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INTERAFRICAN BUREAU  
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES



AUDA-NEPAD  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



## REPORT

# Report of the Meeting to Create Awareness on the Importance of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Blue Economy to Africa's Socio-economic Development Amongst Stakeholders



15<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022  
Nairobi, Kenya

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# Acknowledgement

The meeting to create awareness on the importance of fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy to Africa's socio-economic development amongst stakeholders on the 15-18 March 2022, Nairobi, Kenya was organized by AU-IBAR with financial support by the European Union through the Fisheries Governance Phase 2 (FishGov 2). The Director of AU-IBAR would like to thank all the participants to the workshop, including AU member states, regional economic communities, specialized regional institutions, Centres of excellence and experts. Special thanks to the European Union for the for the financial support.

# I. Introduction

The workshop on enhancing awareness on the importance of fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy in Africa's socio-economic development was held on the 15th – 18th of March 2022 at the Movenpick Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop was organized by the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), in collaboration with the African Union Development Agency (AUDA – NEPAD) and the Government of Kenya. The main objective of the workshop was to raise awareness of the importance of the fisheries and blue economy sectors with a view to stimulating increased national country investments in these sub-sectors.

The workshop brought together 32 delegates from non-fisheries and aquaculture sector in AU member states as well as representatives from fisheries and aquaculture sector in selected AU member states to share experience and views on challenges and perspectives on enhancing investments in their respective ministries. In attendance there were 12 Member States represented, AUC and its affiliated agencies (AU-IBAR, AUDA – NEPAD), Regional Economic Communities (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), East African Community (EAC), The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), National Fisheries Resource Research Institute (NAFIRRI), Uganda; EARFISH, African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network (AWFISHNET), AU-Policy Research Network for Fisheries & Aquaculture in Africa, COREP, Pwani University (Kenya), University of Sierra Leone, KATI Farmers (Uganda), invited experts/ consultants,

The meeting was formally opened by Mrs. Lucy Obungu, the Fisheries and Blue Economy Secretary in the State Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Blue Economy on behalf of Hon. Peter Munya, the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives. In her opening remarks, Lucy Obungu underscored the importance of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors in contributing to the national economies of AUC member states, including food and nutritional security, wealth creation and employment opportunities. African fisheries and aquaculture value was more than US\$ 26.6 billion, accounting for 1.39% of the total GDP of Africa. The fish sector creates employment for more than 12 million people, with women constituting about 27 % of the workforce. She urged member states and development partners to increase their investments in sustainable development and management of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors.

Dr. Clement Adjorlolo delivered opening statement on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer of African Union Development Agency (AUDA – NEPAD), Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki. In his opening remarks, Dr. Clement overemphasized the need to strengthen coordination and collaboration to sustainably manage the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors in Africa for improved socio-economic and environmental benefits. The importance of Africa's Blue Economy and in particular, the fisheries and aquaculture sector, cannot be over-emphasized. Africa's blue economy holds a potential that is valued at an estimated USD3M trillion. The fisheries sector plays a significant role in international and regional trade, with Africa importing about USD 5 billion worth of fish annually and exporting about USD 7 billion. These benefits can only be sustained by implementing existing continental and regional policy frameworks to address declining fish stocks, IUU fishing, destructive fishing practices and climate change.

Ms. Francisca Gonah made opening statement on behalf of the AU-IBAR Director, Dr. Nick Nwankpa. In her opening remarks, Ms. Francisca overemphasized the need to harness the potential of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors to accelerate blue growth and development in AUC member states. However, she decried low public investment in these sectors that have hindered the realization of the full potential. Over the years AU-IBAR has been implementing various initiatives that are aimed at sustainable development and management of the fisheries and blue economy sectors in Africa, including formulating and implementing fisheries and aquaculture policy, and recently the Africa Blue Economy Strategy. It is imperative that member states commit significant resources and invest in developing their fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors. She informed participants that the sole purpose for the meeting was to raise awareness and visibility of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors in order to leverage public financing in line with the Malabo Declaration.

## 2. Background and Objective of the Workshop

Ms. Hellen Moepe presented an overview and objectives of the workshop. The AUC member states are implementing various initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable development of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors. These include among others the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS), Africa Blue Economy Strategy, the NEPAD Blue Economy programme and the Aquatic Biodiversity Programme. These are aimed at creating a conducive and enabling environment for the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors to create equitable, social and economic development in Africa. The PFRS identified Investments & Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa as a policy objective. This is against the background that public sector budget allocation to and investments in the fisheries and aquaculture sector is generally low, compared to other agricultural sectors. Private sector financing has not been well appreciated within most AU member states. The reasons have variously been attributed to lack of adequate awareness on the potential and current contribution of the sector to socio-economy development in AU members, including food security, GDP, employment, livelihoods, etc. This workshop therefore was to provide an opportunity highlight the current and potential role of fisheries, aquaculture blue economy in Africa's socio-economic development.

The overall objective was to stimulate increased national country investments in fisheries and aquaculture. The specific objectives include the following:

1. Creating awareness on the socio-economic importance of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors
2. Inform the delegates on relevant provisions on key African Union instruments or frameworks that guide the development of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors.
3. Apprise the delegates on current African Union interventions in the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sector
4. Expert presentations on key aspects of the sector and cases for increased public sector
5. Solicit views from delegates on increasing national investments
6. Discuss facilitating and coordinating a platform for national consultations on the sector.

