



FUNDING FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES A LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW

October 2016

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Rare: *Inspiring change so people and nature thrive*



- For more than 25 years, **Rare** has empowered local communities in over 55 countries to become environmental stewards.
- Rare's unique approach is grounded in **proven social marketing techniques and insights from behavioral sciences**.
- Rare has supported **over 300 social marketing campaigns** and **trains local leaders to lead change**, leaving a legacy of increased capacity and pride in conservation.

www.rare.org

Fish Forever intends to catalyze a global movement of near-shore fisheries reform in the developing tropics



Rare is realizing this vision by **motivating communities – and then nations – to adopt rights-based management systems combined with marine reserves (TURF+Reserves).**

- 60+ communities in five countries are engaged in establishing our model.
- Partners include national fisheries, environment and planning agencies, as well as regional and local government units.
- Supported by Waitt Foundation, Packard Foundation, Nordic Development Fund, Bloomberg Philanthropies, BMUB, USAID, GEF, World Bank and others.
- Total global investment over \$50 million USD.

The Vibrant Oceans Initiative is another example of a comprehensive approach to fisheries management reform

Rare

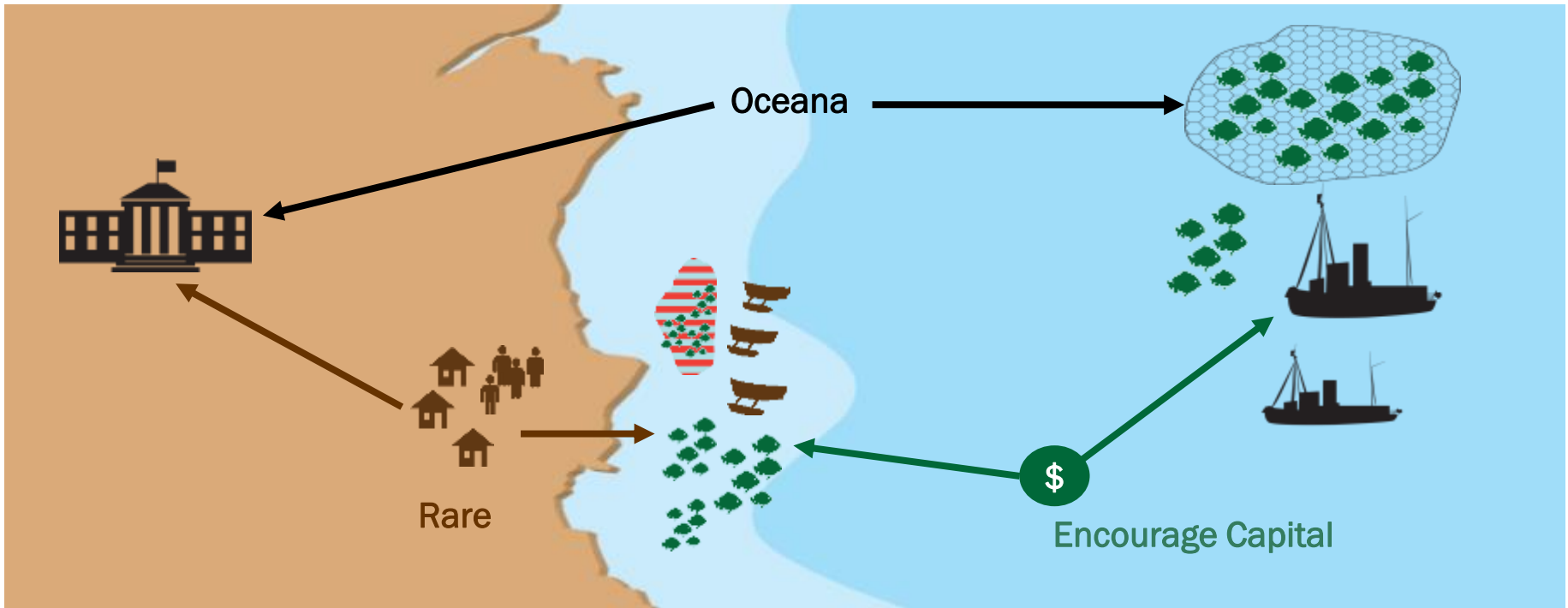
Engages local communities to improve management of small-scale fisheries through exclusive access and no-take zones.

Oceana

Runs national industrial fishing policy reform campaigns galvanizing the public, press, and scientific community for policy change

Encourage Capital

Increases the flow of private capital to industrial and small-scale fishers for sustainable fishing.



Key findings: Funding for small-scale fisheries projects

Funding from Foundations

- Between 2007 to 2015, we identified \$91 million in grants directed towards small-scale fishing (SSF) projects. An additional \$136 million in grants was directed towards projects that may be relevant for small-scale fisheries, but it is not clear from the grant description – most of these grants are for marine protected areas. In sum, this is **~\$10-\$23 million per year** in grants to projects that are potentially relevant for SSF.
- Approximately 0.5% of all foundation grantmaking goes to marine conservation, and we estimate that between 5-12% of that is directed to SSF relevant projects.

Funding from DFI's

- Based on a review of the funding of seven major DFIs (World Bank, GEF, IADB, ADB, KfW, AfDB, and CAF) from 2000-2016, we identified \$1.825 billion of investment in SSF related projects. An additional \$4.351 billion was invested in projects that may be relevant for small-scale fisheries (e.g., coastal zone management). In sum this amounts to **~\$107-\$363 million per year** of funding from these DFIs for projects that are potentially relevant for SSF.
- SSF related projects made up **less than 0.5%** on average of the DFI's portfolios.

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The following table outlines the data coverage of the foundation database that informs this analysis (1/2)

#	Entity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹
1	Campbell Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Oak Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	MacArthur Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Marisla Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	Moore Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Packard Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	Walton Family Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	Pew Charitable Trusts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
9	Robertson Foundation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
10	Helmsley Trust				X	X	X	X	X	X
11	Summit Foundation		X	X	X			X	X	X
12	Waitt Foundation				X	X	X	X	X	X
13	Mava Foundation	X	X	X	X	X				
14	Oceans5					X	X	X	X	X
15	Sandler Foundation	X	X	X	X	X				
16	Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	X	X	X	X					
17	Lazar Foundation	X	X	X	X					
18	Meyer Memorial Trust				X	X	X	X		
19	Northwest Fund for the Environment	X	X	X	X					
20	Rockefeller Foundation						X	X	X	X

1. Data collection took place during 2015, so grant coverage is partial for that year.
2. X indicates that the database includes grantmaking information for that foundation/year

The following table outlines the data coverage of the foundation database that informs this analysis (2/2)

#	Entity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹
21	444S Foundation	X	X	X						
22	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	X	X	X						
23	Bloomberg Family Foundation						X	X	X	
24	Curtis and Edith Munson Foundation	X	X	X						
25	Environment Now	X	X	X						
26	Firedoll Foundation	X	X	X						
27	International Community Foundation	X	X	X						
28	JM Kaplan Fund	X	X	X						
29	Kerzner Marine Foundation	X	X	X						
30	Lighthouse Foundation	X	X	X						
31	Marine Ventures Foundation	X	X	X						
32	Ocean Foundation	X	X	X						
33	Skoll Foundation	X	X	X						
34	Turing Foundation	X	X	X						
35	Turner Foundation	X	X	X						
36	Cargill Foundation						X			X
37	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	X	X							
38	Paul G. Allen Foundation				X				X	
39	Schmidt Family Foundation				X					X
40	Zennström Philanthropies			X						

1. Data collection took place during 2015, so grant coverage is partial for that year.
2. X indicates that the database includes grantmaking information for that foundation/year

Funding Classification Methodology

- As a part of this analysis, we have classified marine conservation grants based on whether they are small-scale fisheries investments or not. The categories included SSF Funding, Possibly SSF Funding, and Other Marine Funding. To avoid double counting, the total amount of funding was allocated among these categories with no overlap.
- For many grants this is a difficult task, as it is not entirely clear if or how much of the funding is being allocated to small-scale fishing activities. We have flagged grants that are only partially relevant to SSF and used our best judgement to apply percentages to the grants to arrive at estimates of the funding earmarked specifically for activities relevant to SSF. Recognizing that this is a rough exercise, we have outlined some of our key assumptions below:
 - 1) **Moore Marine Spatial Planning Grants** – All of Moore’s marine spatial planning grants, including the PNCIMA MSP program in British Columbia have been classified as *not* SSF related.
 - 2) **N. American and High Seas MPAs** – All N. American (e.g., CA MLPA, Oregon Heritage) and high seas MPAs (Pew Global Ocean Legacy) have been classified as *not* SSF related.
 - 3) **Walton Seascapes** – 25% of Walton Family Foundation’s seascape grants have been allocated to SSF funding.
 - 4) **Other protected Areas** – All other protected area grants are classified in the “possibly small-scale fisheries funding” category.

