosystem approach, and coordination of fishing policies<sup>29</sup>.

A summary of the state of implementation and focus of the Convention is provided in the table below.

**Table 5: The Abidjan Convention**

Item	Description
Mechanism/Programme type	Regional Convention, part of the UN Regional Seas Programme. Abidjan Convention.
Title of mechanism	Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West, Central and Southern Africa Region.
Leading body(ies)	United Nations Environment Programme is the Abidjan Convention Secretariat.
Ocean region(s) covered	It covers the marine environment, coastal zones and related inland waters falling within the jurisdiction of the States of the West and Central African Region, from Mauritania to Namibia inclusive.
Which of the 13 countries covered in this project are part of it?	Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal.
Aim of the mechanism/programme	It aims to protect and manage the marine and coastal areas by listing the sources of pollution which require control. It also has adopted a Protocol concerning Co-operation in combating pollution in cases of emergency. An additional Protocol was also adopted that aims to prevent, reduce, mitigate and control pollution from land-based sources and activities on their territories or emanating from any other land based source,

<sup>28</sup><http://www.abidjanconvention.org/media/documents/reports/Final%20Story%20COP12.pdf>

<sup>29</sup>UN Environment (2017): Realizing Integrated Regional Oceans Governance – Summary of case studies on regional cross-sectoral institutional cooperation and policy coherence

Item	Description
	including through the atmosphere, to protect and sustain the marine and coastal environment of the Protocol area.
State of implementation	<p>Convention entered into force in 1984. The additional Protocol was adopted in 2012.</p> <p>At the latest meeting held in 2017 the Ministers from Africa's Atlantic seaboard countries requested the Abidjan Convention secretariat to develop an integrated coastal and ocean management policy for the Convention area, in collaboration with relevant international institutions, and to organize broad regional consultations to agree on a final version of the policy, to be presented for review and adoption at COP13 (2020).</p>
Significance of this mechanism for supporting good governance in the region	<p>This is a UN supported convention which covers several countries and is legally binding. Its effectiveness has not formally been evaluated but Member Countries have expressed their support to the Convention and the Secretariat was asked to work with the World Bank on the implementation of SDG13 and 14. They have also expressed the desire to learn from other organisations such as OSPAR.</p>

## Regional Fisheries Bodies and other Regional Organisations

### Regional Fisheries Management Organisations

There are a number of RFMOs that have been in place for a number of years in the two regions (Figure 3) and have already adopted governance structures to support the activities they cover (i.e. fishing related).



**Figure 3: Regional Fisheries Management Organizations in the study regions (red box)<sup>30</sup>**

A description of these organisations is provided in Table 6 for the Indian Ocean and Table 7 for the Atlantic Ocean. The main areas of governance in which they engage relate to sustainable exploitation of target species, tackling IUU, and, in some cases, side effects such as impacts on non-target species including birds. An important feature of the RFMOs is that they can adopt fisheries conservation and management measures that are legally binding, thus providing a strong basis for policy alignment across their member States.

Although these organisations have not explicitly linked their work to SDG 14, their contribution to strengthening governance in the target areas as well as efforts to manage exploitation of marine resources sustainably offer support for meeting SDG 14 targets.

<sup>30</sup><http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/en>

**Table 6: Fisheries organisations (RFMOs) covering the West Indian Ocean (WIO)**

Regional Organisation (starting date)	Focus countries that are members	Governance focus / Relevant projects
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). 1996.	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Responsible for the management of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean. Promotes cooperation among Members and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties to ensure the conservation and optimum utilisation of stocks covered by the organisation's establishing Agreement.
South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) <sup>31</sup> . 2005.	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the Southwest Indian Ocean region, by proper management and development of the living marine resources. Its aims include: contribute to improved governance through institutional arrangements that encourage cooperation amongst members, promote co-operation on monitoring, control and surveillance, and on collection, exchange, dissemination and analysis or study of statistical, biological, environmental and socio-economic data.
South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA). 2012.	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Long-term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources and promotion of the sustainable development of fisheries, taking into account the needs of developing States and small island developing States.

**Table 7: Fisheries and fisheries-related organisations covering the Eastern Central Atlantic**

Regional Organisation (starting date)	Focus countries that are members	Governance focus / Relevant projects
Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation Among African States Bordering the Atlantic ATLAFCO (or COMHAFAT). 1995.	Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal	Promotion and strengthening of regional cooperation on fisheries development and the coordination and harmonisation of efforts and capacities of stakeholders for the conservation and exploitation of fisheries resources <sup>32</sup> .

<sup>31</sup><http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/swiofc/en>

<sup>32</sup><http://www.atlafco.org/en/presentation.php>



Regional Organisation (starting date)	Focus countries that are members	Governance focus / Relevant projects
Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) <sup>33</sup> . 1967.	Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal	It covers high seas and national waters and part of its responsibilities is to formulate regulatory measures leading to the conservation and management of marine fishery resources through subsidiary bodies, establish the scientific basis for such measures, make appropriate recommendations for the adoption and implementation of these measures, and provide advice for the adoption of regulatory measures by Member Governments, sub-regional or regional organisations.
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) <sup>34</sup> . 1969.	Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal	Responsible for the conservation of tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas. It provides a mechanism for Contracting Parties to agree on management measures and collect the necessary data to develop science-based management advice.
Regional Commission of Fisheries of Gulf of Guinea (COREP) <sup>35</sup> . 1988.	Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	Harmonization of fisheries policy and legal frameworks of parties; Harmonization of members' national regulations on conditions and control of fishing operations
Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) <sup>36</sup> . 2006.	Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia	Promote cooperation among the Contracting Parties with a view to ensuring the conservation and optimum utilization of the living marine resources through functions such as harmonization of fisheries legislation and regulations among the Contracting Parties; enhancement of cooperation in respect of relations with distant water fishing countries; strengthening of sub-regional cooperation in monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement, including the progressive development of common procedures.  Relevant projects: West Africa Task Force (WATF) facilitates regional action against IUU.

<sup>33</sup><http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/cecaf/en>

<sup>34</sup>[www.iccat.org](http://www.iccat.org)

<sup>35</sup><http://www.corep-se.org/>

<sup>36</sup><http://www.fcwc-fish.org/>

Regional Organisation (starting date)	Focus countries that are members	Governance focus / Relevant projects
Sub-regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) <sup>37</sup> . 1985.	Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal	Ensure harmonization of national policies of Member States on the preservation, conservation and exploitation of fisheries resources and strengthen cooperation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption of international best practices</li> <li>- Development of sub-regional cooperation on tracing, controls and surveillance;</li> <li>- Capacity building in fisheries sciences</li> </ul> Relevant projects: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP).

#### Other relevant organisations

A number of other regional organisations specific to the Western Indian Ocean and across Africa also focus on strengthening governance to support sustainability in the marine environment (Table 8). This includes the IOC, which supports development through sustainability projects and agreements that focus on very specific sustainability issues such as the Indian Ocean South East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding. These are not as strong legally as RFMOs and have a much broader focus on marine related issues.

**Table 8: Other regional organisations covering the West Indian Ocean (WIO)**

Regional Organisation (starting date)	Focus countries that are members	Governance focus / Relevant projects
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). 1984.	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles	Its mission includes to support development in the region through projects related to sustainability. Relevant projects: Regional Fisheries Monitoring Plan, SmartFish (align trade strategies across MS) <sup>38</sup> .
Indian Ocean South East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA). 2001	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	Align and coordinate action across MS to conserve and replenish depleted marine turtle populations through the collective implementation of an associated Conservation and Management Plan <sup>39</sup> .
Indian Ocean Rim Association. 2001	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles	To build and expand understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation through a consensus-based approach. The charter that underpins it is not legally binding. Priority areas include Maritime Safety & Security and Fisheries Management.

<sup>37</sup><http://www.spcsrp.org/en/presentation#History>

<sup>38</sup>[http://commissionoceanindien.org/fileadmin/resources/Partenaires/Booklet\\_IOC\\_English\\_nov13-GR.pdf](http://commissionoceanindien.org/fileadmin/resources/Partenaires/Booklet_IOC_English_nov13-GR.pdf)

<sup>39</sup><http://www.ioseaturtles.org/introduction.php>

Although the focus of governance measures has tended to be on a single activity in the past, intensified use of the marine environment and better understanding of cumulative impacts has created the need for modern governance structures that will address activities in the marine environment in a holistic, more integrated way. This concerns all aspects of governance from data collection and science to the range of stakeholder groups consulted and management and strategic plans of action adopted. In the West Indian Ocean, for example, Bosire *et al.* 2016<sup>40</sup> highlighted three types of threats that give rise to major concerns relating to environmental integrity in the marine and coastal environment; habitat destruction, pollution, and weak governance structures. All three require regional and international cooperation to address them.

### **3.1.2 Relevant programmes or international interventions**

#### **Large Marine Ecosystems Projects**

The Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects/programmes is another example of work to strengthen governance mechanisms and regional collaboration to address common sustainability challenges in the marine environment. There are three LMEs that are of relevance to the countries covered in this study. Work undertaken to support sustainable development and collaboration among countries in each is described below.

#### Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME)

The Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME) Project involved nine countries of the western Indian Ocean region; Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa and Tanzania. The project was GEF funded and lasted from 2008 to 2013. The aim of this project was to improve and document knowledge about marine ecosystems in the region and establish the foundation for collective action in the region to deal with transboundary threats<sup>41</sup>.

Through this project, the countries agreed to adopt and implement a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for LME sustainable management and shared governance<sup>42</sup>. The SAP proposed 5-year and 20-year Targets, along with Actions required to meet Ecosystem Quality Objectives relevant to each of the Main Areas of Concern<sup>43</sup> that the project identified (Table 9). This included contamination and solid waste in coastal waters, marine habitat degradation, invasive species, restoration of fish and other endangered species and support for sustainable fishing. The next phase in that process will be supported by a new funding mechanism, Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE) (see also section 3.1.3).

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<sup>40</sup>[http://web.unep.org/nairobiconvention/sites/unep.org.nairobiconvention/files/summaryrsocr\\_printedition.pdf\\_edited.pdf](http://web.unep.org/nairobiconvention/sites/unep.org.nairobiconvention/files/summaryrsocr_printedition.pdf_edited.pdf)

<sup>41</sup><http://www.asclme.org/>

<sup>42</sup><http://www.asclme.org/SAP/Final%20SAP%20English%20131007.pdf>

<sup>43</sup><http://asclme.org/TDA/Appendix%20IV-IssuesEQOsTargetsActionsIndicators%20v5.pdf>

**Table 9: Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME) Project**

Areas of concern and impact to the ecosystems of the western Indian Ocean	
<p><b>1. Water Quality Degradation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alteration of natural river flow and changes in freshwater input and sediment load</li> <li>- Degradation of ground and surface water quality</li> </ul>	<p><b>2. Habitat and Community Modification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shoreline change, land reclamation and coastal erosion</li> <li>- Disturbance, damage and degradation of open water habitats</li> <li>- Introduction of alien and invasive species</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Declines in Living Marine Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overexploited fisheries</li> <li>- Impacts on other non-target species</li> <li>- Loss or disturbance of natural habitats</li> <li>- Excessive by-catch and discards</li> </ul>	<p><b>4. Unpredictable Environmental Variability and Extreme Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate hazards and extreme weather events</li> <li>- Sea level change</li> <li>- Ocean acidification</li> </ul>

#### The Canary Current LME

A programme to reverse the degradation of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) caused by over-fishing, habitat modification and changes in water quality has been in place for several years. It aims to bring together the 7 countries<sup>44</sup> sharing the LME to build capacity and reverse degradation. The CCLME project which is part of this programme aims to “enable the countries of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem to address priority transboundary concerns on declining fisheries, associated to biodiversity and water quality through governance reforms, investments and management programs. This was a foundational / capacity building project that focused on addressing depleted fisheries.<sup>45</sup>

The first phase of that project has now been completed (2016) and produced a Strategic Action program (SAP) that has been signed by the Ministers of Agriculture and Environment of the CCLME countries. That SAP focuses on solutions, management measures, planning and implementation in order to address the three identified transboundary problems; the decline of marine living resources, degradation of habitats, and the deterioration of water quality. The implementation of the SAP in the CCLME region is expected to be the focus of additional work under this programme<sup>46</sup>.

<sup>44</sup>Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco and Senegal.

<sup>45</sup>This information comes from the project documentation, <http://www.fao.org/in-action/canary-current-lme/documentation/detail/en/c/430765/>

<sup>46</sup><http://www.fao.org/in-action/canary-current-lme/documentation/detail/en/c/1027028/>

### The Guinea Current LME

The Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) project encompasses 16 countries from Guinea Bissau in the northwest coast of Africa to Angola in the southwest. Some of the areas it focuses include recovery of depleted fish stocks, improvement of degraded habitats, minimization of coastal pollution, and mitigation / adaptation to climate change.

Work and projects to improve coastal and marine management in the Gulf of Guinea have been undertaken for more than 20 years and pilot projects had started with the involvement of only 6 countries. However, in 2004, GEF funding expanded the GCLME programme to officially include all 16 countries in a foundational capacity building project. As with the previous LME projects, the GCLME project aimed at developing a Strategic Action Programme<sup>47</sup>. Although the 16 countries have declared their commitment in implementing the SAP we have not found an evaluation of progress and it is not clear what the next steps are or if mechanisms built through that project are still in place/operating.

### Other programmes

There is a small number of tailored initiatives and programmes at national level that support sustainable use of marine resources and that number also varies among the countries (see Table 12). However, as described above, that is complemented by regional actions and partnerships of regional or international bodies that aim to support individual countries in delivering SDG targets and other commitments. In addition to the projects described in the previous sections, Table 10 provides a list of other projects and initiatives that are expected to support delivery of SDG 14 and/or strengthen Governance in the region. Some have already started or will be starting in the near future. One important feature that characterises most of them is the focus on local-regional ownership with most of the mechanisms led regionally and creation of national/regional plans in partnership with local actors. There are also a number of funding mechanisms from the EU (SFPA, Horizon 2020 etc.) and we refer to some of them in the following sections. However, a detailed description of funding that comes from the EU and is relevant to this projects is provided in Appendix 4.

There are also initiatives that focus on a specific challenge related to SDG 14; an important challenge of that kind that relates to monitoring progress with SDGs is paucity of data. This includes setting benchmarks or mechanisms to record progress. Data-focused mechanisms that are already in place in the area and could help address that challenge include:

- Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa, that focuses on ensuring that ocean and coastal data and information generated in national, regional and global programmes are readily available<sup>48</sup>; and
- ApHRICA Partnership that aims to build capacity and strengthen collection of ocean acidification data in the Indian Ocean<sup>49</sup>.

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<sup>47</sup>[http://www.lme.noaa.gov/images/Content/Downloads/EcosystemBasedManagement\\_GCLME.pdf](http://www.lme.noaa.gov/images/Content/Downloads/EcosystemBasedManagement_GCLME.pdf)

<sup>48</sup><http://www.odinafrica.org/about-us/who-we-are.html>

<sup>49</sup><https://2009-2017.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2016/07/260469.htm>

In addition to those mechanisms, a recent report of the Economic Commission for Africa on SDGs<sup>50</sup>, identified a number of other bodies including the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency and African Development Bank (AfDB) that could lead regional-level monitoring and reporting on progress on SDGs. These are bodies that have regional coverage and their remit focuses on looking across countries and developing frameworks to facilitate joint action and are therefore well placed to develop and run monitoring frameworks. This could help ensure consistency and comparability among the different countries and exchange of knowledge.

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<sup>50</sup>[https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/SDG/africa\\_regional\\_report\\_on\\_the\\_sustainable\\_development\\_goals\\_summary\\_english\\_rev.pdf](https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/SDG/africa_regional_report_on_the_sustainable_development_goals_summary_english_rev.pdf)

**Table 10: Existing programmes of relevance to Oceans' Governance and SDG 14**

Project/Programme	Creation Date	Study countries involves	Aim	Leading body and status
Coastal, Marine and Island Specific Biodiversity Management in the Eastern Southern Africa - Indian Ocean Region.  Funded by: EuropeAid	December 2012 (implementation in April 2014)	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles.	Strengthen the national and regional capacities for sustainable participatory management of coastal, marine and island specific biodiversity in the islands states and coastal states of the ESA-IO region.	IOC + Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention as a regional coordinating mechanism for marine biodiversity.  Ends in 2018.
Program to Promote Regional Maritime Security (MASE).  Funded by: European External Action Service (EEAS)	October 2013	Eastern, Southern and Indian Ocean.	Strengthen the capacity of the ESA-IO region in the implementation of the Regional Strategy and Action Plan against Piracy and for Maritime Security.	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), East African Community (EAC), COMESA, IOC.  Ends in 2020.
West Africa Regional Fisheries Program <sup>51</sup> SOP-C1  Funded by: IDA -World Bank	Started February 2015	Cabo Verde, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Liberia.	Provides support to West African countries to collaborate to:  (i) strengthen the governance of the use of the marine fish resources so that they recover and reduce IUU	Sub-regional Fisheries Commission.  Being implemented (closes in 2020).

<sup>51</sup><http://www.spcsrp.org/en/west-africa-regional-fisheries-program-warfp>

Project/Programme	Creation Date	Study countries involves	Aim	Leading body and status
			(ii) invest where needed to increase the portion of the value of these resources that is captured locally within the region.	
West African Observation Mission (WACOM) <sup>52</sup> or Mission Observatoire Régional du Littoral Ouest Africain (MOLOA)	November 2012	Cote d'Ivoire Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Senegala and Liberia.	Build capacity in the area to prevent and respond to coastal hazards, mainly those induced by climate change  Provides a framework for countries to collect geographical data on coastal areas.  Data collected feed into work on MPAs and coastal erosion. Facilitates development of a regional coastal risk reduction plan.	UEMOA (WAEMU).  Started in 2015, after a study conducted by the IUCN <sup>53</sup> .  Ongoing.
Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI)	2010	International.	Has provided training in sustainable use of marine resources and how to balance utilisation with conservation e.g., the SOI Capacity Development Workshop for East Africa <sup>54</sup> and for West Africa <sup>55</sup> .	CBD – on going programme.

<sup>52</sup><https://www.iucn.org/fr/régions/afrique-centrale-et-occidentale/notre-travail/ecosystèmes-marins-et-côtiers/développement-du-mécanisme-d'observation-du-littoral-ouest-africa>

<sup>53</sup>The WACOM is due to publish the “West African Littoral Assessment 2015-2016” (Bilan des Littoraux Ouest Africain 2015-2016) very soon, capitalising on several years of monitoring.

<sup>54</sup><https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=SOIWS-2016-01>

<sup>55</sup><https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=CBWSOI-WAFR-01>



Project/Programme	Creation Date	Study countries involves	Aim	Leading body and status
FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF)	2010	International.  Study countries that have benefited so far include Comoros, Liberia, and Gabon.	Offers support to individual countries through development of a Country Programming Framework (CPF) document defining the development priorities for collaboration between the country and FAO in the fields of agriculture, food security, and natural resources.	FAO

### 3.1.3 Current state of play compared to SDG targets for SFPAs countries

This section describes the current situation of the thirteen SFPAs countries in relation to the implementation of SDG 14 targets. A country-specific report has been produced for each coastal State and these are presented in Appendix 5. Here we present a summary of the information from all country-specific reports and other available material to provide a picture of: the current situation, progress against SDG 14 targets, delivery against MDGs (as one way to ascertain their potential to achieve the SDG 14), and the national structures in place to facilitate delivery. Further analysis of the structures necessary to deliver progress on SDG 14 was undertaken during the SWOT analysis conducted in Task 2.

Each target country made a number of voluntary commitments under SDG 14 at both the UN Ocean Conference<sup>56</sup> and EU Our Ocean Conference in 2017<sup>57</sup>. Up to and including 2017, the thirteen SFPAs target countries made a total of 154 voluntary commitments related to SDG 14 (Figure 4).

The results show that the target coastal States within the Indian Ocean made significantly more voluntary commitments compared to those countries in Central and Eastern Atlantic (West African). For example, Mauritius and Seychelles made 39 and 34 commitments respectively. The lowest number of commitments were made by Cote d'Ivoire (1 only). The SDG target with the highest number of voluntary commitments across all thirteen SFPAs countries was 14.2 – ecosystem impacts (84), closely followed by 14.a – increase scientific knowledge and research (81). Further details of the voluntary commitments made by each country are provided in Appendix 6.

With respect to the number of voluntary commitments made, it is noted that different timelines exist for each SDG 14 target (Figure 5). For example, four SDG targets are due in 2020 (14.2, 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6), one SDG target due in 2025 (14.1), one SDG target due in 2030 (14.7) and four SDG targets are without any defined end date (14.3, 14.a, 14.b and 14.c).

With exception to SDG 14.6 (end subsidies), the results show that those SDG targets due in 2020 have a greater likelihood of being prioritised as voluntary commitments or projects (this was supported by the SWOT analyses, see section 3.2). Information obtained from stakeholder consultation indicated that few, if any, capacity development projects related to 'scientific support' could be developed for ending harmful subsidies. Further to this, the second highest voluntary commitment (14.a - increase scientific knowledge and research) is considered fundamental to the implementation of other SDG targets.

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<sup>56</sup> <https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/>

<sup>57</sup> <https://ourocean2017.org/our-ocean-commitments>

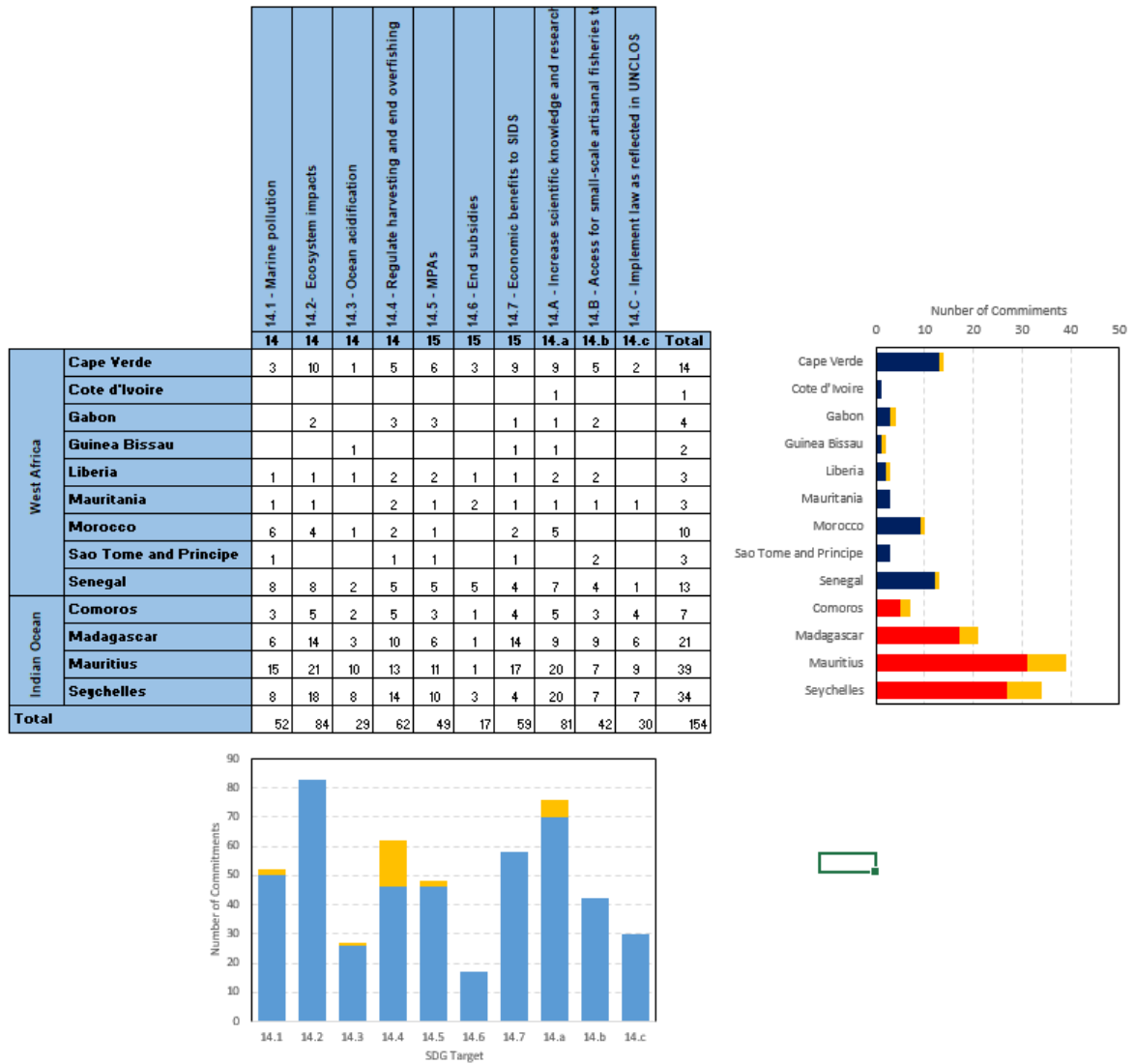


Figure 4: Total number of SDG 14 voluntary commitments in 2017 by SFP target country (row) and SDG 14 target (column) at both the UN Ocean Conference (red or blue) and EU Our Ocean Conference (orange).

	2015	2020	2025	2030	No end date
14.1 - Marine pollution	[Timeline bar]				
14.2- Ecosystem impacts	[Timeline bar]				
14.3 - Ocean acidification	[Timeline bar]				
14.4 - Regulate harvesting and end overfishing	[Timeline bar]				
14.5 - MPAs	[Timeline bar]				
14.6 - End subsidies	[Timeline bar]				
14.7 - Economic benefits to SIDS	[Timeline bar]				
14.A - Increase scientific knowledge and research	[Timeline bar]				
14.B - Access for small-scale artisanal fisheries to markets	[Timeline bar]				
14.C - Implement law as reflected in UNCLOS	[Timeline bar]				

Figure 5: Timeline for achieving SDG 14 targets

In comparison to the number of voluntary commitments, the number of projects funded by EU through SFPA sectoral support and other funding mechanisms (e.g. Horizon 2020, FP7) related to SDG 14 is shown in Figure 6. Unlike the number of voluntary commitments, a considerably higher number of projects related to SDG 14 are active in Central and Eastern Atlantic region. For example, the Morocco has the highest (44), closely followed by Cape Verde (28), then Cote d’Ivoire (21) and Senegal (20) and Seychelles (22) in the Indian Ocean. It is not surprising, therefore, given the main source of funding through SFPA sectoral support that the highest number of projects also relate to 14.a - increase scientific knowledge and research (70) and 14.4 – regulate harvesting and end overfishing (55).



**Figure 6: Total number of projects funded by EU sectoral support and other EU funding by SFPA target country (row) and SDG 14 target (column)**

To date, none of the thirteen target countries submitted a voluntary progress report to the UN in 2017 while two are listed as those that will submit a progress report in 2018; Cape Verde, Senegal<sup>58</sup>. However, some information about progress is available from the latest UN SDG progress report. The

<sup>58</sup><https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>

associated database on progress only covers two of the ten Global SDG 14 indicators (14.4 and 14.5)<sup>59</sup> The report has quantified the proportion of marine areas within national jurisdiction that are covered in protected areas, which is one of the indicators for SDG 14<sup>60</sup>. For the study countries, that proportion is estimated to be less than 3%.

Similarly, the progress report evaluated 63 large marine ecosystems and found that 16% of them are in the “high” or “highest” risk categories for coastal eutrophication and that proportion is predicted to increase to 21% by 2050. The nutrient risk indicator of large marine ecosystems projected to 2050 highlighted areas off some of the study countries that are of “highest” risk; that is in the Gulf of Guinea and further North to waters off Guinea Bissau.

Progress with some of the other SDGs of interest also varies across the target countries as data from the SDG indicator database from the World Bank show (Table 11). A number of countries face significant challenges across all five SDGs with Guinea-Bissau and Liberia showing clear evidence of such areas that require much work. On the other hand, countries like Seychelles and Mauritius, seem to start from a better benchmark.

Looking into the situation in relation to progress against the SDG 14 targets in more detail (Table 12), there are clear differences among the target countries. On enabling environment, there are countries such as Morocco, Mauritius and Seychelles that are at or above average in governance<sup>61</sup> while at the other end there are countries with weak governance and limited structure such as Madagascar and Comoros; the latter has also received an EU red card for IUU<sup>62</sup> that will directly impact sectoral support that can be used to implement activities related to SDG 14 (see Box 1 below).

Although the enabling environment on its own cannot be seen as a good indicator of the progress and success of a country in achieving the SDG 14 targets, it does help understand the overall framework and current situation when combined with some of the other factors covered in this study. Such factors include progress in adopting the targets and mechanisms/tools in place to facilitate implementation.

The following summary table (Table 11) shows that on adoption of SDG targets, Cape Verde and Mauritius have provided public commitments against most of the targets while no clear evidence exists for adoption of any of the targets for Cote d’Ivoire and Liberia. However, in terms of progress, it is Madagascar and Mauritius that seems to be closer to delivering the targets with Mauritius, Seychelles and Morocco being the countries with most comprehensive set of government tools and policies to support delivery. However, the factors that have placed them closer to their targets differ among these countries (less initial degradation, implementation of sustainability programmes etc.) which highlights the need for a multi-dimensional approach for their assessment.

Overall, there are challenges that all thirteen countries face, such as paucity of technical expertise and data to set a baseline for the monitoring and evaluation of progress against the SDG targets. There are also clear differences in the starting point for each country with some being well placed to make progress while others lack the very basic mechanisms to underpin any delivery plans (e.g. G7+ post conflict States).

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<sup>59</sup><https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

<sup>60</sup><https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2017/>

<sup>61</sup>As defined by the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, Control of Corruption. <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#reports>

<sup>62</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fight-against-illegal-fishing-commission-lists-saint-vincent-and-grenadines-and-comoros-non\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fight-against-illegal-fishing-commission-lists-saint-vincent-and-grenadines-and-comoros-non_en)

Box 1: EU issues red card to Comoros for IUU fishing

The Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement with the Comoros was renewed through to 2018 in 2013. In 2014, a total of 62 vessels (42 tune purse seiners and 20 longliners) from Spain, France and Portugal were authorised to fish in waters of the Comoros. This agreement with the EU, was worth EUR 600 000 per year, of which EUR 300 000 was allocated to promote fisheries sustainability.

The Comoros were issued a warning “yellow card” in October 2015, but despite considerable effort by the European Commission to support the Comoros in addressing the issues raised in the “yellow card” listing, no progress appeared to have been made and the decision to issue a “red card” to the Comoros was made. The major issue identified was that the Comoros flag was being used as a flag of convenience, with a fleet of approximately twenty vessels having no connection to the country, fishing under their flag. The Commission provided evidence that they fished, conducting joint operations and were suspected illegal unmonitored at sea transshipments in the waters of West African coastal States, thereby increasing the pressure on other States with which the EU has SFPAs. In its decision to issue the red card, the European Commission noted that “...the Comoros has failed to address its problems in reviewing the management of its fishing and fishing-related register; adopt an adequate legal framework and robust registration and licensing procedures; take appropriate measures against its vessels operating illegally; reinforce its Monitoring Control and Surveillance capacities; effectively cooperate with the Commission and the States in whose territorial waters Comorian vessels operate; and address the issue of lack of cooperation between national bodies in charge of registration of vessels and those in charge of fisheries”.

Normally a “red card” would involve the imposition of trade sanctions, banning imports from the carded State. This impact here though would not affect Comoros as there are no exports of fish to the EU. However, the SFPA was cancelled from the end of 2016 and EU vessels were not allowed to take licences to fish in Comorian waters from 2017 thereby depriving the Comoros of the agreement and licensing income.

**Table 11: Latest value of selective World Bank Environmental indicators for the 5 Goals covered in this report<sup>63</sup>.**

Country	Goal 14 Target 14.5	Goal 1 Target 1.1	Goal 2 Target 2.1	Goal 8 Target 8.5	Goal 12 Target 12.2
	Marine protected areas as a % of territorial waters	% of population living on less than \$1.9 a day	% of population below min level dietary energy consumption	% of labour force without a job	Total natural resources rent <sup>64</sup>
Cape Verde	no info	7.1 (2008)	9.4	10.7 (2010)	1
Comoros	0.3	18 <sup>65</sup>	32 <sup>66</sup>	no info	4.6
Cote d'Ivoire	2.1	29	13.3	9.4	5.5
Gabon	no info	8 (2005)	less than 5%	20.4	13.3 <sup>67</sup>
Guinea Bissau	45.9	67.1	20.7	no info	21.4
Liberia	2	69 (2007)	31.9	3.7 (2010)	46.44
Madagascar	3.76	77.8	33	1.8	13.8
Mauritius	0.3 <sup>68</sup>	0.5	less than 5	7.9	0
Mauritania	32.3	5.93	5.6	10.1	31.8
Morocco	1.3	3.1 (2006)	less than 5	9.7	2.6
Sao Tome and Principe	no info	32	6.6	13.6	3.1
Senegal	14.4	38 (2011)	10	25.6	5.8
Seychelles	1	2.15	no info	4.4	0.3

NB: Values in red font indicate areas in which much improvement is needed. The year is shown in a parenthesis for targets for which recent data are not available.

<sup>63</sup><http://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgs/index.html>

<sup>64</sup>Economic rent is defined as revenue above the cost of extracting the resources. Natural resources give rise to economic rents because they are not produced. For produced goods and services competitive forces expand supply until economic profits are driven to zero, but natural resources in fixed supply often command returns well in excess of their cost of production. Rents from non-renewable resources - fossil fuels and minerals - as well as rents from overharvesting of forests indicate the liquidation of a country's capital stock. When countries use such rents to support current consumption rather than to invest in new capital to replace what is being used up, they are, in effect, borrowing against their future. (Source World Development Indicators 2012, World Bank Publications)

<sup>65</sup><http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/comoros>

<sup>66</sup>Up to 32 percent for children under 5 years. See "FAO 2017 Linking trade and food and nutrition security in Indian Ocean Commission member states" for some alternative estimates. (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6679e.pdf>)

<sup>67</sup>Down from 43% in 2012.

<sup>68</sup>It is important to note that Mauritius has one of the largest EEZs in the world, so this will lead to a small proportion.

**Table 12: Summary of findings describing the-country-specific situation with respect to SDG 14 and progress against the 10 targets.**

Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
Cape Verde	8	13	1 Training with Resolute Marine Energy for monitoring climate change	Evidence of operationalization of the SDG14 for 14.4 only. However, SFPA projects cover control, surveillance and marine resources management. But active member of Inter-Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Blue Growth Charter<sup>75</sup></li> <li>- National Water and Sanitation Agency</li> <li>- National Contingency plan</li> </ul>	Below average Legal framework still lacking	Most of them met	IDA-World Bank, GEF (funding) CALAO Luxembourg ASBL Travel Foundation (funding) Germany, Federal Ministry for the Environment,

<sup>69</sup>This is out of 10; the number of SDG 14 targets.

<sup>70</sup>This is a qualitative score based on how they perform in relation to the other countries assessed in this study.

<sup>71</sup>As most countries have adopted few targets so far this column provides an overall impression of progress against targets taking into account the number of targets they have adopted and any information/evidence of action to make progress against the targets.

<sup>72</sup>As defined by the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, Control of Corruption. <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#reports>. We provide an overall assessment based on whether the average score across those 6 indicators is below 0 (assigned a “below average” score) or above 0 (“above average”)

<sup>73</sup>This is a selection of initiatives; for full list please, see the country profile for the individual country in Appendix 5. This is in addition to funding from the EU (see Appendix 4).

<sup>75</sup><http://www.fao.org/africa/events/detail-events/en/c/854323/>



Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
				Expert Group on SDGs <sup>74</sup>				Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) (funding) RAMPAO
<b>Comoros</b>	4	5	2 Stop Illegal Fishing, on behalf of the FISH-i Africa Task Force; Indian Ocean Commission (EU-funded Regional Fisheries Monitoring mechanism in the Southwest Indian Ocean);	Some evidence of operationalisation for 14.1 and 14.2 but mainly driven by non- governmental bodies. Some plans for more MPAs but little evidence available. SFPA projects cover control, surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New strategy for Sustainable development</li> <li>- National Commission for Sustainable development</li> <li>- The Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy</li> </ul>	Below average – Also, EU red card for IUU	Little progress	ADB Blue Venture Dahari WWF GEF (funding)
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	0	1	0	No official information except some progress against 14.5	PSDEPA <sup>76</sup> Integrated marine strategy at regional level	Below average	No progress (based on 2010 data)	MOLOA Japan Biodiversity Fund,

<sup>74</sup><http://www.agenda2030.com.br/biblioteca/SDGs-are-Coming-to-Life-UNDG.pdf>

<sup>76</sup>Strategic Plan for the Development of Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture in Cote d'Ivoire.

Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
				SFPA projects covers fisheries control and monitoring	Roadmap for SDG targets integration in National Strategy for Sustainable Development			French MPA Agency SOI
<b>Gabon</b>	1	3	1 National Geographic Pristine Seas combat IUU fishing in MPAs	Minimum-no progress. No evidence of operationalization of the SDG14 but SFPA projects cover control, science, and port infrastructure	Green Gabon pillar in its national development strategy, Marine conservation policy (Blue Gabon)	Below average. Relevant institutes established but not running <sup>77</sup>	Some progress including MPAs and poverty reduction	Sea Shepherd Partnership WCS Marine Protected Area Fund PRCM <sup>78</sup>
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	0	1	1 GEF vulnerable to climate change	No data available but SFPA projects cover control, marine resources management, and sanitary conditions	10 year National Development Strategy and Operational Plan, National System of Protected Areas Fisheries Development Strategy Plan	Below average	Limited progress	WARFP WAMER
<b>Liberia</b>	0	2	1	Minimum.	Inter-Agency Task Force for implementation of	Below average	Little progress;	WARFP

<sup>77</sup>That is: the Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture (DGPA) and the National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture (ANPA).

<sup>78</sup>Partenariat Régional pour la Conservation de la zone côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest.

Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
			GEF vulnerable to climate change	Some progress on fish stock recovery, protected areas, and strengthening control through training and data recording	SDGs and progress reporting. Establishment of a monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) centre. Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) programme. Executive Order 48 has established Liberia's EEZ	Efforts to develop co-management still not successful. But, contribution from several regional projects	mainly against Goal 4.	EAF-Nansen National Task Group Environmental Justice Foundation Sea shepherd
<b>Madagascar</b>	8	17	4 Stop Illegal Fishing; World Bank GEF Blue Economy; Indian Ocean Commission (EU-funded Regional Fisheries Monitoring mechanism in the Southwest Indian Ocean); International Partnership for Blue Carbon (Australia)	Above average as it already scores well against some SDG 14 areas. GEF supported capacity building of 682 community entities strengthening their management and technical skills Several funding schemes made available in 2017 to support progress	Environmental Charter with polluter-pays and precautionary principles. Inter-Institutional Taskforce for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 14. FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF).	Below average; 80% of SFPA funding to support implementation of national fisheries policy	Little progress	WWF Blue ventures WCS MPA Fund USTA, FAO

Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
					Four Basic Fisheries Management Plans. National Biodiversity Strategy. Comité National de Gestion Intégrée des Zones Côtières			
<b>Mauritania</b>	2	0 (leading) 3 (mentioned)	0	Minimum. There is limited evidence but SFPA projects cover control, MPAs, science, and port infrastructure	PAGOURDEL BACoMaB National Action Plan for Biodiversity SDG awareness events; <sup>79</sup> 92 SDG targets represented in its Strategy of accelerated growth and shared prosperity Creation of a National Council for the Environment and Development	Below average, also limited capacity to absorb external aid	Little progress mainly in poverty and protected areas	WACOM Go WAMER MOLOA WB - WACA

<sup>79</sup><http://www.agenda2030.com.br/biblioteca/SDGs-are-Coming-to-Life-UNDG.pdf>

Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
Mauritius	10	31	8 Research marine microplastics in marine foodchain; Stop Illegal Fishing, on behalf of the FISH-i Africa Task Force; Marine Spatial Plan; Ocean data management project; Fishing vessel assessment; Indian Ocean Commission (EU-funded Regional Fisheries Monitoring mechanism in the Southwest Indian Ocean); International Partnership for Blue Carbon (Australia); Coral rehabilitation.	Above average; A national SDG database already constructed. Protected areas already in place a policy announced for additional MPAs	Environment Protection Act (EPA), the Tourism Act, the Wastewater Management Authority Act, and the Maritime Zone Act, Fisheries and Marine Resources Act, the Fishermen Welfare Fund Act, and the Fishermen Investment Trust Act, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Framework	Above average	Most of them achieved	IOC SmartFish SWIOFISHC UNDP-GEF (Mauritius)

Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
<b>Morocco</b>	4	9	1 ILO Work in Fishing Convention	Minimum <sup>80</sup> Limited evidence but SFPA projects cover control, science, and port infrastructure	Haliéutis strategy <sup>81</sup> Blue belt initiative <sup>82</sup> National strategy for sustainable development has been revised to integrate the SDGs Capacity to implement data collection, monitoring and evaluation programs.	Below average – But it has the ability to integrate complex goals in its policies and strategies	Good progress according to national evaluation but lack of marine dimension	MedPAN SEIS ROCA Blue belt initiative
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	0	3	0	No evidence of progress but SFPA projects cover fisheries control, and governance, and	Vision 2030 Transformation Agenda supports SDGs, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan,	Below average	Good progress but only with some of the goals	BMUB

<sup>80</sup>During the second semester of 2017, the Moroccan administration is going to evaluate the convergence between the different SDG14 targets and the national strategy for sustainable development 2015-2020.

<sup>81</sup><https://www.finances.gov.ma/en/pages/strat%C3%A9gies/strat%C3%A9gie-de-d%C3%A9veloppement-et-de-comp%C3%A9titivit%C3%A9-du-secteur-haliéutique-au-maroc--la-strat%C3%A9gie-haliéutis.aspx?m=Investors&m2=Investments>. This a development and competitiveness strategy of the fisheries sector in Morocco that aims to overcome disadvantages that the fisheries sector in Morocco had faced relating to the management of resources to marketing, including the catching, the landing, the first sale, and the transformation.

<sup>82</sup>Side event of the OCEAN CONFERENCE, 08 June 2017, Room 6, United Nation Headquarter, New York. Africa in action for fisheries and aquaculture facing climate change issues.

Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
				improvements for small-scale fisheries	National Poverty Reduction Strategies			
<b>Senegal</b>	4	11	1 INECE Seaports Training campaign	Minimum – Limited data. Also no clear evidence of alignment of policies with sustainable development But a review of data to monitor SDGs has been undertaken and gaps identified	Emerging Senegal Plan <sup>83</sup> Strategic Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Senegal A legal framework for an ICZM plan is under development	Below average	Progress with some of the goals. Lack of disaggregated data and reliable sectoral data	RAMPAO NEPAD (Senegal chairs) Go WAMER (funding) LEH-AO <sup>84</sup> MOU- UN Environment /CMS
<b>Seychelles</b>	10	27	7 Nekton Oxford Deep Ocean Research Institute for sustainable governance; National Maritime Security Strategy;	No data No official evidence on progress but indicators have been adopted for some targets and mechanisms are in place	Environmental Management Plan. Blue Economy. Sustainable Development Strategy 2012 – 2020. Marine Spatial Planning Initiative.	Above-average  But development of legislative framework is hampered by	Met but less focus on marine environment	The Nature Conservancy GLISPA Seychelles National Parks Authority Sustainability for Seychelles <sup>85</sup>

<sup>83</sup> The President of Senegal supported the adoption of the SDGs, indicating that all the objectives would be integrated in the Plan “Emerging Senegal”.

<sup>84</sup> Laboratory in Fisheries Sciences in West Africa.

<sup>85</sup> <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2017/6/photo-seychelles-women-in-ocean-conservation>

Country	# of SDG 14 targets adopted <sup>69</sup>	# of SDG 14 commitments at the UN Ocean Conference	# of SDG commitments at EU Our Ocean Conference	Progress against SDG 14 targets <sup>70,71</sup>	Relevant national mechanisms/ tools	Governance <sup>72</sup>	Progress achieving MDG	Initiatives / organisations active in the area <sup>73</sup>
			Stop Illegal Fishing, on behalf of the FISH-i Africa Task Force; World Bank GEF Blue Economy; Nature Conservancy (Blue Bond); Indian Ocean Commission (EU-funded Regional Fisheries Monitoring mechanism in the Southwest Indian Ocean); International Partnership for Blue Carbon (Australia);		Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust.  Blue bond to fund the transition to sustainable artisanal fisheries.	lack of capacity to draft it.		Indian Ocean Rim Association  Biodiversity finance initiative <sup>86</sup>

<sup>86</sup> <http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/news-and-media/reports-field-role-biofin-policy-and-institutional-review>



### 3.1.4 International aid interventions

Financing is seen as the cornerstone for the overall success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In recognition of this, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, building on the outcomes of two previous Financing for Development conferences, in Monterrey, Mexico, and in Doha, Qatar<sup>87</sup> provides a foundation for implementing the global sustainable development agenda by aligning finance and policy with economic, social and environmental priorities. The Addis Ababa Agenda considers a range of measures, including domestic resource mobilisation and development assistance such as foreign aid. As part of this, the EU has committed to increase its aid to Least Developed Countries to 0.2 % of gross national income (GNI) by 2030. The EU also agreed to adopt or strengthen Least Developed Countries investment promotion regimes, including financial and technical support. Governments also aim to operationalize the technology bank for this group of countries by 2017<sup>88</sup>.

The Agenda also provides for additional aid available for capacity building in the area of taxation; financing through development banks, including \$400 billion from the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank Group, and the International Monetary Fund, as well as establishment of new international development banks; and increased aid and philanthropic funding for social needs.

We have discussed a number of international aid interventions and programmes above that are active in the target regions, either supporting individual countries or entire regions and Table 13 provides a list of some of the main funding mechanisms. Other, more recent, mechanisms that also offer support, include knowledge exchange and leadership initiatives, such as the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA), the newly established Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa (SDGC/A), and Blue Growth Initiatives supported by FAO and the African Union<sup>89</sup> (AUC, 2015). An important characteristic of these initiatives is that part of their focus is on finding ways to finance action on SDG 14. More details on some of these activities are provided below together with other schemes looking into alternative financing avenues.

GLISPA was launched in 2006 and its mission is to promote action to build resilient and sustainable island communities. The Partnership has engaged high-level leaders to catalyse US\$150 million for island action and one of its objectives is to build and strengthen island-led partnerships that implement global resilience and sustainability goals on islands, especially the Sustainable Development Goals. Island-led commitments promoted through GLISPA which are relevant to this project include:

- The EU initiative, the BEST<sup>90</sup> Challenge, which is an interregional challenge to be promoted through GLISPA. It will showcase solutions emerging from BEST and EU overseas to show how to more rapidly achieve global sustainable development goals, and can be relevant to other islands and communities globally.

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<sup>87</sup> [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2051AAAA\\_Outcome.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2051AAAA_Outcome.pdf)

<sup>88</sup> <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/press-release/countries-reach-historic-agreement.html>

<sup>89</sup> <http://www.fao.org/africa/events/detail-events/en/c/854323/> and <http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/agenda2063.pdf>

<sup>90</sup>BEST, the voluntary scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European overseas, was created to support the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystem services including ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the EU Outermost Regions (ORs) and Overseas Countries and Territories.

- Seychelles Blue Economy Vision, launched in 2014 to promote ocean based sustainable and resilient development as a pathway to Seychelles' shared prosperity. GLISPA has helped launch, promote and strengthen the Blue Economy Vision and initiate initiatives such as the debt-for-adaptation swap.

SDGC/A was launched in 2017 to help governments, businesses and civil society across Africa accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs. The Center has launched its SDG Financing for Africa Programme to work with interested parties in areas including development of National-Level SDG and Sector Plans and Costing Exercises and to align financial Institutions with SDGs.

In addition to more conventional funding and support mechanisms, there are also new schemes that are being implemented harnessing the potential of financial markets and new investment streams focusing on sustainable investing. An example of these new schemes is the Althelia Madagascar Climate and Conservation Fund<sup>91</sup> that will partly focus on investments in ecosystem conservation and the Sustainable Ocean Fund<sup>92</sup> that will be supported by Conservation International and the Environmental Defence Fund. The latter aims to fund projects that will achieve improved food and climate security, livelihoods, and ecological biodiversity.

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<sup>91</sup><https://althelia.com/initiatives/madagascar-fund/>

<sup>92</sup><https://althelia.com/initiatives/oceans-fund/>

**Table 13: Funding mechanisms<sup>93</sup> supporting governance and sustainability in the marine environment in the study countries and regions<sup>94,95</sup>**

Mechanism	Creation Date	Area and Countries involved	Leading body	Funding	State of implementation
Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE)	Approved for implementation July 2016.	Western Indian Ocean Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, South Africa	UN Environment	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund + Co-financing	Approved for implementation in 2016
First South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish1)	Approved February 2015	Mozambique, Comoros and Tanzania		World Bank and Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund	Under Implementation
Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish2)	Approved March 2018	Southern Africa	World Bank	World Bank and Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund	Project endorsed
Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3)	Approved June 2017	Seychelles		World Bank and Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund	Concept approved
Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Western Indian	Approved for Implementation April 2016	Comoros, Kenya, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of South Africa		UN Environment	Project endorsed

<sup>93</sup>This section focus mainly on international funding

<sup>94</sup>Sources: UNDP, June 2017. *Large Marine Ecosystems and Sustainable Development: A review of Strategic Management Processes and Goals*. <https://www.thegef.org/project/western-indian-ocean-large-marine-ecosystems-strategic-action-programme-policy-harmonization>; <http://projects.worldbank.org>

<sup>95</sup>More sources of European funding will be added in September (pending responses from EU DGs)

Mechanism	Creation Date	Area and Countries involved	Leading body	Funding	State of implementation
Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities (WIO-SAP)					
West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)	Approved October 2009	Cabo Verde, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Liberia	Governments of individual countries and Sub-regional Fisheries Commission	IDA -World Bank	There will be 3 phases each lasting 5 years. <sup>96</sup> First phase is underway
European Development Fund (2014-2020)	Created in 1957 and launched in 1959	African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and overseas countries and territories (OCTs)		EU DG International Cooperation and Development	Being implemented (closes in 2020)
Voluntary scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European overseas (BEST)	2010 (projects launched in 2011)	Only regional benefits because funding is only available for EU Outermost Regions (ORs) and Overseas Countries and Territories		EU DG Environment	On-going Seven regional ecosystem profiles and investment strategies have been produced; two of which cover the areas of interest of this project. The BEST 2.0 programme is the next step of BEST <sup>97</sup>
Sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPA), including sectoral support	Multiple	All countries covered in this project	Bilateral agreements with each country.	DG MARE	These are already in place and have specific objectives and activities related to fishing that are to be delivered

<sup>96</sup>[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project\\_documents/WARFP\\_Phase\\_2\\_PID\\_and\\_ISDS-March\\_28\\_2017\\_0.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/WARFP_Phase_2_PID_and_ISDS-March_28_2017_0.pdf)

<sup>97</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/best/funding/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/best/funding/index_en.htm)

Mechanism	Creation Date	Area and Countries involved	Leading body	Funding	State of implementation
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	Founded in 2000	Africa and Madagascar		Joint funding from: l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, EU, GEF, Government of Japan, MacArthur Foundation and World Bank.	
African Package for Climate-Resilient Ocean Economies <sup>98</sup>	2016	The package has five programs covering four coastal regions and the SIDS of Africa over the Starts with Morocco but includes all 13 countries		World Bank, FAO, AfDB	Under development – The package is the response to a request for the 3 organisations to present a proposal at COP 22. Covers the period 2017-2020

<sup>98</sup><http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6441e.pdf>

### 3.1.5 Examples of good practice

The terms of reference stipulate that the study must provide brief case studies of 2-4 good practice examples of relevant recent or current capacity building projects in the region, including the name of the initiative, implementing organisation(s), target country/stakeholder group, brief description of the project and its impact. This section provides such examples.

Capacity building has long been recognised as a fundamental component of development and aid effectiveness and a key element in achieving development goals. The process by which such capacity is built and its context has however been revised over the years; early examples reflected the focus given on simple transfer of knowledge or structures, a rather top down approach that mainly relied on one-direction flow of knowledge and skills. However, past experience has helped highlight inefficiencies in such a model and the importance of developing fit-for-purpose capacity schemes that merge local knowledge and ownership with external/donor understanding of the context and enabling environment available for capacity to develop.

This section identifies a few good practice examples of capacity building in the target countries and regions and discusses the process followed and elements that have contributed to their success. The examples presented are from initiatives that focus on improving sustainability in the marine environment and the governance that underpins it<sup>99</sup>.

#### **a. Co-Management of Coastal Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods (CoReCSuD) Project, Comoros<sup>100</sup>**

Funding from the Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF), through the International Development Association (IDA), totalling US\$2.73 million. Completed in 2017.

This is a project funded through international sources but implemented using organisations with knowledge of the area and in collaboration with local communities in Comoros. Directorate General for Fisheries Resources (DGRH) was responsible for implementation, in close collaboration with the Social Development Fund (FADC). The project has so far developed five resource co-management plans aimed at avoiding overfishing which have been approved by all 29 villages. Three of them have also been used to develop co-management agreements. One of the effective features of this process was that it involved communities in choosing actions to take and therefore fishermen had been simultaneously decision-makers, actors, and beneficiaries.

Local communities were able to identify priorities more relevant to them, decide on activities that needed to be undertaken, and submit project plans to get the necessary support to implement them. At the same time, fishermen had been receiving tailored and ongoing training in several areas related to fishing and processing. This included training in good practices towards preservation of the environment and natural resources, micro-project management (=community initiatives), safety at sea and fish processing (fish drying).

The project has been a success in the sense that it created dialogue between public authorities and the poorest communities of Comoros, and a co-management framework was created through a participatory approach.

The CoReCSuD was a pilot project that has supported sustainable fishing practices and the Comoros Country Partnership Strategy's goal of shared growth. However, challenges remain to be addressed to

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<sup>99</sup>Two more examples relevant to the topic and regions covered in this study, Fish-I Africa and WIO Lab and WIO-C, are provided in Wright *et al.* 2017 and are not repeated.

<sup>100</sup>Based on material from: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/06/14/fishing-communities-in-the-comoros-develop-fishing-management-projects> and *World Bank pers. comm.*

create a long-term scheme; SWIOFish1 will take over the work in progress, and expand it.

**b. Vezo community-centered fisheries management for octopus – Andavadoaka, Madagascar<sup>101, 102</sup>**

Run by local communities with support from Blue Ventures (BV). BV launched its work with Vezo communities in Andavadoaka in 2003 with a conservation tourism program that trained paying volunteers in tropical marine research and conservation that collected scientific data thus securing reliable income. The Vezo are seminomadic traditional fishers who live along Madagascar's arid southwest coast and rely on seafood for protein in their diet and for a small income. In that region, octopus provide vital food but also income for local communities as it is sold for export to Europe. However, there were concerns about declining octopus catches and that offered an opportunity to trial new approaches.

BV supported one village to close a small part of its octopus fishing area for a few months, to see whether this might boost catches. The closure to fishing was enforced by the community and had the backing of seafood exporters, even though that caused some interruption in supply. When the closed site was reopened to fishing, there was a significant increase in octopus catches leading to higher fisher income. This encouraged other communities to also introduce closures. By 2016, there were more than 25 short-term fishery closures established not only for octopus but also for other community-harvested species such as mud crab and spiny lobster.

This result-based approach also supported a conservation initiative that Andavadoaka and several other neighbouring communities decided to introduce; a locally managed marine area (LMMA) of 640 square kilometres called Velondriake, that included protected areas and in which destructive fishing techniques were banned. This initiative and measures were managed by the community and included measures that the communities had rejected in the past.

There are a number of factors that have influenced this initiative positively and also are elements of good practice. There was the long-term engagement with local communities that BV had achieved which helped build trust, as well as the speed at which the results were achieved. Those quick wins played an important role in showcasing the benefits and incentivising further action. Admittedly, octopus is a fast growing species and could support such an approach and that would not be the case with other species. However, this shows that identifying quick wins could be an effective way to engage communities and increase support for longer-term conservation action.

Recognition by the affected actors and local community of the problem was also a contributing factor to securing the buy-in of the coastal communities that would be affected by environmental protection. Finally, such an approach was possible because the Madagascar's legal code has provisions that allow for marine management by local communities.

**c. The International Ocean Institute and the Mauritius – Seychelles Joint Management Area**

For this example we focus on two initiatives instead of specific projects as above. They both represent good examples of efforts to build technical capabilities and promote collaboration and sharing of ideas across several countries, including those covered in this project.

The first initiative is the course in Ocean Governance that is run by the International Ocean Institute (IOI). The annual training Course in Ocean Governance for Africa is coordinated by the IOI in South Africa and was created in 2013<sup>103</sup>. It aims to fill the gap in ocean governance by building a pool of experts in the topic to create a network of practitioners or "Ocean Ambassadors". Part of its focus is

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<sup>101</sup>[https://ssir.org/articles/entry/marine\\_conservation\\_2.0](https://ssir.org/articles/entry/marine_conservation_2.0)

<sup>102</sup><https://mpanews.openchannels.org/news/mpa-news/perspective-can-local-management-fisheries-through-periodic-closures-help-kick-start>

<sup>103</sup><http://ioisa.org/course-in-ocean-governance/>

on regional issues and possible solutions to help put international practice into context. It also aims to foster exchange of ideas to support a shared, integrated and common approach to ocean management in Africa. The course has been run in partnership with the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the South African International Maritime Institute (SAIMI) and is fully-funded for participants from Africa. This has supported participation of people from different countries and strengthening of links between practitioners and managers across African countries.

The second example is the Joint Management Area (JMA) between Mauritius and the Seychelles<sup>104</sup> which is one of the first 'transboundary' management agreements for an Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) scenario. The agreement covers the continental shelf in the Mascarene region and associated Contiguous Adjacent High Seas Areas and represents a joint management project that will enable the two countries to identify and demonstrate new management approaches<sup>105</sup>. The Mauritius-Seychelles Joint management Agreement is an example of good practice when it comes to developing collaborative action. Although it is still work in progress, it could create a platform for the two countries to use to pilot new mechanisms and strategies for ocean co-management and governance.

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<sup>104</sup><http://mdr.govmu.org/English/defence/Documents/treaties/Treaty%20Concerning%20the%20Joint%20Management%20of%20the%20Continental%20Shelf%20in%20the%20Mascarene%20Plateau%20Region.pdf>

<sup>105</sup>[http://www.mu.undp.org/content/dam/mauritius\\_and\\_seychelles/docs/Roland2015/JMA%20ProDoc%20for%20Revision%20following%20LPA%20150225.pdf](http://www.mu.undp.org/content/dam/mauritius_and_seychelles/docs/Roland2015/JMA%20ProDoc%20for%20Revision%20following%20LPA%20150225.pdf)



### 3.2 Task 2: Identify main problem areas and gaps

#### 3.2.1 Task 2.1 Development of SWOT questionnaire

The SWOT questionnaire was developed with three distinct areas for respondents to address:

- General Strengths, Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats within the Oceans sector in their country;
- Strengths, Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats within related sectors (i.e. SDGs 1,2,8 and 12); and
- Strengths, Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats relating to each of the 10 SDG 14 targets individually.

The first section was applicable to all respondents, the second to high level more generalist respondents within a country e.g. high level officials in Environment Ministries and regional organisations with a broad remit (e.g. Commission de l’Ocean Indien) and the third level was directed at respondents in specific roles e.g. SDG 14.4 would be addressed by fisheries scientists in country and at RFMOs in those areas (e.g. IOTC for the Indian Ocean).

For each of the first level examples the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats are outlined giving a brief description, the evidence given and the SDG targets associated. Example strengths highlighted include “Example 1: Strong national focus on environmental and climate change issues with government and academic institutions” showing that there is a national prioritisation for these issues and “Example 2: University research group has strong history of funded research into local fisheries stock assessment and has clear links with government institutes”. This highlighted where a particular group has a history of working on a particular issue and there are clear links between the academic and government sectors. Example threats highlighted on the questionnaire are given as “Example 1: Fisheries shared resource and although local management is good, regionally and across neighbouring States, control is very poor and resource may be overfished in other States’ waters” and “Example 2: Lack of regional focus for SDGs and finances limited. If no funding can be found nationally or regionally there is a risk that programmes to meet SDG targets may not even start”. Wider ranging examples are given in a table in an Annex for both the level 1 and level 2 of the SWOT analysis. These areas were discussed further during stakeholder interviews or in written responses after the interview as it is common for respondents to suggest additional elements after the interview has taken place.

The detailed questionnaire for each SDG 14 target also requests the respondent to provide information on the prioritisation of particular SDGs. It is highly likely given the nature of the study countries (a combination of SIDS, G7+ and LDC) that not all the SDG targets will be met or even in some cases addressed at the moment (particularly those with a 2030 deadline), although some respondents have indicated that they are addressing all the targets and indicators already (e.g. Mauritius). An analysis of which SDGs are seen to be priority, and those which are not, may inform the development of good practice and where particular funding streams may need to be targeted over the next 10 years.

Where activity is being undertaken to address an SDG 14 target, the questionnaire requested respondents to describe at what stage in the process they are at. This uses a standard four stage process of **Data Collection** (collecting the data to be analysed), **Evaluation** (analysing the data to see if the target has been met), **Implementation** (putting a plan of actions into place to ensure that the target is met by a target date) or **Monitoring** (continual data collection to ensure that the SDG target indicator continues to be able to be calculated, the target met or that implementation of actions continues to occur so that the SDG target indicator would be achieved by the proposed date). Here

additional strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats can be identified through interview post questionnaire. In these cases clear examples of good practice may be identified for each of the four stages where countries have been particularly successful.

The draft final questionnaire template was sent to EASME/DG MARE. Comments were received and incorporated and the final questionnaire was approved for use by EASME/DG MARE on 26 July, 2017. An example of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix 6 (in English, French and Portuguese). This provided a standard template to allow the project team to show the results of the SWOT analysis, to highlight at the top level the most important strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in a simple 2x2 matrix, and then listing each of these individually with a description and the evidence to substantiate the inclusion. The template then took the analysis a step further by matching the four second level combinations:

- Strengths and Opportunities – “Natural Opportunities”;
- Strengths and Threats – “Threats that can be defended”;
- Weaknesses and Opportunities – “Attractive Opportunities”; and
- Weaknesses and Threats – “High Risk Scenarios”.

### **3.2.2 Task 2.2: SWOT Analysis based on desk study.**

SWOT analyses were conducted for all thirteen countries (Cape Verde, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal and Seychelles). The SWOTs utilised a combination of stakeholder responses, reported studies and web searches for additional material to develop these SWOT analyses with additional material for Gabon, Mauritius, Senegal and Seychelles provided through the in country visits (see Task 2.3). For the non-mission study countries the questionnaire developed in section 3.2.1 was used and the project team coordinated the collection of information through the designated contacts (see Appendix 10) and key respondents to the initial desk study.

Secondary engagement with stakeholders was conducted where applicable through a series of emails, questionnaires and follow up interviews (e.g. by teleconference). The use of multiple sources to collect and cross-reference evidence allowed a larger evidence base and a more comprehensive picture for each of the SWOT analyses than would have been gained from single sources of information.

SWOT analyses were developed using the template found in Appendix 6. In addition to the template, an additional column was added to each of the SWOT tables for individual elements and SWOT combinations to identify the relevant SDG targets and provide easy checking and referencing.

### **3.2.3 Task 2.3: Stakeholder engagement and data collection in target mission countries**

The SWOT analyses for the four mission countries (Gabon, Mauritius, Senegal and Seychelles) were supplemented with more detail through visits to the countries concerned and meetings with critical stakeholders. These visits were conducted by Sebastien Metz (Gabon and Senegal) and John Pearce (Mauritius and Seychelles) and a list of contacts met can be found in Appendix 11.

Stakeholders visited in country include both national authorities, NGOs in country and regional bodies where appropriate, e.g. both the Indian Ocean Commission<sup>106</sup> (Commission de l'Océan Indien) based at the Ebène Cyber Village in Mauritius and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission<sup>107</sup> (Commission des

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<sup>106</sup> <http://www.commissionoceanindien.org/accueil/>

<sup>107</sup> <http://www.iotc.org/>

Thons de l'Océan Indien) based in Victoria, Seychelles were visited in Seychelles and Mauritius.

### 3.2.4 Sub-task 2.4: SWOT Analysis “Gaps and Needs”

After the SWOT data collection and initial summary of the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats was completed the second stage of the identification of gaps and needs was conducted highlighting for each study country and region. This process identified and gaps and needs by identifying where existing strengths could be used to plug gaps (weaknesses or threats), i.e. using existing national experience and organisations to address a gap or where an opportunity exists i.e. an existing funding stream or potential collaboration with another country or international organisation, where those recommendations where:

- Recommendations cross-cut countries, regions and SDG 14 targets, i.e. where the greatest impact can be found for the smallest investment. These recommendations could form the common basis of all plans associated with an SFPA noting the scale of each individual SFPA budget;
- Recommendations that need to be put in place with a defined timeframe to meet the SDG 14 targets (in particular the four with deadlines in 2020);
- Identify the growth potential from sustainable use of the marine resources in each country and specific benefits each country could get from achieving the SDG targets;
- Identify where capacity building can have the greatest impact; and
- Identify any potential conflict areas e.g. the SDG 14 targets for ending subsidies within fisheries may conflict with those for access for small-scale fishers where fuel subsidies may still exist to enable small-scale fisheries to compete in the marketplace.

These elements were identified in the individual SWOT analysis under four combination groups:

- Strengths and Opportunities – **“Natural Opportunities”**;
- Strengths and Threats – **“Threats that can be defended”**;
- Weaknesses and Opportunities – **“Attractive Opportunities”**; and
- Weaknesses and Threats – **“High Risk Scenarios”**.

Final versions of the SWOTs can be found in Appendix 7.

The results of the literature review and stakeholder engagement in Task 1 and individual country and regional SWOT analyses in Task 2 (and outlined in Figure 9), a total a total of 142 potential projects were identified across all target SFPA countries (Figure 7). The highest number of potential projects were identified in Gabon (18), Madagascar (16), Mauritius (15) and Comoros (14). As was expected, the number of potential capacity development projects for scientific support were amongst the highest in those countries where on-site missions had occurred.

Similar to those projects funded through EU sectoral support, SDG 14.4 – regulate harvesting and overfishing, had the highest potential number of projects (74). However, this was followed by SDG 14.1 – marine pollution (55), SDG 14.2 – ecosystem impacts (50) and SDG 14.5 – MPAs (48). The pattern of distribution of potential projects by SDG target have a greater similarity to the voluntary commitments than to those funded by EU sectoral support and other mechanisms. This is to be expected as the broad stakeholder engagement during the SWOT analysis had the opportunity to identify a wide range of themes, other than specifically fisheries related.

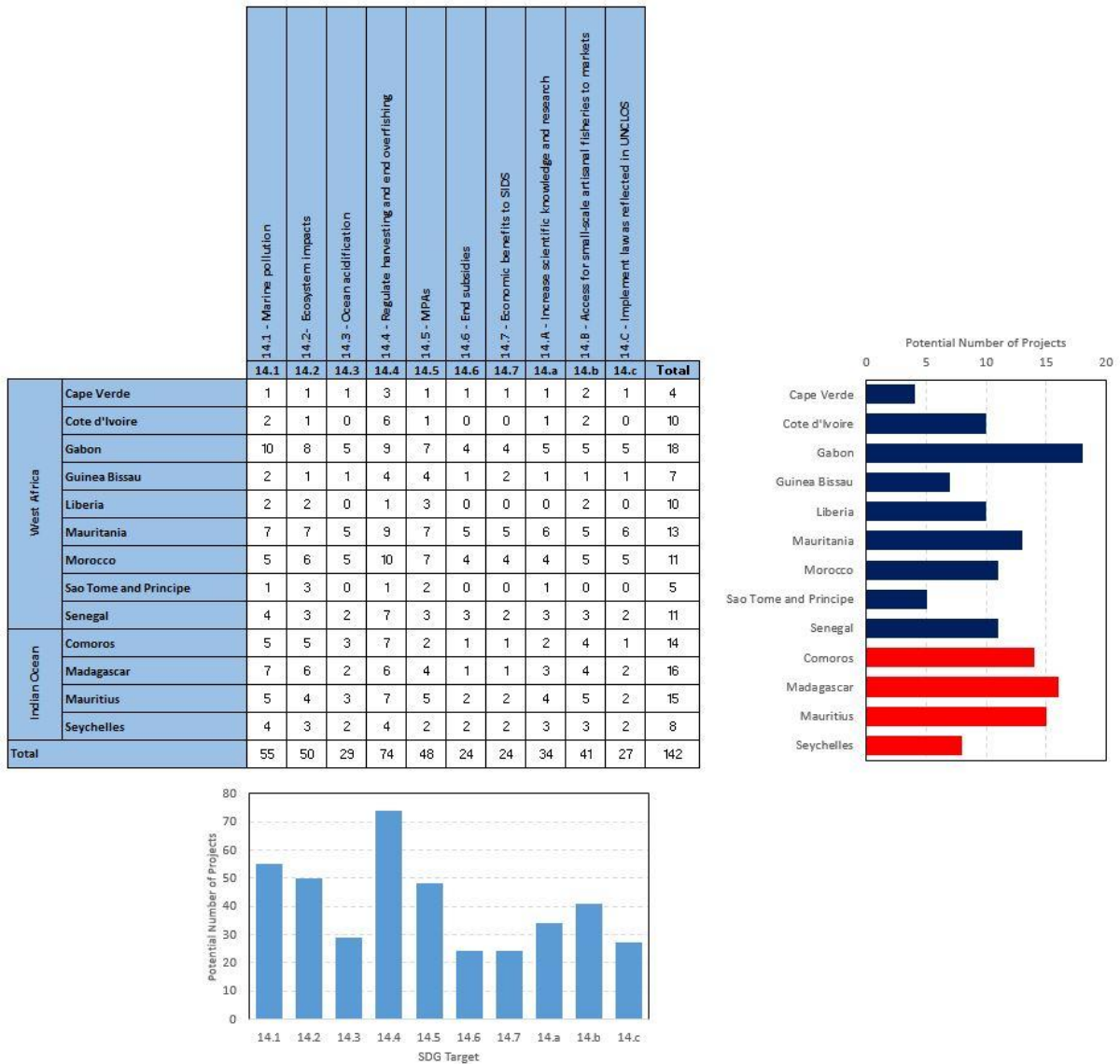


Figure 7: Total number of potential capacity development projects identified during the SWOT analysis for scientific support by SFP target country (row) and SDG 14 target (column)

### 3.3 Task 3: Recommendations for capacity building projects

There is a wide range of definitions of capacity building and capacity development (the preferred term). Many examples typically focus on human development only (e.g. training courses) but it is important to consider that capacity development can also include developing organisational functioning and the legal and institutional frameworks and environments within which organisations and individuals carry out their functions. To ensure our analysis is consistent and coherent between each of the thirteen target countries and the two regions, the study used the following three categories of capacity as the basis for identifying relevant capacity development projects for scientific support:

- **Human resource development:** The process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively.
- **Organisational development:** The elaboration of management structures, processes and procedures, not only within organisations but also the management of relationships between the different organisations and sectors (public, private and community).
- **Institutional and legal framework development:** Making legal and regulatory changes to enable organisations and agencies at all levels and in all sectors to enhance their capacities. This also includes community participation (of women in particular).

Furthermore, it is recognised that capacity development in the context of the SDGs requires the participation of a wide range of government and non-governmental stakeholders (e.g. ministries, local authorities, non-governmental organisations, professional associations, academics and others). As a result, in this study the identification of examples of effective capacity development and potential projects was not limited to government agencies. It was also important to consider the context in which capacity development projects might be taking place as studies, including OECD (2006), have been able to identify conditions that enable capacity development (Table 14).

**Table 14: Conditions favouring organisational capacity development (based on OECD, 2006).**

Conditions favouring capacity development in organisations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong demand-side pressures for improvements exerted from outside.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top management provides visible leadership for change, promotes clear sense of mission, encourages participation, establishes explicit expectations about performance and rewards well-performing staff.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical mass of staff members, including front-line staff, are ultimately involved.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisational innovations are tried, tested and adapted.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quick wins that deepen commitment for change become visible early in the process.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top management and change agents manage the change process strategically and proactively, including both internal and external aspects of the process.</li> </ul>

The above considerations were used to help identify concrete capacity building projects in each country/region through a systematic approach that was integrated into Tasks 1 and 2. The approach considered the three categories of capacity development (institutional, organisational and human) within four major 'steps':

- Understanding the international and country contexts.
- Identifying and supporting sources of country-owned change.
- Experiences delivering support.
- Learning from experience and sharing lessons.

The intention was to identify on the one hand the gaps and priorities for improving ocean governance and meeting SDG 14 targets through scientific support and existing 'best practice' or 'good practice' approaches that could be used or transferred to help address the gaps/priorities. These approaches should be:

- **Measurable:** Examples should have clear and measurable goals, targets and indicators.
- **Visibly successful:** Examples should be able to demonstrate good results, and show progress toward achieving its goals better (e.g. quicker, lower adverse impacts, more stable) than other methods with the same purpose.
- **Replicable:** Examples should be clearly structured and documented so that it can be reproduced or replicated elsewhere. This is particularly important in this project, as it is key that the lessons learnt from within the project countries are to be replicated elsewhere both within and outside the study region, e.g. a method used for promoting sustainable artisanal fisheries in East Africa can be replicated in West Africa or Asia by following the methodology that has been developed.

Project proposals within the project were developed to include approaches that have been developed using the best available knowledge and technology to develop a scenario to ensure success. Additional factors that are considered in developing the project outlines include:

- **Feasibility:** The approach should be appropriate to the target audience and make sense in terms of size and scale, for instance a large multi-million Euro programme with electronic satellite based sensors may be the best technical option for measuring ocean temperature and salinity, but may be hugely expensive and inappropriate for many Small Island Developing States.
- **Appropriateness to goals and targets:** The approach was reviewed to ensure it addresses the specific goals and targets. Examples may not all fit the same set of requirements and it may be necessary to use elements of the approach and adapt it to the specific context. Stakeholder engagement is an important aspect to ensure appropriateness.
- **Appropriateness to local structures and organisations:** Selected approaches should be flexible in terms of who within a system is tasked to implement and manage. Just because an approach has been implemented by a government Ministry in one country, it does not mean that this should always be the case. As above, stakeholder engagement is critical to identifying roles and responsibilities and whether an approach is one that can be adopted.

- **Availability of resources:** Approaches that do not consider the local availability of resources (human, financial etc.) may fail if they are not available.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** Approaches should always consider cost effectiveness.

### 3.3.1 Identifying the national and regional capacity building projects

Information for the selection of potential projects for scientific support was collected through the literature reviews (including current and planned projects and voluntary SDG commitments), questionnaires and interviews with key stakeholders during Tasks 1 and 2 (cf. **Error! Reference source not found.**). This process has enabled the identification of a set of national and regional projects for capacity development.

Two examples of the analytical process to identify projects are given for Gabon and Seychelles in Figure 9. First, the literature review under Task 1 identified Gabon made a voluntary commitment to protect 3.7 million km<sup>2</sup> through MPAs (SDG 14.5). This builds on existing work with the Wildlife Conservation Society within the Marine Protected Area Fund project. The SWOT analysis (Task 2) highlighted areas of conflict associated with the development of oil/natural gas exploration with areas close to shore and planned MPAs. The potential projects leading from this assessment included support for environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for the energy sector in areas close to shore and MPAs and further reinforcement of MPA protection to ensure they do not become ‘paper parks’. A second example of the analytical process is given for Seychelles to control harvesting and end overfishing (SDG 14.4). Further examples of the potential capacity development projects for scientific support highlighted through stakeholder consultation during the SWOT analysis are shown in Table 15 below.

**Table 15: Summary of examples of potential scientific support options for each SDG target.**

SDG Target	Potential Scientific Support
14.1 - Marine pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection – dissolved pollutants</li> <li>• Data collection – micro-scale pollutants</li> <li>• Data collection – macroscale pollutants</li> <li>• Pollution analysis (including identification of source of pollutants)</li> <li>• Training on pollution analysis</li> <li>• National pollution awareness campaigns</li> </ul>
14.2- Ecosystem impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of essential habitats</li> <li>• Mapping of essential habitats (link to 14.5)</li> <li>• Identification of keystone indicator species</li> <li>• Assessment of keystones indicator species</li> <li>• Training in essential habitat identification and mapping</li> <li>• Training in identification and assessment of keystone indicator species.</li> <li>• Habitat regeneration (series defined by habitat identification work)</li> </ul>
14.3 - Ocean acidification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term data collection</li> <li>• Training for data collection and analysis</li> </ul>

SDG Target	Potential Scientific Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of ocean acidification monitoring equipment</li> </ul>
14.4 - Regulate harvesting and end overfishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisheries stock assessment – overfished and/or IUU target species (e.g. bêche de mer).</li> <li>• Attendance of fisheries scientists at regional meetings to discuss shared stocks.</li> <li>• Identification of key IUU</li> <li>• Cost and benefit style analysis (e.g. COBECOS) to underpin MCS financial and technical requirements including newly designated MPAs.</li> <li>• National IUU plan (contributing to a regional IUU plan)</li> </ul>
14.5 - MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of key habitats</li> <li>• Biodiversity mapping</li> <li>• Stakeholder analysis</li> <li>• Support for definition of zones – Marxan analysis</li> <li>• Scientific support for onward management and implementation of MPAs</li> </ul>
14.6 - End subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of negative subsidies for fisheries</li> <li>• Support for economic impact assessment of ending subsidies</li> </ul>
14.7 - Economic benefits to SIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for collection of socio-economic data to enable impact assessment of ocean sector to SIDS.</li> </ul>
14.A - Increase scientific knowledge and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National data portals</li> <li>• Regional data standardisation and harmonisation of data analysis relating to SDDG targets</li> <li>• National SDG awareness campaigns</li> </ul>
14.B - Access for small-scale artisanal fisheries to markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of markets for small-scale fishers</li> <li>• Support for data collection on socio-economic data for artisanal small-scale fisheries sector</li> </ul>
14.C - Implement law as reflected in UNCLOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to legal experts in the form of scientific experts to ensure legal framework reflects requirements of SDG targets.</li> </ul>

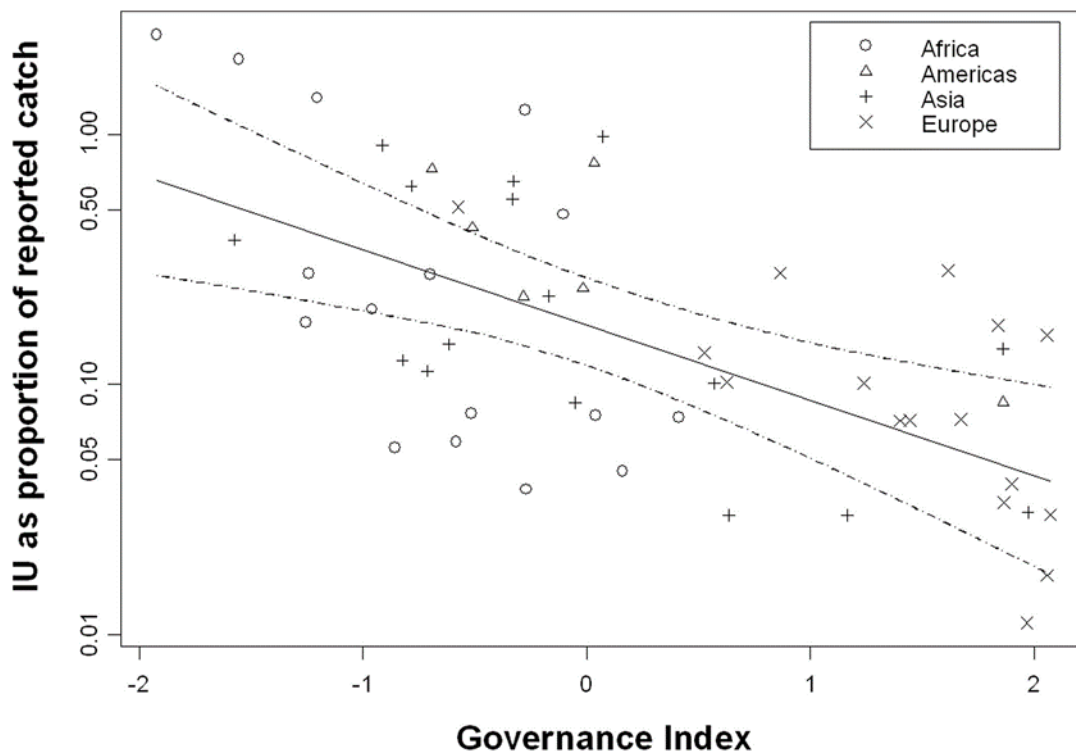
Further details of individual projects are summarised below and are described in a set of structured project sheets for each of the 3-5 national level (Appendix 9) and 1-2 regional projects (Appendix 10) for each target country and/or regions. The project sheets include descriptions of the main challenge(s) or gap(s) which it addresses, objectives, main elements of the project, resource requirements, duration, and expected impacts.

The review of the information generated through Task 1 and 2 highlighted a number of similarities across countries in terms of common weaknesses and threats being identified. These included the threat of IUU fishing, the threat of marine pollution particularly in the form of marine plastics, a likelihood that the 2020 target of 10% MPA coverage would not be met and an overall weakness in the coordination of ocean sector data management. Although the specific reasoning for these four gaps may differ between countries, a standardised response across regions and countries was identified as a good practice method of moving forward as common materials for training and



implementation could be developed, lessons can be shared across the region and beyond with the additional benefit of building a research community based around each of the project themes.

The first of the thematic areas identified was around IUU fishing. Research has indicated that the risk of IUU appears higher where there is less effective governance (based on an assessment of IUU against national governance index – see Figure 8). As there may be a range of factors that are contributing to poor governance, across the capacity development categories, an important first step is to identify the specific nature of the IUU threat on the one hand and the existing monitoring, control and surveillance capacity on the other. This is a method that has been successfully implemented in the South Pacific where shared management of limited MCS resources and effective cooperation between neighbouring States has been shown to be highly effective in detecting and reducing IUU.<sup>108</sup>



**Figure 8: Relationship between governance and illegal and unreported (IU) fishing.**

Source: Agnew *et al.* (2009).

In the case of the IUU projects we recommend a series of national risk assessment projects that identify which will combine with a wider regional project to identify the IUU risks in the region and the MCS capacity of States in the region, allowing an efficient and effective targeting both at a national and regional level of the weaknesses observed, resulting in a decreased level of IUU in the region. These projects would complement a number of current or planned initiatives such as the EU-funded PESCAO in West Africa and World Bank-funded WARFP in West Africa and SMARTFISH, soon to be replaced by ECOFISH (2018-2023), in the Eastern and Southern Africa Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) region look to strengthen regional monitoring, control and surveillance.

Data and information processing and management was another thematic area that was identified and important and could help in tracking progress towards the SDG targets. For data management, a series of national data portals are suggested. These would be websites hosted in target countries that would

<sup>108</sup>See <http://www.m2cms.com.au/uploaded/5/FFA%20MCS%20Final%20Synopsis%20Report.pdf> for details

have the potential to allow coordination and information sharing at a regional scale. The web portals would store either data themselves or, for more complex data, a metadata description of the data held and potential a link to data. The development of these web portals could draw on expertise developed within the EU. A regional data centre for the ocean sector was also suggested as a possibility by Mauritius for the Indian Ocean that could act as a central hub for all countries in the region. This would allow the combination of wider ranging datasets into a series of single regional datasets for a particular data theme (e.g. ocean acidification).

Marine pollution, and marine plastics in particular, were found to impact all coastal States. The sources of pollution varied, with some states identifying domestic plastic litter sources, e.g. Liberia, while others identified litter arriving from external sources, e.g. Comoros. At the same time, the inclusion of plastic litter reduction as an SDG 14 target has meant that coastal states have had to begin to develop strategies to address it. In many cases, the coastal states had not begun this. A set of projects were therefore identified that could assist coastal states to address marine plastics by identifying the source of the plastic, the types of plastic and the most appropriate strategies to help the meet the SDG 14 target.

