



REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

for the selection of an Individual Consultant for a " Consultancy on the development of a Sustainable SWIOFC Financing Mechanism and a Policy Brief on the setting up of a possible South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Framework Agreement (SWIO FFA)."

1. The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) is an intergovernmental regional cooperation organization which brings together the Union of the Comoros, France, on behalf of Réunion, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles. Its mission is to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between peoples and to contribute through regional cooperation to the sustainable development of its member states. The IOC has received a grant from the World Bank to support the SWIOFish1 regional project. It intends to use part of this grant to make payments under the individual consultant contract that will be responsible for a « Consultancy on the development of a Sustainable SWIOFC Financing Mechanism and a Policy Brief on the setting up of a possible South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Framework Agreement (SWIO FFA)».
2. The Consultant's mission is to (i) Prepare a document (not exceeding 20 pages) to be presented at the 10th SWIOFC Session in late September/early October 2019 in Maldives, listing and describing pros and cons of all options for the funding needs of a sustainable SWIOFC Financing Mechanism for the sustainability of the Commission on which all Members should agree before the end of the SWIOFish1 project. The agreement on a sustainable financing mechanism for SWIOFC, besides being the objective of the SWIOFish1 Project, is also an indicator against which the SWIOFish1 Project will be assessed. The report on the assessment of options to render SWIOFC more effective in meeting the growing needs of developing countries and the Cost Benefit Analysis of the SWIO FFA may assist in the formulation of alternatives. and (ii) prepare a Policy brief on the SWIOFFA (3-4 pages maximum) based on the outcomes of the last three consultancies, namely merging the SWIOFish1 Framework Agreement with the AU-IBAR- Fisheries Accord, the legal and Institutional Framework and the Cost Benefit Analysis of the SWIOFFA with focus on how the SWIO FFA could be modelled on similar lines of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) as spelt out in the three consultancies with regard to negotiation of Fisheries Access Agreement with the Distant Water Fishing Fleet for presentation to SWIOFC Policy makers at the 9th Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation in Tuna Fisheries (WPCCTF) to be held in the first week of September in Mauritius.
3. The assignment will be carried out home based.
4. The Consultant will work administratively and technically under the supervision of the Indian Ocean Commission/SWIOFish1 and SWIOFC Secretariat.
5. The estimated duration of the benefits is approximately 30 days. The start of benefits is scheduled for July 2019.
6. The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) now invites eligible consultants to express their interest in providing the services described above. They must provide relevant information justifying that they are able to implement the requirements of the consultancy with the essential expertise as laid down in the ToR (curriculum vitae, copies of diplomas and attestations, references concerning the performance of similar contracts, etc.).
7. A version of the terms of reference is available on the website of the Indian Ocean Commission <http://commissionoceanindien.org>.
8. Expressions of interest must be filed electronically in uncompressed format at the address below no later than Friday, June 14, 2019 at 16:30 (Mauritius time UTC+4):
e-mail: innocent-miada@coi-ioc.com and njiva.r@coi-ioc.com
Reference: " Consultancy on Sustainable SWIOFC Financing Mechanism and Policy Brief on possible FFA (SWIO1-PY04-C09) "
9. Individual Consultants will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank Guidelines on Selection and Employment of Consultants.
10. The individual consultants concerned may obtain further information and all relevant reports relating pertaining to the Consultancy from the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) by sending e-mails to the addresses referred in paragraph 8.



INDIAN OCEAN
COMMISSION

**South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth
Program (SWIOFish Regional)**

**First South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth
Project (SWIOFish1)**

**Terms of Reference for the recruitment of a Consultant on the development of a Sustainable SWIOFC Financing Mechanism and a Policy Brief on the setting up of a possible South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Framework Agreement (SWIO FFA).
(Individual)**

Assignment title	Recruitment of a Consultant on the development of a Sustainable SWIOFC Financing Mechanism and a Policy Brief on the setting up of a possible South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Framework Agreement (SWIO FFA).
Contract duration	30 days
Assignment location	home based
Financed by	IDA