Grantee	Assigned %	Rationale and assumptions
SFP core support	25%	Half of the \$ is spent on implementation, and industrial and SSF are evenly distributed in the portfolio
WWF project implementation	50-75%	Most of WWFs improvement project work is SSF related.
MBAq sustainable seafood initiative	25%	Half of the \$ is on implementation/ratings, and half the ratings apply to SSF
WFF Seafood Markets	10%	Rough estimation of how much SSF FIP implementation makes up of all Seafood Markets related work

SSF is a small fraction of foundation spending on the oceans

Foundations spend between \$175 and \$300 million a year on marine issues. We estimate that only 5-12% is spent on small-scale fisheries related projects.

- ▶ From 2007-2015*, foundations spent nearly \$2 billion on marine issues, of which we estimate \$91 million was dedicated to small-scale fisheries work. We also estimate that an additional \$25 million is potentially related to small-scale fisheries, but due to limitations in grant descriptions we are unable to confidently attribute this funding to small-scale fisheries. We also estimate that \$111 million of marine protected areas (MPAs) funding was potentially relevant to small-scale fisheries.
- ▶ Foundations clearly prioritize science, issuing nearly a quarter of all grants (\$457 million) to scientific investigations or institutions.
- ▶ Fisheries management and protected areas combined received more than a quarter of total giving (\$274 and \$262 million, respectively).
- ▶ Small-scale fisheries† (\$91-\$117 million) received an amount on par with markets programs (\$138 million).
- ▶ The biggest funders of small-scale fisheries related projects were the Bloomberg, Packard, MacArthur, and Oak Foundations.

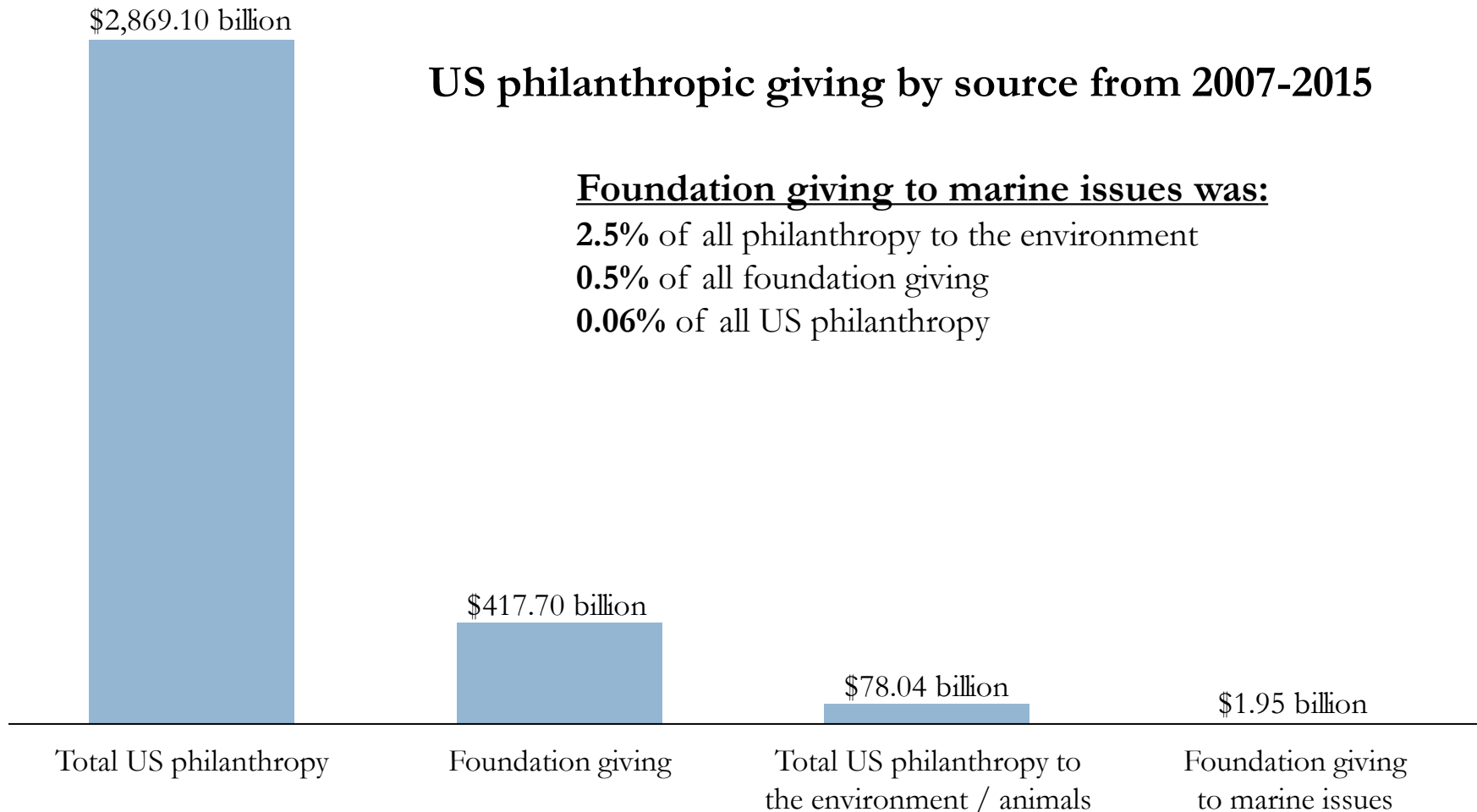
Of Rare's priority geographies, foundations invested most heavily in Indonesia and the Philippines. Most of the small-scale fisheries related grants funded MPAs, except Bloomberg Foundation's grant to Rare.

- ▶ Foundations invested more in Indonesia (\$104 million) than all other Rare priority geographies‡ combined from 2007-2015*. Indonesia received \$9-11 million for small-scale fishing work, and an estimated \$31 million for SSF components of MPAs.
- ▶ The Philippines received the most small-scale fisheries related funding of any target geography, but it was entirely attributable to Bloomberg's Vibrant Ocean Initiative grant to Rare. Excluding Bloomberg, the Philippines received \$5 million from foundations. Brazil also received \$10 million from the same Bloomberg Vibrant Ocean Initiative grant.
- ▶ Indonesia may be the only country to receive similar amounts of philanthropic funding in the future, unless Bloomberg continues its Vibrant Ocean Initiative beyond its existing five year commitment or other foundations prioritize additional target geographies.

* Partial year

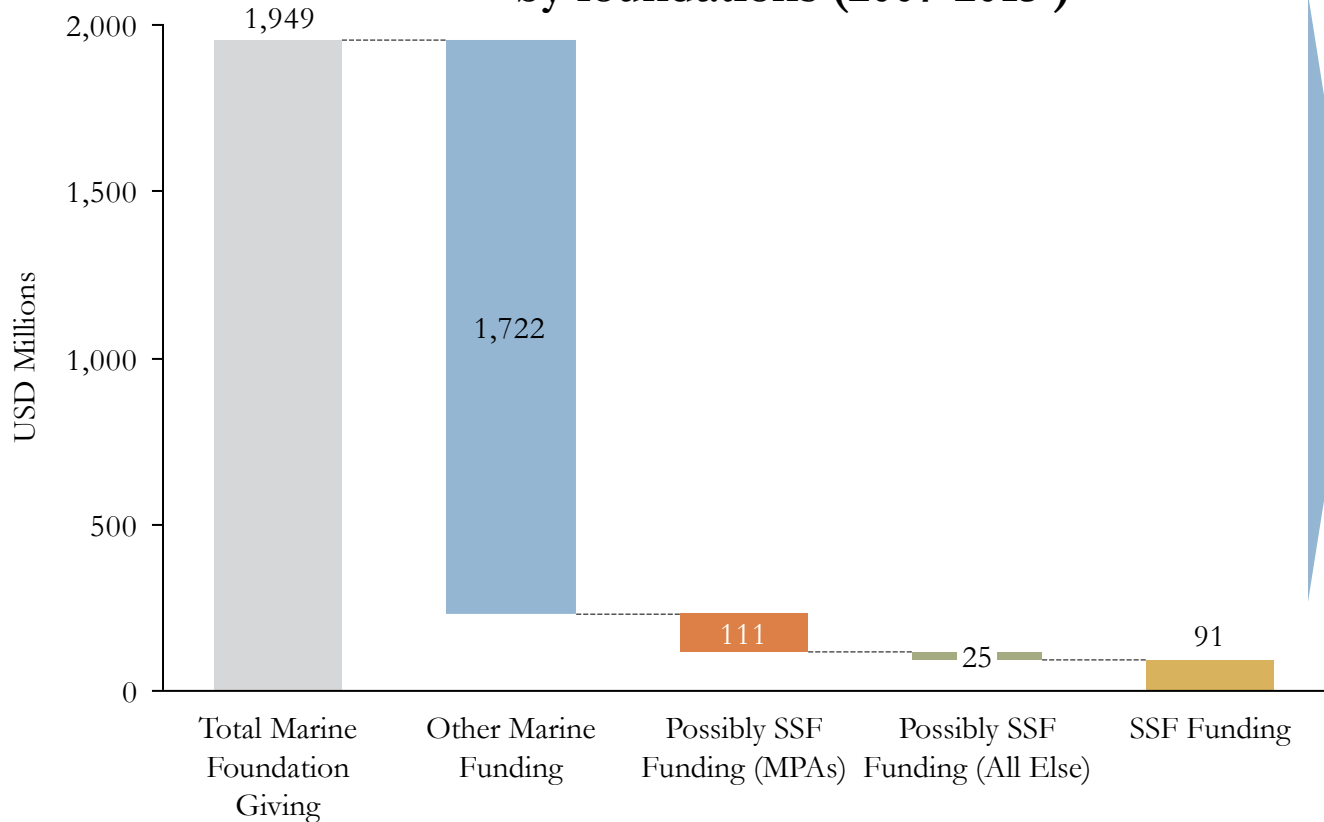
† "Small-scale fisheries" grants are a cross-cutting designation and are not mutually exclusive from any other funding category (e.g., seafood markets, protected areas). SSF related grants were made in nearly every funding category.