Marine Protected Areas was another of the thematic areas and SDG 14 targets that appeared as a common gap. Many of the coastal states studied appeared to be limited in their capacity to develop large scale MPA networks, as required to meet the target of 10% coverage level by 2020. While many of the states do have small specific MPAs that address a particular habitat or feature, these are (by their nature) limited in size. Furthermore, large networks of small MPAs are often difficult to manage and protect at the national level. One particular element that was identified throughout the SWOT analysis was the need for more effective stakeholder input into the MPA identification process, helping to ensure that MPAs are located where they will have maximum benefits and that they do not create unnecessary conflict or become 'paper parks'. One clear example of where this has been conducted and appears to have been successful so far is in the Seychelles. Here a Marxan with zones type analysis of the candidate MPAs using a large number of data layers (>100) has been used with extensive stakeholder input to determine the optimal choices i.e. for protection but with a minimal impact on stakeholders. This successful method has the potential to be replicated across countries facing similar problems. Mauritius for example has already indicated an interest in such an approach to enable them to better identify candidate MPAs and implement these to increase habitat, ecosystem and biodiversity protection.

In addition to projects within these thematic areas there were also a series of individual projects identified that were based on specific national or regional gaps. These included projects such as: human capacity building related to ocean governance and sustainable fisheries to ensure that policy makers and senior practitioners has a good understanding of the issues, context and legal frameworks; value chain analysis to inform fisheries management and economic development, enhancing research collaboration and assessing water quality. The following sections provide a summary of the specific projects developed for each country and region.

### **3.3.2 National-level capacity building projects**

Fifty-two individual national capacity development projects were identified through the study. These are summarised in Table 16 below and structured sheets for each are provided in Appendix 8.

### **3.3.3 Regional-level capacity building projects**

Five individual regional capacity development projects were identified through the study. These are summarised in Table 17 below and structured sheets for each are provided in Appendix 9.



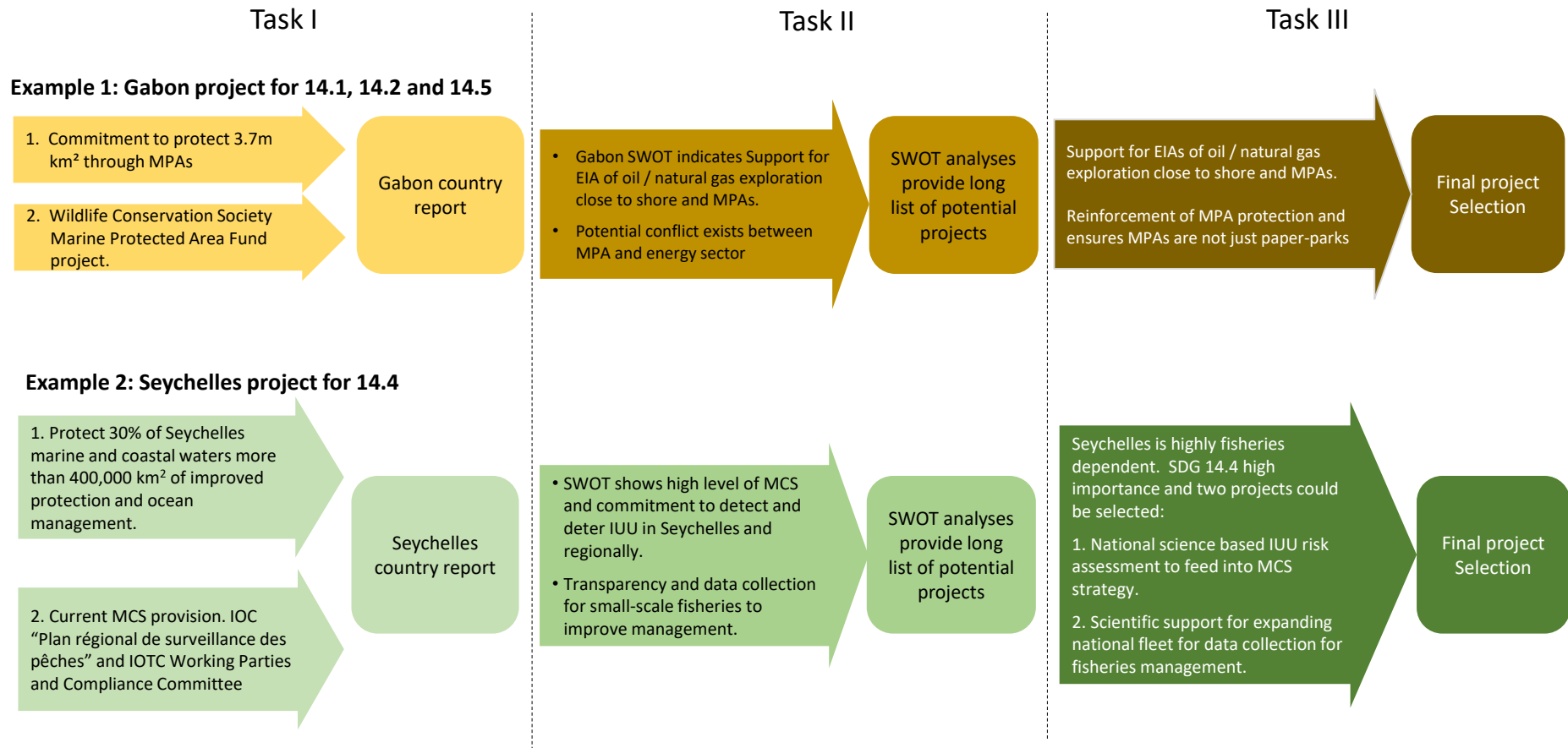


Figure 9: Schematic diagram to show outputs from each task are connected to inform the final selection of concrete national capacity development projects for Gabon (example 1) and Seychelles (example 2).

**Table 16: Summary of national capacity development projects**

Nation	Project Title	SDG target	Type of Capacity		
			Individual	Organisational	Institutional
Cape Verde	Review and update of Fisheries Management Plans	14.4		✓	✓
Cape Verde	Improved effectiveness and efficiency of MCS resources through the adoption of a national IUU risk assessment	14.4	✓	✓	
Cape Verde	Support for the post-harvest sector and improvement for fish handling	14.7	✓	✓	
Comoros	Identification of candidate MPAs through Marxan analysis	14.5	✓	✓	
Comoros	Reduction in illegal activity through development of a National IUU risk assessment	14.4	✓	✓	✓
Comoros	Identification of external sources of plastic pollution to aid development of a regional pollution strategy	14.1	✓	✓	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	Capacity building of fisheries administration to support development of Fishery Management Plans	14.4	✓	✓	
Côte d'Ivoire	National IUU risk assessment as part of regional MCS strategy	14.4	✓	✓	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	Protecting the Mangroves by empowering local communities	14.2 14.3	✓		

Nation	Project Title	SDG target	Type of Capacity		
			Individual	Organisational	Institutional
Côte d'Ivoire	Study - A second life for plastic bottles and bags	14.1	✓	✓	
Gabon	Increase data accessibility and transparency through creation of a national data portal	14.a		✓	
Gabon	Ensure good practice is employed in the identification and designation of MPAs in Gabonese waters	14.5	✓	✓	
Gabon	Identification of plastic pollution sources and pathways to support development of a regional strategy to combat plastic pollution	14.1	✓	✓	✓
Gabon	Evidence Based Risk Assessment to maximise the impact of MCS resources	14.4 14.6 14.7 14.b	✓	✓	
Gabon	Marine Spatial Planning for Gabon	14.4, 14.5	✓	✓	
Gabon	Reinforcement of the RAPAC	14.5	✓	✓	✓
Guinea-Bissau	Use good practice examples of the Seychelles to develop candidate MPAs	14.5	✓	✓	
Guinea-Bissau	Increased understanding of the risk of IUU to improve use of MCS resources	14.4	✓	✓	
Guinea-Bissau	Facilitation of national fisheries data collection for regional stock assessment	14.4		✓	

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Nation	Project Title	SDG target	Type of Capacity		
			Individual	Organisational	Institutional
Guinea-Bissau	Scientific support to coastal ecotourism development	14.7	✓	✓	
Liberia	Marxan with zones study to identify candidate MPAs	14.5	✓	✓	
Liberia	Creation of a national online data portal	14.a	✓	✓	-
Liberia	Scientific support to raise public awareness of plastic pollution in Liberia	14.1	✓	✓	✓
Madagascar	Identification of candidate MPAs to support Madagascar reaching target coverage by 2020	14.5	✓	✓	-
Madagascar	Increase local capacity to conduct national stock assessments	14.4	✓	-	-
Madagascar	Research data management and coordination for ecosystem assessment and management	14.a	✓	✓	-
Mauritania	National strategy to collate and increase availability of data on SDG related subjects and the ocean sector	14.a	-	✓	-
Mauritania	National IUU risk assessment	14.4	✓	✓	-
Mauritania	Strengthen national level skills and knowledge of SDG 14	All SDG 14	✓	-	-
Mauritania	Evidence Based Risk Assessment to improve the efficiency of the surveillance administration	14.4 - 14.6, in a lesser	✓	✓	-

International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support

Nation	Project Title	SDG target	Type of Capacity		
			Individual	Organisational	Institutional
		extent 14.7 and 14.b			
Mauritania	Planning the SDG14 implementation at the Mauritanian level	All SDG 14	-	✓	✓
Mauritania	Endowment fund for oceanographic research and education	14.a	✓	✓	-
Mauritius	Identify candidate MPAs for discussion through use of Marxan with zones study	14.5	✓	✓	-
Mauritius	Increased understanding of the risk of IUU for incorporation into a national MCS strategy	14.4	✓	✓	-
Mauritius	Develop a collaborative regional strategy through identification of external pollution sources and pollution pathways.	14.1	✓	✓	✓
Mauritius	Development of national and regional training courses relevant to SDG goals	All SDG 14, specifically 14.1, 14.2 14.3, 14.5	✓	-	-
Morocco	Value chain analysis for key fisheries	14.7	✓	✓	-
Morocco	Development of long-term national curricula in tertiary education and short-term training courses	All SDG 14	✓	-	-



Nation	Project Title	SDG target	Type of Capacity		
			Individual	Organisational	Institutional
Morocco	Marine Spatial Planning for Morocco	14.4, 14.5	✓	✓	-
Morocco	Marine Protected Area designation along the Atlantic Coast	14.5	✓	✓	-
Morocco	Developing the Blue Flag approach for African countries	14.1, 14.2	-	✓	-
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Marxan with zones study to identify candidate MPAs using good practice examples	14.5	✓	✓	-
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Identification of IUU risks to Sao Tomé and Príncipe	14.4	✓	✓	-
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Increase national capacity to deliver SDG 14 goals through development of national training courses	All SDG 14, mainly 14.4	✓	-	-
Senegal	Creation of a national data portal for Senegal	14.a	-	✓	-
Senegal	Marine Spatial Planning - Senegal	14.1, 14.2 14.4, 14.5	✓	✓	-
Senegal	Alternatives to plastics	14.1	✓	✓	-
Senegal	Assessing the water quality along Senegalese coasts – initiating an observatory for water quality	14.1, 14.2 14.3, 14.a	✓	✓	-
Senegal	Autonomy of the oceanographic research	14.a	-	✓	✓

Nation	Project Title	SDG target	Type of Capacity		
			Individual	Organisational	Institutional
Seychelles	Increased availability and transparency of national data	14.a	-	✓	-
Seychelles	Reduction in the level of IUU risk observed in Seychelles	14.4	✓	✓	-
Seychelles	Identification of pollution sources to raise public awareness of plastic pollution	14.1	✓	✓	✓

**Table 17: Summary of regional capacity development projects**

Region	Project Title	SDG target	Type of Capacity		
			Individual	Organisational	Institutional
Indian Ocean	Regional IUU risk assessment process	14.4	✓	✓	-
Indian Ocean	Scientific support to raise public awareness of plastic pollution and identify sources and pathways of marine pollution 14.1 (By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution)	14.1	✓	✓	-
West Africa	Regional IUU risk assessment process	14.4	✓	-	-
West Africa	Ocean Governance short course for French speaking countries	All SDG 14	-	✓	✓
West Africa	Reinforcing the Rafismer	14.a	✓	✓	-

## 4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was conducted between April 2017 and January 2018. During this time, the study team reviewed the current state of play of ocean governance mechanisms related to SDG 14 and linked SDGs in thirteen SFPAs target countries as well as regional mechanisms in both Central Eastern Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions. Where available, examples of good practice were highlighted. This included co-management initiatives of coastal resource for sustainable livelihoods in Comoros and co-management of octopus in Madagascar, the International Ocean Institute and the Mauritius – Seychelles Joint Management Area.

An understanding of each of the 13 target countries was gained from the background country reports that also included the level of commitments and current projects being undertaken in each target country and regionally. This information allowed detailed SWOT analyses to be conducted, the information highlighting potential strengths and weaknesses in each study country and projects highlighting potential opportunities and areas where funding bodies are providing finance to countries to undertake projects related to the SDG 14 targets. The combination of the commitments, projects and SWOT analyses allowed the secondary SWOT analysis to identify 142 potential capacity development projects suitable as candidates for this study. A number of other potential projects were identified but were not suitable, either because they were not of direct relevance to any SDG 14 target or they were outside the scope of “scientific support” that could be funded under the umbrella of the SFPAs.

Based on the 142 potential capacity development projects to provide scientific support identified from the SWOT analysis, a total of 52 national and five regional concrete projects were recommended to improve international oceans governance. These were selected based on discussions and feedback from national stakeholders conducted during the SWOT and the understanding of national requirements gained from the commitments and projects already under way. For example, in the Indian Ocean region, IUU fishing has been identified as a critical weakness (in background documentation, SWOT analysis and discussions with regional bodies such as COI and IOTC), to achieving SDG 14.4 by 2020, mainly due to the lack of capacity. There are a number of national and regional projects and also organisational structures (e.g. IOTC Working Party of High Seas Boarding and Inspection) that are related to the deterrence and reduction of IUU that already exist in the region. Building upon the regional success and making this more effective, efficient and cost-effective would therefore be a preferred option for future funding. A series of national IUU risk assessment projects and a regional risk assessment tailors with the current IUU focus and will enable it is hoped a reduction in IUU fishing and therefore better managed fisheries in the long-term. A number of current or planned initiatives such as the EU-funded PESCAO in West Africa and World Bank-funded WARFP in West Africa and SMARTFISH in the Eastern and Southern Africa Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) region look to strengthen regional monitoring, control and surveillance.

As expected, the distribution of selected projects across the 10 SDG 14 targets is very similar to the distribution of potential projects (Figure 10). All SFPAs countries had a minimum number of three concrete projects identified, with both Gabon and Mauritania having a maximum of six. Of these, SDG 14.4 – regulate harvesting and end overfishing (22), followed by SDG 14.5 – MPAs (18), SDG 14.1 – marine pollution (15) and SDG 14.a – increase scientific knowledge and research (14) had the overall highest number of concrete projects allocated. This reflects the “demand” of the SFPAs target countries in their current focus. It should be noted that this focus is skewed more towards 14.1, 14.2, 14.4 and 14.5 which as indicated in Figure 5, have deadlines in 2020 and 2025 and are areas in which countries have already made some progress or commitment. It is natural that the target countries are therefore more focussed on these SDG targets than those without a demanding deadline or where no progress has been made.

Although the list of national projects (see Appendix 9) were distributed to key stakeholders for review,

feedback has been obtained from Cape Verde and Comoros. Comments were received from the Cape Verde EU delegation and provided feedback on various aspects of monitoring, control and surveillance to deter and eliminate the risk of IUU fishing. The respective country reports and SWOT analysis were updated accordingly to reflect this information. In Comoros, no feedback was obtained from national authorities. However the local NGO, Dahari, which runs marine management initiatives on the island of Anjouan with their partner Blue Ventures, wanted to ensure that the identification of candidate MPAs would work alongside the existing government and UN-led programme to develop further MPAs on Grande Comore and Anjouan (in addition to the existing Moheli Marine Park). From this perspective, it was suggested that more effective community-based marine management measures and systems be considered, such as marine resource monitoring that can be developed further under the review and update of Fisheries Management Plans. Close liaison with key stakeholders in four target mission countries meant that the projects identified for these countries and in each region had already been discussed at length. It was therefore not expected to gain detailed feedback after this close collaboration.

The results of the study showed there are clear differences among the target countries and a number of them face significant challenges across all five SDGs with Guinea-Bissau and Liberia showing clear evidence of areas that require much work. On the other hand, countries like Seychelles and Mauritius, seem to start from a better benchmark. Madagascar and Mauritius seem to be closer to delivering the targets with Mauritius, Seychelles and Morocco being the countries with most comprehensive set of government tools and policies to support delivery. However, the factors that have placed them closer to their targets differ among these countries (less initial degradation, implementation of sustainability programmes etc.).

In conclusion, there are a number of common challenges that all thirteen countries face, such as paucity of technical expertise in key areas (marine pollution and MPA designation on a large scale) and having the data collection and monitoring procedures in place to set a baseline for updating progress against the SDG targets, i.e. being able to show that progress has been made is difficult if you have no baseline against which to compare it against. There are also clear differences in the starting point for each country with some being well placed to make progress while others lack the very basic mechanisms to underpin any delivery plans. This highlights the nature of the target countries with a combination of Least Developed Countries (8), Small Island Developing States (6) and G7+ countries that are or have been affected by conflict and are now in transition to the next stage of development. Three countries in this study are members of all three of these groups, Comoros, Guinea Bissau and Sato Tome and Principe, so it is understandable that difficulties exist. Only Gabon and Morocco do not belong to any of the three groups.

The benefits of a regional approach to developing concrete capacity development projects are highlighted. The assessment of the requirements for each country re-emphasizes the importance of building national and regional partnerships to increase efficiencies and the effectiveness of various initiatives and ensure coherence in policy. Existing regional cooperation means (e.g. COI in the Indian Ocean) for instance are critical in building partnerships that can be developed through regional programmes or through “twinning” programmes that enables coastal States to share knowledge and expertise. The advantage of using these bodies rather than a short-term directed standalone programme is that they are not discontinued after two or three years. They have a long-term structure in place and using their established networks of contacts and other linkages will make any additional programme more effective. The idea of twinning, bringing two or more countries together to exchange skills and experience is invaluable, Apart from saving money and time bringing in external experts, it allows regional competence and networking to grow. One extreme example of this would be the development of regional hubs of expertise in SDG 14 as proposed for Mauritius with the University of Mauritius a candidate organisation to host such expertise and training.

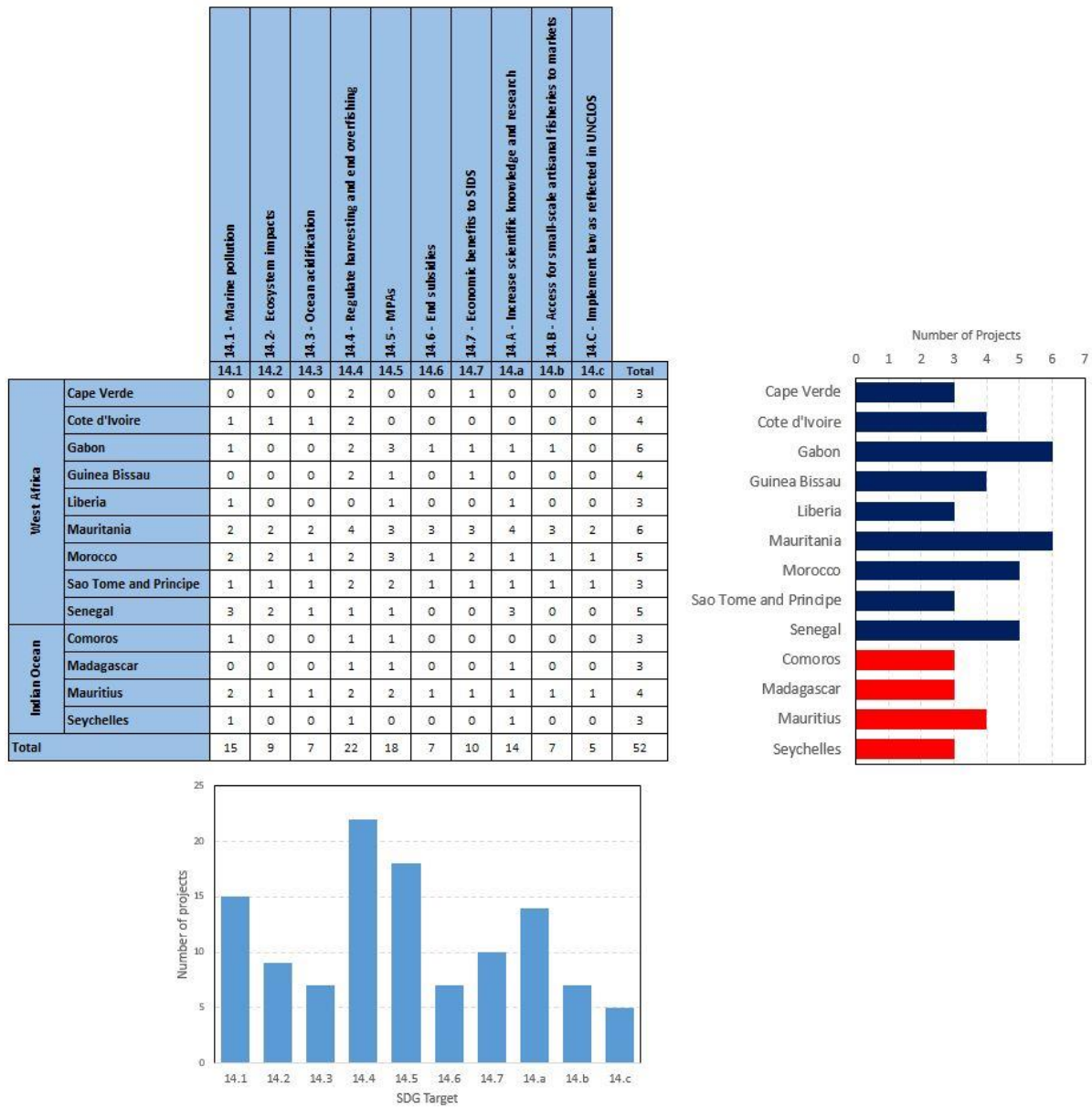


Figure 10: Total number of capacity development projects selected from the SWOT analysis for scientific support by SFP target country (row) and SDG 14 target (column)

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## Appendix 2 Outline of Methodology

### 4.1 Task 1: Analyse the state of play in ocean governance mechanisms

Task 1 explored the current and potential mechanisms and international interventions for supporting ocean governance and sustainable use of maritime resources in the two target regions. The focus was to describe the situation for the thirteen target countries with regards to the SDG 14 targets and any relevant national targets. SDG 14 targets are explicitly linked with objectives set in other SDGs (e.g. 1, 2, 8 and 12), and were mapped to show direct links (Table 18) to ensure the review captured and highlighted joint benefits. Other studies on SDG linkages, such as the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) review of SDG 14<sup>109</sup>, also informed the review.

This Task was mainly desk-based, built on a series of thorough literature reviews with increasing focus on specific sub-tasks, and was to be complemented by attendance at the UN Ocean Conference<sup>110</sup> to engage with relevant stakeholders and gather data and intelligence. Due to unforeseen circumstances, it was not feasible to attend the conference. As a result information such as the list of commitments by each target country had to be collated after the event.

Task 1 was divided into six sub-tasks described below. The first sub-tasks focussed on defining important information sources, both in terms of available literature as well as relevant stakeholders. That process was under sub-task 1.1 but also benefits from sub-task 1.2, therefore they occurred in parallel.

**Table 18. Direct links between Goals**

SDG14 Target (with target date)	Overlap with other SDG (other SDGs which share same indicators) <sup>111</sup>
14.1 Marine pollution (2025)	Goals 2, 8, 12, 6
14.2 Ecosystem protection (2020)	Goals 11, 15
14.3 Ocean acidification (2030)	Goals 8, 13
14.4 End overfishing, IUU and destructive fishing patterns (2020)	
14.5 Conserve 10% coastal and marine areas (2020)	
14.6 End subsidies (2020)	Goal 2
14.7 Increase economic benefits to SIDS (2030)	
14.a Increase scientific knowledge and research capacity (2030)	Goals 8, 9, 12, 17
14.b Access for small-scale artisanal fishers (2030)	
14.c Implement UNCLOS (2030)	Goals 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17

<sup>109</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/14375SDG14format-revOD.pdf>

<sup>110</sup> <https://oceanconference.un.org/>

<sup>111</sup> <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/150612-FINAL-SDSN-Indicator-Report-Table-2.pdf>

#### 4.1.1 Sub-task 1.1: Stakeholder selection and engagement

This sub-task provided a systematic review of relevant contacts, stakeholders and organisations, both at national and international levels. This sub-task was conducted between April and June, and comprised of three steps:

- a. Early mapping of stakeholders based on:
  - Team’s extensive knowledge of relevant Governmental and non-governmental organisations in each of the thirteen target countries and the two regions;
  - Review of key publications and relevant bodies’ websites (link to sub-task 1.2);
  - Internet searches using predefined terms<sup>112</sup> (link to sub-task 1.2);
  - Discussions with DG MARE / EASME; and
  - Engagement with stakeholders at the UN Ocean Conference.
  
- b. Preliminary contact with stakeholders identified involving:
  - National and international level;
  - Use of a letter of introduction provided by EASME; and
  - Gauging relevance of the individual stakeholders to the project, type of information, and availability (if applicable).
  
- c. Refinement of stakeholder list including:
  - Update of existing contacts database to highlight type of contribution and possible role;
  - Incorporation of additional stakeholders.

The mapping exercise covered all thirteen target countries and relevant regional and international stakeholders. The list of identified stakeholders was sent to EASME for approval, after which the project team commenced the second phase which was to introduce the project to the stakeholders and gauge their availability / suitability. A letter of introduction was drafted to support this process. Specifically, the second phase (point b. above) will focussed on:

- Introducing the project;
- Confirm the contact person is correct / identify alternative if not;
- Gauge availability and type of contribution; and
- Request relevant publically-available literature (or access to grey literature).

A stakeholder log-sheet was updated at the end of this phase to reflect changes to the stakeholders and the relevant contributions identified (see Appendix 10). Discussion with the Commission and progression of this sub-task have taken place, as captured in material presented under subtask 1.2.

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<sup>112</sup> This research covers each of the following groups: Government bodies, industry groups, Fishers groups, research institutes and NGOs.

#### 4.1.2 Sub-task 1.2: Literature review and stakeholder consultation

This sub-task had two steps that occurred between April and June; the first produced a systematic literature review, and was developed in parallel with sub-task 1.1 in order to benefit from links between the two. This included a review (website / internet search) of publications and other literature / initiatives / programmes from:

- All relevant regional / international organisations, including EU (see 0);
- National websites of relevant Government bodies; and
- Other Governments / donors.

An internet search with specific terms identified additional literature from research institutes, think-tanks, or other bodies not captured in the previous search.

Literature and data identified was catalogued based on the SDG target they can inform and were supplemented by grey literature and other material that the preliminary stakeholder engagement revealed. Engagement with the EU had also provided pointers and relevant literature that is currently actioned.

The second component of this sub-task was the engagement with stakeholders broadly based on electronic communications; building on the first contact made under sub-task 1.1 and the literature review outputs (to avoid duplications in our request to the stakeholders), the focus of this action was to:

- Identify ocean governance mechanisms at regional and national level;
- Identify existing programmes and bodies that already support sustainable use of the oceans at national and regional level;
- Collect / identify data, evaluations / tools, or prioritisation exercises that could help us define the current situation with the ten targets; and
- Collect views and background on progress with SDG 14 to date, including key drivers and players, underlying governance mechanisms, obstacles, quick wins / easier indicators, and good practice.

A short questionnaire was used to collect these data but also identified a sub-set of stakeholders with whom to hold telephone interviews to go into more detail on those topics. This process was to be supplemented by the contractor engaging with relevant stakeholders at the UN Ocean Conference. However, given the contractors were unable to attend the conference, additional information had to be collected after the event.

Material (literature, data, background/views and other anecdotal information) collected through this process was also catalogued as done with previous literature to support work under following sub-tasks in Task 1 and inform Task 2.

#### 4.1.3 Sub-task 1.3: Identify ocean governance mechanisms and state of implementation in the region

The collated literature and information collected between June and July through stakeholder engagement and interviews forms the basis for sub-task 1.3, which mapped regional governance (Central East Atlantic and Indian Ocean), the contribution at national level and specifically:

- Relevant legal frameworks (e.g. SIOFA, Indian Ocean Rim Association);
- International conventions (e.g. UNCLOS); and
- National and regional policies and tools that currently underpin ocean governance.

Findings from this sub-task directly supported sub-task 1.5, in order to increase efficiency in the searches as it was expected that they will identify both national and regional mechanisms at the same time.

An additional search identified any other information not found during the literature review (sub-task 1.2), specifically regarding oceans governance, and was built around five main components of sustainability:

- Legal frameworks;
- Marine policies;
- Enforcement mechanisms;
- Monitoring schemes; and
- Management frameworks.

Identification of grey literature or key sources of information through personal contacts in the region was used to complement this search.

Each of the regional programmes / mechanisms identified were assigned a significance level based on relative size and importance in relation to ocean governance and the SDG 14 targets. This allowed prioritisation of material identified and with allocation of effort.

Following the collation of relevant information, we analysed the state of existing regional ocean governance mechanisms. Things that were recorded and are part of the evaluation of state of implementation in this phase are:

- State of regional agreements (levels to range from drafting to implementing);
- Level of adoption of international Commitments / agreements (national or regional aspect);
- Status of programmes / activities for each of the five components listed above.

Each of the mechanisms / programmes identified were also assessed based on the following criteria / attributes of good Governance (subject to availability of information):

- Participatory;
- Transparency;
- The rule of law;
- Consensus based decision making;
- Accountability;
- Equity and inclusiveness; and
- Responsiveness and coherence.

As part of this work, we will also document any evidence we will find of coordination and cooperation among governing bodies and of a multidisciplinary approach both at national and international scale.

#### 4.1.4 Sub-task 1.4: Country-specific situation in relation to SDG 14 target

This sub-task occurred between August and September and used 3 components to define progress with SDG 14 in each of the thirteen target countries:

- i) Definition of general framework with regards to SDG 14 in each target country in terms of:
  - Policy or other commitments;

- Specific SDG 14 targets on which countries might have chosen to focus;
  - International or national initiatives that support effort in each target country and/or relevant to the specific SDG goals.
- ii) Selection of reliable and appropriate measurement (indicators) of progress; and
- iii) Compilation of all relevant information for each indicator to assess progress under each target (ten SDG targets) and for each target country (thirteen countries).

The scale of this analysis was considerable (thirteen target countries, ten SDG targets, multiple indicators for some targets) and involved a high amount of data from different sources. Therefore, a template for each target country was employed here to standardise the presentation of the results and information recorded. As this is a qualitative description of the situation, the scale was approximate but was tested in few reference cases that were shared with the team so, there is consistency in the way it was used.

We expected that the previous sub-tasks provided some of the material for this work and in addition to that, the main focus of our search to collate any other relevant information was on:

- Government (thirteen target countries) policy documents and other publications
- Government web-sites
- UN progress reports
- Other regional reports
- Presentations and announcements at conferences

The Global indicators already adopted by the UNSDSN<sup>113</sup> together with possible national indicators recommended served to characterise progress. Not all Global indicators were relevant to every country, so a first level of filtering was used before any additional national indicators were added to the target country-specific set of indicators.

The indicators used to structure the description of the situation around key considerations covering included:

- Progress with each indicator
- State of knowledge (data availability, analysis, skills availability)
- Monitoring system
- Data collection
- Frameworks and supporting initiatives
- Synergies across targets and SDGs

The latter provided the vehicles for identifying and highlighting synergies between SDG 14 and the other four Goals that are also of interest of this report (SDG 1, 2, 8, 12).

A note was prepared for each of the thirteen target countries to provide the description of the situation in each country.

#### 4.1.5 Sub-task 1.5: Identify and describe programmes, mechanisms, and international aid opportunities for better ocean governance

Part of the literature and information gathering for this sub-task was done under sub-task 1.3 given the considerable overlap in relevant sources and to increase efficiency. Information from this sub-task

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<sup>113</sup> <http://indicators.report/goals/goal-14/> (<http://unsdsn.org/>)

also came from the searches under sub-tasks 1.1 and 1.2 in relevant government and international bodies' websites and from the consultation with stakeholders. Further, the search under sub-task 1.4 identified mechanisms / bodies already in place that are taking each of the SDG 14 targets forward (if available). The majority of the analysis for this sub-task occurred between July and August.

In addition, a search was done using search terms to identify any additional information missing. Relevant search terms are shown in the table below.

**Table 19: Example of search terms to be used to identify environmental components under SDG 14**

Environmental component term	Instrument term	Area term
Marine (+ sustainable) Ocean governance Maritime (+sustainable) Blue growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International aid/funds</li> <li>- National programmes</li> <li>- Government bodies</li> <li>- Non-governmental bodies</li> <li>- Policy</li> </ul>	Names of all the thirteen countries Central East Atlantic ocean Indian ocean

The instruments identified were categorised based on their type (bodies, mechanisms, programmes, international aid, etc.), sustainability focus, and geographical scope and a description for each of them were provided to articulate their role and contribution.

#### 4.1.6 Sub-task 1.6: Good Practice Examples

Work under this sub-task was primarily conducted between July and August and results in the culmination of knowledge gathering and analysis conducted under the previous sub-tasks; it brought together material identified through the literature analysis and stakeholder engagement to showcase examples of good practice. This was based into a critical analysis of the relevant situation to highlight lessons and tools that can be applied in other cases but also articulate specific challenges and innovation at national level or regionally.

Some of the questions we tried to answer include:

- Main characteristics of the project/example of good practice
- Key drivers and players
- Wider framework in which the initiative was implemented;
- Main challenges and successes;
- Overall contribution or key evidence of progress (if still underway)
- Transferable tools and approaches
- Lessons learnt

Defining best practice is a subjective process by its nature but criteria are available to shape the selection process (Appendix 11). We made use of these to help us articulate the value and contribution of the examples considered taking into account the overall situation in the reference target country or region.

#### 4.2 Task 2: Identify main problem areas and gaps

Task 2 was undertaken between May and October, and identified the main problem areas and gaps in effective ocean governance that could limit a coastal States ability to achieve SDG 14. This achieved primarily via stakeholder engagement and SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats)

analyses, framed in the context of the “4As model” (Aim, Assess, Activate and Apply), that provided a structured and comprehensive analysis of internal (strengths and weaknesses) and external (opportunities and threats) factors which may positively or negatively impact the effectiveness of ocean governance in the Central East Atlantic and Indian Ocean.

The approach directly incorporated the ten targets under SDG 14 (“Aim”) into the analysis of each of the thirteen target countries’ capacity to implement SDG 14 and achieve the relevant targets (see Table 20) and built directly on the outputs of Task 1 to identify the areas / actions that will achieve maximum positive impact. In addition, the analysis considered the best way(s) to implement them (“Activate”), either through the enhancement of the positive effects or the mitigation or removal of any negative effects. The SWOT analysis was conducted for each of the target countries relating to the key SDG targets and also a wider ranging generic analysis for the Central East Atlantic and Indian Ocean groups of countries. Although, the implementation of the changes (“Apply”) is beyond the scope of the study, Task 3 built on the outputs of Task 2 to recommend projects that will deliver the actions identified and highlight potential indicators to allow M&E of the identified projects.

The objectives of Task 2 are:

- Identify and describe the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats relating to effective ocean governance in the Central East Atlantic and Indian Ocean; and
- Analyse the potential impact of the SWOT on the thirteen target SFPAs countries' ability to achieve SDG 14 (as well as other related SDGs), highlighting capacity building needs.

Our approach has been divided into four sub-tasks as described in sections 0 to 3.2.4.

#### 4.2.1 Sub-task 2.1: Development of SWOT questionnaire

The development of the SWOT was done between May and June and examined the current state of play, which provided a strong basis for the internal factors (**Strengths** and **Weaknesses**) i.e. those within the target country itself, using the outputs of Task 1. Further data collection via stakeholder interviews was needed to expand the internal factors which was not captured in their entirety in Task 1 and extended to the external factors (**Opportunities** and **Threats**). The SWOT questionnaire was distributed to managing authorities and other relevant institutions and bodies within all thirteen target countries, allowing them to indicate where progress has been made relative to each target and indicator. Prior to distribution, the questionnaire was shared with EASME for comments and feedback before translation into French and Portuguese.

The SWOT questionnaire primarily addressed the SDG 14 targets, but also aimed to identify areas that cross-over with SDG 1 (end poverty), SDG 2 (end hunger), SDG 8 (promote sustainable economic growth) and SDG 12 (ensure sustainable consumption) in addition to wider ranging issues for regional scale analyses. The questionnaire was developed in a modular manner to allow independent completion of the required questions for each SDG target and within that for each phase of the development and evaluation of each indicator. This ensured the minimal amount of time for each respondent, so where limited progress was made on the first phase there was no requirement for the respondent to complete null responses on future sections. This was of particular importance where remote data collection is required (i.e. the nine countries not visited in person). Stakeholder questionnaires and interview guidelines were designed to allow the potential to be reproduced for future use.

#### 4.2.2 Sub-task 2.2: Preliminary SWOT analysis based on desk study

For all thirteen target countries (including the four mission countries) and the two regions (Central Eastern Atlantic and Indian Ocean) a preliminary SWOT analysis was conducted between June and September to examine the current state of play. Information on the four elements of the SWOT analysis (i.e. strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) were gathered through both reported

studies and data but also through stakeholder consultation under Task 1.

Using multiple sources to collect and cross-reference evidence meant that we could increase the objectivity of the evidence base and build a comprehensive picture. The selection of stakeholders for evidence gathering was therefore critical (see sub-task 1.1). We utilised the broadest range of evidence possible, from both literature based sources, questionnaires, interviews and stakeholder interaction, covering a diverse group of individuals and organisations to maintain the transparency and robustness required.

The target country- and region-specific SWOT analyses took into consideration each of the elements highlighted in in the SWOT template to address the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to each of the SDG targets and indicators, and were presented as per the example in Table 20.

**Table 20: Draft example of SWOT – Seychelles 14.4 – End overfishing, IUU and destructive fishing patterns by 2020.**

	Positive / Helpful	Negative / Harmful
<b>Internal</b>	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
	<p><b>WHO</b> - Highly motivated key organisation in Seychelles Fishing Authority and within higher government.</p> <p><b>WHY</b> - Victoria is a key port in the Western Indian Ocean for control of the fishing fleet. Purse seine fleet operates from Victoria</p> <p><b>WHO</b> - Well trained MCS personnel, with advantage of IOTC based in Seychelles.</p> <p><b>WHY</b> - IOTC Active Members.</p> <p><b>WHO</b> - Good national environmental NGO presence (WWF etc.)</p> <p><b>WHAT</b> - MSY defined for regional and national stocks.</p>	<p><b>WHAT</b> - Large national EEZ compared to MCS resources.</p> <p><b>WHAT</b> - Aldabra – isolated island group – possible high risk of IUU.</p> <p><b>HOW</b> - Limited patrol resources – sea</p> <p><b>HOW</b> - Limited patrol resources - air</p> <p><b>HOW</b> - Activities and processes – training programmes, processes and systems employed; and</p> <p><b>HOW</b> - Reliance on licensing revenue.</p> <p><b>WHAT</b> - MSY based rules for some target species not in place.</p>
<b>External</b>	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	<p>Potential to bring more fishing under Seychelles flag to increase control.</p> <p><b>WHY</b> - National reliance on fisheries (30% of GDP) give opportunity for expanded funding.</p>	<p><b>HOW</b> - Tuna price may make IUU more likely.</p> <p>Unknown potential effects of climate change on straddling and local stocks.</p> <p>Population size may put stress on local stocks. IUU may only exacerbate stress.</p> <p><b>HOW</b> - Legislation – national, regional and global.</p> <p>Events - Local, national, or international events.</p>

Note: This SWOT is indicative only and is not complete or comprehensive.

#### 4.2.3 Sub-task 2.3: Stakeholder engagement and data collection

Between August and September, the contractor deployed two regional teams (Central Eastern Atlantic and Indian Ocean), to the four mission SFPAs countries. Through a series of in-country “on-the-ground” meetings, more in-depth SWOT analyses were conducted for each of the SDG targets. Prior to these visits the project team contacted the identified stakeholders as defined in sub-task 1.1, notifying them of the dates of the visits and with a suggested timetable for visits. Where face-to-face meetings could not be organised during the limited scope of the visits, internet-based web conferencing (video or VOIP) were available through our in-house facilities to replace the face-to-face meetings.

One regional trip was conducted for each region, covering both mission countries in each region for a period of one week each, taking in regional bodies that would impact on governance e.g. the Indian



Ocean Commission for fisheries in the Indian Ocean<sup>114</sup> (Commission de l'Océan Indien) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission<sup>115</sup> (Commission des Thons de l'Océan Indien).

For the remaining nine target countries, engagement was via a series of emails, questionnaires and follow up interviews (e.g. by teleconference). The questionnaires used were the same as those used in the four mission countries and helped to coordinate the collection of information through the designated contacts and via the EU delegations in each target country. It was important to recognise that one person is unlikely to be able to answer all the questions posed and therefore the modular structure for the questionnaires allowed the in-country contacts to effectively distribute the necessary elements to a number of different people and recover the information required.

We engaged in a similar manner, with other international organisations including EU, UN, NGOs and RFMOs (e.g. ICCAT and CECAF) that are not headquartered in the four mission countries.

#### 4.2.4 Sub-task 2.4: SWOT Analysis “Gaps and Needs”

The majority of the SWOT analysis and reporting was conducted during September and October to identify the growth potential from sustainable use of the marine resources for each target country and the specific potential benefits. From the SWOT analysis we drew out a list of recommendations for each target country and region, highlighting those recommendations where:

- Recommendations cross-cut target countries, regions and SDG 14 targets, i.e. where the greatest impact can be found for the smallest investment. These recommendations could form the common basis of all plans associated with an SFPA;
- Recommendations that need to be put in place with a defined timeframe to meet the SDG 14 targets (in particular the four with deadlines in 2020);
- Identify the growth potential from sustainable use of the marine resources in each target country and specific benefits each country could get from achieving the SDG targets;
- Identify where capacity building can have the greatest impact; and
- Identify any potential conflict areas e.g., the SDG 14 targets for ending subsidies within fisheries may conflict with those for access for small-scale fishers where fuel subsidies may still exist to enable small-scale fisheries to compete in the marketplace.

