

## TC ABSTRACT

### I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	Regional
▪ TC Name:	Sustainable development of the fisheries sector in the Wider Caribbean region
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3162
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Santiago Bucaram Villacis Junior (CSD/RND) Team Leader; Annette Bettina Killmer (CSD/CSD) Alternate Team Leader;); Michael I. Collins, Gregory Watson, Bruno Jacquet; Sebastien Gachot, Maria Vizeu Pinheiro, and Rosario Frugone (CSD/RND); and Napoleao Dequech Neto (CSD/CSD)
▪ Taxonomy:	Research and Dissemination
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	30 Jul 2018
▪ Beneficiary:	Suriname and the Dominican Republic
▪ Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ IDB funding requested:	\$ 920,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	\$ 0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	24 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	Env, Rural Dev & Disaster Risk
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	Climate Change & Sustainable Dev
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Environmental sustainability

### II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The objective of this TC is to contribute to the development of sustainable fishery business plans for the artisanal fishing sectors in Suriname and the Dominican Republic. This will be achieved by identifying opportunities for the economic progress of artisanal fishing communities tied to new approaches to encourage sustainable fishery practices and private sector engagement. The TC will also provide recommendations for strengthen regulatory and institutional fishery framework in both countries and promote dialogue and knowledge dissemination in the mentioned sector.
- 2.2 The Wider Caribbean is composed by two Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs): The Caribbean LME (CLME) and the North Brazil Shelf LME (NBSLME); with the combination of both known as CLME+. An important characteristic of fisheries activities in the CLME+ is that artisanal fleets represent a major component of, if not the majority of, fishing effort in that region (Dunn et al. 2010). Therefore, if unsustainable fishing is one of the most important problems that affect marine biodiversity and ecosystems in the WCR, it is possible to conclude that artisanal fishing impact is determinative on the health of marine resources there. Even more, their impact is significantly increased by the smaller area in which these fisheries generally operate (i.e., the continental shelf or territorial seas) (FAO 2009, Dunn et al. 2010). Consequently, any action towards making artisanal fishing practices in the Wider Caribbean sustainable will have an important effect on both the conservation of marine resources and the long-run profitability of the fisheries in that area.

- 2.3 This TC will focus its actions on promoting sustainable fisheries practices for the artisanal sector in two countries: Suriname which is in the NBSLME and Dominican Republic that is in the CLME region. For both countries the artisanal sector is fundamental for their fishery sector. For instance, in the case of the Dominican Republic approximately 98% of the registered boats are considered as artisanal (Herrera et al. 2011). Meanwhile in the case of Suriname 86% of the fishers are artisanal (Smith and Burkhardt 2017) and even more, three-quarters of the fish landed in that country is caught by the artisanal fleet (FAO 2017).
- 2.4 The TC is consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020 and is aligned with the development challenge of productivity and innovation as it intends to foster sustainable use of the Region's natural resource through the development of technically and economically feasible fishing production and is also aligned with the cross-cutting theme of climate change and environmental sustainability by ensuring the identification and implementation sustainable practices. Additionally, the program will contribute to the Corporate Results Framework 2016-2019 (GN-2727-4) (CRF) by providing better management and sustainable use of natural capital. The TC is also consistent with both Dominican Republic Country Strategy (2017-2020), by supporting the expansion of productive alternatives through increasing the linkage of domestic output into global value chains as well as Suriname Country Strategy (2016-2020) by promoting private sector development through increasing fishery productivity. The TC contributes to the goals of CSD's Natural Capital Lab to demonstrate the economic value of natural capital to decision makers and the private sector and demonstrate uses of new technological and financial models in the use of and conservation of natural resources.