Foundation support to the oceans is a small fraction of total US philanthropy



We estimate that between 5% and 12% of foundation marine grantmaking is relevant for small-scale fishing

Marine conservation grantmaking by foundations (2007-2015¹)

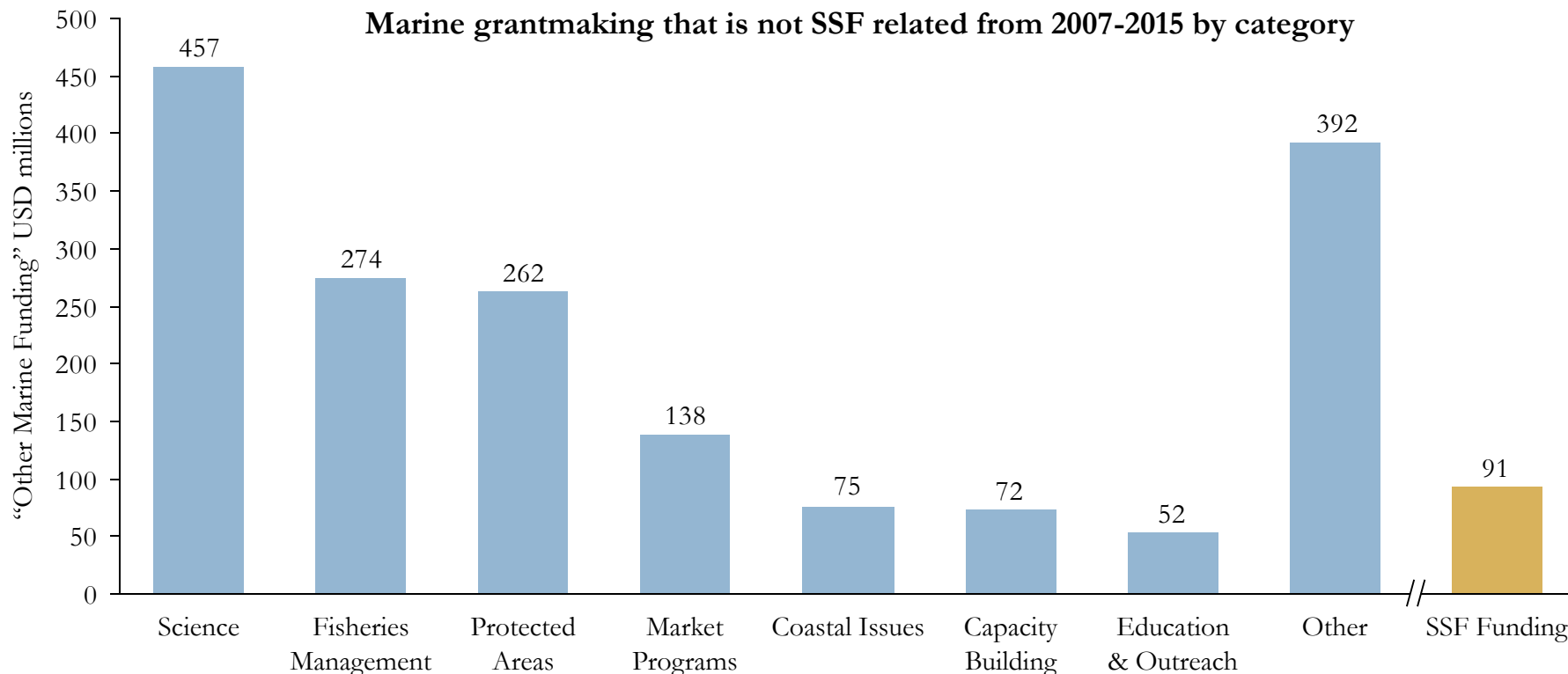


- Foundations invested nearly \$2 billion in marine conservation from 2007-2015¹.
- Only 5-12% of marine funding was directed to SSF projects, depending on whether protected areas within a country's EEZ are considered a small-scale intervention.

[1] Data collection took place during 2015, so grant coverage is partial for that year. Data coverage varies by entity.

Science, MPAs, fisheries management, and market programs have been priority investment areas for foundations

- We used our best judgement to assign each grant to a single category, though some grants include work across multiple purposes.
- **Outside of SSF funding**, foundations invested most heavily in science, fisheries management, and protected areas.
- Foundations invested nearly the same amount in SSF as they did in markets programs (e.g. certifications, FIPs, buyer engagement).

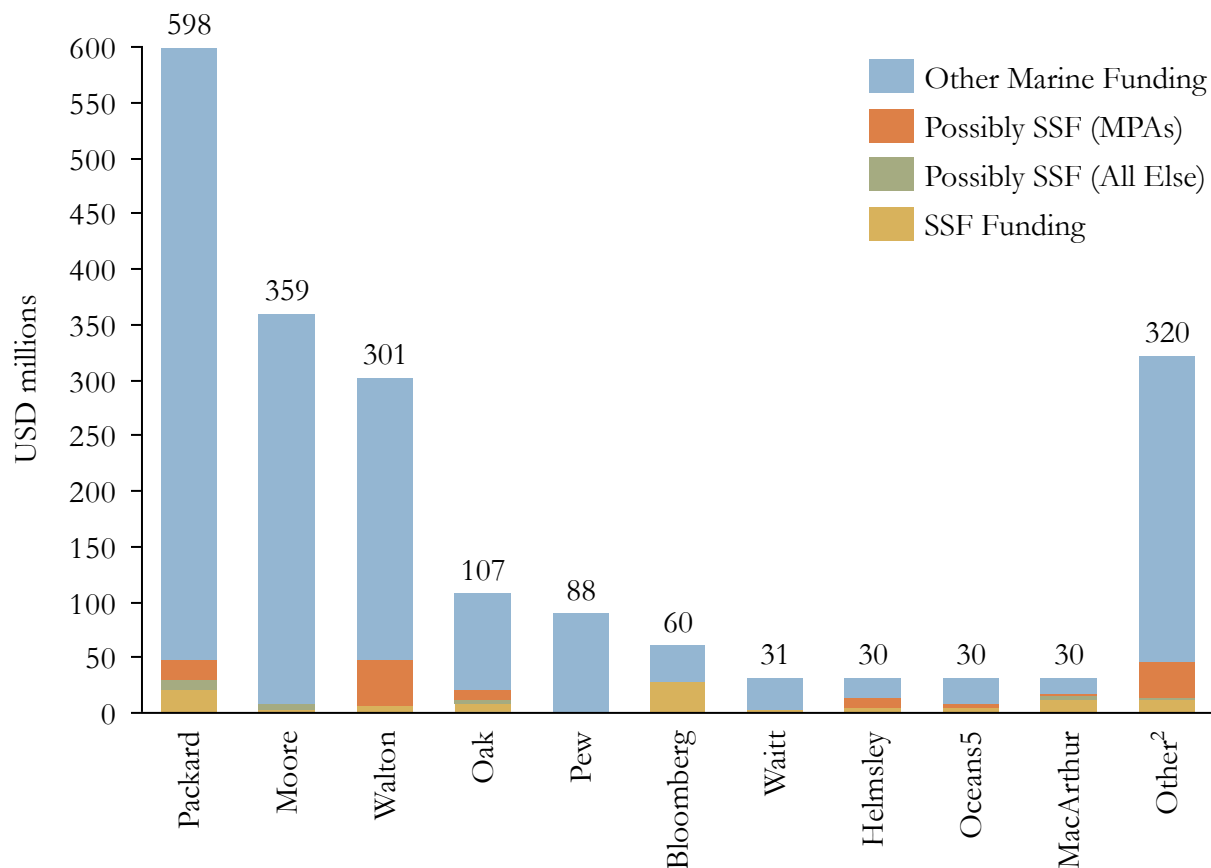


[1] Data collection took place during 2015, so grant coverage is partial for that year. Data coverage varies by entity.

[2] Other includes in decreasing order: Policy, Oil and Gas, Bycatch, Aquaculture, Marine Birds, IUU, Salmon, Pollution/Marine Debris, Rec Fishing/Ecotourism, Livelihoods, Ornamental Fish, Shipping, Ocean Acidification, Natural Disasters, and Subsidies.