Mauritius May 2019

TOR - Consultancy on the development of a Sustainable SWIOFC Financing Mechanism and a Policy Brief on the setting up of a possible South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Framework Agreement (SWIO FFA)

Introduction

The First South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish 1-Regional component), is a six-year project which is sponsored by the World Bank Group (WBG) and implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) to support the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC). The main objective of the project is to improve the sustainable management and responsible development of selected priority fisheries of the member-states of SWIOFC. In alignment with WBG corporate goals and the Global Agenda 2030, the project underpins the significance of management effectiveness of marine fishery resources and ecosystems to combat extreme poverty, hunger and inequalities in the rural coastal communities of the SWIO state, which are among the poorest and highly vulnerable to socioeconomic and environmental challenges. While all the SWIOFC member-states are beneficiaries of SWIOFish1, some of them have also accessed additional grants and financial assistance from the WBG to uphold the sustainable development of their fisheries as a pillar of the Blue Economy. The latter comprises four interconnected result areas that are highlighted below:

Result 1: Enhanced regional collaboration - The component aims at enhancing meaningful collaboration and cooperation among the SWIO states for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of shared fish resources within and across their national waters. The shared economic growth and resilience strategy is pushed by realistic market-led solutions to attain equitable value-chain governance and capacity development which are blended into effective regional cooperation.

Result 2: Improved fisheries governance - It is intended to overhaul/mainstream appropriate multi-layer policy and institutional frameworks and governance mechanisms to thrive the prioritised marine fisheries on sustainable pathways.

Result 3: Boosted fish value chains development – This module is central for the maximisation of the economic value of the scarce fisheries resources by the development of appropriate fishery value chains and supply chain ecosystems. It emphasizes on the reduction of pre and post-harvest losses and development of fish market logistics while ensuring a fair distribution of the value-added among the economic operators.

Result 4: Project Management and Coordination – This is an overarching and cross-cutting component that ensures the optimization of sustainable economic benefits from the planned activities in the beneficiary countries. It anticipates any overlap or duplication of activities and wastage of resources through adequate coordination and collaboration with other development agencies and programmes on the ground.

Overview of the SWIO fisheries

The aggregated area EEZ of the SWIOFC member-states is about 10.4 million km². The per-capita fish consumption on the African continent is about 9.4 kg which is supplied mainly by the inland fisheries and aquaculture against the global average of 18.4 kg. Fish consumption in Africa is projected to decline to 6.8 kg by 2020 owing to its population growth, if appropriate measures are not taken to ensure the sustainable management of the inland water and marine fisheries. The regional marine fisheries consist predominantly of subsistence and commercial fishing operations, but the artisanal fishers have not been empowered to look beyond their inshore fisheries. Over 70 % of small-scale fish businesses pertain to the informal sector. The SWIO accounts for 40 % of total catches of the artisanal fisheries and 80 % of the industrial fisheries of the WIO (FAO Zone 57) which is approximately 5 million tonnes per year. The annual catch value of the SWIO fisheries is estimated conservatively at US\$ 4 Billion. About 90 % of the total catch is harvested inside the EEZ of the coastal states and mostly in the inshore waters and continental plateaus. Over 60 million people living in the coastal areas are directly or indirectly dependent on marine fisheries for their livelihoods and wellbeing.

The small-scale fisheries alone generate an annual turnover of US\$ 2 Billion and some 7.5 million direct and indirect jobs in the region. The untapped economic rent from the fisheries sector is estimated at US\$ 200 million per year due to policy failures, poor management and lack of basic socioeconomic and fisheries infrastructure. The post-harvest physical and economic losses in the coastal fisheries are estimated at 40% and 70% of the total catch. The aggregated landed value estimates of the tuna and tuna-like species in the WIO were US\$ 2.0 Billion per annum during 2007-16. The catch value estimates of the SWIO states were US\$ 674 million (34 %), which included US\$ 231.3 million from the industrial segments (12%).