#### 4.3 Task 3: Recommendations for capacity building projects

Task 3 drew from information collected in Tasks 1 and 2 to identify recommendations for capacity building projects at both regional and national levels and occurred mainly between October and November. This included information on critical gaps, other initiatives and the efficiency and coherence of proposed actions. Our approach to Task 3 was divided into three sub-tasks as described in the following sections.

##### 4.3.1 Sub-task 3.1: Develop recommendations for capacity building projects

Building upon the SWOT analysis (Task 2), during October and November we identified capacity building projects<sup>116</sup> on a regional and national basis that were identified as potentially making effective contributions to capacity building related to meeting the SDG goals. The specific projects selected depended upon local or regional progress and context. As such there were topics, themes and projects recommended that are common within regions and / or across countries. This contributed to

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<sup>114</sup> <http://www.commissionoceanindien.org/accueil/>

<sup>115</sup> <http://www.iotc.org/>

<sup>116</sup> In this study, “capacity building” is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that individuals and/or organisations need to implement SDG targets.

efficiencies as multi-country or regional projects may be possible and support awareness-raising of the demand for assistance related to these themes. However, equally there are issues specific to a target country or region that emerge as particular priorities that required a specific targeted project.

Each capacity building project was developed around a common structure that was agreed with the client at the interim stage and consisted of the elements described in Table 21.

**Table 21: Summary of Template for Capacity Building Project Definition**

Element	Description
Title	Clear appropriate project name.
SDG Target	The SDG 14 target(s) that the project addresses.
Country or Region	The target country or region that the project will address.
Main challenge(s) or gap(s) which project addresses	The main challenge identified by the SWOT that the project will address.
Objective	The objective (with objectively verifiable indicators to allow progress to be monitored).
Main elements of the project	The main elements of the project work plan to enable achievement of the objective(s).
Links to other initiatives	Is the project new or does it support or build on an existing initiative.
Implementing Organisation *	The organisation in the target country or region that will be responsible for implementing the project.
Project Manager *	A nominated anchor for the project with contact details (if possible).
Associated Organisations *	Any other organisations that will be involved in the project e.g. NGOs involved as volunteers.
Resource requirements *	Resource requirements (i.e. personnel, equipment, vessels).
Local resource availability	Possible sources of co-finance or in-kind support.
Timeframe	The planned timeframe with clear deliverables.
Expected impact	The anticipated impact of a successful delivery of the project.
Financial Requirements *	The financial requirements (e.g. fees, equipment, services, management) Incl. any matched funding.
Other SDG targets	Contribution to other SDG targets the project can make.
Interrelations	Links to other initiative (EU, international) covering possible collaboration opportunities and duplication safeguards.
Comments	Any other comments relating to the project definition.

Note: \* indicates additional elements above and beyond those described in the tender specification but that from our experience would be of benefit in describing at this stage.

Using this format we developed three to five recommendations for concrete, tailored capacity building projects for scientific support in each of the thirteen target countries, which would tackle the priority challenges and gaps identified through the SWOT analysis. The additional information and detail

available from the countries visited, helped to specify and ground-truth projects for these countries.

The same format was used to develop recommendations for the regional level for each of the Central East Atlantic (North and South) and Indian Ocean regions. However, where projects were to be implemented across countries in the region that the five elements marked (\*) above would be completed for each target country in the region to represent the local implementation with either a regional body taking over the responsibility for the regional implementation and management or one of the national organisations may be nominated to take the lead. All project proposal documents and templates for the presentation of findings to all stakeholders were designed to be able to be reproduced for future use.

When identifying national projects we determined if there is clear potential for “rolling out” a national project to other countries where a similar gap or weakness occurs or even to expand a national scale project to a regional one. The advantage of using the same standardised format for both would allow this process to be managed in a streamlined time and cost-effective manner.

#### 4.3.2 Sub-task 3.2: Feedback from target groups

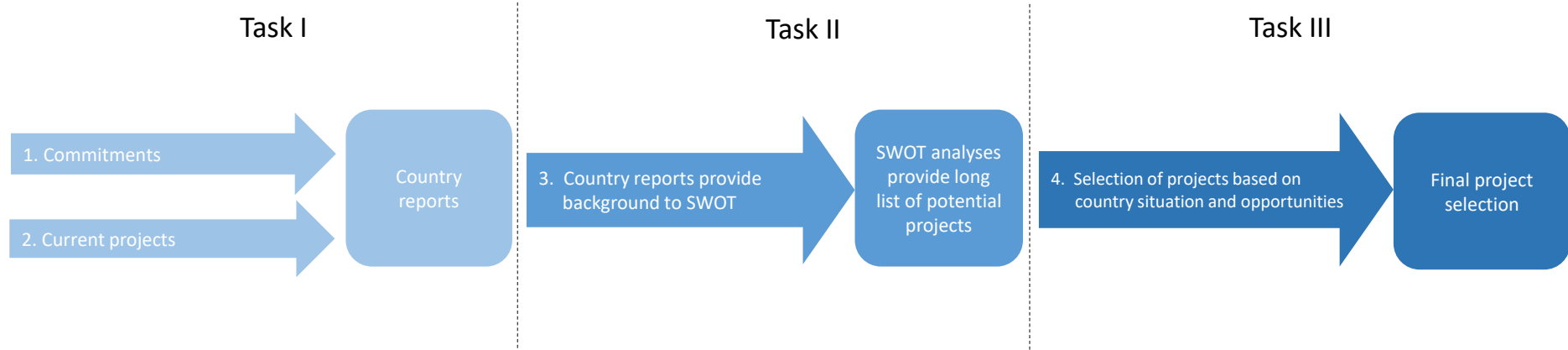
The target groups of stakeholders, identified in sub-task 1.1, were consulted during October through November at the final definition of recommended projects, to provide feedback for both national and regional groups. The stakeholder groups in these cases composed of individuals with expertise in the specific areas required (e.g. IUU fishing), and in particular stakeholder representatives of organisations or target countries’ authorities that will be involved in the implementation. This enabled the Task 3 objective of gathering feedback from the target group on the recommended concrete projects.

We also ensured that the target groups provided a peer-reviewing and benchmarking function for the project allowing comparison against other similar studies to ensure the quality of the key outputs of the capacity building project proposals, not just providing feedback, i.e. they had a positive effect rather than just noting opinions. Target groups feedback and opinion enabled the project team to reformulate opinions and recommendations at this time.

#### 4.3.3 Sub-task 3.3: Finalise recommendations for capacity building projects

Following consultation with the stakeholder groups and taking their inputs into account, selected capacity building projects, both on a regional and target country specific basis, were modified and then finalised and presented during end of November in the format described in Table 21.

The linkages between each task and how the final list of concrete capacity development projects were selected is summarised in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.



**Figure 11: Schematic diagram to show how outputs from each task are connected to inform the final selection of concrete national and regional capacity development projects for scientific support.**

## Appendix 3 Overview of international organisations

### Overview of international organisations the work of which helps strengthen Governance and /or could support delivery of SDG 14

International Organisation	Year of Creation	Type	Main Aims
Africa Development Bank (AfDB)	Founded in 1964	Financial institution	The overarching objective is to encourage sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries and hence contribute to poverty reduction.
African Union	1999	Intergovernmental agreement	The main aim is to accelerate the process of economic and political integration in the African continent. The Commission has developed and lead in the implementation of an Integrated Maritime Strategy.
Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development (AFESD)	1968	Financial institution	The main reason for the Arab Fund is to contribute financing of economic and social development projects in the Arab countries. The Arab Fund provides financing for economic development projects by extending loans, to governments and public corporations and enterprises of member states, giving preference to projects which are vital to the Arab World and joint Arab projects.
Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	Established 1990 (first chairman appointed in 1994)	Coalition of small island and low-lying coastal countries	AOSIS is made up of 44 States and observers and primarily acts as an ad hoc lobby and negotiating voice for small island developing states within the UN system.
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel)	Adopted 1989. Entered into force in 1992	International treaty	The overarching objective of the Basel Convention is to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous waste. Its main aims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce hazardous waste generation and the promotion of environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, wherever the place of disposal;</li> <li>• restriction of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes except where it is perceived to be in accordance with the principles of environmentally sound management; and</li> <li>• develop a regulatory system applying to cases where transboundary movements are permissible.</li> </ul>
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	Established in 1973. Began operations in 1975.	Financial institution	The Bank was created for the purpose of strengthening economic, financial and technical cooperation between the Arab and African regions and for the embodiment of Arab-African solidarity on foundations of equality and friendship. To achieve this, the Bank was given a mandate to:

International Organisation	Year of Creation	Type	Main Aims
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in financing economic development in African countries.</li> <li>• Stimulate the contribution of Arab capital to African development.</li> <li>• Help provide the technical assistance required for the development of Africa.</li> </ul>
Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC)	Founded in 1975. Activities began in 1977.	Financial institution	Aims to promote the growth and economic integration of the member states of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Agreement drafted in 1960. Entered into force in 1975.	International Agreement	CITES' main aim is to ensure that the trade in wildlife specimens does not threaten species survival. All import, export, re-export and introduction of a species is subject to a licensing system.
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Entered into force in 1993.	Multilateral Treaty	The CBD has three main aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservation of biological diversity</li> <li>• The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity</li> <li>• The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources</li> </ul>
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	1994	A Free Trade Area	COMESA's main focus is on the formation of a large economic and trading unit that is capable of overcoming some of the barriers that are faced by individual states. This is to promote high standards of living for all people and encourage sustained development.
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Established through the Treaty of Lagos in 1975. The Treaty was revised and expanded in 1993	A Trading Union	ECOWAS is a 15-member regional group which aims to promote economic integration in all fields of activity of its member countries. ECOWAS has created an integrated region where the population has free movement, access to efficient education and health systems and can engage in economic and commercial activities.
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	In 1943, 44 governments committed to founding an organisation for food and	Intergovernmental Organisation	The FAO has 5 key priorities to meet global demands in agricultural developments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</li> <li>• Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable</li> </ul>

International Organisation	Year of Creation	Type	Main Aims
	agriculture. 1945 the first session of FAO conference.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce rural poverty</li> <li>• Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems</li> <li>• Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.</li> </ul>
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (World Bank)	Founded in 1944	Development/Financial Institution	<p>IBRD offers loans and tailored knowledge and advice to fight poverty, support economic growth and ensure sustainable gains of the quality of life for developing countries. It has two goals to achieve by 2030:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%</li> <li>2. Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country</li> </ol>
International Development Association (IDA)	Launched in 1960	Financial Institution	The IDA is part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. It provides loans and grants to boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve living conditions.
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1977	Financial Institution	The IFAD was established to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries. The IFAD is dedicated to ending rural poverty in developing countries as well as improving their productivity, income and quality of life.
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	1921	Intergovernmental Consultative and Technical Organisation	<p>The objectives of the IHO are to bring about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coordination of the activities of national hydrographic offices</li> <li>• The greatest possible uniformity in nautical charts and documents</li> <li>• The adoption of reliable and efficient methods of carrying out and exploiting hydrographic surveys</li> <li>• The development of the sciences in the field of hydrography and the techniques employed in descriptive oceanography</li> </ul>
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	Established in 1948 but name changed to IMO in 1982. The IMO Convention entered into force in 1958	Intergovernmental Organisation	The purpose of IMO is to provide machinery for cooperation among Governments in regulation and practices relating to technical matters affecting shipping as well as encouraging and facilitating the adoption of the highest standards in maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and prevention of pollution.

International Organisation	Year of Creation	Type	Main Aims
International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)	1947	Non-governmental International Organisation	ISO brings together experts from all over the world to develop International Standards. ISO also work to raise awareness of standards and standardisation through teaching and training initiatives.
Interpol	Created in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission but became INTERPOL in 1956	International Police Organisation	INTERPOL aims to enable cooperation between police around the world and has 5 strategic goals: 1: Serve as the worldwide information hub for law enforcement cooperation 2: Deliver state-of-the-art policing capabilities that support member countries to fight and prevent transnational crimes 3: Lead globally innovative approaches to policing 4: Maximize INTERPOL's role within the Global Security Architecture 5: Consolidate resources and governance structures for enhanced operational performance
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	MIGA came into effect in 1988	Multilateral Development Agency	MIGA is a member of the World Bank and aims to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty and improve people's lives. MIGA support investments that are developmentally sound and meet high social and environmental standards.
Pacific Alliance	Established 2011	Initiative	The Pacific Alliance is an initiative of regional integration comprised by Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, officially established on April 28th, 2011. Its objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build in a participatory and consensual way an area of deep integration to move progressively towards the free movement of goods, services, resources and people.</li> <li>• Drive further growth, development and competitiveness of the economies of its members, focused on achieving greater well-being, overcoming socioeconomic inequality and promote the social inclusion of its inhabitants.</li> <li>• Become a platform of political articulation, economic and commercial integration and projection to the world, with emphasis on the Asia-Pacific region.</li> </ul>
Paris Club	1956	Group of Creditors	The Paris Club is an informal group of official creditors who aim to find coordinated and sustainable solutions to the payment difficulties experienced by debtor countries.



International Organisation	Year of Creation	Type	Main Aims
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	In 1980 the Southern African Development Co-Ordination Conference (SADCC) was established. In 1992 the SADCC was transformed into the Southern African Development Community (SADC).	Intergovernmental Organisation	The overarching aim of the SADC is to increase Regional Integration to achieve economic development, peace and security, growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the socially disadvantaged and enhance the quality and standard of life of the peoples of South Africa.
Small Island Development States (SIDS)	SIDS were first recognised in 1992.	Maritime countries	Owing to their own particular vulnerabilities and characteristics, SIDS address structural and external challenges to achieve sustainable development.
United Nations (UN)	Officially created in 1945	International Organisation	The UN is focused on the maintenance of international peace and security. It works to prevent conflict, promote peace between parties, promotes protection of human rights, delivers humanitarian aid, promotes sustainable development and upholds international law.
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Entered into force in 1994	International Agreement	This Convention lays down a comprehensive regime of law and order in the world's oceans and sea by establishing rules governing all uses and resources.
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	The first UNCTAD conference was held in 1964	Permanent Intergovernmental Body	UNCTAD offers support to developing countries to access the benefits of a globalised economy more fairly and effectively. UNCTAD provide analysis, consensus –building and technical assistance to help countries use trade, investment, finance and technologies to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Came into force in 1946	Specialised Agency of the UN	UNESCO is responsible for coordinating international cooperation in education, science, culture and communication. It strengthens the ties between nations and societies, and mobilises the wider public so that each child and citizen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has access to quality education; a basic human right and an indispensable prerequisite for sustainable development;</li> </ul>

International Organisation	Year of Creation	Type	Main Aims
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may grow and live in a cultural environment rich in diversity and dialogue, where heritage serves as a bridge between generations and peoples;</li> <li>• can fully benefit from scientific advances;</li> <li>• and can enjoy full freedom of expression; the basis of democracy, development and human dignity.</li> </ul>
United Nations International Development Organization (UNIDO)	Established in 1966	Specialised Agency of the UN.	The overarching aim of UNIDO is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development in Member States. It aims to promote industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalisation and environmental sustainability.
World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)	First WTO General Assembly in 1975	Specialised Agency of the UN	The UNWTO is the United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.
West African Development Bank (WADB)	Established in 1973	International Multilateral Development Bank	Serves the nations of Francophone and Lusophone West Africa. It is responsible for the economic development and integration of countries in the zone.
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Came into force in 1948	Specialised Agency of the UN	<p>The main role of WHO is to direct and coordinate international health within the UN system. It's main areas of work are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health systems</li> <li>• Promoting health through the life-course</li> <li>• Non-communicable diseases</li> <li>• Communicable diseases</li> <li>• Corporate services</li> <li>• Preparedness, surveillance and response.</li> </ul>
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Established in 1950	Specialised Agency of the UN	WMO is dedicated to international cooperation and coordination on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the land and oceans, the weather and climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources.
World Trade Organisation (WTO)	1995	International Organisation	The WTO deals with the rules of trade between nations and helps producers of goods and services, exporters and importers conduct their business. It provides a forum for negotiating agreements and reducing obstacles in trade to ensure an even playing field.



## Appendix 4 European Union Funding Programmes

The following tables provide a summary of recent EU funding programme relevant to the delivery of SDG 14 targets.

### Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO)

Date	Title	Acronym	Participating country
2013-2015	Gouvernance, politiques de gestion des ressources marines et réduction de la pauvreté dans l'Ecorégion WAMER	GO-WAMER	Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone et Cape Verde
2011-2014	Implementation of a regional fisheries strategy for the ESA-IO	SMARTFISH	All countries of the East and southern Africa – Indian Ocean region
2018-2023	Contribution of Sustainable Fisheries to the Blue Economy of the Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region (replacement for SMARTFISH - in preparation)	E€OFISH	All countries of the East and southern Africa – Indian Ocean region
2014-2016	Aménagement durable des pêcheries du Sénégal	ADUPES	Senegal
2014-2020	Improved regional fisheries governance in Western Africa	PESCAO	All ECOWAS coastal states (Inc. Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Senegal)
2009-2013	ACP Fish II programme	ACP FISH II	Multiple; African – Caribbean – Pacific
2014-2020	EU Liberia Agriculture Programme (Fisheries component)	EULAP	Liberia
2016-Present	Programme de promotion de l'emploi et amélioration des conditions de vie des pêcheurs artisanaux côtiers, jeunes et femmes aux alentours des espaces naturels protégés du secteur nord de Mauritanie	-	Mauritania
2017-Present	Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale	-	Mauritania

### Horizon 2020

Date	Title	Acronym	Participating country
2017-2022	Promoting and implementing joint programming at the international level to reinforce research on the development of scenarios of biodiversity and ecosystem services	BiodivScen	Côte d'Ivoire
Not available	The construction of early modern global Cities and oceanic networks in the Atlantic: An approach via ocean's cultural heritage	CONCHA	Cape Verde, Sao Tomé and Principe
Not available	Emergent marine toxins in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean: New approaches to assess their occurrence and future scenarios in the framework of global environmental changes.	EMERTOX	Cape Verde, Morocco
2017-2021	Responsive results-based management and capacity building for EU sustainable fisheries partnership agreement- and international waters	FarFish	Cape Verde, Morocco, Mauritania, Seychelles, Senegal

Date	Title	Acronym	Participating country
2016-2020	Marine atmospheric science unravelled: Analytical and mass spectrometric techniques development and application	MARSU	Cape Verde
2017-2021	Planning in a liquid world with tropical stakes: Solutions from an EU-Africa-Brazil perspective	PADDLE	Cape Verde, Senegal
2017-2020	Supporting EU-African cooperation on research infrastructures for food security and greenhouse gas observations	SEACRIFOG	Cape Verde
2014-2015	Pre-operational marine service continuity in transition towards copernicus	MyOcean FO	Morocco
2017-2021	Operating a network of integrated observatory systems in the Mediterranean Sea	ODYSSEA	Morocco
2015-2017	Multiplying in Africa European global navigation initiatives fostering interlaced cooperation	MAGNIFIC	Senegal

#### 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7)

Date	Title	Acronym	Participating country
2013-2017	Enhancing prediction of tropical Atlantic climate and its impacts	PREFACE	Côte d'Ivoire, Cape Verde, Morocco, Senegal
2009-2013	ACP Fish II programme	ACP FISH II	Multiple; African – Caribbean – Pacific
2010-2013	Climate change and urban vulnerability in Africa	CLUVA	Comoros
2008-2011	Sustainable aquaculture research networks in sub-Saharan Africa	SARNISSA	Comoros
2008-2011	Integration and enhancement of key existing European deep-ocean observatories	EuroSITES	Cape Verde
2013-2017	Fixed point open ocean observatories network	FixO3	Cape Verde
2010-2015	Global Mercury Observation System	GMOS	Cape Verde
2010-2013	The future of research on aquaculture in the Mediterranean Region	AQUAMED	Morocco
2012-2015	Advance textiles for open sea biomass cultivation	AT-SEA	Morocco
2013-2015	Towards an Atlantic area? Mapping trends, perspectives and interregional dynamics between Europe, Africa and the Americas	ATLANTIC FUTURE	Morocco
2011-2015	Changes in carbon uptake and emissions by oceans in a changing climate	CARBOCHANGE	Morocco
2012-2016	Towards coast to coast networks of marine protected areas (from the shore to the high and deep sea), coupled with sea-based wind energy potential.	CoCoNet	Morocco
2011-2014	Coordinating research in support to application of EAF (Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries) and management advice in the Mediterranean and Black Seas	CREAM	Morocco
2014-2019	Managing the effects of multiple stressors on aquatic ecosystems under water scarcity	GLOBAQUA	Morocco
2013-2015	Fostering sustainability and uptake of research results through Networking activities in Black Sea & Mediterranean areas	IASON	Morocco
2011-2014	Marine ecosystem dynamics and indicators for North Africa	MEDINA	Morocco
2011-2014	Mediterranean Sea acidification in a changing climate	MedSeA	Morocco
2009-2011	Mediterranean intermittent river management	MIRAGE	Morocco

Date	Title	Acronym	Participating country
2009-2013	Development and pre-operational validation of upgraded GMES Marine Core Services and capabilities	MyOcean	Morocco
2012-2014	Prototype operational continuity for the GMES ocean monitoring and forecasting service	MYOCEAN2	Morocco
2010-2014	People for ecosystem based governance in assessing sustainable development of ocean and coast	PEGASO	Morocco
2012-2015	Policy-oriented marine environmental research in the southern European seas	PERSEUS	Morocco
2013-2016	Support to aquaculture and fishery industry	SAFI	Morocco
2013-2017	Sensing toxicants in marine waters makes sense using biosensors	SMS	Morocco
2008-2011	Technical experts overseeing third country expertise	TXOTX	Morocco, Seychelles
2011-2014	Unravelling and exploiting Mediterranean Sea microbial diversity and ecology for xenobiotics' and pollutants' clean up	ULIXES	Morocco
2008-2012	Mitigating adverse ecological impacts of open ocean fisheries	MADE	Seychelles
2010-2013	Climate change and urban vulnerability in Africa	CLUVA	Senegal

## SFPA Sectoral Support

## Cape Verde

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
2015-2019	14.4	Mise en œuvre du plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN	Atelier de validation du Plan National de Lutte contre la Pêche INN	Plan élaboré	Plan d'action INN validé	DGRM	4,535
			Informatisation du système de certification de captures	Les procédures sont manuelles et sur papier	Toutes les procédures de certification sont informatisées	DGRM / ACOPESCA	54,414
			Formation des inspecteurs, gardes côtes, policiers maritimes, agents maritimes portuaires, techniciens INDP, ACOPESCA, DGRM (mesures de l'Etat du port, règlement UE INN, réglementation nationale, internationale)	Personnel peu formé	20 personnes formées durant les années 1, 20 en année 2, 20 en année 3	DGRM / ACOPESCA	54,414
			Edition et diffusion du recueil des textes réglementaires actualisés	Recueil de 2005 épuisé et réglementation en cours d'actualisation	* Le plus grand nombre d'acteurs connaissent la réglementation actualisée * 2000 tirages du recueil	DGRM	9,069
2015-2019	14.4	Amélioration du suivi et du contrôle des navires de pêche	Assistance à la conception et à la mise en œuvre d'un nouveau système VMS	Système VMS installé en 2010, nécessite une mise à jour pour intégrer tous les navires	Système VMS permettant le suivi de tous les navires	DGRM	206,381

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
		industrielle par système VMS		et, éventuellement, le futur système ERS			
2015-2019	14.4	Transmission des données de captures des navires de pêche par système ERS	Choisir et installer un système ERS	Déclaration des captures par fax/e-mail	Transmission des données de captures par le système ERS fonctionnel	DRGM / INDP / ACOPESCA	140,570
2015-2019	14.4	Amélioration du contrôle des activités de pêche	Renforcement des capacités et patrouilles de surveillance maritime	* 662 h de surveillance maritime en 2014 * Besoins d'échanges techniques avec FMC de l'UE ou autres pays	* 2 missions d'échanges techniques réalisées * Nombre de jours de surveillance maritime : 800 h année 3 ; 900 h année 4	DGRM / ACOPESCA / GARDES-COTES	224,000
2015-2019	14.4	Renforcement de la sécurité en mer pour les pêcheurs artisanaux	Acquisition et distribution de kits de sécurité	Pas de kits de sécurité à disposition des pêcheurs	Amélioration du taux de possession d'équipements de sécurité	DGRM / ACOPESCA	29,144
2015-2019	14.A	Définition des priorités nationales de recherche	Elaboration d'un plan stratégique pour la politique de recherche scientifique appliquée au secteur	Les stratégies élaborées par le passé sont obsolètes	Plan stratégique de recherche validé et exécuté	INDP	54,414
2015-2019	14.4	Amélioration des mesures de gestion	Evaluation du plan biennuel (2014-2015) de gestion des ressources de pêche	Un plan biennuel est adopté et mis en œuvre pour 2014-2015	* Améliorer la formulation des mesures de gestion * 2 évaluations réalisées (2014-2015 et 2016-2017)	DGRM / INDP	22,672



Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
		appliquées aux pêcheries	* Formation de biologistes et d'économistes de la DGRM et de l'INDP à utiliser le logiciel de gestion bioéconomique	Un logiciel de gestion bioéconomique des ressources halieutiques a été financé par le PRAO et est disponible à la DGRM	Logiciel de gestion bioéconomique utilisé par la DGRM et l'INDP pour l'évaluation biologique et économique des ressources	DGRM / INDP	22,672
2015-2019	14.A	Participation active du Cap-Vert à l'ICCAT	Participation aux réunions de l'ICCAT	* le CV a participé à la réunion annuelle et au comité scientifique en 2014	Participation chaque année à la réunion annuelle et à la réunion annuelle du comité scientifique	DGRM / INDP	18,138
			Paiement de la cotisation annuelle	le CV a réglé les cotisations 2012 - 2013 - 2014	Le CV paye ses cotisations chaque année entre 2015 et 2019	DGRM	120,000
			Transmission des données relatives à l'effort de pêche et aux captures de thonidés	Transmission annuelle à l'ICCAT des données sur l'effort de pêche + captures de thonidés	Transmission annuelle à l'ICCAT des données sur l'effort de pêche + la captures de thonidés	DGRM / INDP	54,414
2015-2019	14.4	Amélioration de la visibilité du partenariat CV - UE	Opérations de communication (ateliers, sensibilisation, diffusion des informations, communiqués de presse)	Communication peu fréquente	Amélioration de la visibilité du partenariat	DGRM / INDP	35,159

## Comoros

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs spécifiques	Actions envisagées	Entité responsables	Budget UE/APP (EURO)
2014-2016	14.A, 14.B	Croissance économique du secteur	Appui à l'organisation et au fonctionnement et équipement des services du Ministère en charge de la Pêche	CAB/SG/DAF/DGRH/DRRH	97,581
			Sécurisation du site de la DGRH	DGRH	12,628
			Suivi des recommandations de la mission d'évaluation des mesures de lutte contre la pêche illicite, non-déclarée et non-réglémentée (INN)	Départments misiteriels en charge des affaires maritimes et de la pêche	10,163
			Mise en place du système électronique de déclaration des captures	DRH	114,837
			Contribution au fonctionnement de l'école de pêche d'Anjouan	Ecole nationale de pêche	pm
2014-2016	14.4, 14.B	Contribution financière et participation aux Organisations Regionales de Pêche	Contribution financière à la CTOI	DAF/DGRH	18,293
			Participation aux réunions régionales et Internationales	DAF/DGRH	20,000
2014-2016	14.4	Suivi Contrôle et Surveillance des Pêches	Fonctionnement du Centre National de Contrôle et de Surveillance des Pêches et de son système VMS complété par le système AIS, en coopération avec les initiatives régionales	CNCSP	25,396

			Programme Observateur		19,176
2014-2016	14.4	Assurer la sécurité en mer des pêcheurs	Assistance au rapatriement des pêcheurs égarés	DGRH/CNCSP	5,000
			Acquisition de kits d'équipement de sécurité par embarquations motorisées		
2014-2016	14.4	Augmentation des captures au moyen de Dispositifs de Concentration de poisson	Acquisition de matériel pour l'entretien, le renouvellement, l'installation, le suivi et l'entretien du parc de l'OCPs	DGRH	38,618
2014-2016	14.4	Entrée en fonction de l'Autorité Compétente en charge du contrôle sanitaire des produits halieutiques	Appui au fonctionnement de l'Office National de Contrôle de la Qualité des Produits halieutiques	DGRH	18,293
2014-2016	14.B	Aménagement de sites de débarquement	Construction de facilités de débarquement et de stockage des produits de la pêche en concertation avec les communautés bénéficiaires	ONCQPH	23,089
				DGRH	24,390

## Côte d'Ivoire

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs spécifiques	Actions envisagees	Budget (EURO)
2014-2015	14.4	Mettre en oeuvre un plan d'action de lutte contre la pêche INN	Adoption du plan INN	2,419
2014-2015	14.4, 14.A	Mettre en oeuvre d'un manuel de procédures pour le SCS (y compris les thons mineurs et espèces voisines)	Elaboration avec l'aide d'un expert un Manuel de procédures sur la base des modèles existants	1,500
2014-2015	14.4, 14.A	Former les inspecteurs de pêches au suivi, contrôle et surveillance des activités de pêche	Organisation d'une session de formation	12,000
2014-2015	14.4	Renforcer les capacités d'intervention du bureau d'inspection au port de pêche	Acquisition d'équipement	6,226
2014-2015	14.4	Réactiver le système VMS	Signature de la prestation du contrat VMS	0
			Installation du système VMS opérationnel	211,659
2014-2015	14.4	Organiser des missions de surveillance dans la ZEE ivoirienne	Préparation de la convention avec la marine nationale	NA
2014-2015	14.A	Participer aux réunions de l'ICCAT	Participation à la réunion annuelle et aux réunions d'intersessions de l'ICCAT	12,500
2014-2015	14.A	Régler les contributions annuelles de la Côte d'Ivoire à l'ICCAT	Paiement des contributions annuelles	11,196

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs spécifiques	Actions envisagées	Budget (EURO)
2015-2016	14.4	Former les inspecteurs de pêche au suivi, contrôle et surveillance des activités de pêche	Organisation d'une session de formation	15,245
2015-2016	14.4	Réactiver le système de suivi satellitaire des navires	Prise en compte des frais de communication et de télécommunication du système VMS	12,196
2015-2016	14.4	Organiser des missions de surveillance dans la ZEE ivoirienne	Organisation de missions de surveillance avec la marine nationale	96,043
2015-2016	14.4	Se doter d'un système d'enregistrement électronique de données de captures (ERS)	Imprégnation au fonctionnement du système de logbook électronique	13,720
2015-2016	14.4, 14.B	Améliorer le suivi des pêcheries artisanales maritimes en vue d'adopter des textes réglementaires	Signature d'une convention avec le CRO	26,939
			Collecte des données	
			Amélioration des plans d'aménagement	
2015-2016	14.4	Améliorer le suivi des pêcheries continentales en vue d'adopter les textes réglementaires	Signature de conventions avec l'université Felix Houphouet Boigny et l'Université Nangui Abrogoua	40,000
			Rencontres avec les acteurs	
			Collecte des données	
2015-2016	14.A	Participer aux réunions de l'ICCAT	Participation à la réunion annuelle et aux réunions intersessions de l'ICCAT	22,867

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs spécifiques	Actions envisagees	Budget (EURO)
2015-2016	14.A	Régler les contributions annuelles de la Cote d'Ivoire a l'ICCAT	Paiement des contributions annuelles	30,490

## Gabon

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Budget (MRU)
2013-2016	14.A, 14.B	Renforcement des capacités scientifiques et administratives liées à la gouvernance des pêches	Equiperment de l'Agence Nationale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture (ANPA) en matériel informatique et bureautique (bâtiment PSPA Peyrie)	No data	No data
			Investissements en équipements CSP	No data	No data
			Acquisition de deux (2) machines à glace pour les points de débarquement d'Ebel-Abanga et de Kango, destinées à la pêche artisanale	No data	No data
			Equiperment des Observateurs à bord	No data	No data
			Formation en pêche et aquaculture pour 4 agents à l'IUPA de Dakar	No data	No data
2013-2016	14.4	Actions de suivi contrôle et surveillance de la zone de pêche	Développement du logiciel pour l'intégration VMS/AIS/ERS	No data	No data
			Communication VMS/maintenance	No data	No data
			Transmission de données CSP	No data	No data
			Entretien et réparation du matériel navigant	No data	No data
			Entretien et réparation des véhicules des brigades de pêche	No data	No data
			Equiperment des vedettes	No data	No data
			Frais d'assurance et changement d'immatriculation de véhicules et matériel navigant	No data	No data
			Surveillance aérienne	No data	No data
			Carburant pour les missions de surveillance en mer	No data	No data

## Guinea-Bissau

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
2014-2017	14.A	Construction du bâtiment pour le CIPA	Construction d'un bâtiment neuf	Pas de bâtiment. Projet de construction élaboré	Bâtiment achevé en 2016	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Évaluation régulière des principales ressources	Campagnes d'évaluation des stocks demersaux (1/an) et pélagiques (1/an) dans la ZEE GB	1 campagne démersale réalisée en 2014	2 campagnes / an	CIPA	No data
			Evaluation des ressources côtières et ressources continentales	1 campagne Cacine 1 campagne Buba	Cacheu : 2 / an Buba : 2 / an Cacine : 2 / an	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Etude de la biologie des espèces débarquées dans les principaux ports de pêche artisanale	Analyses biologiques des espèces débarquées dans les ports de pêche artisanale	Prélèvements mensuels faits à Cacheu	Prélèvements mensuels à Cacheu, Buba, Cacine, Bissau	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Amélioration des méthodes de collecte et d'analyse des données statistiques	Collecte, analyse et traitement des données de capture (pêche industrielle et artisanale)	Le dernier rapport annuel a été publié en juin 2013 (données 2012 sur la pêche industrielle seulement). Les données de 2013 ne	2 rapports publiés chaque année (1 pour la pêche artisanale, 1 pour la pêche industrielle)	CIPA	No data



Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
				sont pas encore publiées			
2014-2017	14.A	Récupération des données statistiques de 1990-2003	Saisie manuelle de données en format papier vers un format numérique	Données 1990-2003 existent au format papier	Données 1990-2003 sous format numérique	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Définition d'un plan annuel de gestion des ressources halieutiques	Elaboration chaque année d'un plan de gestion des pêches	Un plan de gestion 2015 approuvé en décembre 2014	Un plan de gestion produit et validé chaque année	CIPA / DGPI	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Plan stratégique de recherche halieutique du CIPA	Recrutement d'un consultant international permettant d'élaborer le plan stratégique sur 5 ans / Retraite et réflexion CIPA	Pas de plan	Plan élaboré et mis en œuvre Retraite effectuée en 2015	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Mise en œuvre de programmes d'observateurs scientifiques	Observation et évaluation scientifique des pêcheries de céphalopodes et crevettes	Pas de programme mis en œuvre	Pêcherie de crevettes suivie en 2015 par 6 observateurs scientifiques, pêcherie de céphalopodes suivie en 2016 (6 mois / an)	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Organisation d'un colloque national	* Partage et diffusion des résultats de la recherche par le CIPA	Les informations scientifiques existantes ne sont pas partagées	* Tenue du colloque CIPA en 2016	CIPA	No data

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
2014-2017	14.A	Equipement et matériel de recherche	Achat de petit matériel pour la recherche	Matériel obsolète	Détenir des équipements adaptés	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Mobilier et équipement de bureau	Achat de mobilier, matériel informatique	Mobilier et matériel ancien	Etre équipé de mobilier et de matériel informatique adapté	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Doter le CIPA de moyens de gestion comptable	Acquisition d'un logiciel de comptabilité et de gestion / formation à l'utilisation (CIPA)	Pas de logiciel de gestion	Etre équipé d'un logiciel de gestion adapté; personnel formé à son utilisation	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Construction du bâtiment pour le CIPA	Construction d'un bâtiment neuf	Pas de bâtiment. Projet de construction élaboré	Bâtiment achevé en 2016	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.B	Obtention de l'agrément pour l'exportation des produits de la pêche sur le marché UE	Diffusion de la nouvelle législation sanitaire bissau-guinéenne	Quelques réunions internes au SEPEM	* 300 formations de tous niveaux * 50 diffusion radio / an * 12 diffusion TV / an	CIPA	No data
			Organisation interne de l'autorité compétente	Néant	AC compétente organisée avec bonnes pratiques de travail	CIPA	No data
			Finalisation et équipement du laboratoire de contrôle sanitaire	Bâtiment du laboratoire terminé, finitions à faire (portes, peintures, case gardien, case groupe, réserve d'eau etc.) et pas d'équipement	Laboratoire totalement achevé et équipé	CIPA	No data

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
			Plans nationaux d'analyse et de contrôle des produits, et de surveillance environnementale (résidus)	Aucune analyses faites	2015 : 150 analyses 2016 : 300 analyses 2017 : 450 analyses faites	CIPA	No data
			Amélioration de l'hygiène dans la filière de production, transformation et commercialisation des produits de la pêche	Néant	4000 pêcheurs 9 quais de pêche certifiés par AC début 2018 30 capitaines et managers formés 20 navires et entreprises inspectées	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Appui au fonctionnement du laboratoire d'hygiène alimentaire du CIPA	Entretien et réparation des équipements du laboratoire du CIPA	Equipements non livrés	Les équipements livrés sont entretenus et fonctionnels	CIPA	No data
			Acquisition de consommables et réactifs de laboratoire (CIPA)	Produits périmés	Laboratoire doté de réactifs efficaces	CIPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Réhabilitation des bases avancées	Réhabilitation de la base de Cacine	Bâtiment inachevé	Base terminée (achèvement des plafonds, plancher, fenêtres, portes, électricité)	FISCAP	No data
			Réhabilitation de la base d'Uite	Bâtiment inachevé	Base terminée (achèvement des plafonds, plancher, fenêtres, portes, électricité)	FISCAP	No data

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
			Réhabilitation de la base de Caravela	Bâtiment achevé, mais manque d'entretien	Base entretenue	FISCAP	No data
			Réhabilitation de la base de Ponton	Pas de bâtiment	Base de Ponton construite et entretenue	FISCAP	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Acquisition de moyens navigants et roulants	Achat d'un patrouilleur de surveillance (22 m)	2 vedettes en état de marche	Avoir un patrouilleur de 22 m, 4 vedettes en état de marche (y compris 2 vedettes en cours de réparation PRAO)	FISCAP	No data
			Achat de 2 véhicules, 4x4 doubles cabines	1 seul véhicule	3 véhicules entretenus	FISCAP	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Missions de surveillance de la ZEE de la Guinée Bissau	Sorties en mer et inspection des navires de pêche	* 54 j de présence en mer en 2014 (surveillance pêche industrielle) * 50 j pour la surveillance de la pêche artisanale en 2014 * 149 navires industriels et 556 pirogues inspectées en 2014	* 18 j / mois de présence en mer en 2015, 2016 et 2017 (surveillance pêche industrielle) * 24 j / mois pour la surveillance de la pêche artisanale en 2015, puis 28 j / mois en 2016 et 2017 * 108 navires industriels inspectés / mois (2015 à 2017) et 192 pirogues inspectées en 2015 (puis 224 pirogues / mois en 2016 et 2017)	FISCAP	No data
			Acquisition d'heures de survol aérien	Pas de survol	12 h de survol / mois en 2016 et 2017	FISCAP	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Construction, aménagement	Construction d'un nouveau bâtiment	FISCAP et DGPA dans le même bâtiment	FISCAP dispose de son propre bâtiment	FISCAP	No data

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
		et équipement du siège du FISCAP	Acquisition des équipements du siège	Pas d'équipements propres	Nouveaux bureaux de la FISCAP équipés	FISCAP	No data
2014-2017	14.B	Amélioration des infrastructures, centres et délégations régionales de pêche artisanale	Construction des délégations régionales de Cacheu	Pas de délégation à Cacheu	Une délégation neuve à Cacheu	DGPA	No data
			Construction de quais de débarquement à Uracane	Pas de quais de débarquement à Uracane	Quais construits	DGPA	No data
			Construction de clôtures à Biombo et Uracane	Pas de clôtures autour des délégations ou futures délégations de Biombo, Uracane	Délégations clôturées dans ces 2 localités	DGPA	No data
			Installation de panneaux solaires à Biombo, Uracane	Electricité fournie par des groupes électrogènes	Electricité fournie par panneaux solaires	DGPA	No data
			Construction d'une unité de séchage de poisson	Néant	Une unité construite et active	DGPA	No data
2014-2017	14.B	Appui à la capacité productive des organisations professionnelles	* Mettre à disposition des associations professionnelles de Cacheu et Biombo des pirogues en aluminium sous forme de vente à	Expérience de vente à crédit tentée à Cacine en 2015. Aucune pirogue équipée pour la sécurité	* Etendre cette expérience à Biombo et Cacheu * Equiper 70 pirogues pour la sécurité	DGPA/DGFDP	No data

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
			crédit (8 pirogues) * Vente subventionnée d'équipement de sécurité en mer (balises de détresse, GPS, radio VHF)				
2014-2017	14.4	Gestion de l'effort et suivi des activités de pêche artisanale	Immatriculation des pirogues de pêche artisanale. Constitution et gestion de la base de données correspondante	Aucune pirogue immatriculée	250 pirogues immatriculées en janvier 2016 500 en janvier 2017 750 en janvier 2018	DGPA	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Dotation des Délégations régionales de Biombo, Cacheu, Bafata en véhicules	Acquisition de 3 véhicules	Pas de véhicules disponibles dans ces 3 délégations	Ces 3 délégations sont dotées de véhicules	DGPA	No data
2014-2017	14.A, 14.4	Tenue d'une conférence nationale sur la pêche	Présentation du plan stratégique de développement 2015-2020 aux partenaires, aux acteurs et au public	Plan stratégique approuvé par le Gouvernement le 18/12/2014	Conférence réalisée au 2ème semestre 2015	DGPI / Cabinet SEPEM	No data
2014-2017	14.A	Renforcement des capacités des agents du SEPEM et des	* Elaboration d'un plan annuel de formation * Mettre en	Elaboration du plan de formation 2015 en cours	60 agents du SEPEM et 200 acteurs du secteur formés en 2016 et 2017	DGFDP	No data