Almost all of the major marine funders make grants to SSF-projects, but they typically constitute a small portion of total investment

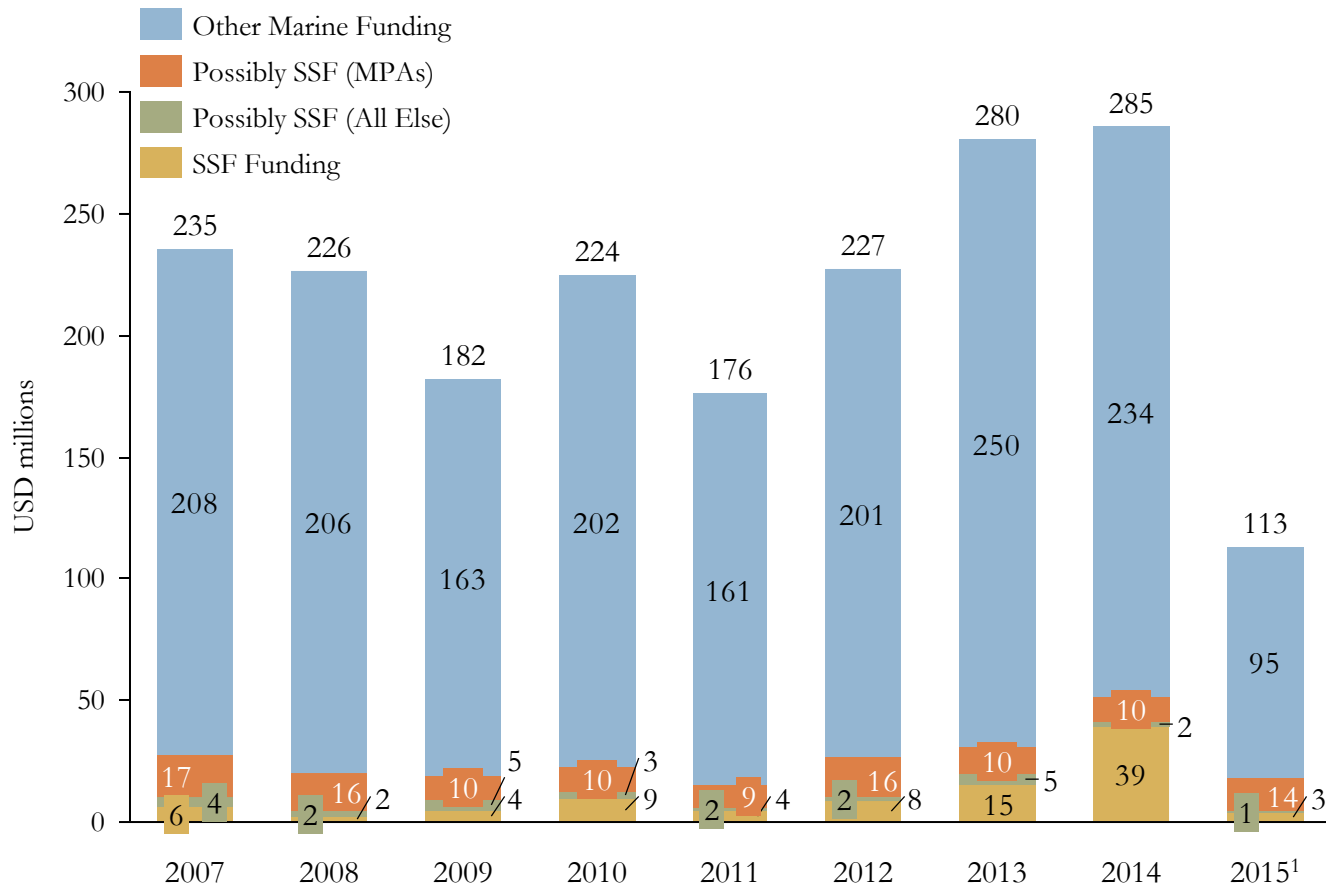
Grantmaking for marine conservation by foundation 2007-2015¹



- Packard, Moore, and Walton account for two-thirds of foundation investment in the oceans. SSF has been supported largely through Packard’s W. Pacific program and Walton’s seascape investments. Moore has had limited SSF focus.
- Bloomberg, Packard, MacArthur, and Oak have invested most in SSF as a share of total giving. Walton’s investments in seascapes are also partially relevant for SSF communities and constitute a large share of Walton’s historical grantmaking.
- Bloomberg’s \$27 million investment in SSF came from one \$54 million grant in 2014. The remaining portion is not SSF-related. It is unclear if the program will be extended.

There do not appear to be any clear temporal trends in foundation investments in small-scale fishing

Foundation grantmaking for marine conservation 2007-2015¹



- The large bump in SSF investment in 2014 was driven by the entrance of Bloomberg (\$27M) and Rockefeller (\$1M) into the space. While this highlights the potential for new funding sources focused on human aspects of ocean conservation, Rockefeller is unlikely to continue making fisheries grants.
- It is unlikely major funders will drastically shift from prior funding patterns and priorities. Walton, Packard, and Moore all adopted new strategies in 2014-2015, but none made a major shift towards SSF.

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Methodology and data sources

Methodology

In addition to the survey of Foundation grantmaking for marine conservation, we surveyed DFI funding of oceans and fisheries work. This analysis relied primarily on two data sources. First, we used AidData.org to obtain high-level estimates of total DFI investment by category and location of intervention. However, the project descriptions in this database are not sufficiently detailed to assess whether projects are SSF-related. Therefore, we obtained investment information from six DFIs: World Bank, GEF, ADB, IDB, AfDB, and KFW.

Institution	Acronym	# Projects	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
The World Bank	WB	8,773	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Partial	Partial	Partial
Global Environmental Facility	GEF	3,618	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Partial	Partial	Partial
Inter-American Development Bank	IDB	215	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial
Asian Development Bank	ADB	48	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial
KfW Development Bank	KFW	12	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial
African Development Bank	AfDB	5	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial
Development Bank of Latin America	CAF	0	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Legend

- Full coverage of total project portfolio. The DFI website allows for the mass export of all project data.
- Partial coverage of total project portfolio. The DFI website design limited data collection to keyword queries.
- Partial-year coverage. Data may change as it includes proposed projects and pipeline projects.
- Keyword searches did not return SSF-relevant results.

Methodology and data sources

Classifying funding events:

We classified all funding events that we obtained from DFI institutions into four different categories (listed below). We used the funding event description as a first screen for classification, and if that was ambiguous we investigated project documents to try and discern whether the project was relevant for small-scale fisheries.

1. **Small-Scale Fisheries** – This category is for projects that are clearly related to small-scale fisheries.
2. **Possibly Small-Scale Fisheries** – This category is for projects that may be relevant or partially relevant for small-scale fisheries, but it is not entirely clear from the project description or documents. For example, a project working on coastal zone management would likely be placed into this category.
3. **Other Marine Funding** – This category is for projects focused on marine issues, but are clearly not related to small-scale fisheries.
4. **Other Funding** – This category was used for all other funding events.

Further Details

Methodology – Further details on the collection and classification of funding events from DFIs can be found in the appendix.

DFI Key findings

DFI Investments are much larger than foundation investments

Overall DFI investments of the World Bank, GEF, IDB, ADB, AfDB, and KfW from 2000 to 2012 totaled more than \$1.5 trillion or more than \$100 billion a year on average. In comparison, total US foundation grantmaking from 2007-2015 was \$417 billion or just over \$46 billion a year. Most of the DFI funding comes in the form of concessionary loans, so it is not an apples to apples comparison but it is notable how much larger the scale of DFI's investments are compared to foundations.