She also outlined the expectations of the meeting which were as follows.

1. Awareness enhanced among non-fisheries and aquaculture actors on the socio-economic importance of the fisheries and aquaculture sector
2. Delegates are informed of existing African Union priorities on fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy-related instruments



3. Potential investments areas in fisheries and aquaculture elaborated
4. Perception of the delegates on mechanisms for increasing investments and public sector financing in fisheries and aquaculture obtained

## **3. Setting the Scene – Synopsis of AU Guiding Instruments**

Technical presentations were made by the African Union Agencies, namely AU-IBAR and AUDA – NEPAD to provide the context with regard to the African Union guiding policy instruments. This was mainly to help broaden the understanding of participants about the African Union policy related work/ initiatives and efforts towards sustainable development and management of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors in Africa.

### *3.1 The African Union Agenda 2063*

The African Union Agenda 2063 was presented by Mr. Oroko Kennedy, Senior Planning Officer at the AU-IBAR. Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years. It builds on, and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. Agenda 2063 builds on previous frameworks including the Lagos Plan of Action, Abuja Treaty, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Africa's Agro-industry & Agribusiness Development Initiative (ADI), NEPAD and the Social Policy Framework. The formulation of Agenda 2063 was a consultative process involving AUC member states, RECS, Ministerial meetings, private sector, academia and non-state actors. Agenda 2063 has seven aspirations, including a prosperous Africa, politically united, good governance, secure, people driven development and global player. There are 16 flagship projects and 20 goals. Sustainable Blue Economy is anchored in goal 6. Agenda 2063 are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The implementation of A2063 is under the 10-year plan, and is cascaded at 3 levels, namely national, regional via RECs and Africawide by AUC.

### *3.2 The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa*

The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa was presented by Ms. Hellen Moepi virtually. The process of formulation of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for African fisheries and aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) started in earnest in 2012 following immediately the Executive Council Decisions (Doc. EX. CL /627(XVIII)) by the African Heads of States and Governments that adopted the Recommendations of the First Conference of Ministers



of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFAI) that was held in Gambia in 2010. The formulation process was spearheaded by the African Union Institutions, AU-IBAR, NPCA and AUCDREA and endorsed in 2014 by the AUC Summit. The main purpose of the PFRS is to facilitate coherent policy development for the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture resources in the member states of the African Union. The PFRS has 7 policy areas, namely 1. Enhancing conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources, 2. Development of sustainable small-scale fisheries, 3. Sustainable Aquaculture development, 4. Promoting responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing, 5. Strengthening South-South (bilateral and regional) cooperation, and developing coordinated mechanisms among RECs, RFBs and LME-based commissions, 6. Creating awareness on the potential and importance of the fisheries and aquaculture sector, and 7. Increasing and consolidating the “African Voice” in the governance and management of high seas fisheries. There are 3 cross-cutting areas, climate change, gender & youth and private sector investment & financing.

The policy framework and reform strategy provides opportunities for member states to optimize benefits from their natural resources by implementing the strategic reforms enunciated in the document. Member States and other key actors are urged to provide adequate enabling environment and financial resources in order to realize these benefits.

### *3.3 The Africa Blue Economy Strategy*

Dr. Mohamed Seisay gave a summary of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy (ABES). The ABES was developed based on the outcome of the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference that took place in Nairobi, Kenya in 2018. The African leaders at that Conference urged the African Union (AU) to work with relevant stakeholders to develop Africa Blue Economy Strategy. The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), which is a technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission, was charged with the specific responsibility to support the development of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy through a consultative process. The ABES provides guidance for all-inclusive sustainable development and utilization of aquatic resources in Africa. The Africa Blue Economy Strategy was endorsed by the 3rd session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in October 2019. The African Union has identified blue ocean economy development as a priority goal towards achieving the aspiration on ‘A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development within the context of the Africa Union Agenda 2063.

The Africa Blue Economy Strategy is consolidated based on the following five detailed thematic areas; 1. Fisheries, aquaculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems 2. Shipping/transportation, trade, ports, maritime security, safety and enforcement 3. Coastal and maritime

tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure 4. Sustainable energy and mineral resources and innovative industries 5. Policies, institutional and governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financing.

### 3.4 The AUDA – NEPAD Blue Economy Programme

Dr. Bernice Mclean shared with the participants about NEPAD Agency and its Blue Economy Programme. The final AU decision on the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) – July 2019, as the continent's development agency. This decision and new mandate give AUDA-NEPAD expanded responsibilities in accompanying and supporting member states on the implementation of their development plans as guided by Agenda 2063 and articulated in their national development plans.

Drawing from Agenda 2063 and the supporting continental framework, AUDA-NEPAD identified the Blue Economy as a critical pillar for Africa's development and as part of the broader AU reform process, institutionalized the Blue Economy into the structure of the Agency and developed a Blue Economy Programme in 2019.

The overall goal of the AUDA-NEPAD Blue Economy Programme is to support and facilitate MS and Regional Bodies in developing and implementing their Blue Economies in alignment with Agenda 2063, the continental Blue Economy Strategy and other continental frameworks articulating Member State Priorities.