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
		acteurs du secteur	œuvre le plan annuel * Formation des personnels du SEPEM et des acteurs				
2014-2017	14.2	Participation active aux travaux des organisations internationales et sous-régionales de pêche, y compris commission mixte et comité scientifique UE-GB	Participation congrès, réunions régionales et internationales Realisation d'une réunion du comité scientifique par an	La Guinée Bissau participe aux principales réunions régionales et internationales (CSRP, FAO, ICCAT, UEMOA, réunions APP UE-GB ...)	La Guinée Bissau participe aux principales réunions régionales et internationales (CSRP, FAO, ICCAT, UEMOA, réunions APP UE-GB ...)	DGPI	No data
			Paiement contribution INFOPÊCHE, COMHAFAT, CSRP, ICCAT	INFOPECHE, COMHAFAT, CSRP : à jour jusqu'à 2014	INFOPECHE, COMHAFAT, CSRP et ICCAT : cotisations payées chaque année	DGPI	No data
			Contribution à la gestion des aires marines protégées et à la protection de la biodiversité	Le Gouvernement GB s'est engagé à contribuer à la fondation "Bio Guiné" à hauteur de 1 M \$ des E.-U.	Le SEPEM a contribué à hauteur de 500 000 \$.	DGPI	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Equiper et rendre opérationnelle la direction du port de pêche	Acquisition d'équipements et de moyens roulants	Peu de matériel et peu d'équipements	Direction du port de pêche équipée et opérationnelle	DGFDP/DGAPP	No data

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
2014-2017	14.A	Amélioration de l'information du public	Publication du bulletin Djafal et entretien site web SEPEM	Un site internet fonctionnel Dernière publication Djafal publiée en 2013	* Maintien et enrichissement du site internet du SEPEM * 2 publications Djafal / an	Cabinet SEPEM	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Assurer le fonctionnement régulier des services et un bon état des moyens et équipements	Acquisition de consommables et équipements de bureau	Services équipés, mais une amélioration est souhaitable	Maintenir les services opérationnels	DGPA/DGPI/FISCAP/CIPA/DG FDP	No data
			Entretien et réparation des moyens et équipements		Maintenir opérationnels les moyens et équipements	DGPA/DGPI/FISCAP/DGFDP	No data
			Communication (internet)	Tous les services dotés d'une connexion internet	Maintien d'une connexion internet de qualité dans les services	DGPA/DGPI/FISCAP/CIPA/DG FDP	No data
			Acquisition de carburants et lubrifiants		Rendre les services opérationnels	DGPA/DGPI/FISCAP/CIPA/DG FDP	No data
2014-2017	14.4	Assurer les capacités de fonctionnement du CEFOPE et du FISCAP	Salaires, charges sociales et indemnités (19 agents du CEFOPE, 168 agents du FISCAP)	Salaires, charges et indemnités de 19 agents CEFOPE et 168 agents FISCAP versées mensuellement	Salaires, charges et indemnités de 19 agents CEFOPE et 168 agents FISCAP versées mensuellement	DGFDP / FISCAP	No data



**Liberia**

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Budget (EUR)
2015	14.B	Strengthening of institutional, human and financial capacities.	No details provided	No details provided	651,376
2015	14.4	Implementing effective MCS	No details provided	No details provided	550,688
2015	14.2, 14.4	Sustainable management of fisheries resources and ecosystems	No details provided	No details provided	331,193
2015	14.4, 14.B	Promoting international cooperation for management of shared stocks	No details provided	No details provided	91,743

## Madagascar

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Entités Responsables	Budget (EUR)
2015-2016	14.4	Renforcer la supervision des Postes d'Inspection à l'Exportation (PIE)	Audit annuel des établissements/navires et supervision des Postes d'Inspection à l'Exportation (PIE)	ASH	
2015-2016	14.4	Renforcer la mise en place des plans de surveillance et de contrôle	Analyses officielles des produits de la pêche/aquaculture et de la qualité de l'eau dans les établissements	ASH	
			Analyses officielles relatives à l'épidémiosurveillance des maladies des animaux aquatiques	ASH	
2015-2016	14.4	Renforcer les contrôles officiels sur sites	Visites et inspections des établissements par les Inspecteurs Officiels	ASH	
2015-2016	14.4	Administration et Coordination	Organiser 1 atelier national destiné aux IO et agents de contrôle sur site pour harmoniser les contrôles	ASH	
			Renforcer l'opérationnalisation de l'ASH	ASH	
			Contrôle de la qualité sanitaire des produits halieutiques vers l'exportation	ASH	

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Entités Responsables	Budget (EUR)
2015-2016	14.4	Renforcer l'effort de réduction voire suppression de la Pêche INN	Réaliser des surveillances maritimes de la ZEE avec les navires hauturiers	CSP	
			Effectuer des survols aériens en missions nationales	CSP	
			Suivre les activités de pêches dans la ZEE de Madagascar	CSP	
2015-2016	14.4	Renforcer le suivi des ressources et le Programme	Surveiller et contrôler les activités de pêches côtières, participation à des réunions/ateliers spécifiques	CSP	
2015-2016	14.4	Améliorer les conditions de sécurité en mer	Doter les pêcheurs des équipements de sécurité en mer	UDPA	
2015-2016	14.B	Enregistrer et professionnaliser le secteur de la pêche traditionnelle	Former les acteurs	UDPA	
			Délivrer des cartes pêcheurs	UDPA	
2015-2016	14.A	Collecter les données de production	Collecte des données statistiques	USTA	
			Etudes économiques de filières	OEPA	
2015-2016	14.A		Former et sensibiliser les pêcheurs	UDPA	

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Entités Responsables	Budget (EUR)
		Renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle et du secteur privé	Organiser un atelier national sur l'application des réglementations sur la pêche et aquaculture	UDPA	
			Réaliser des documents audio-visuels	UDPA	
			Renforcer la capacité de l'Administration : assistance aux réunions internationales	UDPA	

**Mauritania**

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Bénéficiaire	Montant AS pour la période (EUR)
2008-2012	14.4	Intégration du secteur	Solde en instance placée auprès de la Maurisbank en liquidation	EPBR	400,000
			Mûr de clôture de l'extension	EPBR	63,000
			Réparation d'urgence des digues de protection	EPBR	88,000
			Réparation d'urgence de pontons	EPBR	50,000
			Vedette de sécurisation du site	PAN	630,000
			Equipement anti-incendie	PAN	-
2008-2012	14.A	Formation	Infrastructures PK28 et PK144 dont des unités de formation et centre de sécurité maritime	ACNAV	200,000
			Formation de formateurs	ACNAV	43,000
			CQFMP: équipements à Nouakchott et PK144	ACNAV	100,000
			ISSM : salles de classe, labo et équipements	ACNAV	240,000
2008-2012	14.A		Carénage du navire El Awam	IMROP	190,000

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Bénéficiaire	Montant AS pour la période (EUR)
		Amélioration des connaissances sur la ressource	Carénage du navire Amrigue	IMROP	190,000
			Campagne d'évaluation de petits pélagiques	IMROP	120,000
2008-2012	14.4	Optimiser la gestion de la ressource	Acquisition des équipements pour l'analyse conchycole (OAV) et étalonnage	ONISPA	790,000
			Renforcement du dispositif sanitaire - équipement, réflexion, formations	ONISPA	68,000
			Processus d'accréditation des mollusques bivalves - missions d'appui	ONISPA	58,000
			Moyens logistiques	ONISPA	210,000
2008-2012	14.4	Intégration du secteur	Ligne électrique entre le poste d'Arafat et le PK 28	PK 28	2,000,000
			Voie d'accès stabilisée entre le Port de l'Amitié et le PK 28	PK 28	1,600,000
			Construction de 2,5km de route bitumée entre l'axe NDB-NKT et le port	Port de Tanit	1,200,000

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Bénéficiaire	Montant AS pour la période (EUR)
2008-2012	14.2	Préservation de l'environnement marin et côtier	Construction de logements à Chami pour le personnel du PNBA	PNBA	500,000
2013-2014	14.4	Intégration du secteur	Contribution à la construction du Lot1 du Port de Tanit	MET + MPEM	6,000,000
2015-2019	14.4	Bonne gouvernance	Suivi et évaluation de la mise en œuvre de l'appui sectoriel	MPEM/Cabinet	375,000
2015-2019	14.4	Administration de proximité - Suivi des quotas	Construction des locaux du MPEM sur les sites de débarquement	MPEM/Cabinet	1,000,000
2015-2019	14.4	Coopération internationale	Visibilité internationale, contributions aux organisations	MPEM/Cabinet	500,000
2015-2019	14.B	Développement de la pêche continentale	Pêche continentale	MPEM/DPCP	1,000,000
2015-2019	14.4	Surveillance et contrôle des pêches	Appui à la construction du nouveau siège à Nouadhibou	GCM	2,000,000
			Soutien à la surveillance et à la mise en œuvre des quotas	GCM	1,000,000
2015-2019	14.A	Suivi et préservation de la ressource	Construction du nouveau siège à NDB	IMROP	1,500,000
			Soutien à la recherche	IMROP	500,000

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Bénéficiaire	Montant AS pour la période (EUR)
2015-2019	14.A	Formation	Equipements (dont simulateur)	Académie navale	1,000,000
2015-2019	14.4	Qualité et salubrité des produits de pêche	Construction des antennes décentralisées et équipements	ONISPA	1,500,000
2015-2019	14.4	Intégration du secteur des pêches	Co-financement des rénovations prévues par le PRAO (Banque mondiale)	Marché de poisson de Nouakchott	2,125,000
2015-2019	14.B	Développement de la pêche côtière	Mise aux normes des infrastructures dont mise à l'eau, digue et sécurité du site	Chantiers navals de Mauritanie	1,000,000
2015-2019	14.2, 14.5	Préservation de l'environnement marin et côtier - aires marines protégées	-	PND	1,000,000
			-	PNBA	900,000
			-	BACOMAB	1,100,000



**Mauritius**

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Montant AS pour la période (EUR)
2014-2016	14.2,14.4	Ensure sustainable development and conservation of aquatic living resources	Elaboration of a National Plan of Action for sharks	Marine Resource Division	No data provided
			Implementation of the National Plan of Action for Sharks - Training of statistical enumerators, vessels crews and users in applying the identification techniques of shark species	Marine Resource Division	No data provided
			Deployment of Observers on purse seiners and long liners according to IOTC requirements (at least 5 % of the number of operations/sets for each gear type)	Port State Control Division	No data provided
			Implementation of an Electronic catch Reporting System		No data provided
			Training of officers in in collection, processing and analysis of fishery data and stock assessment of tuna,		No data provided

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Montant AS pour la période (EUR)
			swordfish and other demersal species		
			Monitoring of the tuna fishing activities in Mauritius waters		No data provided
2014-2016	14.4	Safeguard the EEZ and territorial waters	Air patrol Surveillance		No data provided
			Sea patrol Surveillance		No data provided
			Prosecution of the infringements		No data provided
			Participation to the IOC Regional action plan of surveillance in the South West of the Indian Ocean		No data provided
2014-2016		Contribute to the sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems through the development	Technical training of Officers	Ministry of Fisheries	No data provided
			Training of skippers ( for fishermen) at the MMTA		No data provided
			Skippers course for Fisheries Protection Officers at the MMTA		No data provided

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Montant AS pour la période (EUR)
		of participatory approach	Skippers course for Fisheries Protection Officers at the MMTA		No data provided
			Training in lagoon ecosystem conservation and management.		No data provided
			Training of officers as Marine Park Rangers for the two Marine Parks		No data provided
			Short term expert in the use of Recirculating Aquaculture Systems ( RAS) for the culture of different fish species (viz. Crab,shrimp, fish )		No data provided
			Participation in workshops/meetings		No data provided
			Implementation of Banks Fisheries Management Plan: Training and demonstration of new fishing techniques using dropline and traps		No data provided
			Consultancy for the setting up of a monitoring programme for physico-chemical,		No data provided

International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Montant AS pour la période (EUR)
			bacteriological and toxicological analysis of sea water at aquaculture sites and design an action plan for fish mortality		
	14.4 14.B		Management of Blue Bay Marine Park - coral farming, delimitation of zones in marine park by demarcation buoys and mooring buoys		No data provided
			3.2.3 Pilot Incentives/measures for lagoon fishermen : marine aquaculture development		No data provided
			Pilot Incentives/measures for lagoon/off-lagoon fishermen – 50% grant for the purchase of canottes		No data provided
			Pilot Incentives to fishers for purchase of semi-industrial fishing boats- 25 % grant with 6 M as max loan		No data provided

**Morocco**

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Action/Project	Institutions responsables	Coût global de l'Action (EURO)
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Construction de la halle de nouvelle génération de Tan Tan	ONP	2,706,828
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Construction de la halle de nouvelle génération de Dakhla	ONP	4,046,752
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Construction du CAPI de Dakhla	ONP	161,870
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Construction du CAPI de Laâyoune	ONP	188,848
2014-2017	14.4, 14.B	No details provided	Alimentation du PDA d'Aftiessat en énergie solaire	ONP	629,495
2014-2017	14.4, 14.B	No details provided	Alimentation du PDA de Lamhiriz en énergie solaire	ONP	539,567
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Mise à niveau de la halle de Lamhiriz	ONP	134,892
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Construction de la halle d'Amégriou	ONP	269,783
2014-2017	14.4, 14.B	No details provided	Construction de locaux pêcheurs au port de Boujdour	ONP	1,857,471
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Réalisation de murs de clôture de ports	ONP	1,411,867
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Acquisition de tunnels de lavage	ONP	1,258,990

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Action/Project	Institutions responsables	Coût global de l'Action (EURO)
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Construction de locaux de stockage des contenants normalisés	ONP	1,438,845
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Acquisition du matériel de manutention (chariots élévateurs, convoyeurs...)	ONP	359,711
2014-2017	14.4, 14.B	No details provided	Construction du PDA d'Imourane	ONP	2,697,835
2014-2017	14.4, 14.B	No details provided	Construction du PDA de Tibouda	ONP	89,928
2014-2017	14.4, 14.B	No details provided	Construction du PDA de Tiguert	ONP	89,928
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Création d'un point de débarquement aquacole dans la baie de Cintra	ANDA	1,978,412
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Acquisition de 20 véhicules pour renforcer le contrôle des captures et préserver la ressource halieutique	ONP	449,639
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Campagnes de prospection en mer	INRH	5,395,670
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Inventaire, évaluation et classement des ressources littorales		3,597,113
2014-2017	14.4, 14.A, 14.B	No details provided	Mise en place d'un réseau d'observateurs scientifique de la pêche artisanale par la formation de correspondants issus des pêcheurs locaux	INRH	629,495

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Action/Project	Institutions responsables	Coût global de l'Action (EURO)
2014-2017	14.A	No details provided	Prospection des fonds rocheux	INRH	719,423
2014-2017	14.A	No details provided	Construction d'un laboratoire spécialisé en aquaculture à Dakhla	INRH	1,798,557
2014-2017	14.A	No details provided	Construction d'une ferme aquacole expérimentale à Dakhla	INRH	449,639
2014-2017	14.A, 14.2	No details provided	Observation du milieu marin avec un système d'observation d'océanographie opérationnelle	INRH	1,079,134
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Harmonisation des systèmes d'exploitation	INRH	539,567
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Acquisition d'une vedette de sauvetage	DPM	2,248,196
2014-2017	14.4, 14.A	No details provided	Acquisition d'un simulateur de pêche, de navigation et de manoeuvre	DPM	359,711
2014-2017	14.B	No details provided	Mise à niveau des antennes de santé des gens de mer dans les ports de pêche marocains	DPM	359,711
2014-2017	14.A, 14.4	No details provided	Acquisition d'un navire école	DPM	1,258,990
2014-2017	14.A, 14.B	No details provided	Appui aux associations socioprofessionnelles	ONP	1978412
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Renforcement du contrôle des débarquements à Dakhla	ONP	3,597,113
2014-2017	14.4	No details provided	Travaux zone industrielle de Dakhla	A déterminer	2,697,835

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Action/Project	Institutions responsables	Coût global de l'Action (EURO)
2014-2017	14.B	No details provided	Travaux dans les Villages De Pêcheurs de la région Dakhla Oued-Eddahab		5,325,942
2014-2017	14.A	No details provided	Travaux de finition du centre de l'INRH à Agadir	INRH	449,639
2014-2017	14.4, 14.B	No details provided	Construction du Marché de Gros au Poisson d'Inezgane	ONP	2,158,268



## Sao Tomé and Príncipe

Year	SDG Target	Objectif General	Activité	Dpt. en charge	Budget (EUR)
2015-2018	14.4	Visualiser et contrôler les navires présents dans la ZEE. Contribuer dans la lutte contre la pêche INN et la piraterie.	Acquisition d'un navire de patrouille	DP/PI	300,000
2015-2018			Missions de patrouille	DP/PI/GC	37,000
2015-2018	14.4, 14.A	Améliorer la gouvernance du secteur de la pêche. Honorer les engagements internationaux.	Paiement des enquêteurs chargés de la collecte des données statistiques	DP/IRHA	10,000
			Paiement de la contribution annuelle à l'ICCAT	DP/DT	15,000
2015-2018	14.B	Contribuer à la visibilité économique du secteur de la pêche artisanale	Achat de matériel de pêche	DP/PA	55,668
			Placement du matériel dans le magasin des pêcheurs.	DP/PA	

## Senegal

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)	
2014-2019	14.4	Contrôle permanent des captures, méthodes et zones de pêche	Embarquement d'observateurs	Neuf (09) navires étrangers embarquent chacun un observateur	56 embarquements / an	DPSP	Not available	
2014-2019	14.4	Assurer les inspections des navires de pêche arrivant au port de Dakar et des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale	Acquisition de véhicules pour la DPSP et 4 stations côtières	* 96 % des navires de pêche entrant au port de Dakar sont inspectés * Nombre de pirogues inspectées à quai en 2014 : 54 750	* 100 % des navires de pêche entrant au port de Dakar sont inspectés * 63 875 pirogues inspectées à quai / an	DPSP	137,204	
			Carburant					53,367
			Entretien des véhicules					8,232
2014-2019	14.4	Assurer des patrouilles de surveillance	Patrouilles de surveillance participative	* 55 jours de sorties (5 j x 11 brigades) * 4 319 pirogues inspectées en mer en 2014	* 112 jours de sortie (7 j x 16 brigades) * 8 519 pirogues inspectées en mer en 2019	DPSP	264,998	

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
			Patrouilles de surveillance côtière	* vedettes de 20 m : 9 j de mer / mois * vedettes de 12 m : 9 j de mer / mois * 108 navires et 166 pirogues inspectés en 2014	* vedettes de 20 m : 11 j de mer / mois * vedettes de 12 m : 14 j de mer / mois * 180 navires et 766 pirogues inspectés en 2019	DPSP	352,852
2014-2019	14.4	Doter les brigades côtières de moyens nautiques de patrouille en mer et d'intervention	Acquisition d'une embarcation de 7 m, adaptée à ce type de missions	Les brigades côtières n'ont pas de moyens navigants	1 brigade dotée d'une vedette	DPSP	30,490
2014-2019	14.4	Visualiser les positions VMS des navires UE présents dans la ZEE	Acquisition du logiciel puis abonnement au réseau de transfert des données de positionnement	Système Argos sans nouveau logiciel de positionnement, ne permettant pas le suivi des navires dotés de balises différentes du système Argos	Système Argos ayant possibilité de recevoir les positions des navires européens	DPSP	114,000
2014-2019	14.4	Acquisition du système ERS pour le suivi des captures	Acquisition du système (logiciel, équipements), avec formation du personnel en exploitation et maintenance	Pas de système en place	Un système ERS capable de Recevoir les données de captures des navires de pêche	DPSP	84,000

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
2014-2019	14.4	Visibilité du partenariat SEN-UE	Communication des résultats du partenariat UE-SEN	Partenariat non démarré	Le public et les professionnels sont mieux informés des résultats du partenariat	Point focal Ministère / DUE	50,000
2014-2019	14.4, 14.A	Suivi de la pêche merlutière	Embarquement d'observateurs scientifiques de la DPSP	Pas de pêche au merlu par des bateaux de l'UE mais débarquements de 901 t et 1 107 t de merlus en 2012 et 2013 (en moyenne, 62 % de merlus/an). Pêche-test du bateau sénégalais KANBAL-2 en 2014	Réactualisation des connaissances sur la pêche merlutière en termes de données de captures (merlus, sp accesooires), de tailles, d'effort, de zones et de profondeurs de pêche, etc.	CRODT / DPSP	No data
			Traitement de l'information scientifique		Publication semestrielle des données de captures merlu		10,671
2014-2019	14.A	Réhabilitation des équipements du navire de recherche "Itaf Dème"	Réparation et entretien du N/O Itaf Dème	Carénage décennal fait en 2013-2014 par la JICA et le CRODT. Travaux complémentaires restant à faire, toutefois, en raison de la présence d'équipements défectueux ou obsolètes	Navire Itaf Deme encore opérationnel (date de fabrication = 1999, soit 21 ans en 2020)	CRODT	152,449

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
2014-2019	14.A	Evaluation des stocks halieutiques de la ZEE sénégalaise	Evaluation des stocks démersaux et pélagiques de saison froide (fonds 10-800 m)	5 campagnes déjà réalisées en 2014 (la 6ème, portant sur les pélagiques ayant été faite en janvier 2015) : 2 campagnes démersales côtières, 2 démersales profondes et 2 pélagiques côtières	2 campagnes démersales côtières, 2 démersales profondes et 2 pélagiques côtières, soit 6 au total par an (3 en saison froide + 3 en saison chaude)	CRODT	343,010
			Evaluation des stocks dans les petits fonds (profondeur < 10 m)	RAS, aucune campagne effectuée encore à ce jour dans les dits fonds, Toutefois, expérience du CRODT acquise dans le cadre du même travail pour les ZPP en zone centre et à Dakar	Réalisation de 6 campagnes : 1 par zone (nord, centre et sud) et par saison (froide et chaude)	CRODT	45,735
2014-2019	14.A	Appui au système d'information du CRODT	Extension et renforcement du système d'information	Arrêt des enquêtes du CRODT au Sine Saloum et en Casamance, zones non couvertes contrairement au centre et au nord du pays	* 9 enquêteurs présents au Siné Saloum, * 9 en Casamance, * 2 à Kayar, * 1 à Loumpoul (Couverture satisfaisante du littoral sénégalais, incluant la Casamance et le Sine Saloum où se concentrent de plus en plus des débarquements majeurs de la pêche artisanale)	CRODT	161,596

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
			Modernisation des équipements informatiques	Equipements informatiques insuffisants et plus ou moins dépassés	Equipements informatiques opérationnels, modernes et suffisants (serveurs rackable avec des licences SQL serveur et windows serveur, unités de sauvegarde DLT et DAT, onduleurs de 6 à 12 KVA et batteries pour l'autonomie)	CRODT	61,589
			Amélioration des applications de gestion et de traitement des données	Applications de gestion et de traitement des données nécessitant une sérieuse remise à jour	Applications suffisamment modernes et opérationnelles, à même de faciliter davantage la saisie, le stockage et l'analyse des données	CRODT	28,356
2014-2019	14.4	Visibilité du partenariat SEN-UE	Communication des résultats du partenariat UE-SEN	Partenariat non démarré	Le public et les professionnels sont mieux informés des résultats du partenariat	Point focal Ministère / DUE	50,000
2014-2019	14.B	Sauvegarde de l'agrément sanitaire UE	Mise à niveau du quai de pêche artisanale Mbour	Baisse du niveau de conformité du Site de débarquement	* Quai de pêche conforme aux exigences pour l'exportation vers le marché UE * Améliorer les conditions de travail des acteurs * Assurer la qualité des captures au débarquement	DITP	126,533
			Mise à niveau du quai de pêche artisanale Kayar	Baisse du niveau de conformité du Site de débarquement	* Quai de pêche conforme aux exigences pour l'exportation vers le marché UE * Améliorer les conditions de travail des acteurs	DITP	132,631

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
					* Assurer la qualité des captures au débarquement		
			Mise à niveau du quai de pêche artisanale Joal	Baisse du niveau de conformité du Site de débarquement	* Quai de pêche conforme aux exigences pour l'exportation vers le marché UE * Améliorer les conditions de travail des acteurs * Assurer la qualité des captures au débarquement	DITP	123,484
			Mise à niveau du quai de pêche artisanale Ouakam	Baisse du niveau de conformité du Site de débarquement	* Quai de pêche conforme aux exigences pour l'exportation vers le marché UE * Améliorer les conditions de travail des acteurs * Assurer la qualité des captures au débarquement	DITP	149,400
			Mise à niveau du quai de pêche artisanale Thiaroye	Baisse du niveau de conformité du Site de débarquement	* Quai de pêche conforme aux exigences pour l'exportation vers le marché UE * Améliorer les conditions de travail des acteurs * Assurer la qualité des captures au débarquement	DITP	150,925

Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
			Mise à niveau du quai de pêche artisanale Boudody	Baisse du niveau de conformité du Site de débarquement	* Quai de pêche conforme aux exigences pour l'exportation vers le marché UE * Améliorer les conditions de travail des acteurs * Assurer la qualité des captures au débarquement	DITP	109,763
			Mise à niveau du quai de pêche artisanale Hann	Baisse du niveau de conformité du Site de débarquement	* Quai de pêche conforme aux exigences pour l'exportation vers le marché UE * Améliorer les conditions de travail des acteurs * Assurer la qualité des captures au débarquement	DITP	129,582
			Mise à niveau du quai de pêche artisanale Kafountine	Baisse du niveau de conformité du Site de débarquement	* Quai de pêche conforme aux exigences pour l'exportation vers le marché UE * Améliorer les conditions de travail des acteurs * Assurer la qualité des captures au débarquement	DITP	109,763
			Acquisition de 5 véhicules pour l'autorité compétente.	Absence de véhicules en bon état	Respecter les programmes d'inspection de l'amont de la filière.	DITP	152,449



Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
2014-2019	14.4	Amélioration de la sécurité en mer	Mise en place d'un fond de calamité pour subventionner les assurances (marins, pirogues, matériel)	Aucune pirogue assurée	2080 propriétaires supplémentaires auront souscrits une assurance	DPSP	533,572
2014-2019	14.A, 14.B	Amélioration de la connaissance de l'environnement de la pêche artisanale	Etude d'impact des unités industrielles de farines de poissons sur l'approvisionnement des marchés, les prix et la sécurité alimentaire	Impacts des unités de production de farine de poisson mal connu	* Etude exécutée * Mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'étude et des mesures de suivi * Renforcement de la réglementation de l'activité	CEP	36,893
			Evaluation du fond de financement de la pêche artisanale logé à la CNCAS	Situation du fond de financement de la pêche artisanale non évaluée	Disposer, sur la base de l'audit du fond, de propositions pour un nouveau système de financement adapté aux priorités du secteur et permettant la viabilité socio-économique des entreprises de la pêche artisanale.	CEP	36,893
			Evaluation de la gestion des infrastructures publiques de conservation des produits de la pêche	Gestion des infrastructures publiques rétrocédées aux GIE interprofessionnels non évaluée	Mise en œuvre des actions et mesures correctives pour recentrer ces outils sur leurs vocations initiales	CEP	36,893

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Year	SDG Target	Objectifs stratégiques	Opérations	Situation de référence / mars 2015	Objectifs finaux 2019	Institution(s) responsable(s)	Budget (Euros)
2014-2019	14.4	Visibilité du partenariat SEN-UE	Communication des résultats du partenariat UE-SEN	Partenariat non démarré	Le public et les professionnels sont mieux informés des résultats du partenariat	Point focal Ministère / DUE	150,000

**Seychelles**

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Total Payment
2014-2017	14.4	Monitoring of the tuna fishing activities in the EEZ of Seychelles	Data collection, processing, dissemination, publications and subscription to scientific reviews.	SFA	80,935
2014			Implementation of an electronic reporting system	SFA	109,727
2014-2016			Implementation of a scientific observer programme	SFA	86,981
2014-2015			Development of anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) Fishery	SFA	15,993
2014-2015			Semi-industrial Long-Line fishery bycatch mitigation research programme	SFA	24,409
2014-2015			Monitoring of the Fisheries Development Fund under the Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS)	SFA	125,005
2017	14.7	Monitoring of the Fisheries Development Fund under the Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS)	Loan schemes provided for local fisheries investors involved in semi industrial fishing, processing & value addition	SFA	400,000
2017	14.2, 14.A	Development and implementation of National Fisheries Management Plans.	Implementation and Adjustment of the management plans in collaboration with stakeholders & Experts	SFA	200,000
			Scientific surveys, applied research and observer programme	SFA	

International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Total Payment
2015-2017	14.7	Development and Implementation of the Aquaculture Management Plan	Development and Implementation of the aquaculture master plan	SFA	206,048
2014-2016			Development of the aquaculture plans for the outer islands	SFA	
2014-2016			Development of small scale aquaculture on inner islands (Mahé, La Digue and Praslin)	SFA	
2016-2017	14.7	Post-harvest development and value addition	Applied research and advice to support local Private sector processing initiatives	SFA	41,000
2014-2017	14.4	Monitoring, Control, Surveillance & Enforcement	Air and Sea Patrols	SFA	60,000
2017			VMS Monitoring and compliance	SFA	120,000
2017			Safety at sea - Communication systems	SFA	690,000
2017			MCS Office extension	SFA	145,981
2014			Inspections at port	SFA	N/A
2014-2016			SEY flagged vessels compliance inspections overseas	SFA	11,689
2014			Prosecution of the infringements	SFA/Attorney General Office	N/A
2014			Licensing of foreign and local vessels	SFA	N/A

International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Total Payment
2014-2016			VMS data collection and crosschecking with other related data	SFA	342,290
2014-2016			Safety at sea-communications systems	SFA	85,237
2014-2016			Portable VMS transceiver on board small scale fishing vessels	SFA	39,008
2016			MCS office extension	SFA	N/A
2014-2017	14.7	Fish processing and increased value addition of fish products landed in Seychelles	Artisanal Infrastructure Projects / Bel Ombre	SFA	279,700
			Artisanal Infrastructure Projects / Providence Zone 6	SFA/BOA	717,500
			Support fishing communities in Districts	SFA	83,0780
			Ice plants installation/maintenance	SFA	50,000
2015-2016			Access Channels/infrastructure structure in districts	SFA	N/A
2017	14.A	Human Resource development	Implementation of SFA Training Plan	SFA	264,000
2014-2016			Overseas training of the technical staff	SFA	257,759
2014-2016			Fisheries Aquaculture and environment science BSC with UNISEY	SFA/UNISEY	30,384
2016-2017		Technical Assistance	Management of sectoral support Programme	SFA	50,000
2014-2017	14.A	Participation in international and regional forums	Participation to and hosting international meetings and forums	SFA	120,000

International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Total Payment
2014-2017		Contribution for Improved Facilities and functioning to fisheries related bodies and organizations	Equipment/Training to support the Fish Sanitary inspection Unit (Seychelles Bureau of Standards)	SBS/SFA	10,000
2016-2017			Support to the small scale fishermen Association.	SFA/FBOA	20,000
2017			Ancillary Training Support.	SFA/SMA/CINEC	15,000
2014-2015			Empowerment of fisherman professional organisation	SFA	179,209
2014-2015			Insurance scheme for Artisanal fisheries	SFA	
2014-2016			Training vessel for maritime Training Centre	SFA/MTC	9,770
2014-2015			Standard Training Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers	SFA/CINEC	2,328
2014-2015			14.4	Development and Implementation of the Demersal Fisheries Management Plan	Endorsement of the management plan by the stakeholders (operating over the Mahé plateau)
	Scientific surveys and applied research	SFA			385,940
2016	Elaboration and Development of the management plans in collaboration with stakeholders & Experts	SFA			
2014-2015	14.4	Development and Implementation of the sea cucumber fishery management plan	Fisheries independent survey	SFA	38,907

International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support

Year	SDG Target	Objectives	Activities	Responsible Department	Total Payment
2014-2015	14.4	Development and implementation of the lobster fishery management plan	Fisheries independent survey	SFA	13,109
2014-2016	14.7	Maintain Port Victoria as the Major Tuna Landing/Transshipment Port in the Western Indian Ocean	Tuna Purse seine infrastructure	SFA/SPA	122,319
2014-2015	14.7	Post-harvest and Seafood processing capabilities enhanced	Applied research to support Private sector initiatives- seafood/equipment	SFA	18,975
2014			Improved fish products quality and handing within the industry	N/A	515

## Appendix 5 Country-specific reports

See separate country reports

1. Cape Verde [31 pages]
2. Comoros [37 pages]
3. Côte d'Ivoire [15 pages]
4. Gabon [13 pages]
5. Guinea-Bissau [20 pages]
6. Liberia [19 pages]
7. Madagascar [31 pages]
8. Mauritania [19 pages]
9. Mauritius [14 pages]
10. Morocco [21 pages]
11. Sao Tomé and Príncipe [18 pages]
12. Senegal [21 pages]
13. Seychelles [29 pages]







## **Appendix 6 Summary of relevant commitments**

See separate spreadsheet.

## Appendix 7 SWOT Questionnaires

SWOT Questionnaire [English Version]

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This questionnaire forms part of an international project on Sustainable Development Goal 14 that MRAG is currently undertaking for the European Commission in order to obtain a range of key information.

The project aims to assess the current state of play on achieving the SDG 14 targets of 13 developing countries in the Central East Atlantic and Indian Ocean. It will also map current and potential mechanisms for supporting Ocean Governance and sustainable use of marine resources at a National and regional level. In addition, this project will help the European Commission identify interventions and projects for capacity building in those countries to help achieve their targets under SDG 14.

This structured survey form forms part of a SWOT analysis to enable the project to identify specific areas for capacity building in each country and region.

This is a targeted project that, we hope, will lead to a much more tailored EU intervention and we would welcome your support and contributions in shaping the outcomes and recommendations of the project.

### 2. QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION

**Country:**

**Organisation:**

**Contact Name:**

**Contact Role:**

**Date:**

**Reference:**

### **3. GENERAL SWOT QUESTIONS - SDG 14**

**3.1 Identification of clear Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SDG 14 – “Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development” - Across all targets) <sup>117</sup>.**

#### **3.1.1 List any strengths for your country in relation to SDG 14 in general.**

*Example 1: Strong national focus on environmental and climate change issues with government and academic institutions.*

*Example 2: University research group has strong history of funded research into local fisheries stock assessment and has clear links with government institutes.*

#### **3.1.2 List any weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG 14 in general.**

*Example 1: Local Industry and Government in state of conflict over levels of pollution and activities in the marine sector.*

*Example 2: Poor national data availability – no time series for historical data past two years. Very patchy data and no consistent data points over time or geographically.*

#### **3.1.3 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG 14 in general.**

*Example 1: NGOs active in country with clear focus on SDGs. Funding may be available.*

*Example 2: Regional organisations are active, though not within country. May be able to get assistance to train up local staff to conduct activities required to meet SDG targets.*

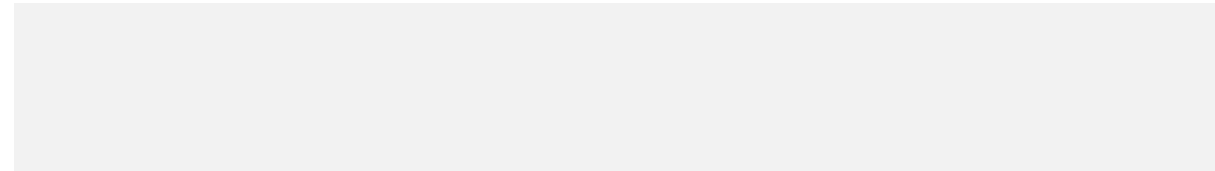
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<sup>117</sup> NB: Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats can exist in a number of forms e.g. legal frameworks, marine policies, enforcement mechanisms, monitoring schemes and management frameworks both at a regional and national level.

**3.1.4 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG 14 in general.**

*Example 1: Fisheries shared resource and although local management is good, regionally and across neighbouring States, control is very poor and resource may be overfished in other States' waters.*

*Example 2: Lack of regional focus for SDGs and finances limited. If no funding can be found nationally or regionally there is a risk that programmes to meet SDG targets for some indicators may not even start.*



#### **4. GENERAL QUESTIONS – NOT SDG 14**

##### **4.1 Identification of clear Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (Other SDGs e.g. SDG 1, 2, 8 or 12).**

###### **4.1.1 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to other related SDGs.**

e.g. "In addressing SDG target 1.1, we have a 10 year plan to invest in local fishing and fish processing industries to reduce poverty in local coastal communities".

###### **4.1.2 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to other related SDGs.**

e.g. "No clear agricultural policy to increase production to address SDG 2".

###### **4.1.3 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to other related SDGs.**

e.g. "Resource efficiency can be improved through recycling and use of waste from fish processing in aquaculture activities in relation to SDG target 8.4"

###### **4.1.4 List any clear threats for your country in relation to other related SDGs.**

e.g. "Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources is not likely to occur due to pressures over food availability and exports to generate foreign currency income underpinned by poor management at the country and regional level. SDG 12.2"

## 5. SPECIFIC QUESTIONS - SDG 14 (TASK 2).

### 5.1 SDG 14.1

*“by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution”*

#### General

##### 5.1.1 Is SDG 14.1 a priority?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

##### 5.1.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised).

#### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

##### 5.1.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.1.

##### 5.1.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.1.



**5.1.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.1.**

**5.1.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.1.**

**5.1.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target. *e.g. 14.1.1 - Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density***

**5.1.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

## 5.2 SDG 14.2

*“By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans”*

### General

#### 5.2.1 Is SDG 14.2 a priority?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

#### 5.2.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)

### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

#### 5.2.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.2

#### 5.2.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.2.

#### 5.2.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.2.

**5.2.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.2.**

**5.2.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target e.g. 14.2.1 - Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches**

**5.2.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

### 5.3 SDG 14.3

*“Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels”*

#### General

##### 5.3.1 Is SDG 14.3 a priority?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

##### 5.3.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)

#### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

##### 5.3.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.3

##### 5.3.4 List any clear weaknesses for you in relation to SDG Target 14.3.

**5.3.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.3.**

**5.3.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.3.**

**5.3.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target 14.3.1 - Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations**

**5.3.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

## 5.4 SDG 14.4

*“By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics”*

### General

#### 5.4.1 Is SDG 14.4 a priority?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

#### 5.4.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)

### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

#### 5.4.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.4

#### 5.4.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.4

**5.4.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.4.**

**5.4.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.4.**

**5.4.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target e.g. 14.4.1 - Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels**

**5.4.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

## 5.5 SDG 14.5

*“By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.”*

### General

#### 5.5.1 Is SDG 14.5 a priority?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

#### 5.5.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)

### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

#### 5.5.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.5

#### 5.5.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.5



**5.5.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.5**

**5.5.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.5**

**5.5.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target e.g. 14.5.1 - Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas**

**5.5.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

## 5.6 SDG 14.6

*“By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.”*

### General

#### 5.6.1 Is SDG 14.6 a priority?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

#### 5.6.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)

### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

#### 5.6.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.6

#### 5.6.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.6

**5.6.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.6**

**5.6.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.6**

**5.6.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target e.g. 14.6.1 - Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing**

**5.6.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

## 5.7 SDG 14.7

*“By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.”*

### General

#### 5.7.1 Is SDG 14.7 a priority?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

#### 5.7.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)

### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

#### 5.7.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.7

#### 5.7.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.7

**5.7.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.7**

**5.7.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.7**

**5.7.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target e.g. 14.7.1 - Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries**

**5.7.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

## **5.8 SDG 14.a**

*“Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.”*

### **General**

#### **5.8.1 Is SDG 14.a a priority?**

**(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)**

#### **5.8.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)**

### **Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats**

#### **5.8.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.a**

#### **5.8.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.a**

**5.8.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.a**

**5.8.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.a**

**5.8.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target e.g. 14.A.1 - Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology**

**5.8.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

**5.9 SDG 14.b**

*“Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.”*

**General**

**5.9.1 Is SDG 14.b a priority?**

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

**5.9.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)**

**Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats**

**5.9.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.b**

**5.9.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.b**



**5.9.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.b**

**5.9.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.b**

**5.9.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target e.g. 14.B.1 - Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries**

**5.9.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

## 5.10 SDG 14.c

*“Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.”*

### General

#### 5.10.1 Is SDG 14.c a priority?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = not applicable, 1 = low priority, 2 = medium priority, 3 = high priority)

#### 5.10.2 If not a priority please explain why (e.g. Timing, target is not appropriate, other SDG targets are prioritised)

### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

#### 5.10.3 List any clear strengths for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.c

#### 5.10.4 List any clear weaknesses for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.c

**5.10.5 List any clear opportunities for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.c**

**5.10.6 List any clear threats for your country in relation to SDG Target 14.c**

**5.10.7 List any indicators used in conjunction with this target e.g. 14.C.1 - Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.**

**5.10.8 At what stage would you describe each indicator is at (Data Collection, Evaluation, Implementation or Monitoring). Describe the methodology for the calculation of each indicator, who conducts the data collection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring and any timeframes that have been set for each indicator.**

**Annex 1: SDG 14 Targets and Indicators****SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14**

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

TARGET	INDICATOR
<p><b>14.1</b></p> <p>By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.</p>	<p><b>14.1.1</b></p> <p>Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density</p>
<p><b>14.2</b></p> <p>By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p>	<p><b>14.2.1</b></p> <p>Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches</p>
<p><b>14.3</b></p> <p>Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.</p>	<p><b>14.3.1</b></p> <p>Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p>
<p><b>14.4</b></p> <p>By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.</p>	<p><b>14.4.1</b></p> <p>Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p>
<p><b>14.5</b></p> <p>By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.</p>	<p><b>14.5.1</b></p> <p>Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</p>
<p><b>14.6</b></p> <p>By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing,</p>	<p><b>14.6.1</b></p>

TARGET	INDICATOR
eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
<b>14.7</b>  By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	<b>14.7.1</b>  Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
<b>14.A</b>  Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.	<b>14.A.1</b>  Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
<b>14.B</b>  Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	<b>14.B.1</b>  Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.
<b>14.C</b>  Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.	<b>14.C.1</b>  Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.