Just a small fraction (0.5%) of DFI investments go to small-scale fishing

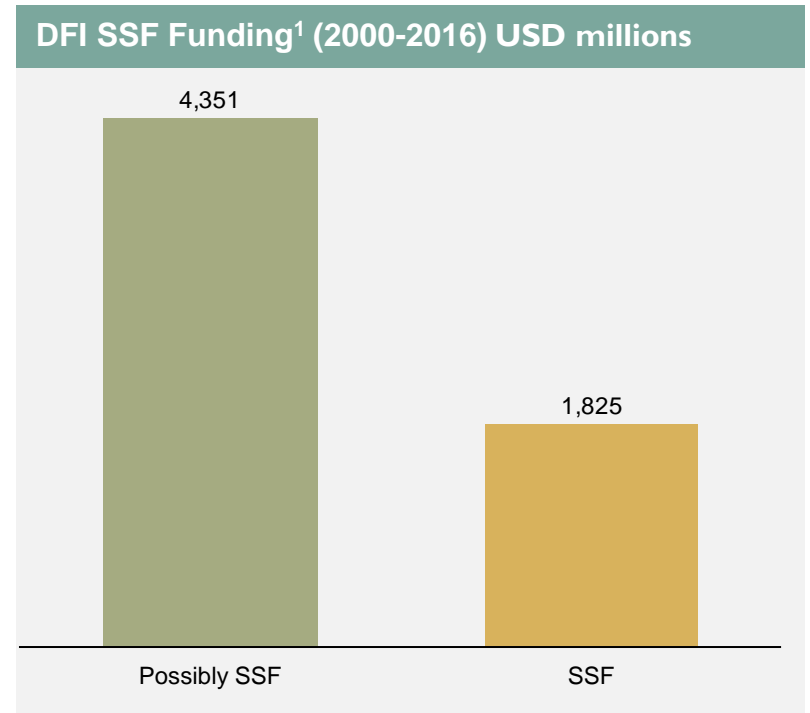
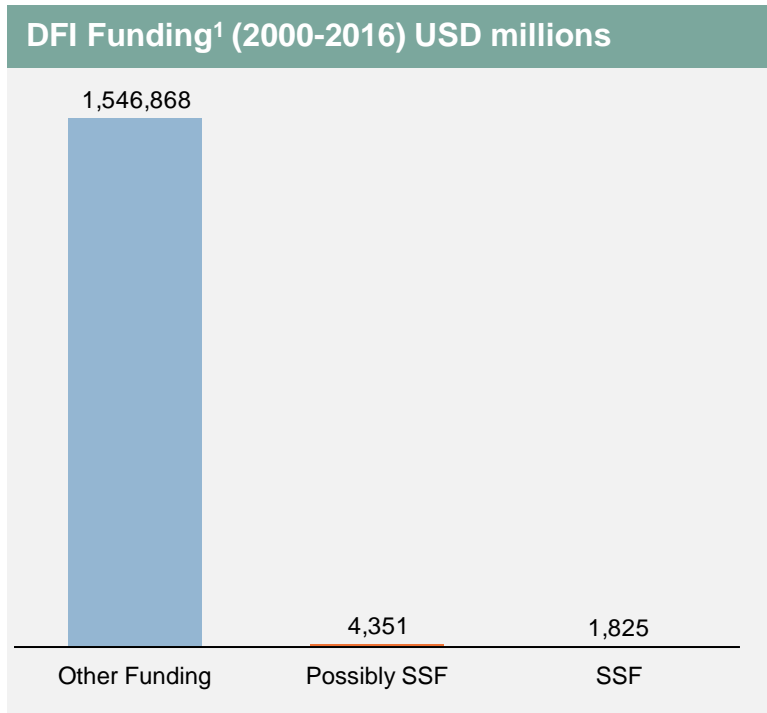
Based on our analysis of the World Bank, GEF, IDB, ADB, AfDB and KfW we estimate that 0.5% of their investment portfolios may be small-scale fisheries related. Actual investment in SSF may be even lower than this as many projects are only partially related to SSF. This is a small fraction of their total portfolios, but it is not clear that this can be regarded as an underinvestment in SSFs given the myriad of other issues these organizations are trying to tackle.

Large funding events dominate DFI funding for SSF

For some DFIs, very large funding events can dominate overall investment in SSF. For example, IDB invested about \$460 million in marine-related projects between 2000 and 2015, but more than 75% of that comes from the largest five projects.

We estimate that SSF related projects receive less than 0.5% of DFI investment

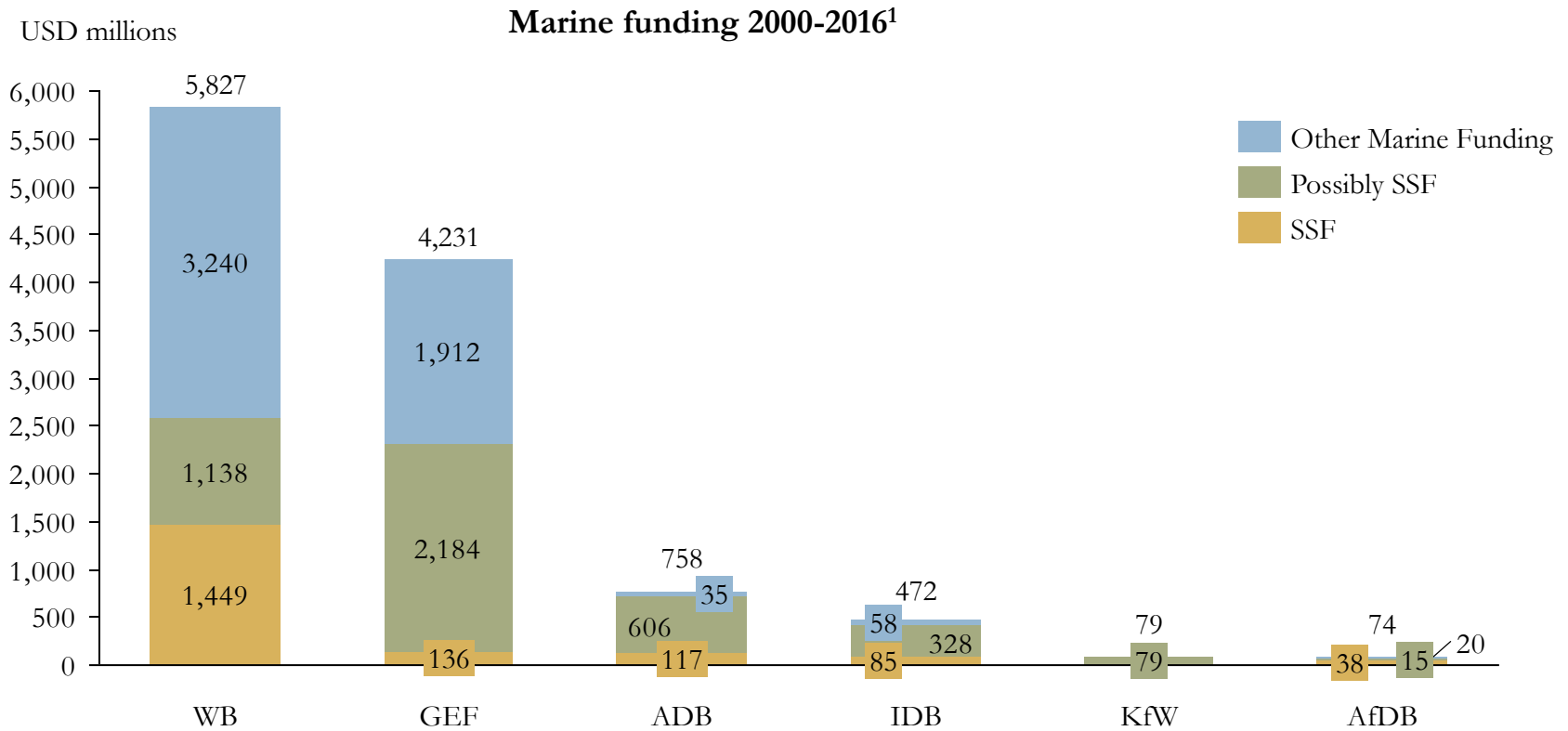
- Projects categorized as **SSF** or **Possibly SSF** made up **less than 0.5%** of total project funding from the World Bank, GEF, IDB, ADB, AfDB, and KfW.
- This is equivalent to **~\$107 million of investment in SSF and an additional ~\$255 million in Possibly SSF projects** from 2000-2016 for the DFIs we analyzed, more than the estimated \$27 million in SSF related grantmaking per year for the foundations we analyzed.



Source: DFI Websites; AidData

[1] Includes World Bank, GEF, IDB, ADB, AfDB, and KfW.

The global DFIs are the largest SSF funders, followed by the regional institutions.