The strategic objectives of the programme are as follows;

1. Strengthen technical capacity for implementation of BE concepts,
2. Provide policy implementation, technical advisory and advocacy services to Member States and Regional Bodies,
3. Facilitate market linkages, communication and stakeholder partnerships and engagement,
4. Promote effective Private Sector Involvement,
5. Facilitate financing, investment and innovation and technology,
6. Foster Blue Economy knowledge management (data production, collection and management) and
7. Develop common African positions at Global Level.

The current areas of focus for the Programme are diverse and include:

- Strengthening our internal structures for meeting our mandate
- Building partnerships – Resource mobilization for multi-stakeholder & Inter-sectoral approaches & partnerships
- Supporting the appropriate enabling policy environment, building a community of practice, for Blue Economy in selected areas & supporting the African voice

- Production of Knowledge products and Advisory (COVID Response Plan, foresight studies, global dialogues etc.)
- Developing priority flagship initiatives & projects in selected areas (i.e. specifically targeting MSMEs along the value chain to improve resilience, productivity, value addition)
- Working to enable opportunities for women & youth in intra-regional trade, circular economy approaches / technology innovations

## 4. Policy Related Instruments

### 4.1 *The AU Ten Year Aquaculture Action Plan 2016 - 2025*

The AU Ten Year Aquaculture Action Plan 2016 - 2025 was presented by Nelly Isyagi, Aquaculture expert at the AU-IBAR. Aquaculture currently contributes 50% of global fish production (FAO 2018). In 2016 African aquaculture contributed 18% of Africa's fish production valued USD 3.5 billion. Between 2007 – 2016 imports of fish increased by 133% and exports by 42%. Africa exports high value species and imports cheaper food fish to meet food and nutrition needs. This presents an excellent opportunity for Africa to develop aquaculture to meet local demand. The AU Ten Year Aquaculture Action Plan 2016 - 2025 provides for a coherent approach and roadmap for creating a conducive and enabling environment for private-sector driven sustainable commercial aquaculture development within the framework of the PFRS and its guidelines.

Five Main Activity Areas: 1. Establish and enabling environment for sustainable aquaculture development 2. Improved service delivery to the sector 3. Capacity building 4. Trans-boundary ecosystem management for aquaculture 5. Innovation (Research and Development).

### 4.2 *10-Year Action Plan for Small-Scale Fisheries Development*

Africa has a wealth of aquatic resources that are not optimally utilized or managed. Open Access in Capture Fisheries, Over-exploitation, lower catches, user conflicts, Low level of organisation of small-scale fishers in most countries hinders participation in fisheries governance, Insecure land tenure led to displacement of SSFs, high level of Poverty of SSFs & the need for food security, Women are marginalized within the SSF sector and Inadequate data collection are some of the challenges facing small-scale fisheries in Africa.

The Action plan has 3 priority areas, namely; 1. Role and importance (contribution) of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food and income of small scale fishing communities and related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States, 2. Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened, 3. Fishers are

organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources.

### *4.3 Enhancing public private sector partnership along fisheries and aquatic value chains in AU Member States.*

Enhancing public private sector partnership along fisheries and aquatic value chains in AU Member States was presented by Solomon Enebi Agamah. For AU-IBAR, Public Private Sector Partnership (PPP) refers to any arrangement where there is a collaborative relationship between public sector institution(s) and private sector(s) aimed at harnessing (and optimizing the use of) all available resources, knowledge and facilities required to promote efficient, effective, affordable, accessible, equitable and sustainable delivery of services. He pointed out that Developing Fisheries and Aquaculture PPPs is a process that entails a number of steps, which typically include:

1. Enacting appropriate, overarching legislations / laws / decrees governing PPPs.
2. Setting up agencies / units / institutions that are dedicated to regulating / managing PPPs based on (1) above.
3. PPP agencies breaking the legislations into generic policies for all sectors of the economy – usually covering issues like types of PPP; delineation of sectors where PPP can be applied; procedures for designing, approving, and selecting (procurement) of partners; arbitration; monitoring & evaluation etc.
4. PPP agencies (through their fisheries and aquaculture desks) adapting the generic policies for the consideration of fisheries and aquaculture issues. Alternatively, the ministries / departments / agencies in charge of fisheries and aquaculture can set-up PPP desks to do the same.
5. Embarking on actual PPP projects after achieving steps (1) to (4) above.

Therefore, enhancing PPPs means supporting AU-MS on all or some of these steps, depending on where the nations are on their relative PPP journeys.

He then outlined the 3 action points listed below as practical steps that should be taken to provide such support:

**Action point I(a):** Supporting AU-MS to know where they are on their relative PPP journeys in terms of Legislations / laws / decrees on PPP by funding consultants to carry out appropriate studies.

**Action point I(b):** Supporting AU-MS to know where they are on their relative PPP journeys in terms of Policies by funding consultants to carry out appropriate studies.

**Action point 2:** Supporting AU-MS in the actual implementation of their PPP projects by funding the services of PPP transaction advisers.