The turnover of the DWFN in adjacent international waters and the EEZ of third parties is estimated at US\$ 1.4 Billion per annum. About 32% for the purse seine and 18% for the industrial tropical long line fisheries

occurred in the national waters of the SWIO states. The landed value of the SWIO coastal tuna fisheries is at par with the catch value of the PS fishery in the WIO and is nearly 2 times more than the aggregated landed value of the harvest of the industrial PS and TLL fisheries in their national waters. However, the industrial tuna fisheries seem to be more appealing to the national governments probably because they are a major source of foreign exchange earnings in terms of license and onshore services provided to the foreign fishing fleets. The state of the inshore fisheries is deteriorating steadily due to demographic pressure in the coastal areas which is exacerbated by the prevailing open-access and laissez-faire regime. This state-of-affair is worsening due to business-as-usual overfishing, illegal and unethical fishing practices and environmental degradation, including climate change. The foregone economic benefits and development opportunities in the SWIO fisheries exceeds US\$ 5 Billion per year. Any attempt to overhaul SWIOFC is bound to investigate the above-stated prospects and challenges of the regional fisheries sector in systemic and integrative approach.

Background of SWIOFC

On the demise of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission (IOFC) in 1999, the coastal states were divided as to the future of fisheries management in the Indian Ocean and decided in 2004 to establish 2 organisations to replace the latter. One would be an independent Inter-Governmental Organisation (IGO) for regulating fisheries on the high seas - other than tuna and tuna-like species - which turned out to be the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA). The other one became SWIOFC, a subsidiary organ of the FAO, established under Article VI of its Constitution as an advisory body to the coastal states. Its area of competence is limited to the national waters of its member-states as a requisite for avoiding overlaps of mandates with other regional fisheries bodies such as the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and SIOFA.

The objective of the SWIOFC is to promote the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the South West Indian Ocean region and address the common problems of fisheries management and development faced by the member-countries, without prejudice to their respective sovereign rights. The Member-States are Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yemen.

The significance of the regional organisations, programmes and projects in marine fisheries sector in the SWIO can hardly be overstated owing to the existence of shared fish stocks, globalisation of fish trade and the growing political support for regional cooperation and market integration across the African continent. The low-laying fruits of meaningful regional cooperation in the fisheries sector include sharing of knowledge and information; pooling national assets for the delivery of regional services such as research, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance operations to combat IUU fishing and fisheries related crimes; national capacity building as well as strengthening the regional tides in international forums. Logically, regional collaboration and coordination is a win-win formula for the coastal states. It valorises sense of complementarity and subsidiarity among them. It encourages optimal utilisation of the scarce human and financial resources at the national level. Regional Fisheries Bodies are rooted into the universal principles of good governance that is built on mutual trust and effective collaboration/partnership. It is beyond the shadow of any doubt that a technical efficient and financially sustainable SWIOFC can be an excellent tool for marshalling the sustainable management of the national fisheries at the regional level. The Minimum benchmark interventions for SWIOFC to continue operating as an ART VI body with Minimum Financial Contributions from its Members to carry out the following:

- ➔ Support to data collection methodologies and analysis;
- ➔ Promotion and coordination of fisheries research;
- ➔ Fish stocks assessment and the state of the exploited stocks;
- ➔ Fisheries policy and management advice based on science, socioeconomic and ecological information;
- ➔ Mainstreaming Integrated Ecosystem-based and community or right-based fisheries management, including precautionary approach;
- ➔ Provision of advice on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance at regional and sub-regional levels, including the promotion of the Port State Measures (FAO and IOTC) to participate in the fight against IUU fishing.

SWIOFC has its own secretariat, based in Mozambique and staffed with a Secretary, and a Programme Assistant. In addition, the SWIOFC receives support from a Technical Secretary based in FAO Headquarters in Rome, and two staffs of the Mozambique's Ministry of Fisheries outposted to the SWIOFC Secretariat. To complement the internal sources of financing, SWIOFC has established effective collaboration with several development agencies and programmes. However, there is a growing uncertainty about the availability of adequate and timely external financing to sustain its ongoing and future activities. Many issues related to

performance of SWIOFC seem to refer to the fact that it is established as advisory body under Article VI of the FAO Constitution without any financial contribution on the part of its Member States .