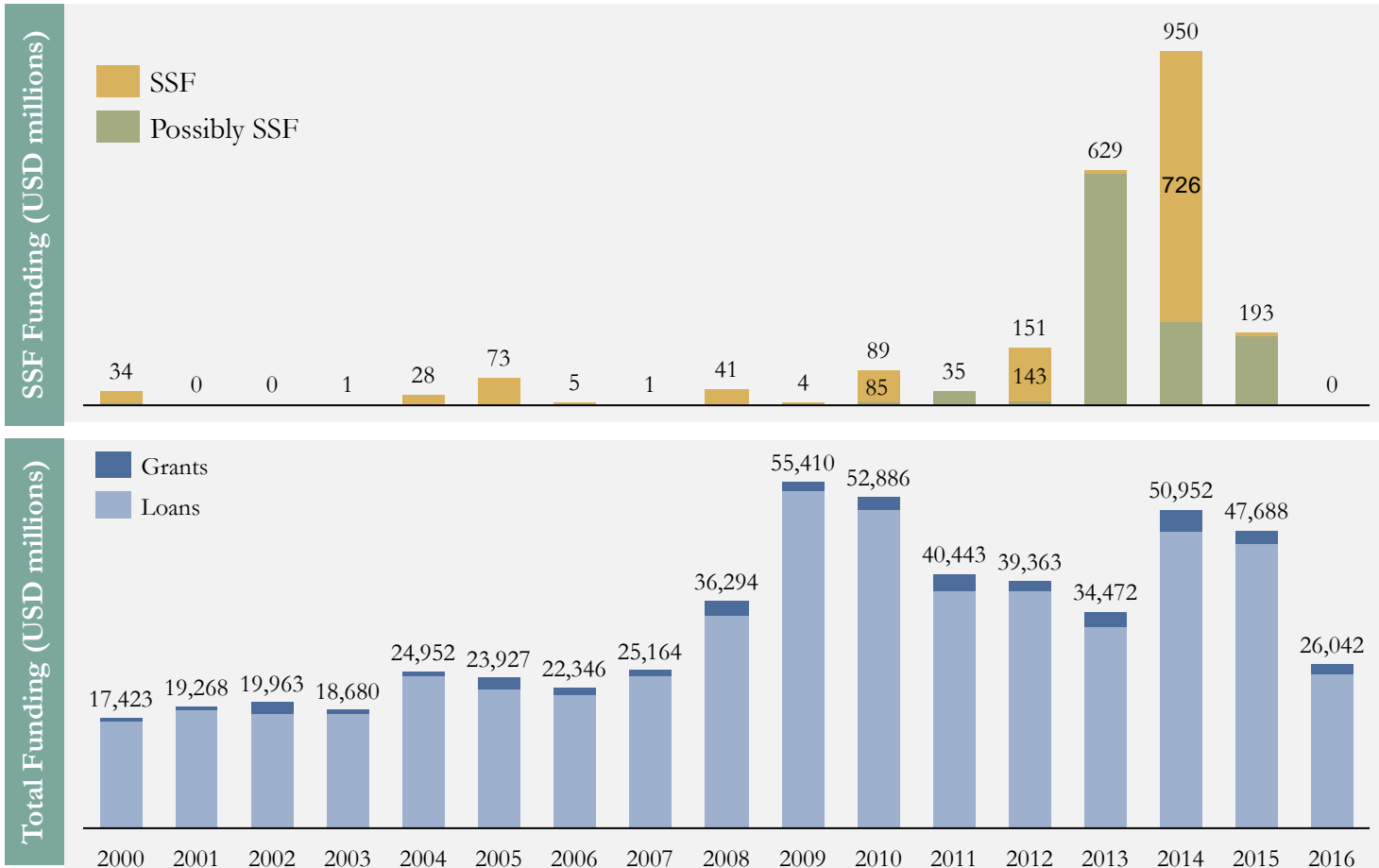
Source: DFI Websites

[1] Includes World Bank, GEF, IDB, ADB, AfDB, and KfW.

[2] Note that these totals may not be representative of total marine funding for DFIs where data was obtained by keyword search (ADB, IDB, KfW, and AfDB).

Interest in small-scale fishing may be growing at the World Bank

World Bank funding 2000-2016



- We have not had conversations with representatives from the World Bank, but their recent funding data indicates that there may be growing interest in SSF.
- As an overall percentage of giving, SSF makes up a small portion of World Bank's investments. This is not surprising given the broad mandate of the bank.

Source: World Bank Website

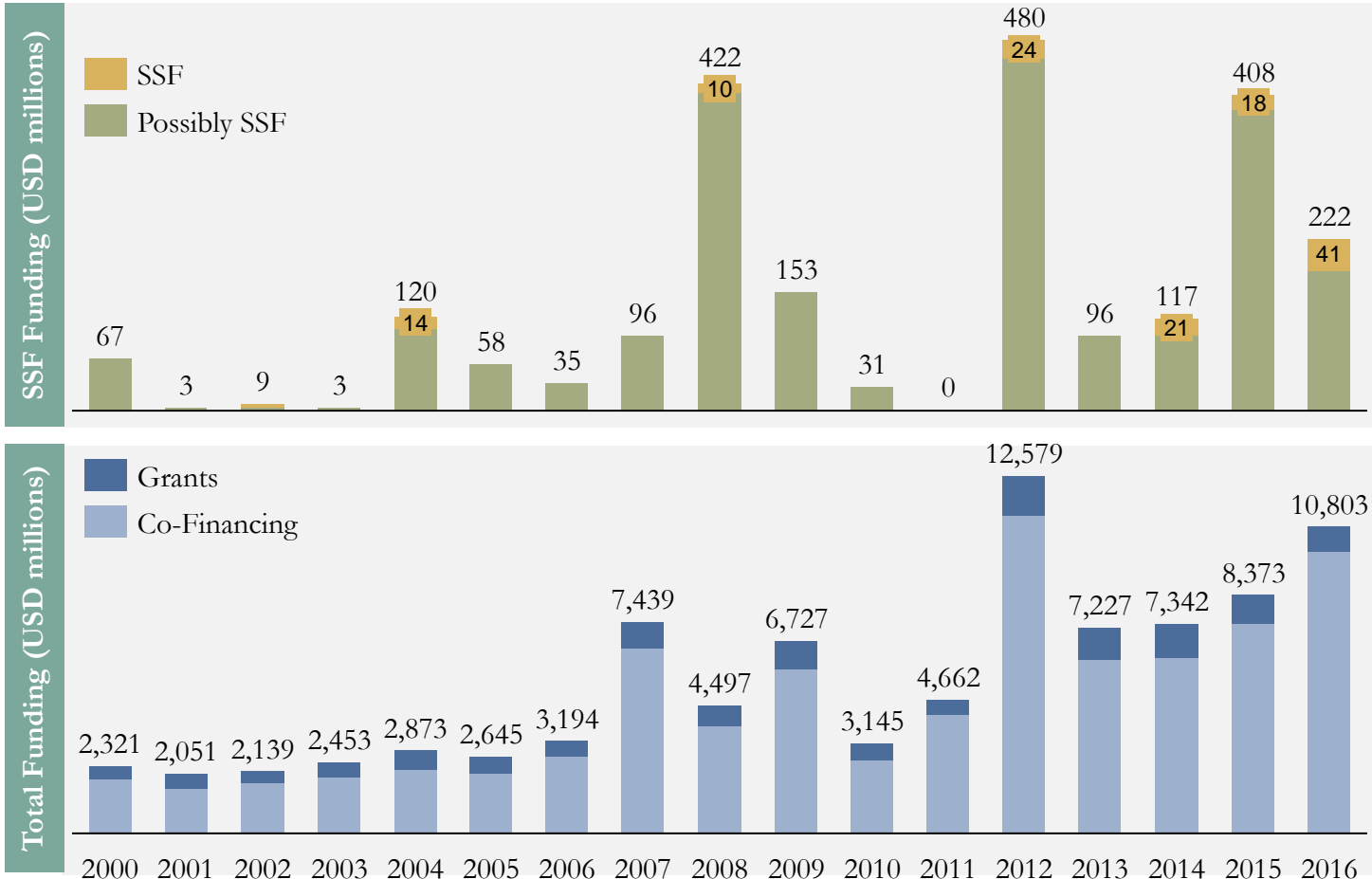
The World Bank has supported a variety of marine projects

Selection of World Bank marine funding events 2000-2016

ID	Year	Priority Country	Category	Total Funding (USD Millions)	Description
P132317	2014	Philippines	SSF	\$664.6	Rural Development Project for the Philippines to increase rural incomes and enhance farm and fishery productivity by supporting smallholders and fishers to increase their marketable surpluses and access to markets.
P102818	2009	Brazil	Other Marine Funding	\$110.0	BR AF Espirito Santo Water & Coastal Pollution Management
P090257	Dropped	Indonesia	SSF	\$100.0	Fisheries Revitalization Project
P087711	2004	Brazil	Other Marine Funding	\$62.3	BR Espirito Santo Water & Coastal Pollution Management
P128968	2014	Brazil	Possibly SSF	\$18.2	BR Marine Protected Areas Project
P068133	2006	Indonesia	Other Marine Funding	\$17.0	Marine electronic highway demonstration project.
P035919	2000	Mozambique	SSF	\$10.6	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project
P070305	2000	Mozambique	SSF	\$10.6	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project
P149992	2015	Mozambique	SSF	\$3.4	Mozambique - Artisanal Fisheries and Climate Change
P150546	2009	Mozambique	SSF	\$1.9	Mozambique - Community-Based Coastal Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods

GEF's portfolio is growing in size, its small-scale fishing investments are variable but appear to be growing as well

GEF funding 2000-2016



- GEF is one of the largest investors in SSF-related projects.
- Compared to the other DFIs investigated in this project, a relatively large share of GEF's total portfolio is directed to SSF related projects.