The benefits of knowing where AU-MS are on their relative PPP journeys in terms of legislation and policies includes:

- Making it easier to know where assistance is required and where it can be obtained for each AU-MS
- Providing good guide for prioritizing interventions by development partners and other interested parties, including the private sector
- Making it easier for the adaptation of the existing AU-IBAR guidelines for preparation and implementing PPPs in fisheries and aquaculture for Africa to country specific and REC specific guidelines as a step towards operationalizing the guidelines
- Providing good peer pressure and advocacy tool that can be used to push laggard AU-MS into action on PPP legislation and policies

#### *4.4 The Value of African Fisheries and Aquaculture.*

Dr Clement Adjorlolo of the AUDA - NEPAD gave a presentation on the Value of African Fisheries and Aquaculture. The contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to national economies is widely recognized. The sector supplies nutritious food to millions of Africans, provides livelihoods for fishers and processors, and contributes to national and agricultural Gross Domestic Products (GDPs). It is also a source of hard currency (from exports of fishery products) and generates revenues for governments through fisheries agreements and taxes.

Within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)-FAO Fisheries Programme (NFFP), the study entitled "The value of African fisheries" (2014) was carried out with funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). This study demonstrated the importance of Fisheries and aquaculture as a contribution to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Result Framework. The study commenced in October 2012, using mainly 2011 data collected from 23 African countries.

The study aimed to estimate the contribution to national and agriculture GDPs and the employment generated by the whole fisheries sector, including inland and marine capture fisheries, post-harvest, licensing of local fleets, and aquaculture. The study was conducted under the NFFP in collaborations with Regional Fishery Bodies, AUDA-NEPAD and PAF (International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and Trade) Programme. Data for inland and marine capture fisheries, post-harvest, licensing of local fleets, and aquaculture was analysed. Initial results were extrapolated

to cover the remaining African countries that were not sampled. The study team recognised that extrapolation has some limitations but considered that the final results provide a valuable account of the importance of fisheries and aquaculture in Africa.

Overall, the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2011 was estimated to be more than US\$ 24.0 billion, 1.26 percent of the GDP of all African countries. Among the various subsectors of the fisheries, the highest value is produced by the marine artisanal fisheries (0.43 percent), followed by marine industrial fisheries (0.36 percent), inland fisheries (0.33 percent), and aquaculture (0.15 percent).

By subsector, marine artisanal fisheries and related processing, and inland fisheries contributed one-third of the total catches in African countries. Aquaculture in Africa is still developing with an estimated value of almost US\$3 billion per year. Based on analysis of Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFNs) fishing in the exclusive economic zones of African States, 25 percent of all marine catches around Africa are by non-African countries, generating about US\$0.4 billion earnings from fisheries agreements for African countries.

The fisheries sector employs 12.3 million people, including fishers and processors. Fishers represent half of all people employed in the fish sector, 42.4% are processors and 7.5% work in aquaculture, with women accounting for 27.3% of the workforce.

Under the AU Fisheries Governance Project (FishGov 2), funded by the European Union, the AUDA-NEPAD and AU-IBAR will conduct an update to the Value of African Fisheries (2014) study in collaboration with AU COEs or other specialized institution(s), in consultation with the FAO.

## **5. Current Initiatives in Fisheries, Aquaculture and Blue Economy**

### *5.1 Enhancing sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture development in Africa: A programme for accelerated reform of the sector (FishGov 2)*

Ms. Hellen Moepi, the Fisheries Officer of the AU-IBAR gave a brief overview of the FishGov2 Project. The FishGov2 project builds on FishGov1 Project. The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD, is leading the implementation of an EU funded Project: “Enhancing sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture development in Africa: A programme for accelerated reform of the sector (FishGov 2)” since January 2021. The overall objective is to enhance the contribution of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to the



achievement of the AU Agenda 2063's objectives, notably in terms of food security, livelihoods and wealth creation. Taking into account lessons learnt from FishGov I and contextual changes, this Action is addressing three strategic issues as defined in the objectives below;

The overall objective of the Action is to improve food security, livelihoods and wealth creation in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, aligned with AU Agenda 2063.

The specific objectives are the following:

1. African Union decisions on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture policies are evidence based
2. Fisheries and aquaculture policies in Africa are coherent with the PFRS and other AU priorities and coordinated at continental, regional and national levels
3. Africa is adequately represented and effectively participates in international fisheries and aquaculture fora and ably domesticates relevant global instruments

## *5.2 Conserving Aquatic Biodiversity in Africa Blue Economy*

This is a 3-year project implemented by the African Union- Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) with financial support from Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The project with a total budget of USD 5,496,119 commenced on 15th October 2021. It is being implemented by AU member states, Specialized regional institutions (Regional Economic communities, Regional Sea Conventions, Environmental-based organizations, LME-based institutions, regional fisheries organizations, water-basin commission), Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, Universities, Research institutes, NGO-based organizations, Non-State actors.

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the policy environment, regulatory frameworks and institutional capacities of AU member states and regional economic communities to sustainably utilize and conserve aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems. Strategic objectives are; 1. Ratify and/or align relevant international/regional instruments related to blue economy themes (with specific reference to protecting and conserving biodiversity), 2. Optimizing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while minimizing conflicts among blue economy sub-themes, 3. Strengthening measures for mitigating the negative impacts of coastal and marine tourism, oil, gas, deep sea mining and climate change on aquatic biodiversity and environment and 4 Strengthening gender inclusivity in aquatic biodiversity conservation and environmental management.