## Annex 2: – Define Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

Level 1 – SWOT Table

	Positive	Negative
Internal	<p><b>STRENGTHS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National focus on issues</li> <li>Academic infrastructure strong and good national curriculum development</li> <li>Training within national colleges.</li> <li>Relevant Govt. bodies well-funded</li> <li>Experience in similar projects</li> <li>Enhanced reputation</li> <li>Clear processes in national bodies (e.g. data collection / analysis)</li> <li>History of implementation</li> <li>Good communication</li> <li>Industry focus or engagement</li> <li>Good governance (WBGI)</li> </ul>	<p><b>WEAKNESSES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political will</li> <li>Lack of nation training plans</li> <li>Poor retention of trained / skilled staff</li> <li>Enforcement capacity / effectiveness</li> <li>Administrative capacity / effectiveness</li> <li>Knowledge / experience insufficiency</li> <li>Lack of reputation</li> <li>Focus on food not resource</li> <li>Requirements are new and untested in country</li> <li>Poor communication</li> <li>Lack of focus from industry</li> <li>Poor governance (WBGI) – poor stability to the extreme of civil war (Heads of relevant bodies replaced with Govt change)</li> </ul>
External	<p><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High priority regionally (+ bilateral)</li> <li>Strong NGO support and pressure</li> <li>Regional knowledge</li> <li>Regional and bilateral cooperation is high – clear responsibility and effective</li> <li>New skill training / transfer available from outside agencies</li> <li>External funding or services from various sources available</li> <li>Public – Private Partnerships possible</li> <li>Partner organisations available</li> <li>Emerging blue economy</li> </ul>	<p><b>THREATS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional pressure on smaller States</li> <li>Strong industry lobby (national / DW)</li> <li>Common pool nature of resource</li> <li>Poor regional management</li> <li>Lack of targeted funding (for environmental issues as a priority vs conflict, food security etc.)</li> <li>Lack of funding (prev. developing countries now not classified as developing)</li> <li>Lack of opportunities for training or lack of continuity of staff post training</li> <li>Conflict / War</li> <li>Economic – Global economic downturn</li> <li>Climate change</li> </ul>

Level 2 – Couple SWOT combinations

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Opportunities	<p><b>“Obvious natural priorities”</b></p> <p>Likely to produce greatest ROI (Return On Investment)</p> <p>Likely to be quickest and easiest to implement.</p> <p>Probably justifying immediate action-planning or feasibility study.</p> <p>Most likely to succeed and generate good practice examples</p> <p><b>Planning question:</b> <i>"If these areas are not already being planned for and prioritised, then why not?"</i></p>	<p><b>“Potentially attractive options”</b></p> <p>Likely to produce good returns if capability and implementation are viable, i.e. address weaknesses – bring in help / funding.</p> <p>Challenges may bring unexpected benefits from working outside of normal parameters – increase skill ranges and capacity.</p> <p>Good practice may come from addressing weaknesses – highlights for training / capacity building.</p> <p><b>Planning question:</b> <i>"What is stopping or limiting progress on implementation, are assumptions correct and are plans realistic and substantial?"</i></p>
Threats	<p><b>“Threats should be easy to defend and counter”</b></p> <p>Current skills, funding and administrative requirements should be in place to be able to meet these threats.</p> <p>Funding and capacity should be reviewed regularly to ensure prioritisation.</p> <p>Generally threats neutralised.</p> <p>Good practice can be developed to show how to effectively address threats in limited situation.</p> <p><b>Planning question:</b> <i>"Are threats properly informed and organisation in place to deal with threats? No surprises. Regional threats be turned into local opportunities?"</i></p>	<p><b>“Potentially high risk scenarios”</b></p> <p>Assessment of risk crucial – ignorance is a poor state to be in.</p> <p>Where risk is low then we should highlight these issues as a low priority and not be distracted by them (financial planning).</p> <p>Where risk is high assess funding and capability gaps and develop mitigation plan.</p> <p><b>Planning question:</b> <i>"Are risks and impacts assessed for these issues? Where the risks / impacts are high are specific mitigation plans in place?"</i></p>

SWOT Questionnaire [French Version]

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Ce questionnaire fait partie d'un projet international que MRAG entreprend actuellement pour la Commission européenne sur le Objectif de Développement Durable 14.

Le projet vise à évaluer l'état actuel de la réalisation de l'ODD 14 de treize pays en voie de développement dans l'Atlantique Centre-Est et dans l'Océan Indien. Il abordera également les mécanismes en vigueur ou potentiels pour soutenir la gouvernance des océans et l'utilisation durable des ressources marines au niveau national et régional. De plus, ce projet aidera la Commission européenne à identifier des interventions et des projets qui pourraient soutenir et renforcer les capacités de ces pays nécessaires pour atteindre l'ODD 14

Ce questionnaire fait partie d'une analyse « SWOT <sup>118</sup> » qui permettra au projet d'identifier des domaines particuliers pour lesquels un renforcement des capacités au niveau national et régional serait utile.

Il s'agit d'un projet ciblé qui, nous espérons, mènera à une intervention de la part de l'UE beaucoup plus adaptée aux besoins dans la région. Nous espérons pouvoir compter sur votre soutien et de vos contributions dans l'élaboration des recommandations de ce projet.

## 2. IDENTIFICATION

**Payes:**

**Organisation:**

**Nom du Contact:**

**Rôle du contact:**

**Date:**

**Référence:**

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<sup>118</sup> "SWOT" est une abréviation en anglais pour: Forces, Faiblesses, Opportunités et Menaces. En français : Forces, Faiblesses, Opportunités et Menaces



### 3. Questions générales SWOT - ODD 14

**3.1 Identification des forces, des faiblesses, des opportunités et des menaces (ODD 14 - "Objectif 14. Conserver et utiliser durablement les océans, les mers et les ressources marines pour le développement durable" – A travers toutes les cibles)<sup>119</sup>.**

**3.1.1 Énumérez tout ce qui peut être considéré comme une force pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14 en général.**

*Exemple 1: Une concentration forte sur les questions liées à l'environnement et au changement climatique, à un niveau national avec des actions menées par des institutions gouvernementales et universitaires.*

*Exemple 2: Un groupe de recherche universitaire lié à des instituts gouvernementaux, qui a une profonde expérience de recherche dans l'évaluation des stocks de pêches locales.*

**3.1.2 Énumérez les faiblesses de votre pays en ce qui concerne ODD 14 en général.**

*Exemple 1: Secteur industriel et gouvernement en état de conflit par rapport aux niveaux de pollution et les activités dans le secteur maritime.*

*Exemple 2: Faible disponibilité de données nationales - pas de séries temporelles pour les données historiques au-delà de deux ans. Des données très fragmentées et des points de données incohérents au fil du temps ou géographiquement.*

**3.1.3 Énumérez les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14 en général.**

*Exemple 2: Les organisations régionales sont actives, mais pas dans le pays. Il y a des possibilités d'assistance pour former le personnel local pour mener des activités nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs de ODD.*

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<sup>119</sup> NB: Forces, Faiblesses, Opportunités et Menaces peuvent exister sous nombreuses différentes formes e.g. cadres juridiques, directives, politiques maritimes, mécanismes d'exécution, mécanismes de suivi et les cadres de gestion à la fois au niveau régional et national.

**3.1.4 Liste des menaces évidentes dans votre pays par rapport à l'ODD14 en général.**

*Exemple 1: Ressources de pêches communes et même si la gestion locale est bonne, à l'échelle régionale et dans les États voisins, le contrôle est très faible et les ressources pourraient être surexploitées dans les eaux territoriales d'autres États.*

*Exemple 2: manque d'orientation régionale pour les ODDs et les financement limité. Si aucun financement ne peut être trouvé à l'échelle nationale ou régionale, il est possible que des programmes visant à atteindre les ODDs a travers certains indicateurs ne commencent même pas.*

#### **4. Questions générales - pas ODD14**

##### **4.1 Identification des forces, faiblesses, opportunités et menaces (autres ODDs, par exemple ODD 1, 2, 8 ou 12).**

###### **4.1.1 Énumérez tout ce qui peut être considéré comme une force pour votre pays par rapport aux autres ODDs**

Par exemple. «En ce qui concerne la cible 1.1 de ODD, nous avons un plan de 10 ans pour investir dans les industries locales de la pêche et de la transformation du poisson pour réduire la pauvreté dans les communautés côtières locales».

###### **4.1.2 Énumérez les faiblesses évidentes dans votre pays par rapport aux autres ODDs**

Par exemple. "Aucune politique agricole évidente pour augmenter la production et progresser vers l'ODD 2".

###### **4.1.3 Énumérer les opportunités évidentes dans votre pays pour les autres ODDs**

Par exemple. «L'efficacité des ressources peut être améliorée grâce au recyclage et à l'utilisation des déchets provenant de la transformation du poisson dans les activités d'aquaculture par rapport à la cible ODD 8.4"»

###### **4.1.4 Énumérer les menaces évidentes dans votre pays pour les autres ODDs**

Par exemple. «La gestion durable et l'utilisation efficace des ressources naturelles ne sont pas susceptibles d'être atteintes en raison de la pression sur la disponibilité de ressources alimentaires et les exportations pour générer des revenus pour le pays ODD 12.2»

## 5. Questions spécifiques - ODD14 (Tâche 2)

### 5.1 ODD 14.1

*“D’ici à 2025, prévenir et réduire nettement la pollution marine de tous types, en particulier celle résultant des activités terrestres, y compris les déchets en mer et la pollution par les nutriments”*

#### Général

##### 5.1.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.1 est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

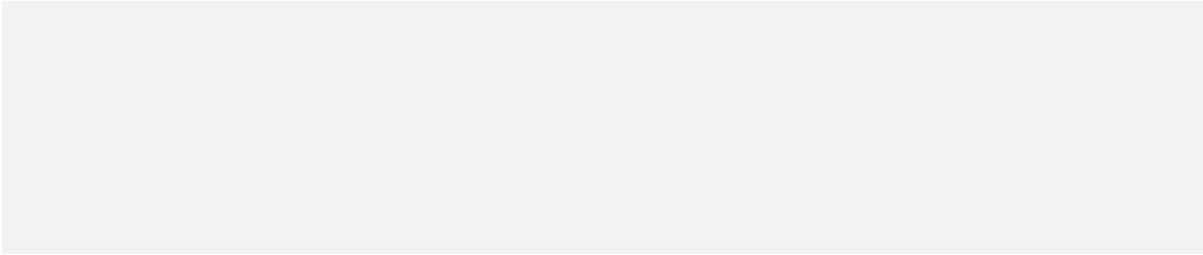
##### 5.1.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

#### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

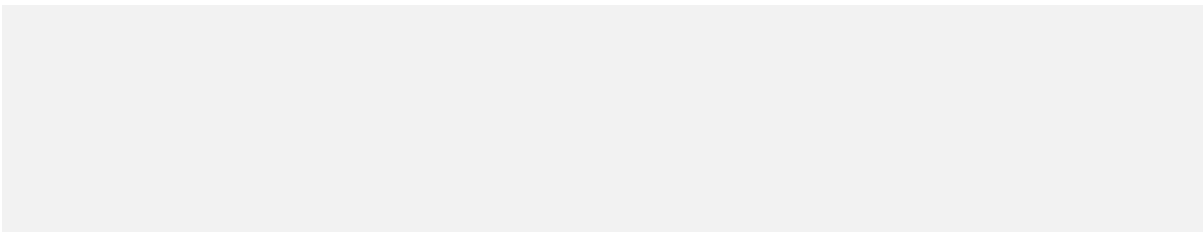
##### 5.1.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.1

##### 5.1.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.1.

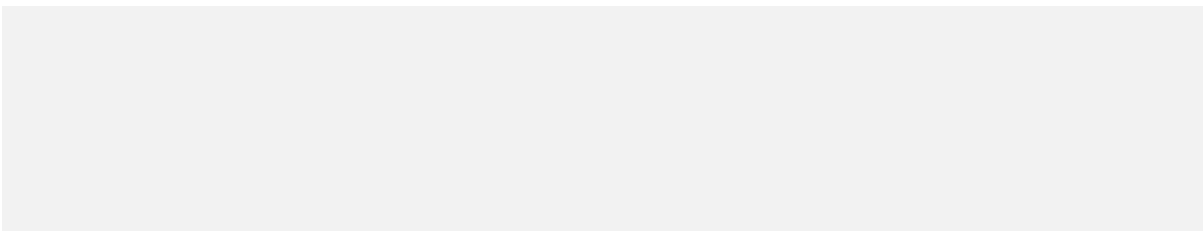
**5.1.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.1**



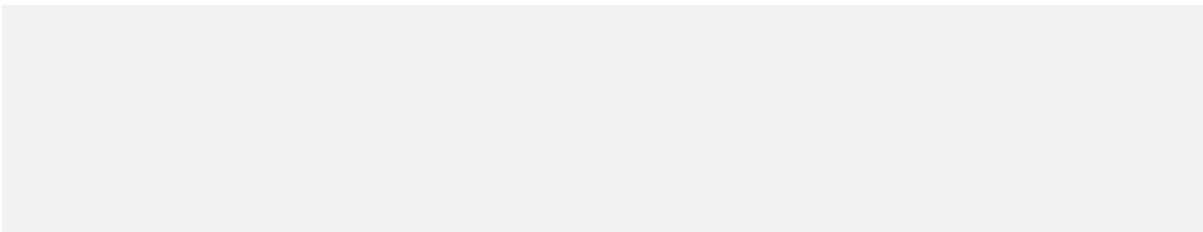
**5.1.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.1**



**5.1.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.1.1 Indicateur du potentiel d'eutrophisation côtière (ICEP) et densité des débris de plastiques flottant en surface des océans**



**5.1.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**



## 5.2 ODD 14.2

*“D’ici à 2020, gérer et protéger durablement les écosystèmes marins et côtiers, notamment en renforçant leur résilience, afin d’éviter les graves conséquences de leur dégradation et prendre des mesures en faveur de leur restauration pour rétablir la santé et la productivité des océans”*

### Général

#### 5.2.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.2 est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

#### 5.2.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

#### 5.2.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.2

#### 5.2.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.2.

#### 5.2.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.2

**5.2.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.2**

**5.2.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.2.1 Proportion de zones économiques exclusives nationales gérées en utilisant des approches écosystémiques**

**5.2.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**

### 5.3 ODD 14.3

*“14.3 Réduire au maximum l’acidification des océans et lutter contre ses effets, notamment en renforçant la coopération scientifique à tous les niveaux”*

#### Général

##### 5.3.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.2 est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

5.3.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

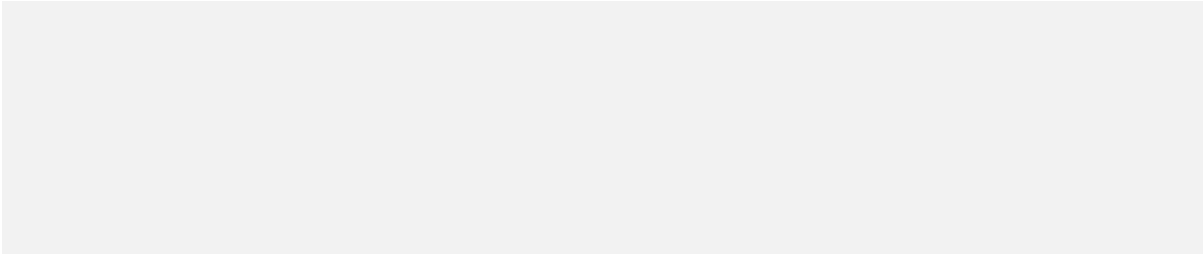
#### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

##### 5.3.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l’ODD 14.3

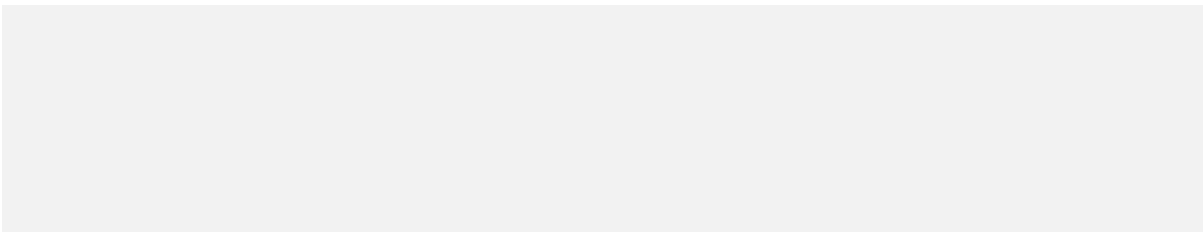
##### 5.3.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l’ODD 14.3.



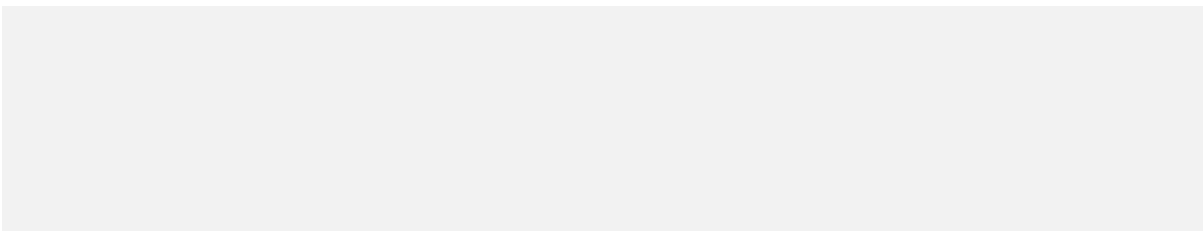
**5.3.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.3**



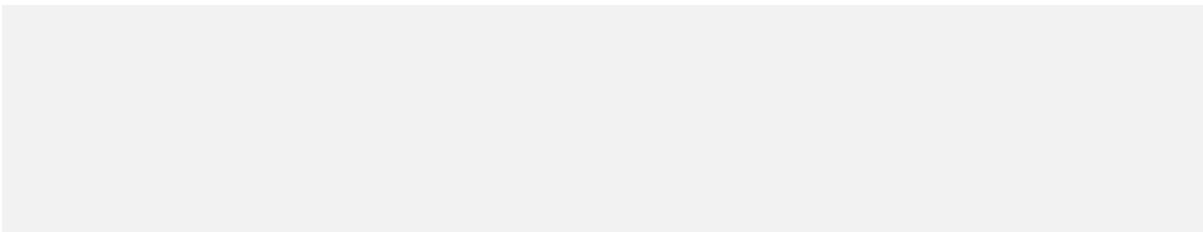
**5.3.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.3**



**5.3.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.3.1 Acidité moyenne des mers (pH) mesurée à plusieurs points de prélèvement représentatifs**



**5.3.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**



## 5.4 ODD 14.4

*“14.4 D’ici à 2020, réglementer efficacement la pêche, mettre un terme à la surpêche, à la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et aux pratiques de pêche destructrices et exécuter des plans de gestion fondés sur des données scientifiques, l’objectif étant de rétablir les stocks de poissons le plus rapidement possible, au moins à des niveaux permettant d’obtenir un rendement constant maximal compte tenu des caractéristiques biologiques”*

### Général

#### 5.4.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.4 est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

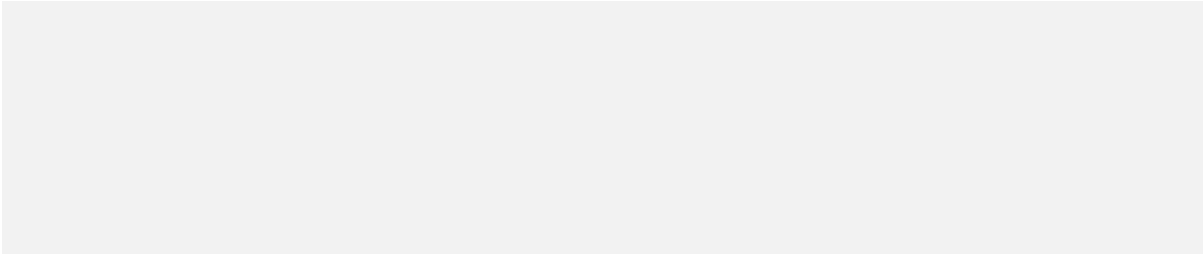
5.4.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

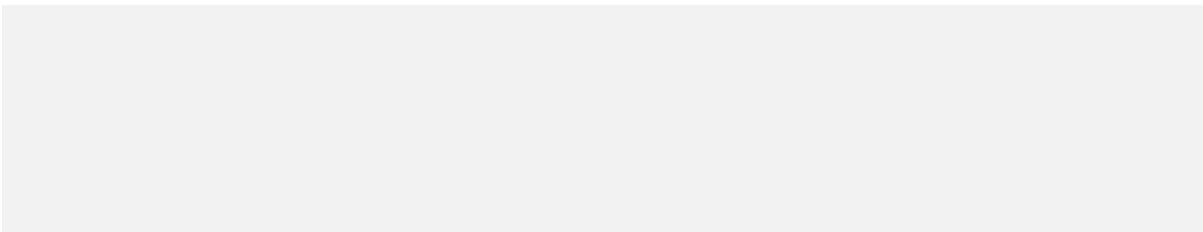
5.4.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.4

5.4.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.4.

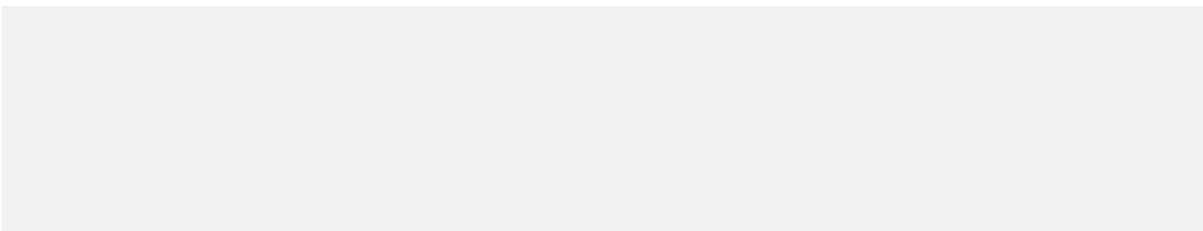
**5.4.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.4**



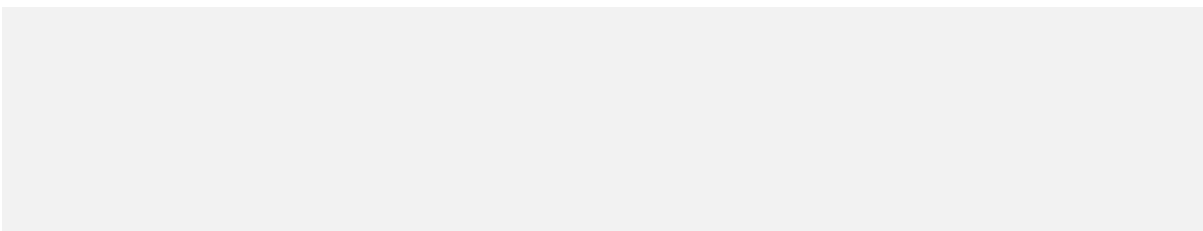
**5.4.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.4**



**5.4.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.4.1 Proportion de stocks de poissons dont le niveau est biologiquement viable**



**5.4.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**



## 5.5 ODD 14.5

*“D’ici à 2020, préserver au moins 10 % des zones marines et côtières, conformément au droit national et international et compte tenu des meilleures informations scientifiques disponibles.”*

### Général

#### 5.5.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.5 est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

5.5.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

5.5.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.5

5.5.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.5.

**5.5.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.5**

**5.5.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.5**

**5.5.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.5.1 Surface des aires marines protégées, en proportion de la surface totale**

**5.5.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**

## 5.6 ODD 14.6

*“D’ici à 2020, interdire les subventions à la pêche qui contribuent à la surcapacité et à la surpêche, supprimer celles qui favorisent la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et s’abstenir d’en accorder de nouvelles, sachant que l’octroi d’un traitement spécial et différencié efficace et approprié aux pays en développement et aux pays les moins avancés doit faire partie intégrante des négociations sur les subventions à la pêche menées dans le cadre de l’Organisation mondiale du commerce.”*

### Général

#### 5.6.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.6 est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

5.6.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

5.6.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.6

5.6.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.6.

**5.6.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.6**

**5.6.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.6**

**5.6.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.6.1 Progrès réalisés par les pays dans la mise en œuvre des instruments internationaux visant à combattre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée**

**5.6.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**

## 5.7 ODD 14.7

*“D’ici à 2030, faire bénéficier plus largement les petits États insulaires en développement et les pays les moins avancés des retombées économiques de l’exploitation durable des ressources marines, notamment grâce à une gestion durable des pêches, de l’aquaculture et du tourisme.”*

### Général

#### 5.7.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.7 est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

#### 5.7.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

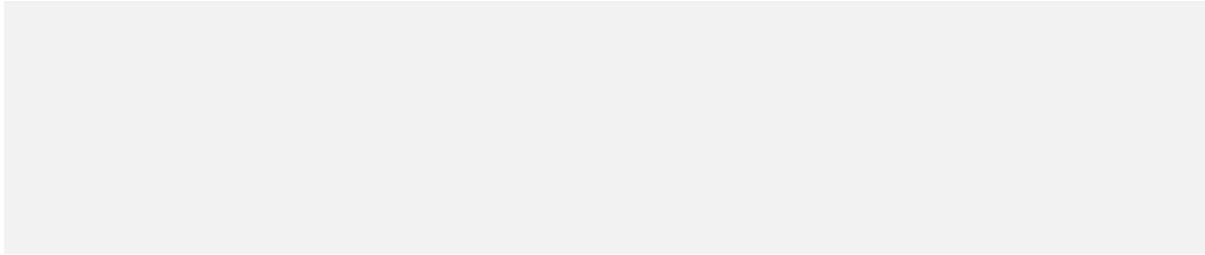
### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

#### 5.7.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.7

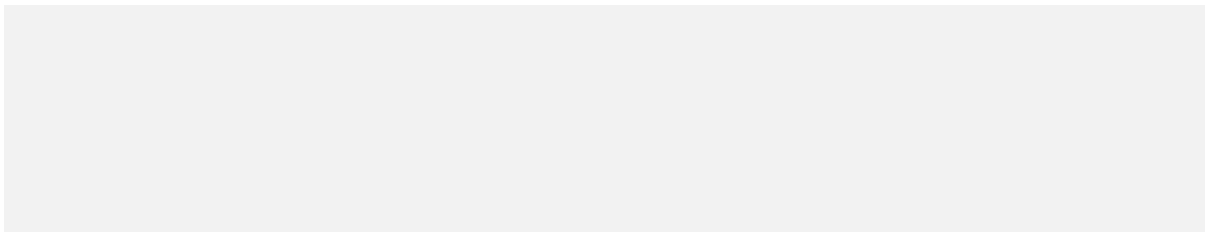
#### 5.7.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.7.



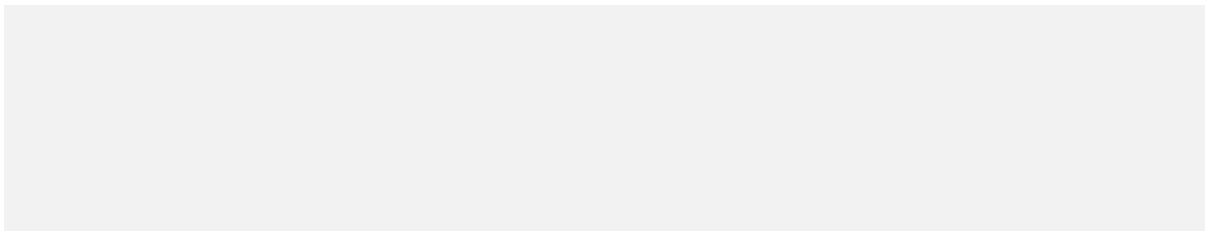
**5.7.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.7**



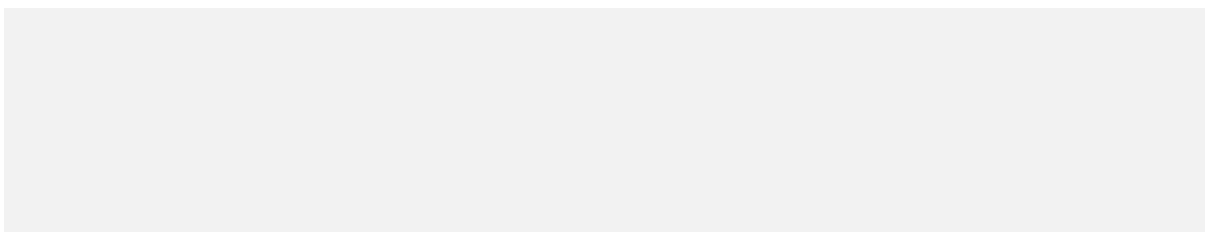
**5.7.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.7**



**5.7.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.7.1 Proportion du PIB correspondant aux activités de pêche viables dans les petits États insulaires en développement, les pays les moins avancés et tous les pays**



**5.7.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**



## 5.8 ODD 14.a

*“Approfondir les connaissances scientifiques, renforcer les moyens de recherche et transférer les techniques marines, conformément aux critères et principes directeurs de la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale concernant le transfert de techniques marines, l’objectif étant d’améliorer la santé des océans et de renforcer la contribution de la biodiversité marine au développement des pays en développement, en particulier des petits États insulaires en développement et des pays les moins avancés”*

### Général

#### 5.8.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.a est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

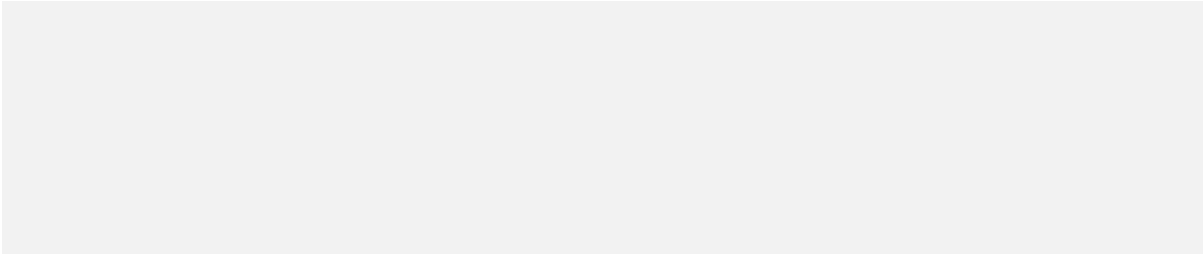
5.8.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

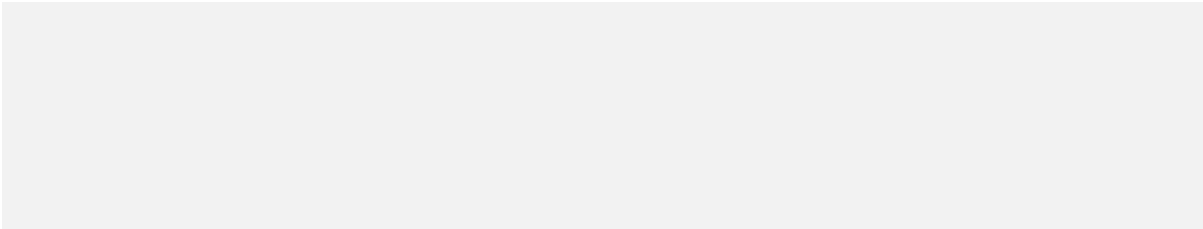
5.8.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.a

5.8.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.a.

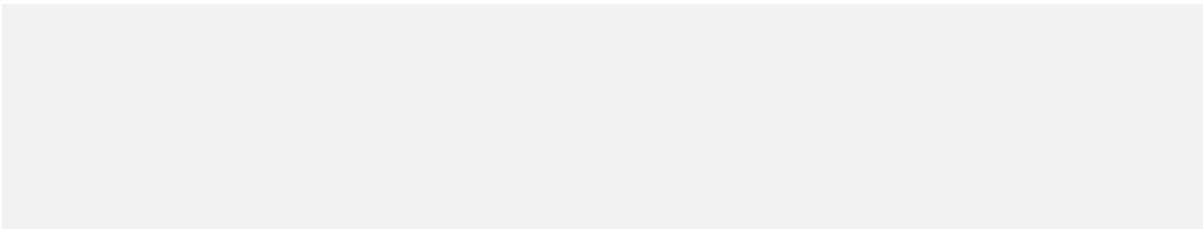
**5.8.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.a**



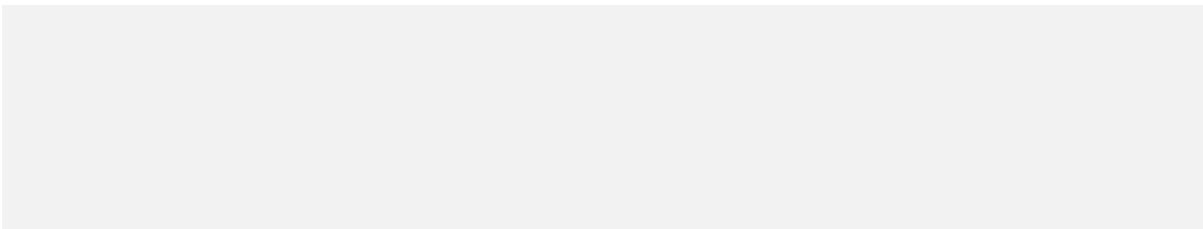
**5.8.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.a**



**5.8.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.a.1 Proportion du budget total de la recherche allouée à la recherche sur les techniques marines**



**5.8.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**



## 5.9 ODD 14.b

*“Garantir aux petits pêcheurs l'accès aux ressources marines et aux marchés.”*

### Général

#### 5.9.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.b est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

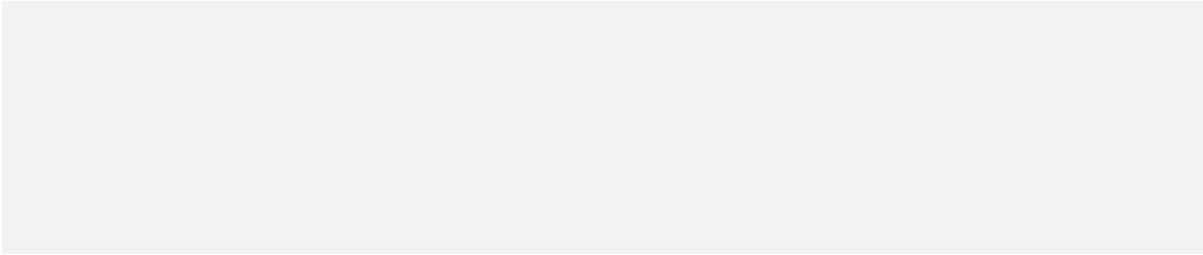
5.9.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l'objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

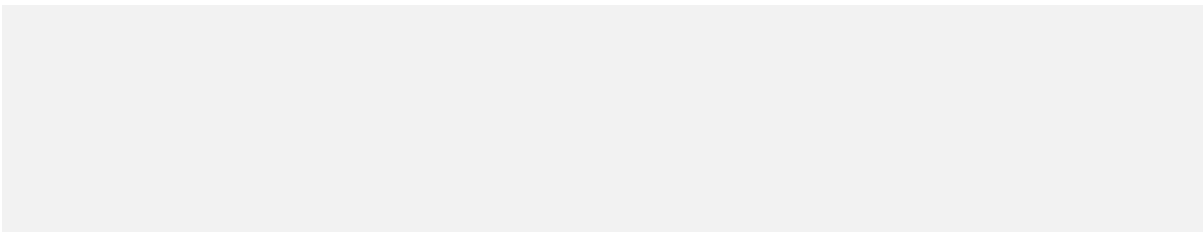
#### 5.9.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.b

#### 5.9.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l'ODD 14.b.

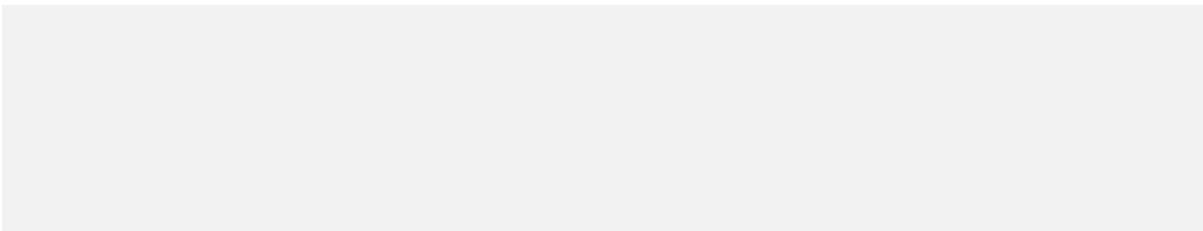
**5.9.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.b**



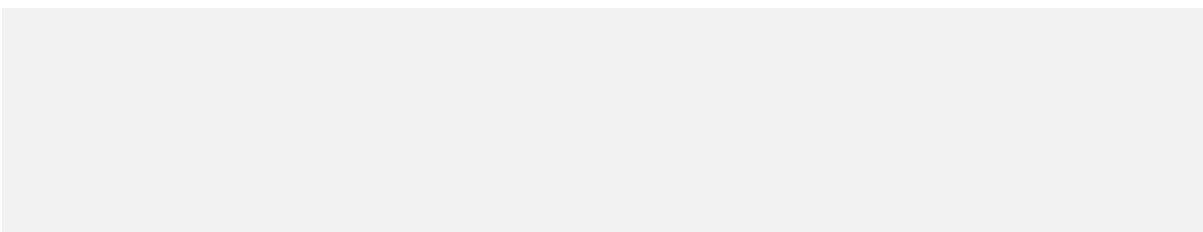
**5.9.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.b**



**5.9.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.b.1 Progrès réalisés par les pays dans la mise en œuvre d'un cadre juridique, réglementaire, politique ou institutionnel reconnaissant et protégeant les droits d'accès des petits pêcheurs**



**5.9.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**



## 5.10 ODD 14.c

*“Améliorer la conservation et l’utilisation durable des océans et de leurs ressources en application des dispositions du droit international, énoncées dans la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, qui fournit le cadre juridique requis pour la conservation et l’utilisation durable des océans et de leurs ressources, comme il est rappelé au paragraphe 158 de « L’avenir que nous voulons.”*

### Général

#### 5.10.1 Est-ce que ODD 14.c est une priorité?

(Score: 0-3, 0 = non applicable, 1 = priorité faible, 2 = priorité moyenne, 3 = priorité élevée)

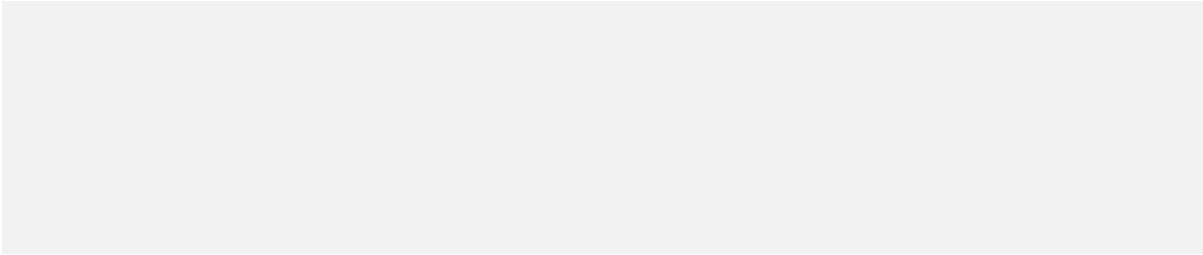
#### 5.10.2 Si ce n'est pas une priorité, expliquez pourquoi (par exemple, timing, l’objectif n'est pas approprié ou applicable, d'autres cibles ODD sont priorisées).

### Forces Faiblesses Opportunités Menaces

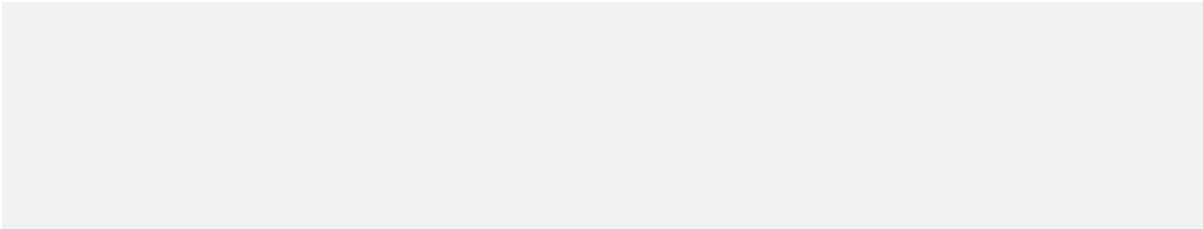
#### 5.10.3 Énumérez toutes les forces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport à l’ODD 14.c

#### 5.10.4 Énumérez toute faiblesse évidente pour votre pays par rapport à l’ODD 14.c.

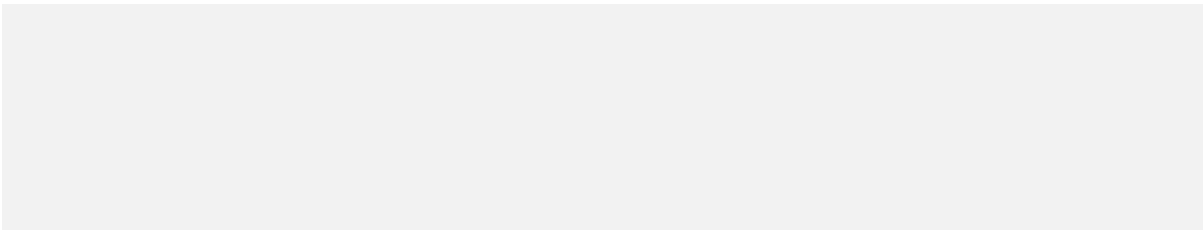
**5.10.5 Énumérez toutes les opportunités évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.c**



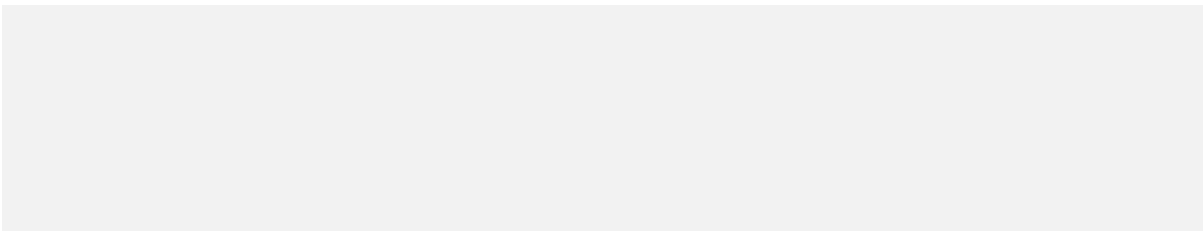
**5.10.6 Énumérez toutes les menaces évidentes pour votre pays par rapport a l'ODD 14.c**



**5.10.7 Énumérer tous les indicateurs associés à cette cible. ex. 14.c.1 Nombre de pays progressant dans la ratification, l'acceptation et la mise en œuvre au moyen de cadres juridiques, opérationnels et institutionnels des instruments relatifs aux océans qui appliquent les dispositions du droit international énoncés dans la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, aux fins de la conservation et de l'utilisation durable des océans et de leurs ressources**



**5.10.8 À quelle étape diriez-vous que la mesure de chaque indicateur se trouve (collecte de données, évaluation, mise en œuvre ou suivi des données)? Décrivez la méthodologie pour le calcul de chaque indicateur, qui effectue la collecte, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des données ainsi que les délais fixés pour chaque indicateur ?**



## Annexe 1 – ODD 14 Cibles et Indicateurs

**OBJECTIF DEVELOPMENT DURABLE 14**

Conserver et exploiter de manière durable les océans, les mers et les ressources marines aux fins du développement durable.