### III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component 1: Sustainable artisanal fishery improvement strategy.** The objective of this component is to develop: (i) community-based, livelihood improving strategies that promote sustainable fishing; and (ii) fisheries business models linking fishing communities with both final consumer markets and local financial markets. To this end it will finance the following studies in each country: (i) diagnosis of coastal fishing communities and their relevant socio-economic characteristics and governance structures; (ii) preliminary estimation of the magnitude, sources, and causes of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (iii) supply and value chain analysis for main commercial products caught by artisanal fleets; (iv) economic efficiency analysis of the artisanal fisheries, including the evaluation of positive and negative externalities derived from the participation of foreign actors directly or indirectly in the local fisheries; and an evaluation of the current permit system; (v) analysis of the current value of sustainable fisheries to national economies and the potential value of restored fisheries in the future; and (vi) development of sustainable fishery business plans to incentivize private sector investments in the value chain of the artisanal fisheries; so that in the future it would be possible to pair private investment from fishing-related enterprises with local fisheries communities engaged with sustainable practices. Solutions to stock monitoring, (Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and coastal policing, and value chain linkages that include the use of new technologies will be prioritized.
- 3.2 **Component 2: Regulatory and institutional framework assessment.** The main objective of this component is to conduct analysis to provide inputs that help to strengthen the existing regulations and institutions based on international standards such as FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, and consolidated best practices, and to include safeguards for the actual and future potential pressures that threaten the sustainability of the fisheries sector of both countries. In addition, conduct a feasibility assessment of regulatory tools such as MPAs, Rights-Based Management schemes, and others.

- 3.3 **Component 3. Dialogue and dissemination strategy.** The objective of this component is to create or strengthen existing multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms for discussing and sharing research studies on artisanal fisheries, create cross-border dialogue on the harmonization of fishery policies and best practices, and generate cross-sectorial dialogues among different actors. Within countries, dialogue will take place between public sector authorities, the private sector, fishing communities and NGOs. In specific cases, cross-border issues will be discussed between neighboring countries of both Suriname and the Dominican Republic. Additionally, it is expected to include in the dialogue donor agencies that may be interested in the following steps related to the implementation of the business plans proposed in component 1 of this TC.

#### IV. Budget

**Indicative Budget (US\$)**

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Sustainable artisanal fishery strategy	700,000.00	0.00	700,000.00
Regulatory and institutional framework assessment	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00
Dialogue and dissemination strategy	70,000.00	0.00	70,000.00

#### V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 The IDB's Environment, Rural Development and Disaster Risk Management Division (CSD/RND) will be responsible for the execution of this TC. CSD/RND will be responsible for procurement of the required services. The IDB will seek the prior non-objection of the Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) in Suriname and Consejo Dominicano de Pesca y Acuicultura (Dominican Council for Fisheries and Aquaculture) in the Dominican Republic for each procurement. CSD/RND will partner with the Natural Capital Lab in execution of this TC. Technological solutions that have been piloted from the MIF will be introduced, as relevant.
- 5.2 The Bank is proposed as the executing agency because of the geographical scope of the TC which involves two countries in separated regions (i.e. CLME and NBLME) and therefore, for this TC is needed an organization with the capacity to coordinate the activities in these two separate countries in an efficient manner. It is also needed that the organization be able to agglomerate the lessons learned in both countries as well as synthesize those lessons so as to arrive to common conclusions that can be replicated in other Wider Caribbean countries. Consequently, the Bank is the best candidate to perform those tasks.

#### VI. Project Risks and Issues

- 6.1 The implementation of this operation entails the following risks: (i) low participation of beneficiaries in project activities (e.g. resistance to provide truthful information during the survey process); (ii) a raising of expectations that cannot be covered by the project; and (iii) overlapping activities with previous and current work done by other agencies (GEF, WWF, EU). To mitigate the first risk, substantial outreach will be conducted in the communities to publicize the objective of the project and the purpose of the information that will be collected. To mitigate the second risk, the scope of the project will be discussed with stakeholders, ensuring their support; as well as, the purpose of the final product (i.e. the business plan) will be explained to them. And finally, to mitigate the third risk, first an evaluation will be made of what the mentioned

agencies (and others) have done or are doing, and an open and fluid communication channel with all those agencies will be maintained.

## **VII. Environmental and Social Classification**

7.1 The ESG classification for this operation is "[C](#)".