### 5.3 Support to implementation of Africa Blue Economy

The meeting was informed by Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Fisheries Management Expert at the AU-IBAR that the Norwegian Government is supporting the implementation of the African Union Blue Economy Strategy. Some good progress has been made in the implementation of this project as outlined by the achievements as follows; Internal coordination mechanisms with the AUC has been developed, implementation strategy for the ABES has been formulated, blue governance coordination mechanism has been formulated, awareness amongst stakeholders in five regions of the continent have been undertaken. Support has been given to some AU member states to develop their national blue economy strategies, namely Somalia, Burkina Faso, Rep. Congo and Madagascar. Some RECs have also been supported to develop their blue economy strategies, namely COMESA, ECCAS and EAC. Some knowledge products have been developed; Policy Note on Marine Spatial Planning and Information Note on Blue Accounting.

## 6. Critical Information on Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

### 6.1 *The importance of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in Africa's Socio-economic Transformation.*

Dr. Andrew Baio shared with the participants on the importance of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in Africa's Socio-economic Transformation. The African continent is surrounded by seas, inundated by lakes and drained by rivers and streams. It is therefore not surprising that the 55 countries that constitutes the continent are disproportionately represented by coastal and island states. This confers a significant role on the aquatic environment as a source of food, income and other ways and means of making a living. Given such a huge endowment with productive aquatic ecosystems, the objective of fisheries and aquaculture development should focus on the improvement and sustenance of well-being of the people in tandem with environmental management. Production and consumption of food fish could serve as indicators of sectoral development. Africa's production of 12.2 million tons of fish represents about 7% of the global production - lagging behind the other continents except Oceania. However, Inland Fisheries contribution of 3 million tons is quite competitive lagging behind only the production level of Asia. This may suggest that Inland Fisheries is an avenue of increasing production in addition to expanded aquaculture development. At the regional and continental levels, the lowest per capita fish consumption occurs in Africa, at 9.9 kg in 2017 (yet, within Africa, consumption ranged from a maximum of about 12 kg per capita in West Africa to 5 kg per capita in East Africa. Major growth was observed in North Africa (from 2.9 kg per capita to 14.7 kg per capita between 1961 and 2017). Low fish consumption in sub-Saharan Africa is the result of a number of interconnected factors; chiefly due to population

increasing at a higher rate than food fish supply; stagnation of fish production because of pressure on capture fisheries resources; poorly developed aquaculture, low incomes, inadequate postharvest infrastructure amongst others.

The fisheries and aquaculture sector could play a significant role in the socio-economic transformation of the African continent in the following ways - such as; contribution to income; contribution to the GDP; generation of employment; enhancing gender equality; sustaining food and nutrition security; supporting poverty evaluation; and connecting with the SDGs to enhance partnerships to achieve the goals. For example, fisheries and aquaculture contributes more than US\$24 billion, 1.26 percent of the GDP of all African countries. Moreover, Total Gross Value Added is US\$ 7.3 billion which represents a contribution of 1.58 percent to the total GDP of Africa whereas; the fisheries sector as a whole employs 12.3 million people of which 27.3% are women. On the food and nutrition front, the continent consumes 12.4 million tonnes live weight of fish with a per caput consumption of 9.9kg. However, this is far below the global average of 20.5kg per capita per year requiring management attention. Fisheries provides a good opportunity to empower women as they make up for about 27.3% of the fisheries workforce. The fisheries sector is generally acknowledged to contribute to poverty reduction at multiple levels - be it individual, household, local or national levels. Importantly, fisheries could connect well for achieving SDGs e.g. SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 14 and 17.

Challenges to realizing the full potential of the sector include: population increasing at a higher rate than food fish supply; stagnation of fish production from overexploitation and overcapitalization; poorly developed aquaculture; inadequate postharvest infrastructure; weak governance and institutions with unacceptable loss to IUU fishing; lack of local fleets and improper valuation of the resources.

The way forward should critically examine and tackle the challenges via the entry point of valuation of the continent's fisheries and aquaculture resources based on evidence with the sole object of sustainably optimizing benefits accruable for the betterment of the citizens.

## *6.2 The Importance of small-scale fisheries in food security and livelihoods in Africa.*

Prof. Mafaniso Hara gave a presentation on the Importance of small-scale fisheries in food security and livelihoods in Africa. Small-scale fisheries play a significant role in livelihoods, and food and nutrition security for millions of people in Africa. Over 12 million people are engaged in fisheries, and over 90% of these work in the small-scale fisheries sector. This input introduces Africa's small-scale fisheries from a global perspective and locates African fisheries in terms the value and

importance of the fisheries at continental level, to national economies and in rural livelihoods. The input does this by looking at: the economic and social importance of the sector, data on the scale of fish catch, consumption and per capita supply, contribution to GDP, GDPA and employment. It also looks the characteristics of small-scale fisheries, the welfare function that small-scale fisheries play and gendered nature of small-scale fisheries. It also evaluates the nutrition values of fish and important role that these play. It is also looks at the contribution of aquaculture to fish production on the continent in comparison to the other continents.

However, the benefits from small-scale fisheries are under threat as a result of poor governance, climate change, and initiatives arising from the blue economy. In this context, the input looks at the challenges that the sector faces and the need for the continent to progressively find solutions together.