CIBLE	INDICATEUR
<p>14.1</p> <p>D'ici à 2025, prévenir et réduire nettement la pollution marine de tous types, en particulier celle résultant des activités terrestres, y compris les déchets en mer et la pollution par les nutriments</p>	<p>14.1.1</p> <p>Indicateur du potentiel d'eutrophisation côtière (ICEP) et densité des débris de plastiques flottant en surface des océans</p>
<p>14.2</p> <p>D'ici à 2020, gérer et protéger durablement les écosystèmes marins et côtiers, notamment en renforçant leur résilience, afin d'éviter les graves conséquences de leur dégradation et prendre des mesures en faveur de leur restauration pour rétablir la santé et la productivité des océans</p>	<p>14.2.1</p> <p>Proportion de zones économiques exclusives nationales gérées en utilisant des approches écosystémiques</p>
<p>14.3</p> <p>Réduire au maximum l'acidification des océans et lutter contre ses effets, notamment en renforçant la coopération scientifique à tous les niveaux</p>	<p>14.3.1</p> <p>Acidité moyenne des mers (pH) mesurée à plusieurs points de prélèvement représentatifs</p>
<p>14.4</p> <p>D'ici à 2020, réglementer efficacement la pêche, mettre un terme à la surpêche, à la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et aux pratiques de pêche destructrices et exécuter des plans de gestion fondés sur des données scientifiques, l'objectif étant de rétablir les stocks de poissons le plus rapidement possible, au moins à des niveaux permettant d'obtenir un rendement constant maximal compte tenu des caractéristiques biologiques</p>	<p>14.4.1</p> <p>Proportion de stocks de poissons dont le niveau est biologiquement viable</p>
<p>14.5</p> <p>D'ici à 2020, préserver au moins 10 % des zones marines et côtières, conformément au droit national et international et compte tenu des meilleures informations scientifiques disponibles</p>	<p>14.5.1</p> <p>Surface des aires marines protégées, en proportion de la surface totale</p>
<p>14.6</p> <p>D'ici à 2020, interdire les subventions à la pêche qui contribuent à la surcapacité et à la surpêche, supprimer celles qui favorisent la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et s'abstenir d'en accorder de nouvelles, sachant que l'octroi d'un</p>	<p>14.6.1</p> <p>Progrès réalisés par les pays dans la mise en œuvre des instruments internationaux visant à combattre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée</p>



CIBLE	INDICATEUR
traitement spécial et différencié efficace et approprié aux pays en développement et aux pays les moins avancés doit faire partie intégrante des négociations sur les subventions à la pêche menées dans le cadre de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce	
14.7 D'ici à 2030, faire mieux bénéficier les petits États insulaires en développement et les pays les moins avancés des retombées économiques de l'exploitation durable des ressources marines, notamment grâce à une gestion durable des pêches, de l'aquaculture et du tourisme	14.7.1 Proportion du PIB correspondant aux activités de pêche viables dans les petits États insulaires en développement, les pays les moins avancés et tous les pays
14a Approfondir les connaissances scientifiques, renforcer les capacités de recherche et transférer les techniques marines, conformément aux Critères et principes directeurs de la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale concernant le transfert de techniques marines, l'objectif étant d'améliorer la santé des océans et de renforcer la contribution de la biodiversité marine au développement des pays en développement, en particulier des petits États insulaires en développement et des pays les moins avancés	14.a.1 Proportion du budget total de la recherche allouée à la recherche sur les techniques marines
14b Garantir aux petits pêcheurs l'accès aux ressources marines et aux marchés	14.b.1 Progrès réalisés par les pays dans la mise en œuvre d'un cadre juridique, réglementaire, politique ou institutionnel reconnaissant et protégeant les droits d'accès des petits pêcheurs
14c Améliorer la conservation des océans et de leurs ressources et les exploiter de manière plus durable en application des dispositions du droit international, énoncées dans la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, qui fournit le cadre juridique requis pour la conservation et l'exploitation durable des océans et de leurs ressources, comme il est rappelé au paragraphe 158 de « L'avenir que nous voulons »	14.c.1 Nombre de pays progressant dans la ratification, l'acceptation et la mise en œuvre au moyen de cadres juridiques, opérationnels et institutionnels des instruments relatifs aux océans qui appliquent les dispositions du droit international énoncés dans la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, aux fins de la conservation et de l'utilisation durable des océans et de leurs ressources

**Annexe 2 – Définir les points forts, les faiblesses, les opportunités et les menaces**

**Niveau 1 – Tableau SWOT**

	<b>Positif</b>	<b>Négatif</b>
<b>Interne</b>	<p><b>FORCES</b></p> <p>Point focale nationale                      Infrastructure académique forte et développement de programmes nationaux                      Formation au sein des collèges nationaux.                      Instituts et départements gouvernementaux bien financés                      Expérience dans des projets similaires Réputation enrichie                      Processus établis dans les organismes nationaux (p. Ex. Collecte / analyse de données)                      Historique de la mise en œuvre                      Bonne communication                      Orientation et engagement industriel Finance de l'industrie ou engagement                      Bonne Gouvernance (WBGI)</p>	<p><b>FAIBLESSES</b></p> <p>Volonté politique                      Manque de plans pour formation nationale                      Rétention faible du personnel formé / qualifié                      Capacité d'exécution / efficacité                      Capacité administrative / Insuffisance d'expérience                      Manque de réputation                      Priorité sur la production et non l'état de la ressource                      Exigences nouvelles et non testées dans le pays                      Faible communication                      Manque de participation du secteur industriel                      Gouvernance faible (WBGI) - instabilité jusqu'à l'extrême de la guerre civile (Les chefs d'organes concernés remplacés par le changement de gouvernement)</p>
<b>Externe</b>	<p><b>OPPORTUNITES</b></p> <p>Haute priorité régionale (+ bilatéral) Forte soutien et pression des ONGs                      Connaissances régionales                      Coopération régionale et bilatérale élevée - responsabilité claire et efficace                      Nouvelle formation de compétences/ transfert disponible de la part des agences externes                      Financement externe ou services provenant de diverses sources disponibles                      Partenariats Public-Privé possibles                      Organisations Partenaires disponibles                      Économie bleue émergente</p>	<p><b>MENACES</b></p> <p>Pression régionale sur les plus petits États                      Lobbys industriels forts (national / DW) Caractère commun de la ressource                      Gestion régionale faible                      Manque de financement ciblé (pour les questions environnementales par rapport au conflit, sécurité alimentaire etc.) Manque de financement (pays en développement plus classés comme étant en développement)                      Manque de possibilités de formation ou de manque de continuité du personnel après la formation                      Conflit / Guerre                      Economie - Récession économique mondiale                      Changement climatique</p>

Niveau 2 – Combinaisons SWOT

	Forces	Faiblesses
Opportunités	<p><b>"Priorités naturelles évidentes"</b></p> <p>Probabilité de produire le meilleur retour sur investissement                      Probabilité d'être le plus rapide et le plus facile à mettre en œuvre.                      Probablement justifiant une planification immédiate de l'action ou une étude de faisabilité.                      Le plus probable à réussir et de générer des exemples de bonnes pratiques</p> <p>Question de planification: "Si ces domaines ne sont pas déjà prévus et priorisés, pourquoi pas?"</p>	<p><b>«Options potentiellement attrayantes»</b></p> <p>Probabilité de produire de bons rendements si la capacité et la mise en œuvre sont viables, c'est-à-dire si les faiblesses sont reconnues – si il y'a apport d'aide / financement.                      Les défis peuvent entraîner des avantages inattendus ; travailler en dehors des paramètres normaux - augmenter les compétences et les capacités.</p> <p>Des pratiques exemplaires peuvent provenir en répondant aux faiblesses – bons exemples pour la formation/renforcement des capacités.</p> <p>Question de planification: «Que-ce qui empêche ou limite le progrès sur la mise en œuvre ? Est-ce que les hypothèses sont correctes et les plans réalistes et suffisants?»</p>
Menaces	<p><b>« Les menaces devraient être faciles à défendre et à contrer »</b></p> <p>Les compétences existantes sont suffisantes, le taux de financement est suffisant et les exigences administratives devraient être en place pour pouvoir faire face à ces menaces. Le niveau de financement et la capacité devraient être régulièrement examinés pour permettre une priorisation.                      Les menaces sont généralement neutralisées.                      De bonnes pratiques peuvent être développées pour montrer comment traiter efficacement les menaces dans une situation limitée.</p> <p>Question de planification: "Les menaces sont-elles correctement informées et l'organisation est-elle en place pour faire face aux menaces? Pas de surprises. Les menaces régionales sont transformées en opportunités locales. "</p>	<p><b>"Scénarios de risques potentiellement élevés"</b></p> <p>Évaluation de risque crucial - l'ignorance est un état défavorable.                      Si le risque est faible, soulignez comme priorité minimale - ne pas être distrait par eux (planification financière). Mais, lorsque le risque est élevé, évaluer le financement et les lacunes en matière de capacités et élaborer un plan d'atténuation des risques.                      Question de planification: «Les risques et les impacts sont-ils évalués pour ces problèmes? Lorsque les risques / impacts sont élevés, y'a t'il des plans d'atténuation spécifiques en place? "</p>



SWOT Questionnaire [Portuguese Version]

### 1. Introdução

Este questionário faz parte de um projeto internacional sobre o Objetivo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável 14 (ODS 14) que a MRAG está atualmente a realizar para a Comissão Europeia, com a finalidade de obter uma série de informações-chave.

O projeto visa avaliar a situação atual no alcançar das metas do ODS 14 em 13 países em desenvolvimento no Atlântico Centro-Este e Oceano Índico. Permitirá também mapear os mecanismos atualmente em vigor e os mecanismos potenciais, de forma a apoiar a governação dos oceanos e a utilização sustentável dos recursos marinhos a nível nacional e regional. Além disso, este projeto assistirá a Comissão Europeia a identificar as intervenções e projetos para a capacitação desses países, ajudando a alcançar as suas metas no âmbito do ODS 14.

Este inquérito estruturado faz parte de uma análise SWOT para permitir que o projeto identifique áreas específicas para a capacitação em cada país e região.

Este é um projeto direcionado que, esperamos, levará a uma intervenção muito mais personalizada da UE e agradecemos antecipadamente o seu apoio e as suas contribuições para moldar os resultados e as recomendações do projeto.

### 2. Identificação do questionário

**País:**

**Organização:**

**Contato Nome:**

**Cargo / Função:**

**Data:**

**Referência:**

### 3. SWOT Questões Gerais - ODS 14

#### 3.1 Identificação de Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades e Ameaças (ODS 14 - "Objetivo 14. Conservar e usar de forma sustentável os oceanos, mares e os recursos marinhos para o desenvolvimento sustentável" – Ao longo de todas as metas)<sup>120</sup>

##### 3.1.1 Indique os pontos fortes do seu país em relação ao ODS 14 no geral.

*Exemplo 1: forte envolvimento das instituições governamentais e acadêmicas nacionais em questões ambientais e de mudança climática.*

*Exemplo 2: Grupo universitário de investigação científica possui um passado forte de pesquisa financiada em avaliação de stock locais das populações de pesca, e possui vínculos claros com institutos governamentais.*

##### 3.1.2 Indique os pontos fracos do seu país em relação ao ODS 14 no geral.

*Exemplo 1: Indústria e Governo local em estado de conflito sobre os níveis de poluição e atividades desenvolvidas no setor marinho.*

*Exemplo 2: Fraca disponibilidade de dados nacionais – inexistência de séries temporais com dados históricos com mais de dois anos. Dados muito desiguais e sem consistência geográfica ou ao longo do tempo.*

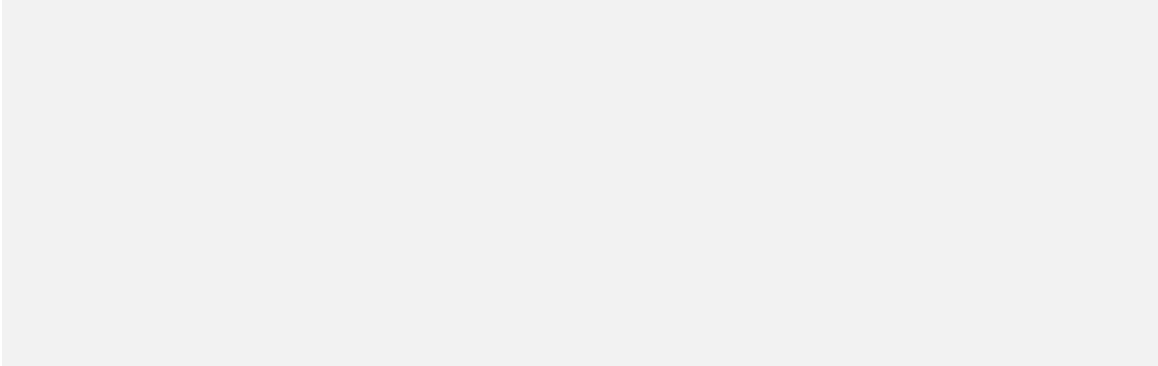
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<sup>120</sup>**Nota:** Forças, fraquezas, oportunidades e ameaças podem existir em várias formas, *i.e.* Enquadramentos legais, políticas marítimas, mecanismos de execução, esquemas de monitorização e enquadramentos de gestão, tanto a nível regional como nacional.

### **3.1.3 Indique as oportunidades para o seu país em relação ao ODS 14 no geral.**

*Exemplo 1: ONG's ativas no país com uma clara incidência nos ODS. Financiamento pode estar disponível.*

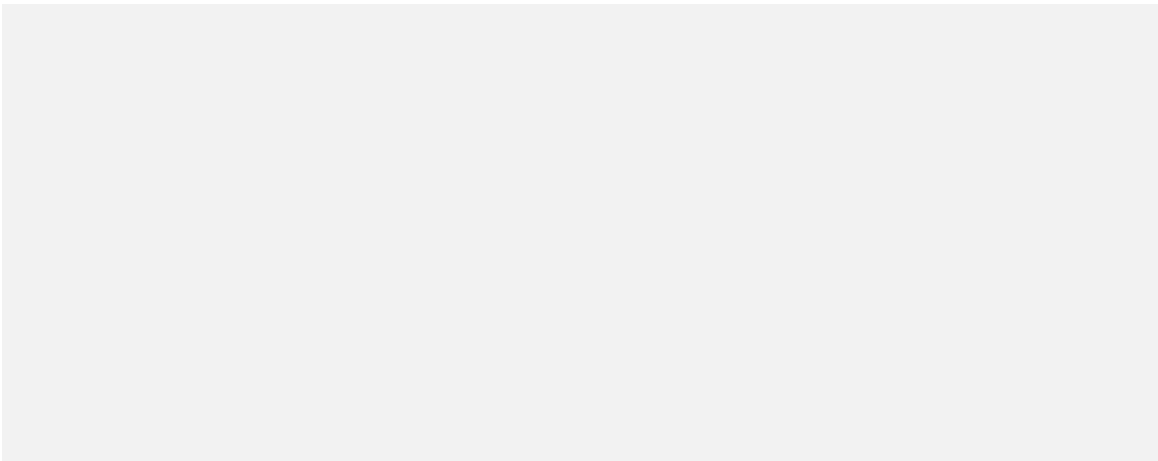
*Exemplo 2: Organizações regionais estão ativas, embora não o estejam no país. Poderá ser possível a obtenção de ajuda para formação do pessoal a nível local, para a realização das atividades necessárias para atingir as metas dos ODS.*



### **3.1.4 Indique as ameaças para o seu país em relação ao ODS 14 no geral.**

*Exemplo 1: Embora sejam possuidores de uma boa gestão local, os recursos de pesca compartilhados a nível regional e mesmo em todos os estados vizinhos, encontram-se sobreexplorados dado o parco controlo das águas territoriais.*

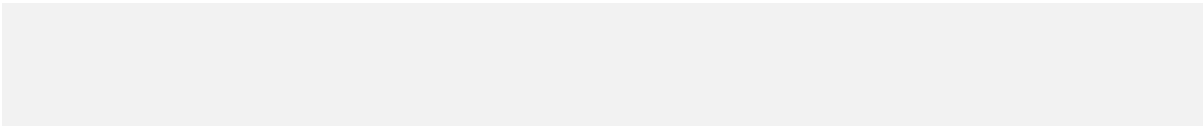
*Exemplo 2: Falta de um ponto de convergência regional para os ODS, assim como finanças limitadas. Caso nenhum financiamento possa ser disponibilizado a nível nacional ou regional, existe o risco de que nem sequer possam iniciar os programas para atingir as metas ODS para alguns dos indicadores.*



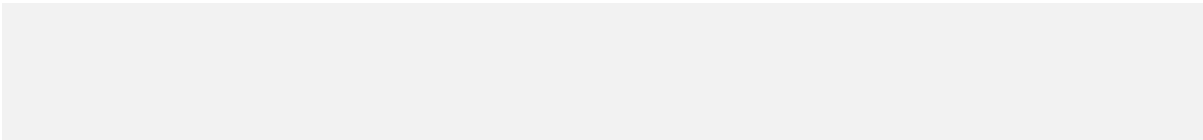
#### **4. Questões Gerais – Outros ODS**

##### **4.1 Identificação das Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades e Ameaças (Outros ODS i.e. ODS 1, 2, 8 ou 12).**

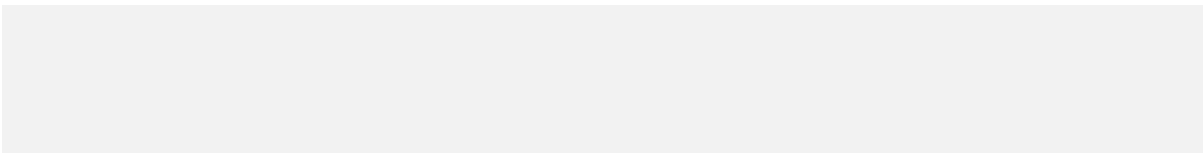
*i.e.* "Ao abordar a meta ODS 1.1, possuímos um plano de 10 anos para investir na pesca local e na indústria de processamento de pescado local de forma a reduzir a pobreza nas comunidades costeiras locais".



*i.e.* "Inexistente política agrícola para aumentar a produção relativamente ao ODS 2".

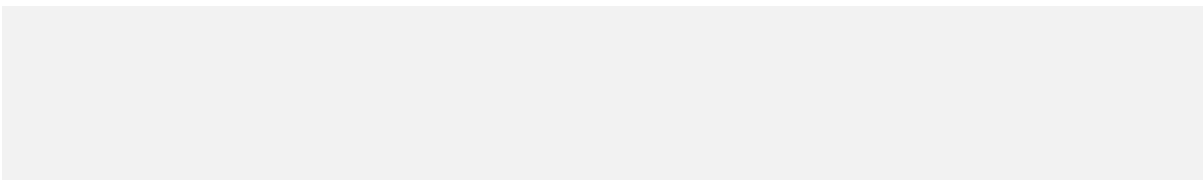


*i.e.* "A eficiência dos recursos poderá ser melhorada através da reciclagem e uso de resíduos provenientes do processamento de peixe das atividades de aquacultura, relacionadas com a meta ODS 8.4"



##### **4.1.4 Indique as ameaças para o seu país em relação a outros ODS relacionados**

*i.e.* "Não é provável que ocorra uma gestão sustentável e uso eficiente dos recursos naturais devido a pressões na disponibilidade de alimentos e a uma má gestão a nível nacional e regional do rendimento em moeda estrangeira gerado pelas exportações. ODS 12.2"





## **5. Questões Específicas - ODS 14 (Tarefa 2)**

### **5.1 ODS 14.1**

*“Até 2025, prevenir e reduzir significativamente a poluição marítima de todos os tipos, especialmente a que advém de atividades terrestres, incluindo detritos marinhos e a poluição por nutrientes”*

#### **Geral**

##### **5.1.1 ODS 14.1 é prioritário?**

(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)

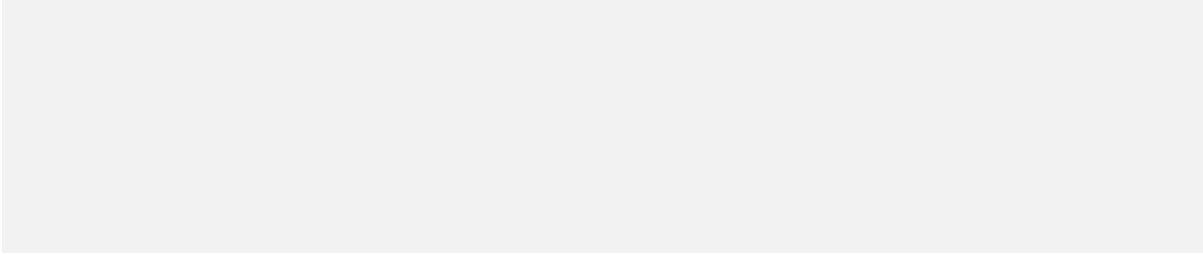
**5.1.2 Se não é uma prioridade, por favor explique o porquê (i.e. Espaço temporal, meta não é apropriada, prioridade para com outras metas dos ODS).**

#### **Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças**

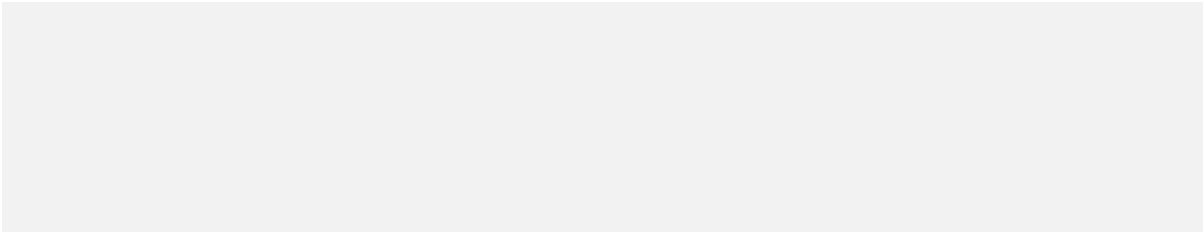
**5.1.3 Indique os pontos fortes do seu país em relação à meta ODS 14.1.**

**5.1.4 Indique os pontos fracos do seu país em relação à meta ODS 14.1.**

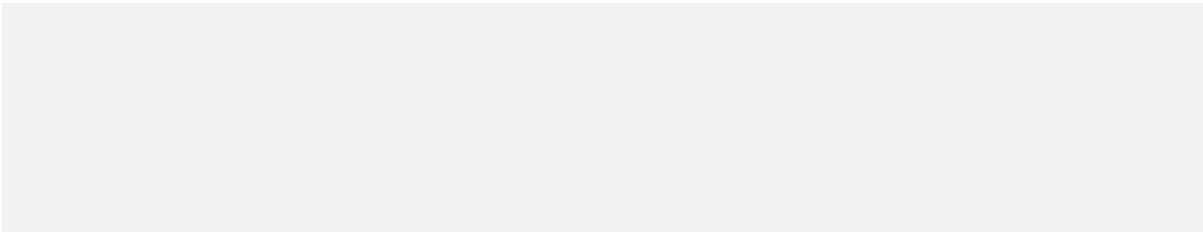
**5.1.5 Indique as oportunidades para o seu país em relação à meta ODS 14.1.**



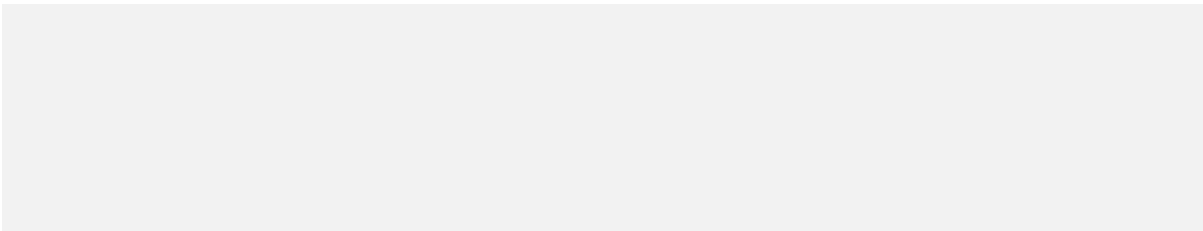
**5.1.6 Indique as ameaças para o seu país em relação à meta ODS 14.1.**



**5.1.7 Indique os indicadores usados em conjugação com esta meta i.e. 14.1.1 - Índice de eutrofização costeira e densidade de detritos de plástico flutuante**



**5.1.8 Em que fase (Recolha de Dados, Avaliação, Execução ou Monitorização) se encontra cada um dos indicadores. Descreva a metodologia para o cálculo de cada um dos indicadores, quem efectuou a recolha, avaliação, implementação e monitorização de dados, assim como, que prazos foram definidos para cada um dos indicadores.**



## 5.2 ODS 14.2

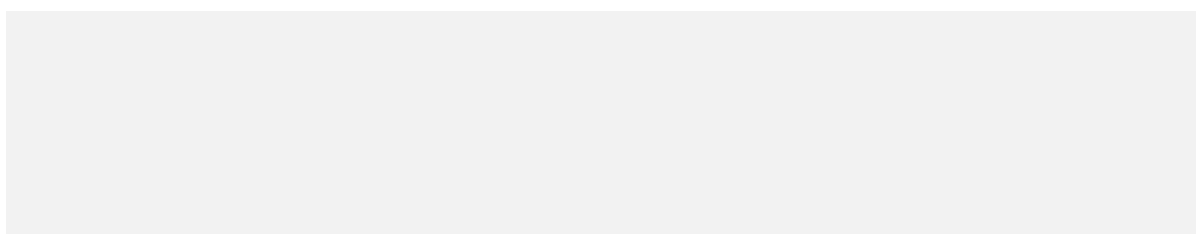
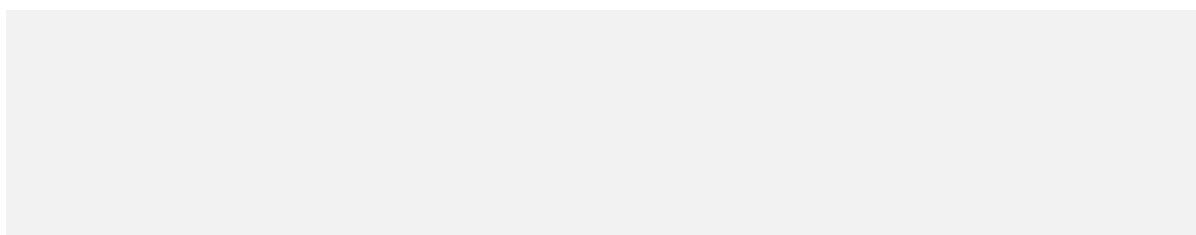
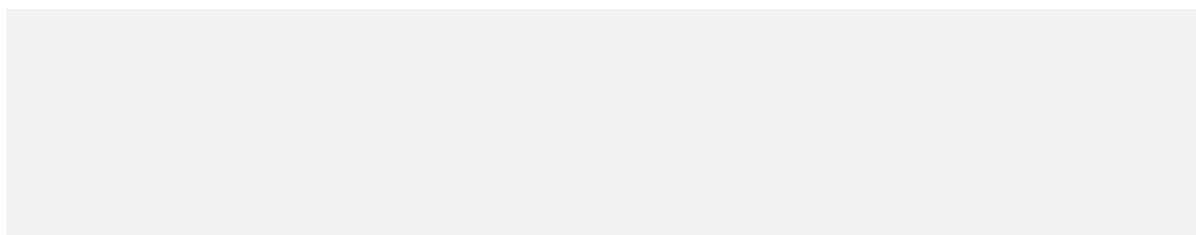
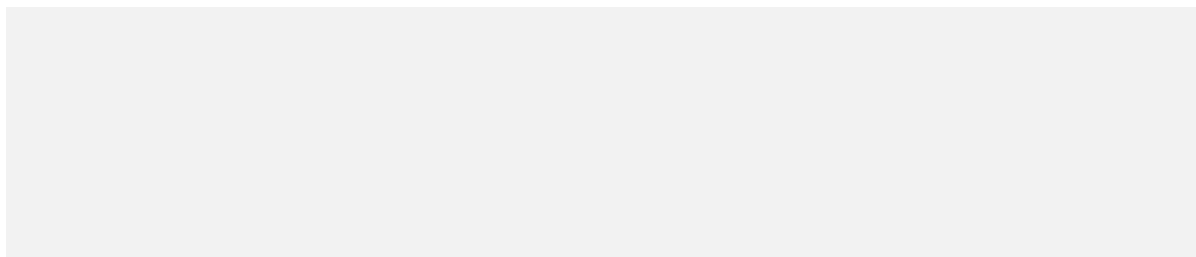
*“Até 2020, gerir de forma sustentável e proteger os ecossistemas marinhos e costeiros para evitar impactos adversos significativos, inclusive através do reforço da sua capacidade de resiliência, e tomar medidas para a sua restauração, a fim de assegurar oceanos saudáveis e produtivos”*

### Geral

#### 5.2.1 ODS 14.2 é prioritário?

(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)

### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças



### 5.3 ODS 14.3

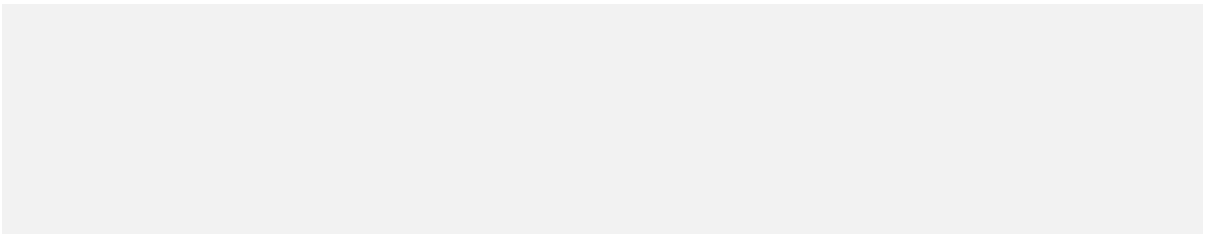
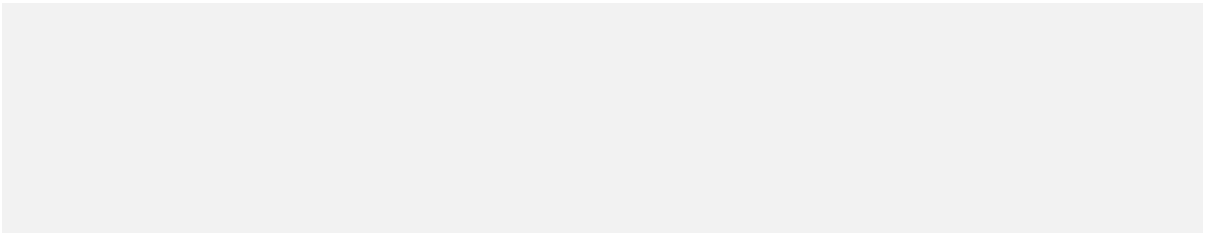
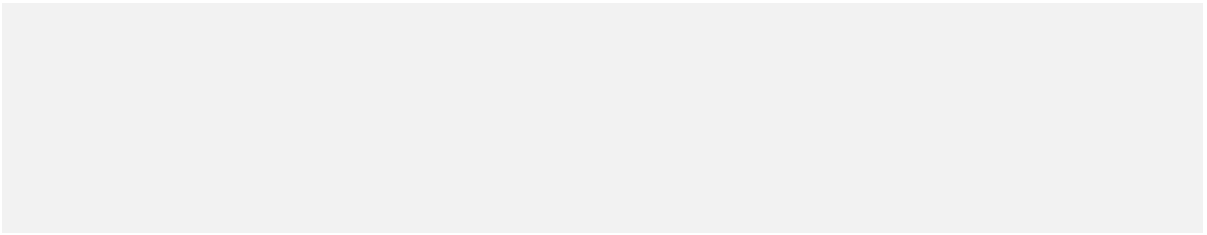
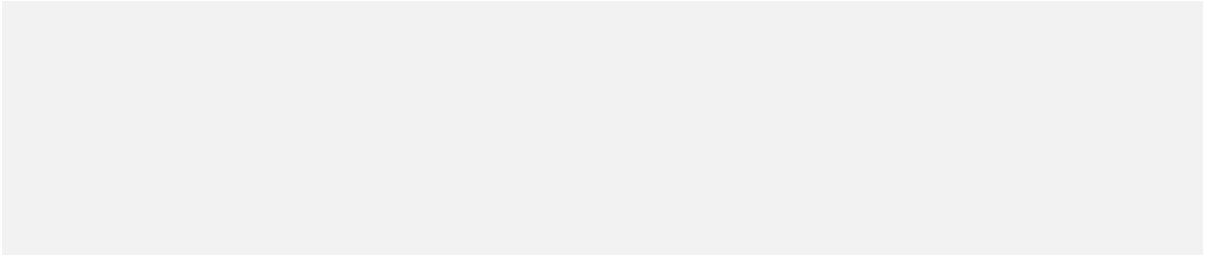
*“Minimizar e enfrentar os impactos da acidificação dos oceanos, inclusive através do reforço da cooperação científica em todos os níveis”*

#### Geral

##### 5.3.1 ODS 14.3 é prioritário?

**(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)**

#### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças



## 5.4 ODS 14.4

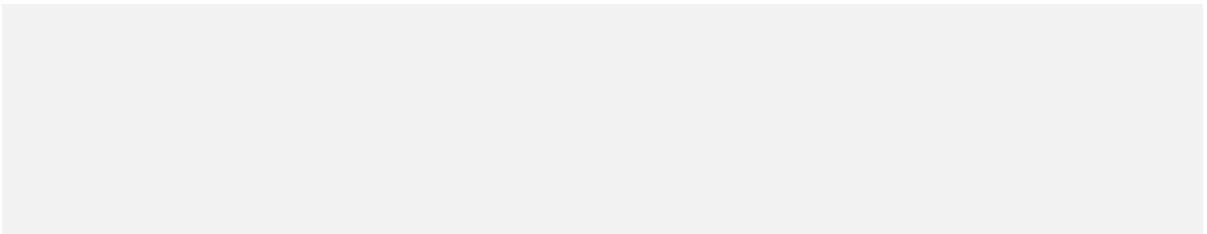
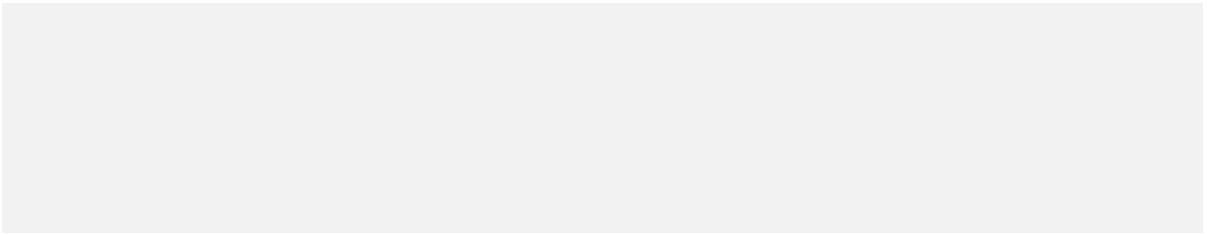
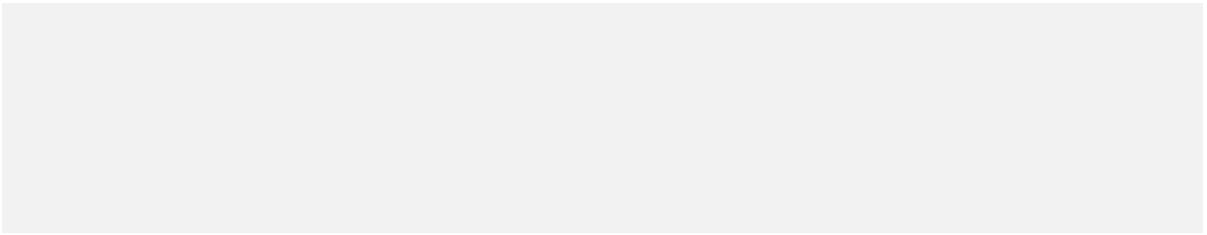
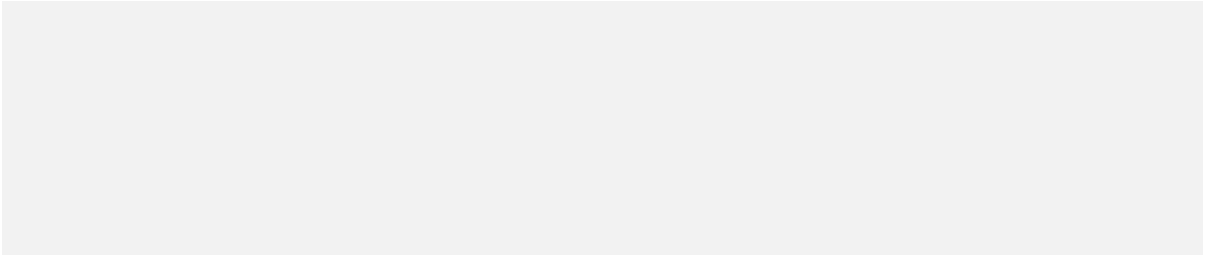
*“Até 2020, regular, efetivamente, a extração de recursos, acabar com a sobrepesca e a pesca ilegal, não reportada e não regulamentada e as práticas de pesca destrutivas, e implementar planos de gestão com base científica, para restaurar populações de peixes no menor período de tempo possível, pelo menos para níveis que possam produzir rendimento máximo sustentável, como determinado pelas suas características biológicas”*

### Geral

#### 5.4.1 ODS 14.4 é prioritário?

**(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)**

### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças





## 5.5 ODS 14.5

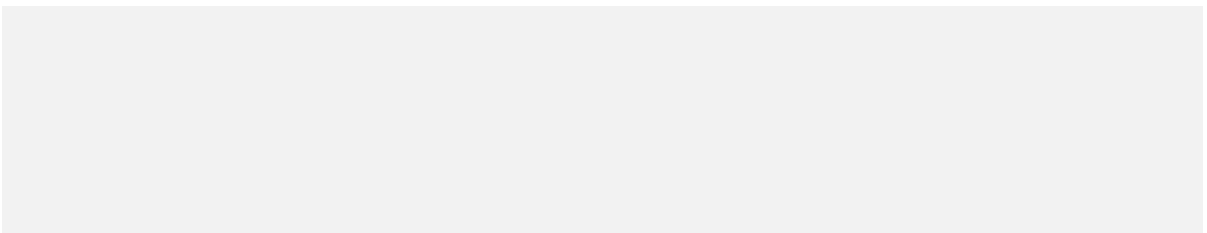
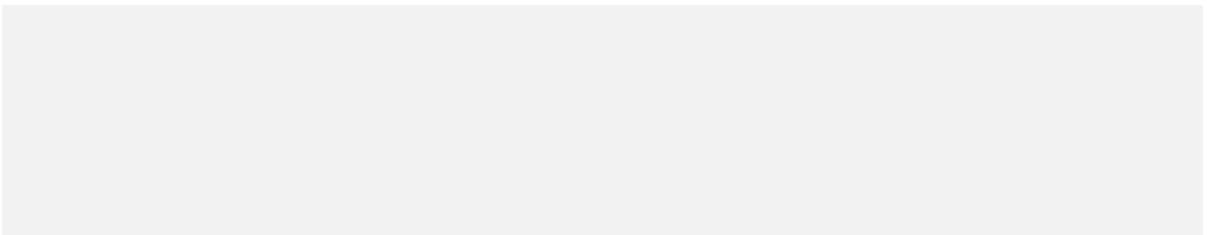
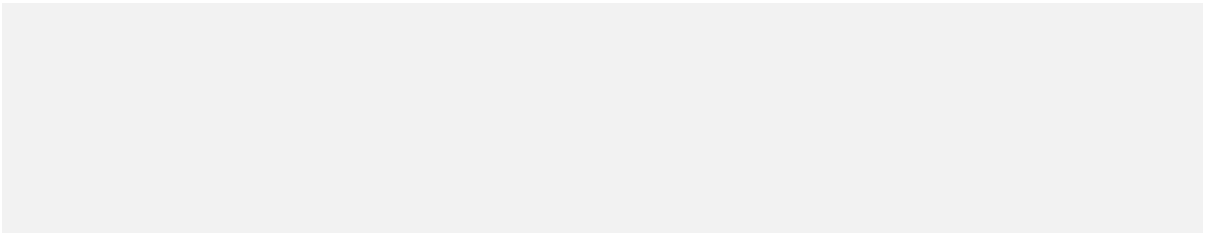
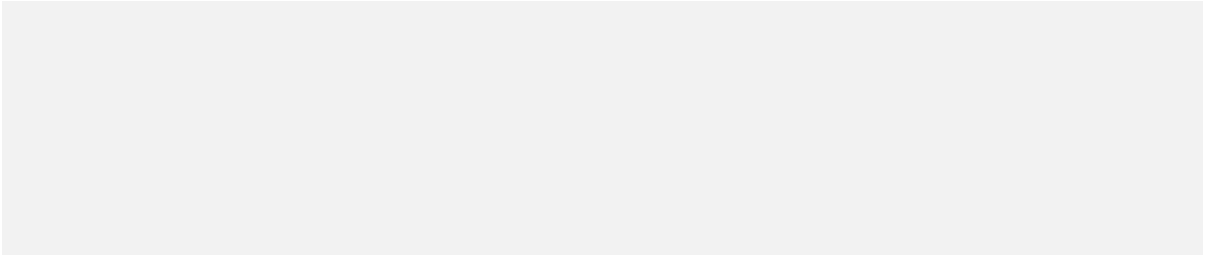
*“Até 2020, conservar pelo menos 10% das zonas costeiras e marinhas, de acordo com a legislação nacional e internacional, e com base na melhor informação científica disponível”*