Source: GEF Website

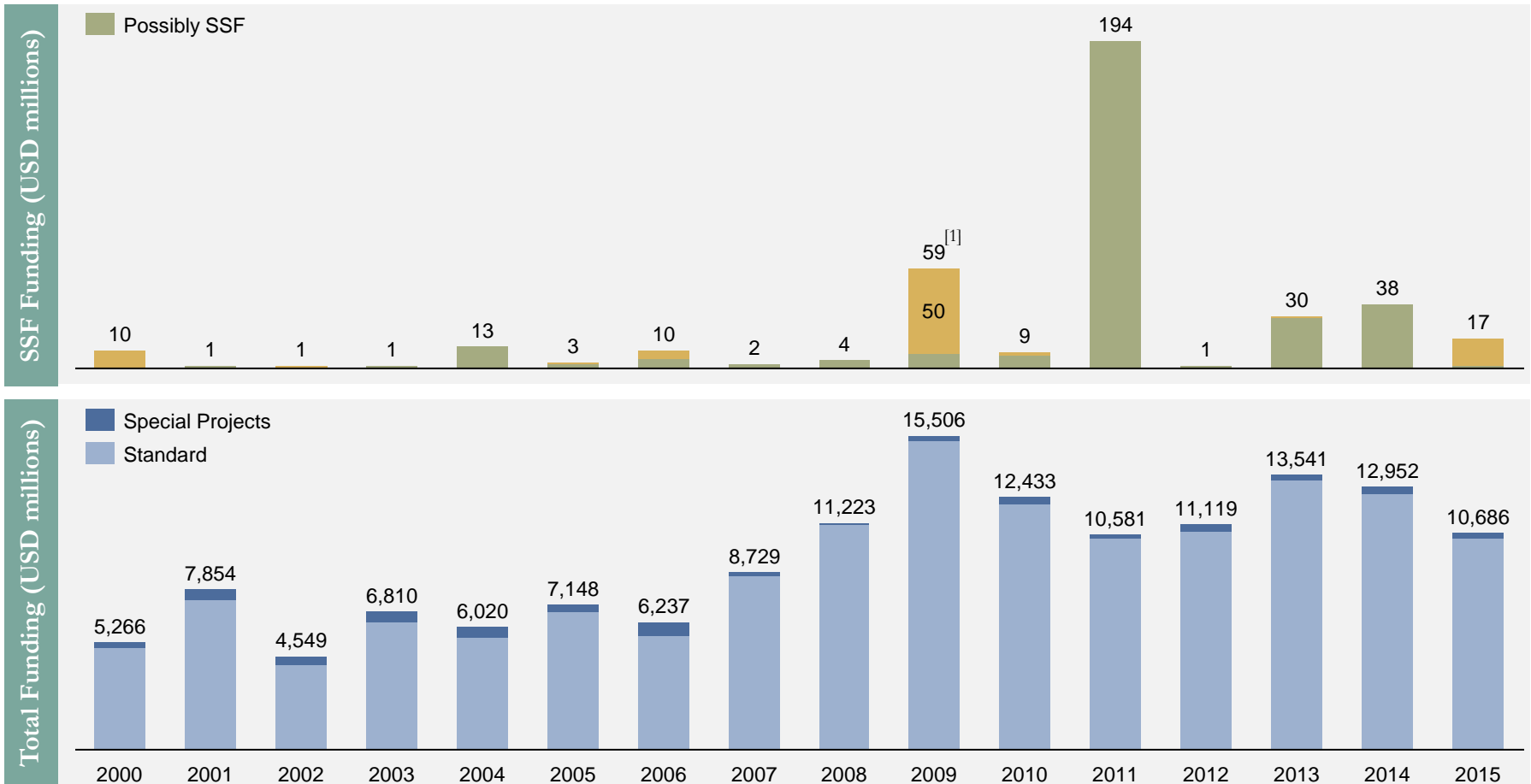
GEF has invested in a variety of SSF related projects

Selection of GEF Funding Events and their Classification

ID	Year	Priority Countries (#Others)	Category	Total Funding (USD millions)	Description
9060	2015	Indonesia (5)	Possibly SSF	\$235.0	CFI: Coastal Fisheries Initiative
4637	2012	Brazil (0)	Possibly SSF	\$116.6	Marine and Coastal Protected Areas
2923	2007	Indonesia (0)	Possibly SSF	\$95.0	Fisheries Revitalization Project (FRP)
3589	2008	Indonesia, Philippines (1)	Possibly SSF	\$86.3	CTI Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia under Coral Triangle Initiative
1032	2008	Brazil (20)	Possibly SSF	\$55.4	Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions
4810	2012	Philippines (0)	Possibly SSF	\$45.6	Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas
9370	2016	Indonesia, Philippines (0)	SSF	\$41.2	The Meloy Fund : A Fund for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in SE Asia (Non-grant)
5271	2013	Indonesia, Philippines (2)	Possibly SSF	\$40.1	Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities

Source: GEF Website

IDB's investment portfolio has grown since the early 2000's but a small portion (<0.3%) is invested in SSF

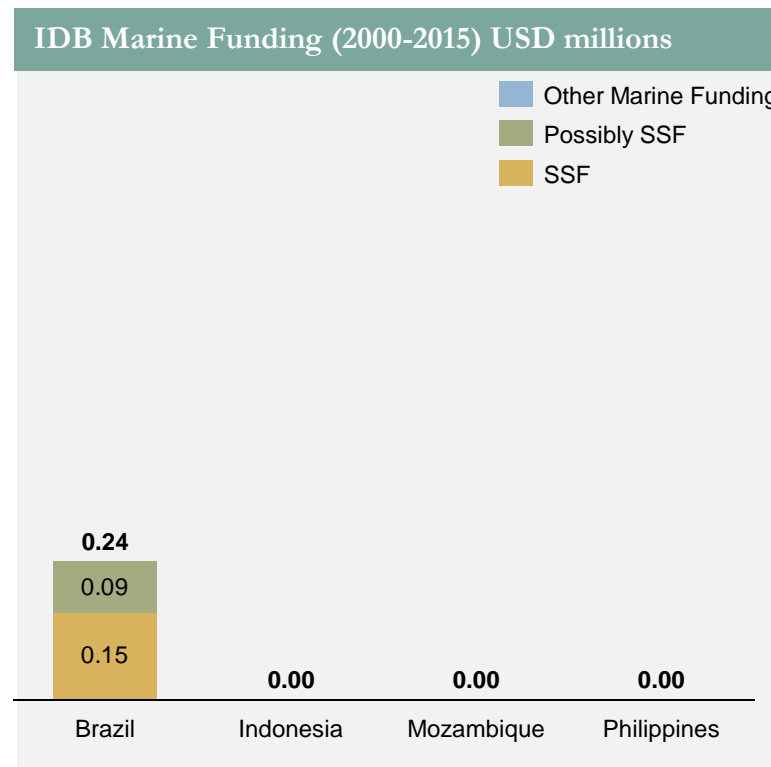
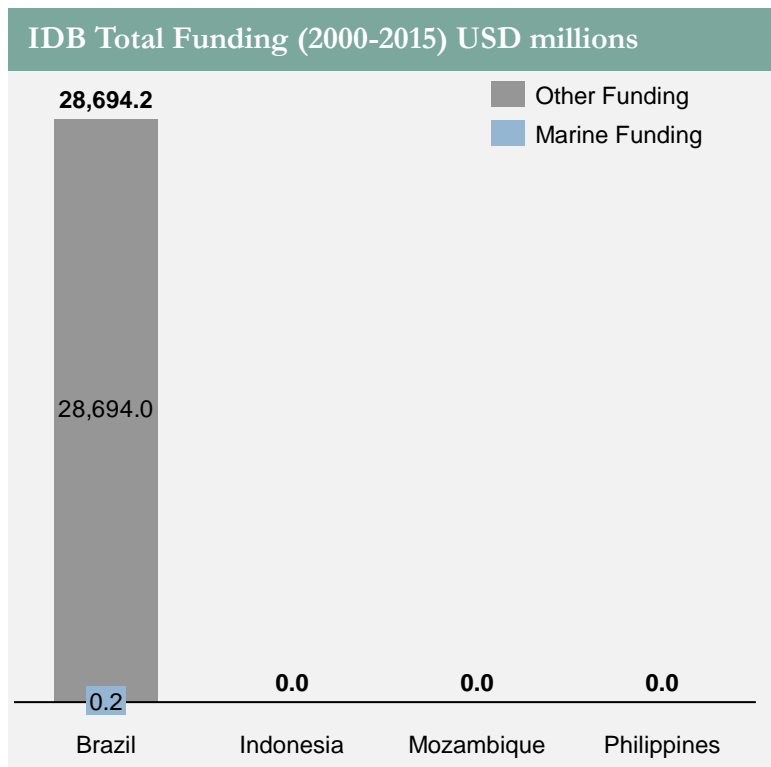


Source: IDB Website and annual reports

[1] IDB made a \$50 million investment in Ecuador artisanal fisheries in 2009.