### *6.3 The impact of socio-economic and ecological impact of IUU fishing in Africa and the case for increased investment in fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance systems.*

The presentation on the impact of socio-economic and ecological impact of IUU fishing in Africa and the case for increased investment in fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance systems was made by Mr. Kwame Mfodwo. The estimate of an IUU catch of 4.7 million tons is large in the African context, i.e. it is 80.7% of the reported catch. This amount includes IUU fishing catches by DWFs, industrial fishing by domestic and nearby African nations, artisanal fishing by domestic and nearby African nations, and subsistence fishing. It excludes provision for discards. Western Africa accounts for 57% of IUU catch in Africa closely followed by Northern Africa with 30%. Southern Africa reported the least (2%). Eastern Africa accounted for 4% while Central Africa reported 7%. Some of the impacts of IUU include loss of economic opportunities. The socio-economic value of lost fishing opportunities due to IUU is estimated at least \$10 billion. Economic multiplier effects from this amount exceeds \$30 billion, over 1% of the GDP of African coastal states. The associated impacts on lost ecosystem services and habitat destruction is very considerable. A conservative estimate of lost opportunities and the cost of stock rehabilitation for target species since 1980 is \$326 billion for Africa as a whole. AU-IBAR has worked closely with MS to fight against IUU including developing a database of vessel register, building capacity for MCS, promoting compliance with international instruments and developing of boarding and inspection manuals. MS have to strengthen MCS and implement technical measures.

## *6.4 The Impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture activities and mitigation strategies*

Dr. Winnie Nkalubo of NAFIRRI made a presentation on the Impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture activities and mitigation strategies. Fisheries and aquaculture play an important role in provision of essential nutrition, supporting livelihoods and contribution to national economies. However, the realization of these functions is riddled with key challenges among which include climate variability and change.

This calls for an improvement in the efficient use of natural resources to produce fish and aquatic foods, maintenance of the resilience of aquatic systems and the communities that derive their benefits from them, to allow the sector to continue contributing to sustainable development. It is also necessary to gain an understanding of the effective ways to reduce the vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture to negative impacts of climate variability and change, and to address the data and information gaps existing on effects at local-level so as to support decision making.

Examples of studies conducted are given including those aimed at improving fisheries management and healthy stocks, equipping small scale fishers with adaptation strategies to cope with impacts of climate variability and change, and adaptation measures on how losses from aquaculture can be mitigated, and the innovations in technology for handling post-harvest losses.

## *6.5 The socio-economic impact of fish imports and export in Africa.*

Dr. Bernard Fulanda gave a presentation on the socio-economic impact of fish import and export in Africa. Fish trade plays a major role in the Africa through creation of employment, food supply and income generation at the village, national, regional and global levels. It immensely contributes to economic growth and development in many AU-MS through foreign exchange. Furthermore, the global demand is a key driver of the exploitation patterns for the resources especially in small-scale fisheries, thus impacting management and sustainable exploitation of the fisheries resources. Eastern Africa produces  $\approx 74\%$  of its seafood with some states e.g. Madagascar thriving on very rich fishery-based economies (US\$180 million/year). In the south, Namibia and South Africa are the major producers [Namibia, value at US\$ 787.0 million/year; South Africa exports US\$ 327.6 Million worthy of fish. In Central Africa  $\approx 1.29$  Million Mt is produced; Cameroon accounts for 779,407 Mt. In the West, Nigeria, the largest producer, lands 1.03 Million Mt while Cote d'ivoire, the largest importer takes in 268,533 Mt (US\$ 671.3 Million). International flows show that Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Liberia are net exporters. In summary, the Middle East and North Africa produces 4.86 Million Mt of fishery products followed by Sub-Saharan Africa at 7.42 Million Mt and South Africa at 5.79 Million Mt of fish and fishery

products (2017 statistics). Regionally, West Africa region ranks highest with 1.29 Million Mt traded outside national boundaries; followed by North Africa (0.96 Million Mt) while the Southern Africa and Eastern trade  $\approx$ 0.22 Million Mt each. Eastern Africa has the lowest fish imports, followed by Central Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa while the Northern Africa countries import the highest amount of seafood ( $\approx$ 1.58 Million Mt, value US\$ 2.38 Billion; 2017). The key impacts of the exportation and importation of fish and fish products in Africa can be summarised as:

- Role in the social and nutritional roles in Africa contributing to food and nutrition security especially for coastal population (consumed  $\approx$ 9.1 million Mt/year; equating to 10.1 kg per capita);
- Major contributor to the national economies, e.g. \$24 billion (1.3% of GDP) to the economy in 2011 (World Bank, 2011);
- Employment to over 12 million people (58% in fishing, 42% in processing);  $\approx$ 59% of processing by women (employment multiplier effects at 1.04 - 3.15 jobs/every fisher job; good job creation;
- But many fisher-folk still live in poverty & social ills / health problems are disturbingly prevalent; brings to doubt whether fish trade still a dependable source of revenue or an effective tool for the achievement of rapid and sustainable economic growth and development for the AU-MS
- Fish exports enhance the dynamics of social polarization/exclusion, esp. in upstream sections of fish value chains; potential food security implications where purchasing power is extremely weak;
- Growth of export-oriented fish industries has to a large extent, accentuated growth of dual structured fisheries value chain, prime catch is exported, only low value fish for the local markets;
- Focus on developing export fisheries leaves the small-scale fisheries sectors largely ignored; diversion of huge budgets from domestic fisheries & market segments to export segments only
- Export market focus leads to selective upgrading/segregation of export oriented segment of the chain (=social cleavages), wider gaps between rich industrial sectors, and the poor SSF;
- Unprocessed fish products exported have limited downstream/upstream benefits; serious implications for employment; job loss for less skilled labour;
- Export bring in severe competition between the different sub-sectors of fishers targeting the same species; potential for conflicts; localized depletions esp. for reef fisheries;
- Large imports of fish lower the price of fish in the local markets; adverse impact on local earnings, food security status, savings for re-investment. However, fish imports also provide numerous jobs in the fish processing and distribution activities; employment & incomes of many fish workers, particularly women, and thus enhance food security as observed in the fisheries such as Seychelles.