Currently, SWIOFC has two main sources of funding/support:

- i) FAO, which covers full salaries of the Secretary and of the Programme Assistant, part of the salary of the Technical Secretary in relation to the time spent working on SWIOFC activities, and a contribution to the salary of the two outposted Mozambican officers.;
- ii) Resources provided indirectly supporting SWIOFC activities by donors' programmes/projects such as SWIOFish 1, Sida (SWIOFC/NC), and SWIOFP in the past.

A third and complementary source of financing would be a reasonable financial contribution from its Member States that would speak of their ownership and commitment to the Commission. In principle, this option is to be explored from a practical viewpoint to assess the value-for-money of the facilitation services provided by the commission against the ready-willing-able (RWA) to pay by the Member States based on their economic situation. Any miscalculation of funding mechanisms may jeopardise the financial stability of the Secretariat and/or disrupt the works of the Commission.

On the overall, the SWIOFC has been praised for the works accomplished so far albeit its limited financial and human resources. However, some sustainability issues are postponed due to lack of financial resources. Based on a recent technical study sponsored by SWIOFish1, it appears that the member-states of the SWIOFC are still reluctant for the institutional mutation from Article VI to Article XIV of the FAO Constitution. The tendency is in favour of a hybrid arrangement that provides adequate organizational and financial flexibility to SWIOFC in the pursuit of its priorities with SWIOFC remaining as an FAO Art VI body but drives towards making use of funding from member countries and donors.

Methodology

- i) Documentary Research on the existing technical reports on the subject-matter
- ii) Consultative approach to integrate the viewpoints of all key stakeholder and member-states
- iv) Scenario analysis
- v) Tapping on the lessons learned and best practices from analogous organisations.

Tasks

After a briefing session with the Secretary of SWIOFC and Coordinator of the SWIOFish1, the consultant will perform the two following main tasks:

- 1) Following the adoption of the MTC Guidelines, prepare a Policy brief of the SWIOFFA (3-4 pages maximum) based on the outcomes of the last three consultancies, namely merging the SWIOFish1 Framework Agreement with the AU Fisheries Accord, the legal and Institutional Framework and the Cost Benefit Analysis of the SWIOFFA with focus on how SWIOFC could support its Member Countries in the negotiations of their Fisheries Agreements with foreign fleets (on similar lines of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) as a model) to be presented at the 9th Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation in Tuna Fisheries (WPCCTF) to be held in the first week of September in Mauritius;
- 2) Prepare a document (not exceeding 20 pages) to be presented at the 10th SWIOFC Session in October 2019 listing and describing pros and cons of the following three options for future funding of SWIOFC:
 - a) move from an Article VI to an Article XIV Commission;
 - b) remain an Article VI Commission but with Minimal Financial Contributions from Member Countries that would be used for key Commission activities, when SWIOFish1 Project is winded up with a view to continue supporting the organization of sessions of the SWIOFC and its statutory bodies;
 - c) establish a Multilateral Trust Fund, possibly through an FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), to receive contributions from Member Countries and other entities.

Deliverables

The main deliverables of the consultancy are:

- i) Inception Report
- ii) A Policy Brief on the SWIO FFA.
- iii) Final Report on on options for future funding of SWIOFC.

Schedule and Duration

The proposed starting date is the beginning of July 2019.

Duration of work: 30 days

Submission date for the Draft Final Report and Policy Brief is the end of July or the beginning of August 2019.

Qualifications

- A bachelor's degree in fisheries biology or fisheries Management or fisheries economics or fisheries Policy or related field.
- A minimum of ten years' experience in operational management of regional fisheries organization specifically the SWIOFC
- At least 10 years of demonstrable experience in working with project management and implementation in the field of fisheries and or natural resource management.
- Excellent verbal and written communication skills
- Fluent in English and French.

Terms of Payments

As per IOC contract.