### Geral

#### 5.5.1 ODS 14.5 é prioritário?

(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)

### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças



## 5.6 ODS 14.6

*“Até 2020, proibir certas formas de subsídios à pesca, que contribuem para a sobrecapacidade e a sobrepesca, e eliminar os subsídios que contribuam para a pesca ilegal, não reportada e não regulamentada, e abster-se de introduzir novos subsídios desse tipo, reconhecendo que o tratamento especial e diferenciado adequado e eficaz para os países em desenvolvimento e os países menos desenvolvidos deve ser parte integrante da negociação sobre subsídios à pesca da Organização Mundial do Comércio”*

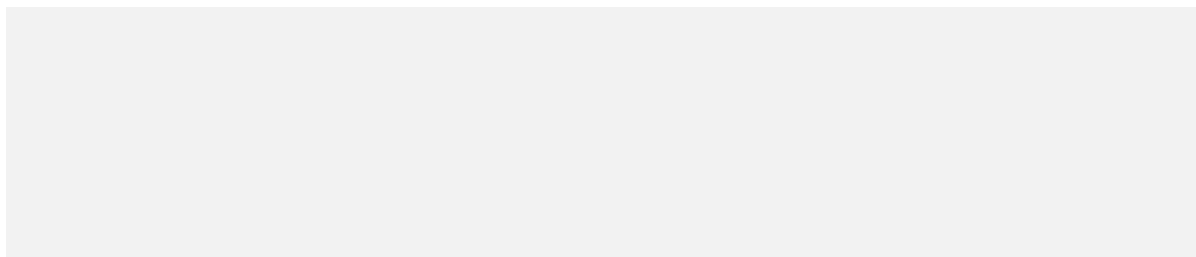
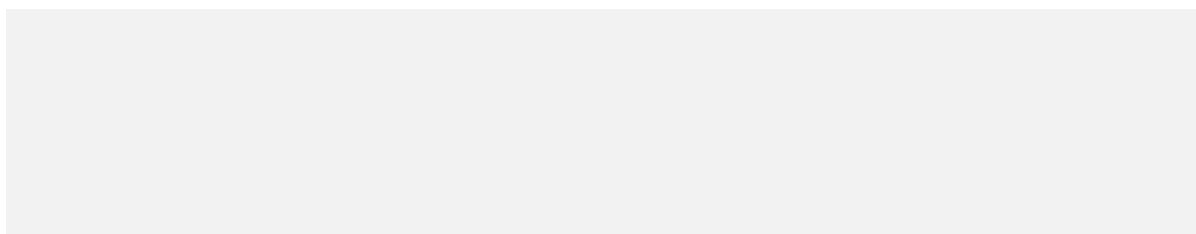
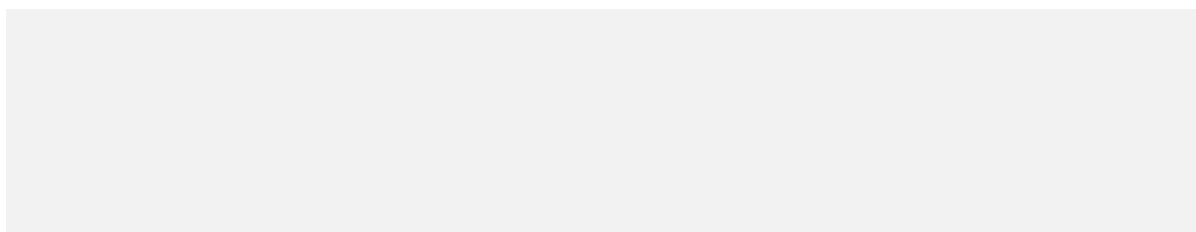
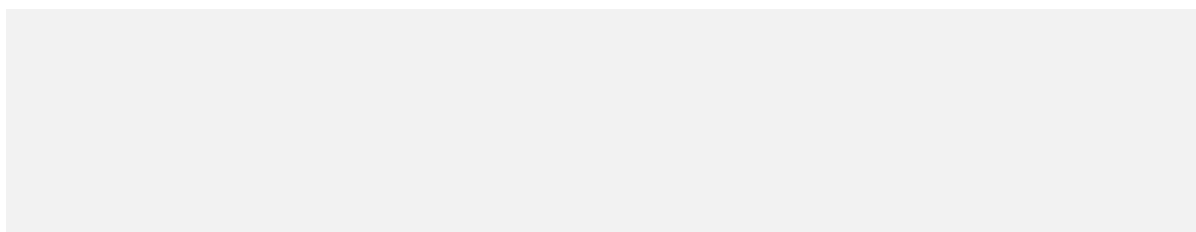
### Geral

#### 5.6.1 ODS 14.6 é prioritário?

(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)

### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças

**5.6.5 Indique as oportunidades para o seu país em relação à meta ODS 14.6.**

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## 5.7 ODS 14.7

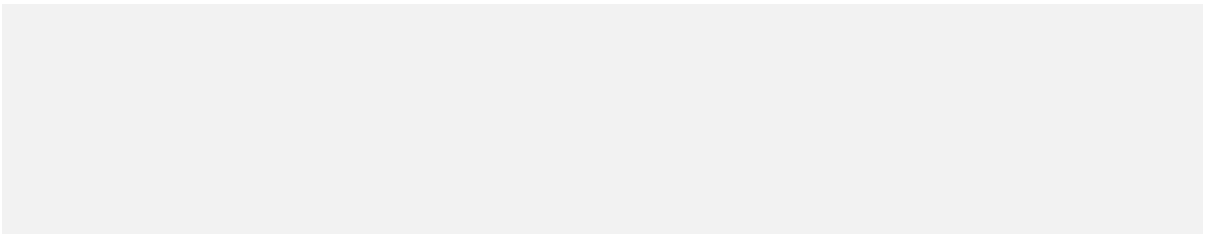
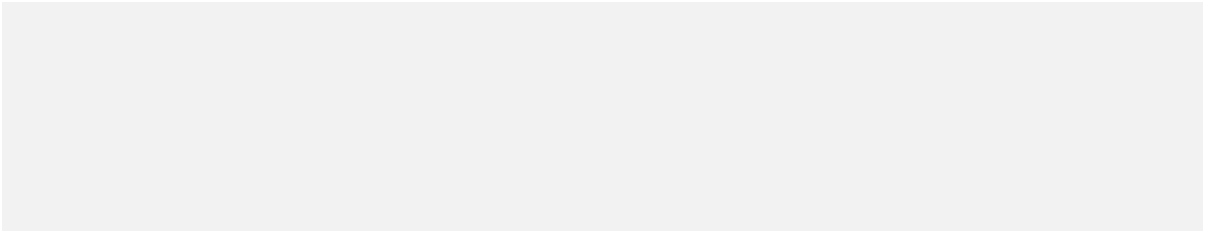
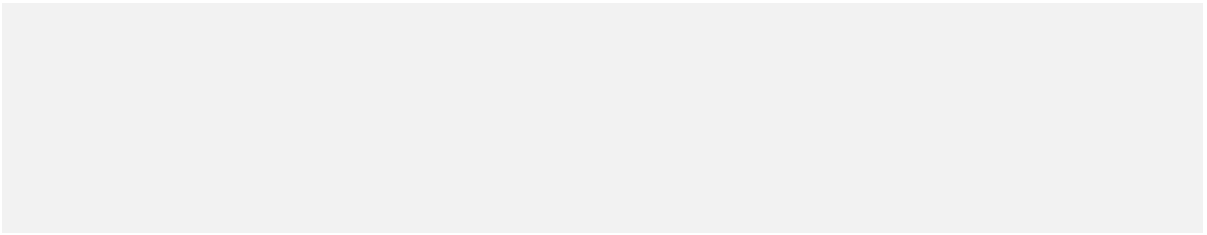
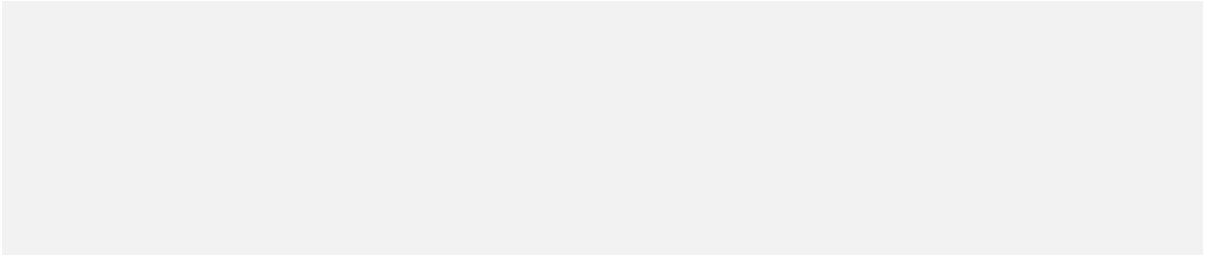
*“Até 2030, aumentar os benefícios económicos para os pequenos Estados insulares em desenvolvimento e os países menos desenvolvidos, a partir do uso sustentável dos recursos marinhos, inclusive através de uma gestão sustentável da pesca, aquicultura e turismo”*

### Geral

#### 5.7.1 ODS 14.7 é prioritário?

(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)

### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças



## 5.8 ODS 14.a

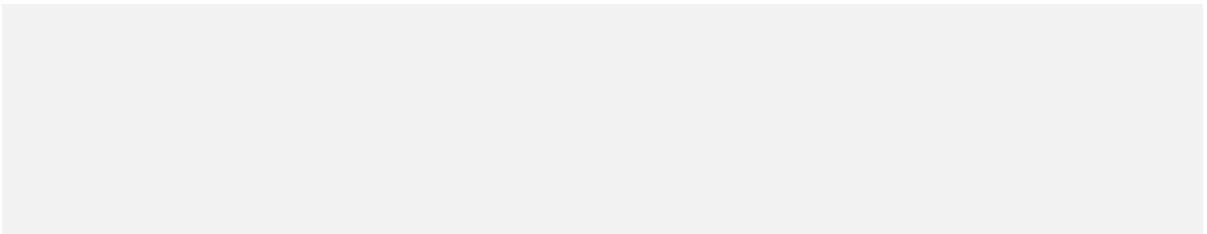
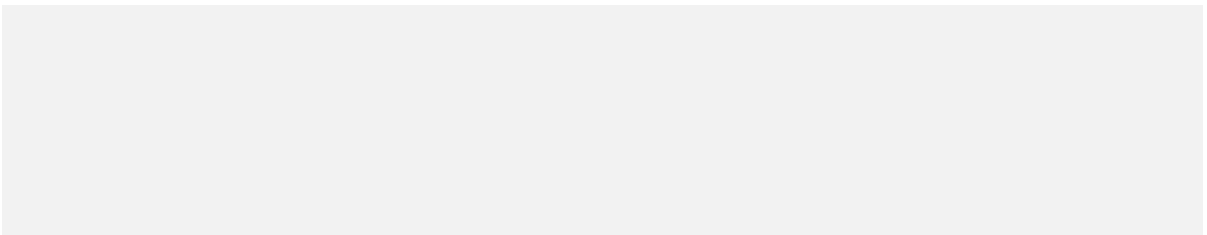
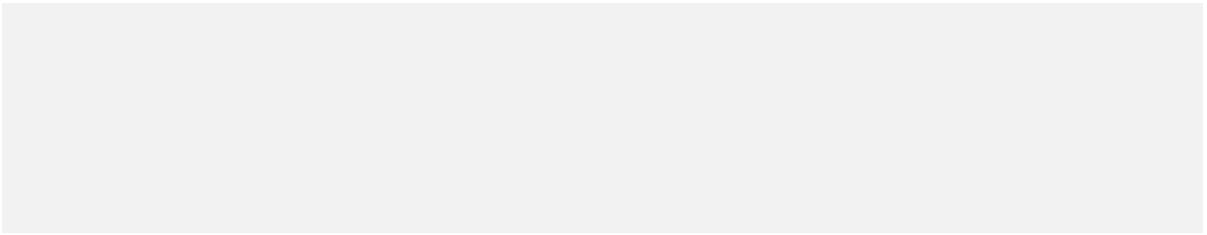
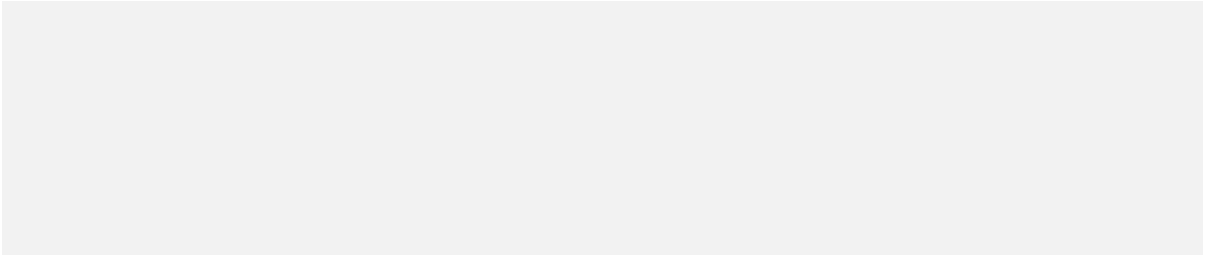
*“Aumentar o conhecimento científico, desenvolver capacidades de investigação e transferir tecnologia marinha, tendo em conta os critérios e orientações sobre a Transferência de Tecnologia Marinha da Comissão Oceanográfica Intergovernamental, a fim de melhorar a saúde dos oceanos e aumentar a contribuição da biodiversidade marinha para o desenvolvimento dos países em desenvolvimento, em particular os pequenos Estados insulares em desenvolvimento e os países menos desenvolvidos “*

### Geral

#### 5.8.1 ODS 14.a. é prioritário?

(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)

### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças





## 5.9 ODS 14.b

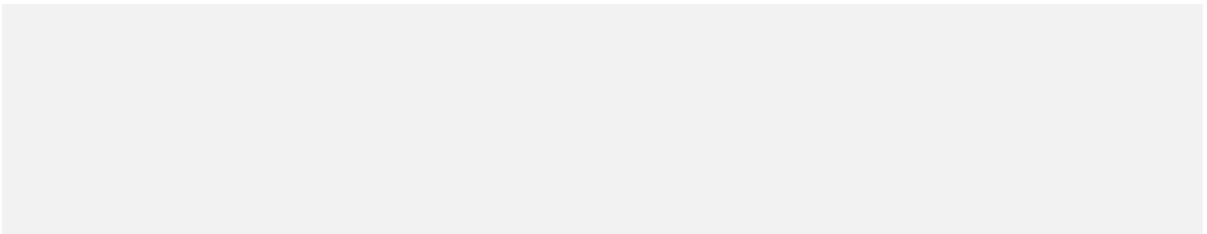
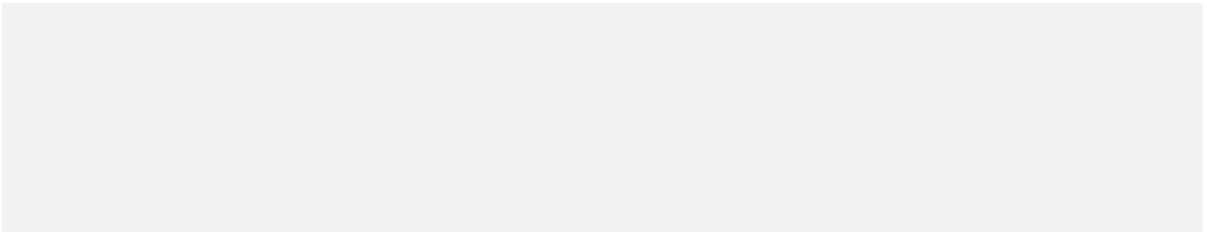
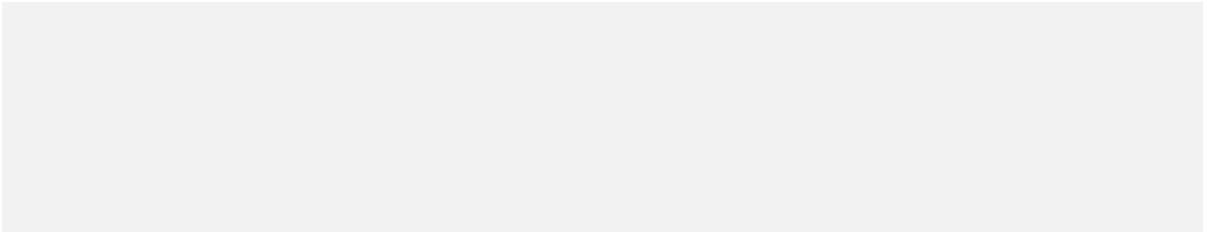
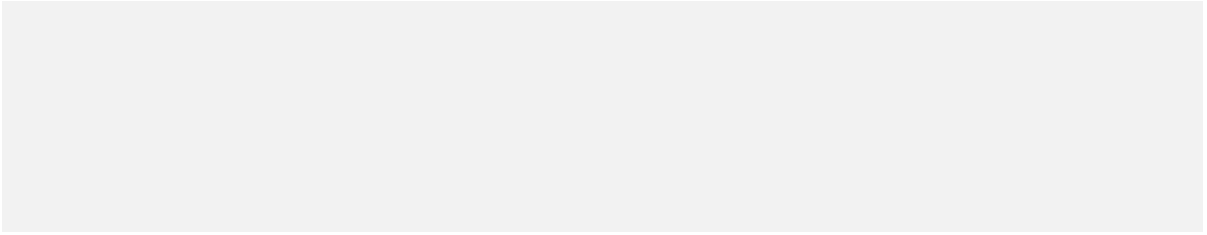
*“Proporcionar o acesso dos pescadores artesanais de pequena escala aos recursos marinhos e mercados”*

### Geral

#### 5.9.1 ODS 14.b. é prioritário?

(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)

### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças



### 5.10 ODS 14.c

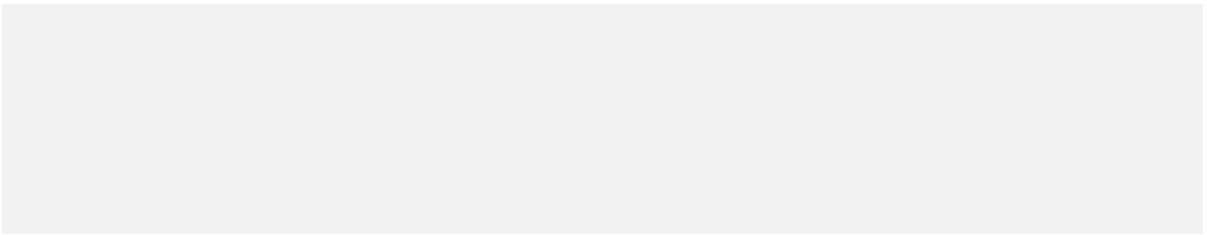
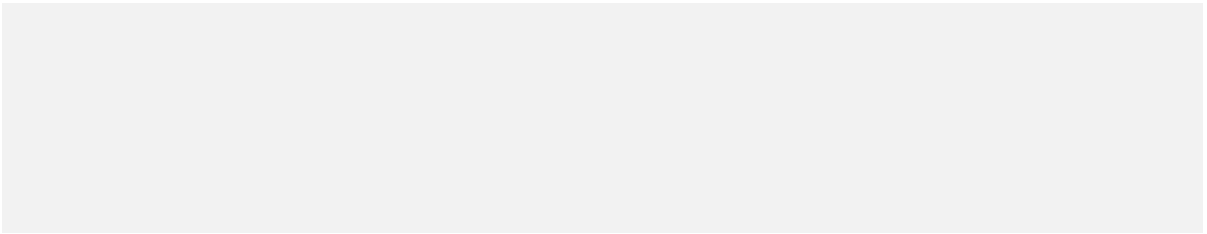
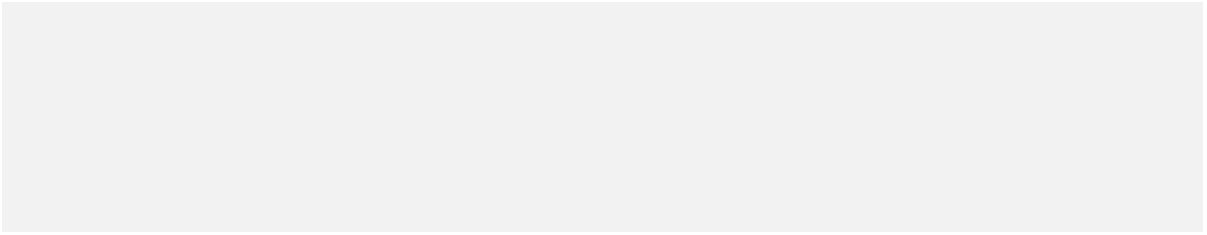
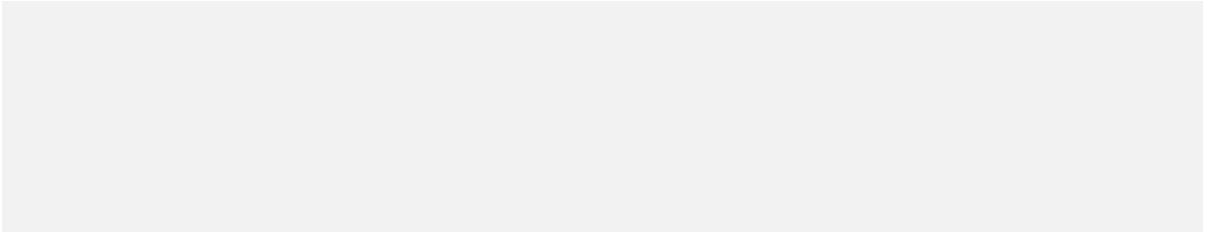
*“Assegurar a conservação e o uso sustentável dos oceanos e seus recursos pela implementação do direito internacional, como refletido na UNCLOS [Convenção das Nações Unidas sobre o Direito do Mar], que determina o enquadramento legal para a conservação e utilização sustentável dos oceanos e dos seus recursos, conforme registado no parágrafo 158 do "Futuro Que Queremos”*

#### Geral

##### 5.10.1 ODS 14.c. é prioritário?

**(Pontuação: 0-3, 0 = não aplicável, 1 = prioridade baixa, 2 = prioridade media, 3 = prioridade alta)**

#### Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades, Ameaças



## Anexo 1 – ODS 14 Metas e Indicadores

**DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL OBJETIVO 14**

Conservar e usar de forma sustentável os oceanos, mares e os recursos marinhos para o desenvolvimento sustentável

META	INDICADORES
<p><b>14.1</b></p> <p>Até 2025, prevenir e reduzir significativamente a poluição marítima de todos os tipos, especialmente a que advém de atividades terrestres, incluindo detritos marinhos e a poluição por nutrientes</p>	<p><b>14.1.1</b></p> <p>Índice de eutrofização das águas costeiras e índice de densidade de resíduos plásticos flutuantes</p>
<p><b>14.2</b></p> <p>Até 2020, gerir de forma sustentável e proteger os ecossistemas marinhos e costeiros para evitar impactos adversos significativos, inclusive através do reforço da sua capacidade de resiliência, e tomar medidas para a sua restauração, a fim de assegurar oceanos saudáveis e produtivos</p>	<p><b>14.2.1</b></p> <p>Percentagem da Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional gerida através de abordagens ecossistémicas</p>
<p><b>14.3</b></p> <p>Minimizar e enfrentar os impactos da acidificação dos oceanos, inclusive através do reforço da cooperação científica em todos os níveis</p>	<p><b>14.3.1</b></p> <p>Acidificação do oceano (pH médio) medida num conjunto representativo de estações de amostragem</p>
<p><b>14.4</b></p> <p>Até 2020, regular, efetivamente, a extração de recursos, acabar com a sobre pesca e a pesca ilegal, não reportada e não regulamentada e as práticas de pesca destrutivas, e implementar planos de gestão com base científica, para restaurar populações de peixes no menor período de tempo possível, pelo menos para níveis que possam produzir rendimento máximo sustentável, como determinado pelas suas características biológicas</p>	<p><b>14.4.1</b></p> <p>Percentagem de unidades populacionais de gestão pesqueira dentro dos limites biológicos sustentáveis</p>
<p><b>14.5</b></p> <p>Até 2020, conservar pelo menos 10% das zonas costeiras e marinhas, de acordo com a legislação nacional e internacional, e com</p>	<p><b>14.5.1</b></p> <p>Cobertura de áreas marinhas protegidas relativamente às áreas marinhas (dados <i>proxy</i>)</p>

META	INDICADORES
base na melhor informação científica disponível	
<p><b>14.6</b></p> <p>Até 2020, proibir certas formas de subsídios à pesca, que contribuem para a sobrecapacidade e a sobrepesca, e eliminar os subsídios que contribuam para a pesca ilegal, não reportada e não regulamentada, e abster-se de introduzir novos subsídios desse tipo, reconhecendo que o tratamento especial e diferenciado adequado e eficaz para os países em desenvolvimento e os países menos desenvolvidos deve ser parte integrante da negociação sobre subsídios à pesca da Organização Mundial do Comércio</p>	<p><b>14.6.1</b></p> <p>Progresso dos países relativamente ao grau de implementação de instrumentos internacionais destinados ao combate da pesca ilegal, não declarada e não regulamentada</p>
<p><b>14.7</b></p> <p>Até 2030, aumentar os benefícios económicos para os pequenos Estados insulares em desenvolvimento e os países menos desenvolvidos, a partir do uso sustentável dos recursos marinhos, inclusive através de uma gestão sustentável da pesca, aquicultura e turismo</p>	<p><b>14.7.1</b></p> <p>Percentagem do PIB atribuída à pesca sustentável nos pequenos Estados insulares em desenvolvimento, nos países menos desenvolvidos e em todos os países</p>
<p><b>14.A</b></p> <p>Aumentar o conhecimento científico, desenvolver capacidades de investigação e transferir tecnologia marinha, tendo em conta os critérios e orientações sobre a Transferência de Tecnologia Marinha da Comissão Oceanográfica Intergovernamental, a fim de melhorar a saúde dos oceanos e aumentar a contribuição da biodiversidade marinha para o desenvolvimento dos países em desenvolvimento, em particular os pequenos Estados insulares em desenvolvimento e os países menos desenvolvidos</p>	<p><b>14.A.1</b></p> <p>Percentagem do orçamento total para a investigação atribuída à área da tecnologia marinha</p>
<p><b>14.B</b></p> <p>Proporcionar o acesso dos pescadores artesanais de pequena escala aos recursos marinhos e mercados</p>	<p><b>14.B.1</b></p> <p>Progresso dos países relativamente ao grau de aplicação de um enquadramento legal/regulamentar/político/institucional</p>

META	INDICADORES
	que reconhece e protege o direito de acesso da pequena pesca
<p><b>14.C</b></p> <p>Assegurar a conservação e o uso sustentável dos oceanos e seus recursos pela implementação do direito internacional, como refletido na UNCLOS [Convenção das Nações Unidas sobre o Direito do Mar], que determina o enquadramento legal para a conservação e utilização sustentável dos oceanos e dos seus recursos, conforme registado no parágrafo 158 do "Futuro Que Queremos"</p>	<p><b>14.C.1</b></p> <p>Número de países que fizeram progressos na ratificação, aceitação e implementação, através de enquadramentos legais, de políticas e institucionais, de instrumentos relacionados com o oceano que implementam o direito internacional, tal como refletido na Convenção das Nações Unidas sobre o Direito do Mar, para a conservação e utilização sustentável dos oceanos e dos seus recursos</p>

Anexo 2 – Defina Forças, Fraquezas, Oportunidades e Ameaças

Nível 1 – Tabela SWOT

	Positivo	Negativo
Interno	<p><b>FORÇAS</b></p> <p>Foco nacional em questões                      Infraestrutura acadêmica forte e bom desenvolvimento curricular nacional                      Formação dentro faculdades nacionais                      Órgãos governamentais relevantes bem financiados                      Experiência em projetos similares                      Reputação reforçada                      Processos claros nos órgãos nacionais (i.e. recolha / análise de dados)                      Historial de implementação                      Boa comunicação                      Foco ou compromisso da indústria                      Boa governação (WBG1)</p>	<p><b>FRAQUEZAS</b></p> <p>Vontade política                      Falta de planos de formação da nação                      Fraca retenção de pessoal formado / qualificado                      Capacidade de execução/ eficácia                      Capacidade administrativa / efetividade                      Insuficiência de conhecimento / experiência                      Falta de reputação                      Concentração na alimentação e não nos recursos                      Requisitos são novos e não testados no país                      Comunicação deficiente                      Falta de foco por parte da indústria                      Pobre governação (WBG1) - baixa estabilidade política ao extremo da guerra civil (chefes de órgãos relevantes substituídos pela mudança de governo)</p>
Externo	<p><b>OPORTUNIDADES</b></p> <p>Alta prioridade regional (+ bilateral)                      Forte apoio e pressão das ONG's                      Conhecimento a nível regional                      A cooperação regional e bilateral é alta - responsabilidade clara e efetiva                      Nova formação / transferência de habilitações disponível por parte de agências externas                      Financiamento externo ou serviços de várias fontes disponíveis                      Possíveis de parcerias público-privadas                      Organizações parceiras disponíveis                      Economia azul emergente</p>	<p><b>AMEAÇAS</b></p> <p>Pressão regional sobre Estados mais pequenos                      Forte lobby da indústria (nacional / DW)                      Natureza da reserva comum de recursos                      Deficiente gestão a nível regional                      Falta de financiamento específico (questões ambientais com prioridade versus conflito, segurança alimentar etc.)                      Falta de financiamento (os anteriormente reconhecidos como países em desenvolvimento não estão de momento classificados como países em desenvolvimento)                      Falta de oportunidades de formação ou falta de continuidade na formação                      Conflito / Guerra                      Economia - recessão económica global                      Alterações Climáticas</p>



Nível 2 – Conjunto de combinações SWOT

	Forças	Fraquezas
Oportunidades	<p><b>“Obvias prioridades naturais”</b></p> <p>Suscetível de produzir maior ROI (Retorno do Investimento)</p> <p>Provavelmente será mais rápida e fácil de implementar</p> <p>Provavelmente justificando planeamento imediato de ação ou estudo de viabilidade</p> <p>Com maior probabilidade de sucesso e geradora de exemplos de boas práticas</p> <p><b>Questão de planeamento:</b> <i>"Se essas áreas ainda não estão a ser planeadas e priorizadas, explique o porquê?"</i></p>	<p><b>“Opções potencialmente atrativas”</b></p> <p>Suscetíveis de produzir bom retorno caso a capacidade e implementação sejam viáveis, i.e. enfrentar as fraquezas - recorrer a ajuda / financiamento</p> <p>Desafios podem trazer benefícios inesperados partindo do trabalho realizado fora dos parâmetros normais - aumentar os níveis de habilitações e capacidade</p> <p>As boas práticas podem resultar do enfrentamento das fraquezas - destaques para a formação / capacitação</p> <p><b>Questão de planeamento:</b> <i>"O que está impedindo ou limitando o progresso na implementação, serão as premissas corretas e os planos realistas e substanciais?"</i></p>
Ameaças	<p><b>“As ameaças devem ser fáceis de defender e contrariar”</b></p> <p>As atuais habilitações, financiamento e requisitos administrativos devem de estar em vigor para poder atender a essas ameaças</p> <p>O financiamento e a capacitação devem de ser revistos regularmente de forma a garantir a priorização</p> <p>Geralmente ameaças neutralizadas</p> <p>Boas práticas podem ser desenvolvidas para demonstrar como lidar eficazmente com as ameaças em situações limite</p> <p><b>Questão de planeamento:</b> <i>"As ameaças estão devidamente assinaladas e existe uma organização para lidar com ameaças? Não existem surpresas. Ameaças regionais são transformadas em oportunidades locais?"</i></p>	<p><b>“Potenciais cenários de risco elevado”</b></p> <p>Avaliação do risco crucial - a ignorância é um pobre estado para se encontrar</p> <p>Onde o risco é considerado como sendo de baixo risco, devemos de destacar essas questões como sendo de prioridade baixa e não se abstrair com eles (planeamento financeiro)</p> <p>Onde o risco é considerado como sendo de alto risco, devemos de avaliar o seu financiamento, as suas lacunas de capacitação e desenvolver um plano de mitigação</p> <p><b>Questão de planeamento:</b> <i>"Os riscos e os impactos são avaliados para essas questões? Onde os riscos / impactos são elevados, existem planos de mitigação específicos em curso?"</i></p>



## **Appendix 8 Standard country-specific SWOT reports**

See separate country-specific SWOT reports

1. Cape Verde [26 pages]
2. Comoros [38 pages]
3. Côte d'Ivoire [24 pages]
4. Gabon [30 pages]
5. Guinea-Bissau [27 pages]
6. Liberia [49 pages]
7. Madagascar [46 pages]
8. Mauritania [28 pages]
9. Mauritius [49 pages]
10. Morocco [28 pages]
11. Sao Tomé and Príncipe [21 pages]
12. Senegal [29 pages]
13. Seychelles [35 pages]



## **Appendix 9 Country-specific capacity building projects**

A summary of the main capacity building projects by each target SFPAs country are provided in the following project briefs.

1. Cape Verde [7 pages]
2. Comoros [7 pages]
3. Côte d'Ivoire [9 pages]
4. Gabon [15 pages]
5. Guinea-Bissau [9 pages]
6. Liberia [7 pages]
7. Madagascar [6 pages]
8. Mauritania [14 pages]
9. Mauritius [10 pages]
10. Morocco [12 pages]
11. Sao Tomé and Príncipe [8 pages]
12. Senegal [10 pages]
13. Seychelles [6 pages]



## **Appendix 10 Regional-level capacity building projects**

A summary of the main capacity building projects by each region is provided from Central Eastern Atlantic and Indian Ocean within the following separate project sheets.

1. Central East Africa [6 pages]
2. Indian Ocean [2 pages]





## **Appendix 11 Stakeholder contact details**

### 1. National, regional and international stakeholder contacts

See separate MS Excel sheet.

### 2. List of persons contacted during mission country visits to Gabon, Mauritius, Senegal and Seychelles

See overpage.

## List of persons contacted during study country visits

Country	Dates of Visit	Persons Contacted	Role	Organisation
Gabon	28/08 – 01/09	Pr Lee J. T. WHITE	Executive Secretary	Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux - ANPN
		Lepondo, Rostand	Director	Direction Générale de l'Environnement
		Micheline Schummer	Director	Direction Générale des pêches du Gabon
		Koumba KOMBILA	Deputy permanent secretary	Conseil National de la Mer
		Gaspard Abitsi	Country Program Director	WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society)
		Floriane Cardiec	Artisanal fisheries coordinator	WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society)
		Celestin Tsassa	Economic advisor	UNDP
Mauritius	04/09 – 08/09	Madev Balloo	Project Manager (Mauritius)	Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Mauritius, for the Union of the Comoros and the Republic of Seychelles
		Rajesh Parboteeah	Project Manager (Seychelles)	Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Mauritius, for the Union of the Comoros and the Republic of Seychelles
		Mrs. Sin Lan NG YUN WING	Director	Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development
		Mr. Ramchurn SEENAUTH	Divisional Environment Officer- Integrated Coastal Zone	
		Mrs K.O Fong Weng-Poorun	Senior Chief Executive	
		Mr. Roodradeo BHUGWANT	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping
		Mr Jean Daniel Philippe LABONNE	Deputy Permanent Secretary	
		Mr. Sreenivasan SOONDRON	Director of Fisheries	
		Dr Danistha Dumur		Mauritius Oceanography Institute
Dr. Ruby MOOTHIEEN PILLAY	Director			

## International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support

Country	Dates of Visit	Persons Contacted	Role	Organisation
		Dr Mamta NOWBUTH	Dean of Faculty	University of Mauritius - Faculty of Ocean Studies
		Mr Luc J. D. RALAIMARINDAZA	Chargé de mission	Indian Ocean Commission
		Mr Sunil SWEENARAIN	Project Coordinator - Fisheries programme	
Senegal	21/08 – 25/08	Mamadou Goudiaby	Director	Ministère de la Pêche et l'Economie Maritime - Direction des Pêches maritimes
		Bassirou Diarra	Total quality manager	Ministère de la Pêche et l'Economie Maritime - Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches
		Diédhiou Dior Sidibé	Head of division	Ministère de l'Environnement - Direction de l'environnement et des établissements classés - Division gestion du littoral
		Fatimata Kane Deme	Legal advisor	Ministère de la Pêche et l'Economie Maritime
		Lucke Mathurin MALOU	ICZM specialist	Ministère de l'Environnement - Direction de l'environnement et des établissements classés - Division gestion du littoral
		Mamadou Seye	Head of division	Ministère de la Pêche et l'Economie Maritime - Direction des Pêches maritimes - Division gestion et aménagement des pêcheries
		Dr Hamet Diaw Diadiou	Deputy Director	CRODT
		Ndèye Fatou Guène	Team Leader	UNDP, Environnement and climate change unit
		Dr. Mallé DIAGANA	CBD Project Coordinator	PRCM
		Marie-Suzanne Traoré	General Secretary	RAMPAO
Papa Gora Ndiaye	General Secretary	REPAO		
Seychelles	28/08 – 01/09	Alan de Commarmond	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Environment
		Dr Nirmal Jivan Shah	Chief executive	Nature Seychelles
		Dr Nirmal Jivan Shah	Chairman	Seychelles Fishing Authority
		Mr Ronny Renaud	CEO	Seychelles Fishing Authority
		Calving Gerry	Deputy CEO	Seychelles Fishing Authority
		Vincent Lucas	Senior Fisheries Officer	Seychelles Fishing Authority
		Rebecca Loustau Lalanne	Principal Secretary	Blue Economy Department, Office of the Vice President
Philippe Michaud	TBC	Blue Economy Department, Office of the Vice President		

International Oceans Governance - Scientific Support

Country	Dates of Visit	Persons Contacted	Role	Organisation
		Dominique Benzaken	Senior Ocean Governance Advisor	Blue Economy Department, Office of the Vice President
		Elizabeth Agathine	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Finance, Trade and Economic Planning
		Dr Chris O'Brien	Executive Secretary	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
		Dr Martin Callow	CEO	SEYCCAT
		Manuel Castiano	Regional Coordinator	WWF
		Helena Sims		TNC (Seychelles)

## Appendix 12 Definition of best practice

The following provides a short summary of the definition of best practice and how examples will be identified in the study.

A best practice is defined as “a working method or set of working methods that is officially accepted as being the best to use in a particular business or industry”. A method in this case may be a technical process that has been described formally in sufficient technical detail or a whole programme. It should be noted that many organisations working with guidelines now do not use the term “best practice” using the less definite terms “good practice”, where a single best practice example may not be appropriate in all scenarios, or “promising practice” where an example is given that appears to provide good practice but long-term qualified and reviewed benefits have not yet been able to be provided. The latter is common where technological solutions are available and are shown to be improving at a rate faster than they can be shown. For this study, we will refer to examples of good practice.

“Good practice” status is sometimes conferred either officially by a government or international regulatory body, by a professional association or through published research results. Good practice examples should be:

- **Measurable:** A good practice example should have clear and measureable goals, targets and indicators.
- **Visibly successful:** A good practice example should be able to demonstrate good results, and show progress toward achieving its goals better (e.g. quicker, lower adverse impacts, more stable) than other methods with the same purpose.
- **Replicable:** A good practice method or programme, should be clearly structured and documented so that it can be reproduced or replicated elsewhere. This is particularly important in this project, as it is key that the lessons learnt from within the project countries are to be replicated elsewhere both within and outside the study region, e.g. a method used for promoting sustainable artisanal fisheries in East Africa can be replicated in West Africa or Asia by following a good practice methodology that has been developed.

Good practice in this way also sets a standard, or a group of standards that can be used as a point of reference that can be used to evaluate performance or level of quality. Good practice methodologies can be used as a guideline pathway to allow progress towards a final goal. The consistency of a best practice standard or guideline also allows comparisons to be made within a system, i.e. to measure changes over time towards a goal or benchmark, or between systems i.e. to compare progress on an SDG indicator between countries in a region at a particular point in time, by evaluating how close to a good practice.

### Development of Project Proposals

Project proposals within the project will be developed to include good practice methodologies with clear examples of where these have been developed using the best available knowledge and technology to ensure success.

When considered a good practice method there are a number of factors that should also be considered in this study.

- **Feasibility:** A good practice method should fit your target audience and make sense in terms of size and scale (e.g., a large multi-million Euro programme with electronic satellite based

sensors may be the best technical option for measuring ocean temperature and salinity, but may be hugely expensive and inappropriate for many SIDS).

- **Appropriateness to goals and targets:** The good practice methodology should always be reviewed to ensure it addresses the specific goals and targets. Good practice examples may not all fit the same set of requirements. In this case it may be best to use elements of the good practice and tailor it to use. It is critical here to have good stakeholder engagement to ensure appropriateness.
- **Appropriateness to local structures and organisations:** Good practice examples should be flexible in allowing the correct personnel within a system to implement and manage. Just because a best practice has always been implemented by a government Ministry before it does not mean in a specific case that this should always be the case. As above stakeholder engagement will be critical, if a good practice methodology is not coherent with local organisations and situations it is clearly not best practice in this case.
- **Availability of resources:** Good practice efforts that do not consider the local availability of resources may fail if there are inadequate resources (e.g. funding, personnel or skills). In this project one of the clearest triggers for the development of new projects for funding would be the lack of skills to implement good practice methodologies.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** Good practice methods should always consider cost effectiveness. In some cases, best practice has been defined by the cost effectiveness.

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