## 6.6 *The potential and importance of blue growth development in Africa*

Dr. Patrick Karani talked about the potential and importance of blue growth development in Africa. The Blue Economy is emerging as the “future of development in Africa” poised to play a strategic role in key sectors of the economy. In particular, the Blue Economy strategies with a place at Africa’s National and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have potential opportunities for paradigm shift in both offshore (ocean) and onshore (inland and underground waters) economies. Blue Economy has received attention and focus of international institutions including African Union (AU), United Nations (UN) and World Bank among others. Each one of these institutions has provided definitions on Blue Economy that embraces growth, development and sustainability. For example, the World Bank (2016, Patil et.,al.) defined Blue Economy as “including a variety of activities ranging from fisheries and aquaculture; and ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, coastal protection and biodiversity”. In this definition, ecosystem plays a major role in growth, development and more specifically in climate change mitigation and adaptation through absorption of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), coastal habitats such as mangrove forests, sea grass beds sequester carbon and help to protect coastlines, prevent soil erosion from floods and storms.

The AU Africa Blue Economy Strategy (2020) projected the future of Africa in five strategic areas of intervention. This reflected on the following key economic sectors: fisheries, aquaculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems; shipping/transportation, trade, ports, maritime security, safety and enforcement; coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure; sustainable energy and mineral resources and innovative industries; and, policies, institutional and governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financing. In this context, the Blue Economy Strategies for National and Regional Economic Communities have been formulated on the basis of Africa Blue Economy Strategic Framework stipulated to contribute to economic growth, development and sustainability. However, the likely challenges are anticipated in the context of implementation and governance issues. Governing blue economy resources is complex especially in shared frontiers. In order, to enhance effective and efficient use of blue economy resources for growth, AU Blue Economy Strategy, has designed Africa Blue Economy Strategy Implementation Plan 2021-2025; Blue Economy Accounting Conceptual Framework; Blue Economy Marine Spatial Mapping (MSP) Framework; Regional and National Blue Economy Strategies (AU-IBAR ongoing, Dec 2021- Feb 2022); and, Africa Blue Economy Strategy Framework for Blue Governance Coordination Mechanisms, 2021. In relation to Blue Economy Strategies for National and RECs, it is necessary to understand Blue Governance as referring to reform of policies, building public sector capacity, aligning economic interests with long-term sustainability, and promoting conditions that encourage business growth in a sustainable seafood sector. This takes into account public-private dialogue, stakeholder inclusion and strategic



partnerships with development partners/donors, technical expertise, the private sector and agencies help shape the fisheries agenda and position fisheries as central to today's development challenges – poverty alleviation, climate change, and food security.

The Blue Economy Strategies propel the achievement of growth that is development inclusive of the social, economic and ecological components in Africa at both national and regional levels. However, specific tools have to be applied. In this regard, Integrated Land-Use and Water Resources as well as Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) tool: is a resource management system following an integrative, holistic approach and an interactive planning process in addressing the complex management issues in the terrestrial and coastal area including coordination of policies, programmes and action plans that promote shared prosperity through the blue economy growth including sustainable use of inland water and marine resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, jobs creation and ecosystem health (Africa Blue Economy Strategy: <https://www.aubiar.org/strategy-documents>).

### *6.7 Unlocking the Potential Contribution of Fisheries and Aquaculture to Agricultural Transformation in Africa*

The presentation on Unlocking the Potential Contribution of Fisheries and Aquaculture to Agricultural Transformation in Africa was made by Dr. Clement of AUDA – NEPAD Agency. Whilst the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food and nutrition security, livelihoods and employment, and economic benefits in Africa, there has been limited visibility of the fisheries in the CAADP process. Therefore, the need to revisit the CAADP investment plans at the National and Regional level, hence the rationale of mainstreaming fisheries and aquaculture in the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) and Regional Agricultural Investment Plans (RAIPs).

