


# **Impacts of development assistance: lessons learned for better fisheries and aquaculture governance**

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## **Introduction 1**

### **◆ A multiform assistance : bilateral, multilateral, European**

- bilateral : from development cooperation agencies (JICA, CIDA, DANIDA, DFID, GTZ, AFD etc...)
  - multilateral: from the World Bank, the agencies of the United Nations Organisation, international NGOs (IUCN, WWF etc...)
  - European: through the European Development Fund and the fisheries access agreements
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## Introduction 2

- ◆ **Some main axes have been prioritized:**

- the increase in small-scale fishing capacity
- the connection to export markets
- the development of small scale aquaculture

## A focus on:

- ◆ **the impacts of the development assistance**
- ◆ **some problems relating to fisheries governance systems induced by the development assistance**
- ◆ **some lessons learned for better fisheries and aquaculture governance**

## **Part 1:**

### **The impacts of the development assistance:**

- the setting up of a large small scale fishing capacity
- the increasing dependance on export markets and the decrease in food security
- the damage to environment linked to small-scale aquaculture development

### **The setting up of a large small-scale fishing capacity or overcapacity**

- ◆ a plethora of development projects focused on the small-scale fisheries
- ◆ a full expansion of the small-scale fisheries
- ◆ a colonization of new fishing grounds and seashore
- ◆ a high level of small-scale fishing capacity and an overcapacity
- ◆ the difficulties to reduce the small-scale fishing capacity
- ◆ the economic and social costs of the transition for developing countries

## **The increasing dependence on export markets and the decrease in food security**

- ◆ the importance of exports for developing countries
- ◆ the incentive to the deregulation of the commercial transactions: abandonment of a tariff policy by the States, abolition of export taxes
- ◆ the disengagement of the States from the productive sector: deactivation or dismemberment of state-owned companies
- ◆ the granting of tariff preferences by European Union (Lomé Conventions and Cotonou Agreement)
- ◆ the three consequences of this dependence:
  - *an increased fishing effort on demersals*
  - *a vulnerability with respect to international commercial legislation*
  - *a reduction in food security (decrease in consumption per capita)*

## **The damage to environment linked to small-scale aquaculture development**

- ◆ a remarkable expansion : the example of the small-scale shrimp aquaculture in South-East Asia
- ◆ the role of the development agencies (SEAFDEC and JICA, FAO etc..) and of public policies (fiscal privileges, soft loans, research development)
- ◆ the negative environment consequences: encroachment of mangroves, increase in the salinity, acidity of soils, changes in water circulation, destruction of ecological niches, pollution of water and epizootic diseases
- ◆ a challenge for the development assistance : the perfection and spreading of mangrove friendly aquaculture techniques

## **Part 2:**

### **Some problems relating to fisheries governance systems induced by the development assistance**

- ◆ the fisheries governance limited to fisheries management
- ◆ the weakening of the public power and public actions
- ◆ the fragmentation of fisheries administration and civil society
- ◆ some breaches of good governance principles

### **The fisheries governance limited to fisheries management**

- ◆ the limits of the fisheries management as a governance system:
  - *a simplification of the relationships among stakeholders*
  - *a difficulty of taking into account the overlappings of fishing «territories» and fishing itineraries*
  - *a difficulty of drawing up plans based on an ecosystemic approach (versus sociosystems)*
  - *a difficulty of analysing the level of equity*

## **The weakening of the public power and public actions**

- ◆ The downsizing of civil service and state structure
- ◆ The contraction of government spending, public investment and subsidies to national development agencies
- ◆ The incompleted decentralisation to local communities : a very limited delegation of financial resources

## **The fragmentation of the fisheries administration and civil society**

- ◆ A competition at the national level among state administrations in order to collect the funds of the development assistance (compartmentalization of the projects)
- ◆ A difficulty of coordination of state administrations at the local level and an obstacle for the promotion of a sustainable development policy (oscillation between a conservationist and a development approach)
- ◆ A difficulty of coordination between the plethora of socio-professional organisations, associations, national NGOs as principal recipients of the development assistance

## **Some breaches of good governance principles**

- ◆ an incorrect application of the principle of legitimacy: the lack of negotiation concerning the targets of the fisheries development assistance
- ◆ A non-application of the principle of direction : the relative inconsistency of the development assistance objectives
- ◆ An incorrect application of the principle of performance and accountability: the absence of evaluation of the costs and benefits of fisheries governance
- ◆ A non-application of the principle of fairness: the legal disorganisation of the rights of access to fisheries and the delegation of powers, the weakness of the specific financing of governance measures

## **Part 3:**

### **Lessons learned for better fisheries and aquaculture governance : some guidelines**

- ◆ A new approach towards fisheries governance
- ◆ An integration of fisheries development assistance programs into national and regional public policies
- ◆ A rehabilitation of the fisheries administration and the strengthening of institutions

## A new approach to fisheries governance

- ◆ The construction of an adequate analytical framework from:
  - *the governance of hazardous activities based on the complementarity of the « top-down » approach and the « mutual trust » approach*
  
  - *the characterization of the governance in terms of political science and political economy to prioritize the coordination and the negotiation among stakeholders*

## An integration of fisheries development assistance programs into national and regional public policies

- ◆ On a national scale : this integration refers to the objectives of the poverty reduction, the environmental protection and sustainable development
- ◆ The effects of this integration should be :
  - *the de-compartmentalization between the policies of development and those of conservation*
  - *to favour a legal harmonization of enforcement actions and regulation of the access*
  - *a limitation of competition among administrative departments*
- ◆ On a regional scale : this integration might favour the harmonization of institutional frameworks and of conservation policies, to contribute to lift the obstacles to the economic integration, to regulate cross-border migratory movements, to fight against illegal fisheries



## A rehabilitation of the fisheries administration and the strengthening of institutions

- ◆ The legitimacy of the state administration to articulate the various power and decision levels
- ◆ The potential role of the administration in the prospective and the implementation of sectorial arbitrations
- ◆ The necessity of a greater efficiency of central and devolved administrative departments: the transparency of procedures, a reduction in the national and international bureaucracy
- ◆ The strengthening of the institutions can result in the creation of new institutions (ex. IBAP)