IDB has invested about 400 million USD in SSF-related projects since 2000

IDB funding in Fish Forever priority countries 2000-2016



Source : IDB Website and annual reports

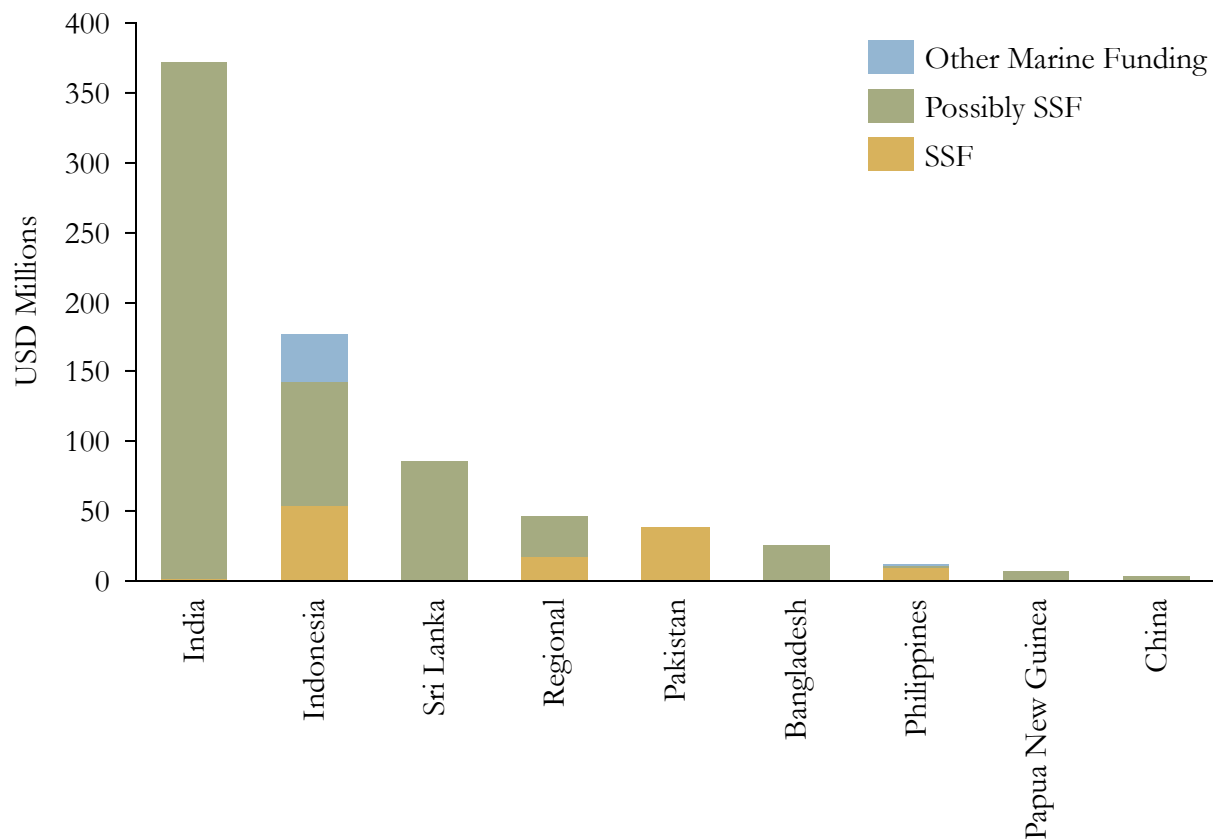
IDB has invested in a variety of SSF-related projects; a 50M USD investment in coastal artisanal fishing is noteworthy

Selection of IDB marine funding events 2000-2016

ID	Year	Country	Category	Total Funding (USD millions)	Description
ME-L1045	2011	Mexico	Possibly Small-Scale	\$190	Program to Strengthen Rural Public Goods
EC-L1059	2009	Ecuador	Small-scale	\$50	Support for a Coastal Artisanal Fishing Project
UR-L1004	2008	Uruguay	Other Marine Funding	\$40	Port of Montevideo Modernization Program
HA-L1095	2014	Haiti	Possibly Small-Scale	\$36	Sustainable Coastal Tourism Program
ES-L1066	2013	El Salvador	Possibly Small-Scale	\$25	Touristic Development of the Coastal Zone
BA0019	2002	Barbados	Other Marine Funding	\$17	Coastal Infrastructure Program
HA-L1096	2015	Haiti	Small-scale	\$15	Artisanal Fisheries Development Program
SU-L1020	2016	Suriname	Possibly Small-Scale	\$15	Agricultural Competitiveness
EC0193	2004	Ecuador	Possibly Small-Scale	\$12.4	Coastal Resource Management Project - Stage II

Source: IDB Website

ADB has been a major funder of marine projects, including a Sri Lankan fisheries development project in 2015



- We have identified \$731 million in marine investments by ADB since 2000.
- India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka have attracted the largest share of marine funding, including \$600,000 fisheries development project for Sri Lanka in 2015.

Source: ADB website

ADB has invested in several marine projects; many are broad in scope and only partially SSF-related

Selection of ADB funding events 2000-2016

ID	Year	Country	Category	Total Funding (USD millions)	Description
40156-013	2010	India	Possibly SSF	\$250M	MFF - Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program (Facility)
40156-033	Proposed	India	Possibly SSF	\$66M	Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program - Tranche 2
49325-002	2015	Sri Lanka	Possibly SSF	\$62M	Northern Province Sustainable Fisheries Development Project
30209-013	2001	Bangladesh	Other Funding	\$59M	Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector II
40156-023	2010	India	Possibly SSF	\$52M	Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Investment Program - Tranche 1
31153-013	2000	Indonesia	Possibly SSF	\$50M	Marine and Coastal Resources Management Project
37188-013	2007	Pakistan	SSF	\$36M	Sindh Coastal Community Development Project
35183-013	2006	Indonesia	Other Marine Funding	\$33M	Sustainable Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Poverty Reduction

Source: ADB website.

We identified seven KfW projects that were SSF-related

KfW SSF funding events 2007-2015

Country/Region	Category	Total Funding (USD millions)	Description
Colombia	Possibly SSF	\$0.3M	Maritimes protected area management in the eastern Pacific (study)
Colombia	Possibly SSF	\$18M	Protected Areas and Biodiversity
Mozambique	Possibly SSF	\$7M	Stake in Mozambican Foundation for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity - BioFund
Mozambique	Possibly SSF	\$12M	Stake in Mozambican Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity - BioFund
Mauritania	SSF	\$11M	Fisheries Monitoring
Mauritania	SSF	\$24M	Protection of biodiversity in coastal areas
Central America	Possibly SSF	\$6M	Protection of marine resources in Central America II (Marfund)

Source: KfW website.

A search of AfDB's online project database yielded six projects that are SSF-related

AfDB marine and fisheries funding events 2000-2016

ID	Year	Country	Total Funding (USD millions)	Description
P-Z1-AAF-006	2016	Uganda and DRC	\$8.5M	The project has three components namely 1) Fisheries Resources Development and Management; 2) Integrated Water Resources Management and 3) Project Management and Coordination.
P-AO-AAF-002	2016	Angola	\$38M	The proposed project aims to implement lessons learnt and experiences drawn from the on-going artisanal fisheries development project to cover a wider geographical zone.
P-NG-AAF-001	Pipeline	Nigeria	\$77M	The project will construct and support the implementation of an fisheries Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Center in each of the nine coastal states, support a Federal MCS coordination centre, and will rehabilitate landing sites where there is a need.
P-Z1-AAF-008	Pipeline	Mozambique and others	\$7M	The project will consist of four components: 1 Regional integration on fisheries issues 2 Support to sustainable natural resource development 3 Institutional capacity development 4 Project management
P-AO-CZ0-001	2010	Angola	\$20M	The proposed program consists of two (2) environmental components that are essential for the protection of the environment in Angola. The components are: environmental legislation, governance and information system and institutional and capacity building for the environment sector.
P-Z1-AAF-006	2016	Uganda and DRC	\$8.5M	The project has three components namely 1) Fisheries Resources Development and Management; 2) Integrated Water Resources Management and 3) Project Management and Coordination.

Source: ADB Website

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DFI methodology details (1/2)

Overarching Methodology

- **Key-word search** – In all cases, the following keywords were used to identify potentially-relevant projects: fish, coast, marine, small-scale, artisanal, ocean, and turtle. All results using these keywords were categorized as "SSF", "Potentially SSF", "Other Marine Funding", or "Other Funding".
- **Coverage of years** – Projects from 2000 onward are included.

DFI-specific notes:

World Bank (WB):

- The WB website allowed for the export of the entire project portfolio.
- Keyword searches were used to identify potentially relevant projects to manually categorize . All other grants were categorized as "Other Funding".
- The year of board approval, the only date available for most projects, is used as "Year" in the database.
- Projects with \$0 of funding are excluded.

Global Environmental Facility (GEF):

- The GEF website allowed for the export of the entire project portfolio.
- Keyword searches were used to identify potentially relevant projects to manually categorize from the total of over 3,000. All other grants were categorized as "Other Funding".

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB):

- The IDB database does not allow for the export of a complete dataset and contains over 20,000 projects. Keyword searches were used to identify potentially relevant projects.

DFI methodology details (1/2)

Asian Development Bank (ADB):

- The ADB database does not allow for the export of a complete dataset . Keyword searches were used to identify potentially relevant projects.
- In addition to keyword searches, we reviewed all Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development sector projects in Indonesia and Philippines.

KfW Development Bank (KfW):

- The KfW database does not allow for the export of a complete dataset . Keyword searches were used to identify potentially relevant projects.
- In addition to keyword searches, we reviewed all projects with a main emphasis of "Environment and climate change" or "Food and Agriculture".
- KfW does not provide any data for the year of a specific project. As a result, we used the average EUR/USD exchange rate from 1999-2016 to convert all values to USD.
- At the time of the analysis, this exchange rate was 1.212977.

African Development Bank (AfDB):

- The AfDB database does not allow for the export of a complete dataset. Keyword searches were done in English and French to identify potentially relevant projects.
- In addition to keyword searches, we reviewed all projects in the sectors "Environment" and "Climate Change"
- We converted projects to USD using the IMF's conversion rate for UAC/USD and oanda.com to convert NRN to USD for each projects' associated start date. For projects still in the pipeline, we used 17-Aug-2016 as the date for currency exchange.