The AUDA-NEPAD study entitled “Unlocking the Potential Contribution of Fisheries and Aquaculture to Agricultural Transformation in Africa” found that the fisheries and aquaculture are recognised as an essential commodity sector for the African continent (Abuja Declaration 2006) but are inadequately recognised as such in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Results Framework and other strategic frameworks for the continent. This study identified the need to systematically incorporate fisheries and aquaculture actions and results into the CAADP BR (Biennial Review) Report process to accurately reflect the sector's contribution to achieving the Malabo Commitment 7. The study also proposed five thematic areas for integrating the fisheries and aquaculture into CAADP Results Framework, namely: i) Sustainable fisheries & aquaculture production & productivity; ii) Increased intra-African regional fish trade and better functioning of national and regional markets; iii) Expanded local fisheries and aquaculture



industry and value chain development inclusive of women and youth; iv) Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved adaptation and risks management in the fisheries and aquaculture sector; v) Improved natural resource management for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

Key recommendations from the study among others are: facilitate knowledge generation and dissemination on unlocking the potential of fisheries and aquaculture for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration, develop a Blue Economy programme at AUDA-NEPAD that will provide technical support for RECs and MS to meet the Malabo Commitments in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, develop capacity for value chain development and post-harvest loss reduction at various levels for RECs, MS, and other primary stakeholders, ensure that the indicators relevant to the fisheries and aquaculture sector are developed and captured in the CAADP PP Biennial Review, develop capacity-building programmes across the fish value chain, including boosting inter and intra-regional fish trade through a value chain technology and ensure that the value of the fisheries and aquaculture sector is fully taken into consideration in the emerging Blue Economy development process.

## 7. General Discussions, Key Issues and Recommendations

During the plenary sessions that were undertaken after the presentations, it was evident that there is low public investment in the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors. ***It was recommended that deliberate efforts to leverage and mobilize resources for investments in the fisheries, aquaculture and blue sectors.***

It was noted that national accounting systems in AU Member States don't consider fish processing as fisheries and instead consider it as manufacturing sector, and this leads to lower levels of contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to GDP. ***The meeting recommended that AU MS should review their national accounting system and include fish processing in the fisheries sector category.***

The meeting was concerned that the the current value of fisheries and aquaculture is based on old data (2011) that was published by FAO and NEPAD Agency in 2014. The figures didnt provide the correct picture of the current value of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. ***The meeting recommended that AU-IBAR should fund a repeat study. Additionally they should make reference to some of the work that has been undertaken and published by the FAO. The meeting further recommended that FAO should be invited in future meetings.***

Reliable, adequate and timely data on fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy is critical in supporting policy and decision making for improved development and management of fisheries and other aquatic resources. Members were concerned that there is poor/ weak fisheries data collection system among AU MS. ***The meeting recommended that deliberate efforts to strengthen fisheries data collection system. Particular attention should be paid in capturing data from riverine fisheries. Incentives and capacity building should also be provided to enable fishing communities to collect data.***

Members appreciated the efforts made by African Union in developing policy documents and strategic plans aimed at promoting sustainable development and management of the fisheries, aquaculture and ocean based resources in Kenya. The status of implementation of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa, the 10-year action plans for Small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, African Blue Economy Strategy were not clear. There is limited awareness and knowledge on the strategic plans developed by AU-IBAR. ***The meeting recommended that AU-IBAR should share the 10 – year plans on Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture so that members of the public can be aware of these tools with a view to adapting them to the local situation. In order to monitor progress and impacts of the projects and policy instruments, the meeting recommended that AU-IBAR and AUDA-NEPAD should put in place a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism.***

The meeting noted that the current support for PPP in AUC and MS was generic. ***There is need to take a step further by giving country specific support by AU, development partners and any other party. An analysis of the current situation of PPP of MS need to be undertaken. The 2016 PPP Guidelines should be operationalized.***

Women in the fisheries and aquaculture sector are experiencing various challenges including marginalization, lack of equipment and capacity for fishing. They are relegated to small-scale processing. ***The meeting recommended that targeted efforts should be made by AUC, RECs and member states to promote active involvement and participation of women in the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors.***

The meeting acknowledged and appreciated the efforts made by AUC and MS in advancing Sustainable Blue Economy agenda since the Blue economy conference was held in 2018. However, it was not clear how many countries have invested in sustainable blue economy. Further, the number of initiatives on blue economy are not clear. ***The meeting recommended that AUC (AU-IBAR and NEPAD) should take stock of development and emerging issues in the blue***

**economy space since the first ever sustainable blue economy conference that took place in 2018. AU was requested to provide necessary support to AU MS to formulate and or implement sustainable blue economy strategies, bearing in mind that blue economy covers both marine and freshwater/inland waters ecosystems, and not only marine.**

Whereas it was clear that Ministries responsible for fisheries and aquaculture were focal points for fisheries related work by AUC agencies. It was not clear who the focal point for sustainable blue economy work was concerned. **The meeting recommended that AU-IBAR should write to MS requesting them to indicate the focal points for sustainable blue economy piece of work.**

It was observed that AUC including AU-IBAR and AUDA – NEPAD agency have implemented various fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy and marine based related interventions across the continent. **The meeting recommended that AU-IBAR and AUDA-NEPAD should take lead in document success stories and best practices as part of knowledge management. The stories should be made available to relevant audience.**

The meeting discussed on establishing and operationalizing a framework for a forum for regular consultation on fisheries and aquaculture among relevant fisheries institutions and non-fisheries institutions in AU MS – for awareness enhancing and investment in the sector. **It was recommended that AU-IBAR activate and facilitate existing relevant forums at continental and regional level and incorporate non-fisheries people. Further the meeting recommended that AU-IBAR and MS should undertake some analytical studies to establish the percentage proportion of what was allocated to fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors compared to other sectors in the national budgets.**

## **8. Closing Session**

The meeting was officially closed by Ms. Providence Mavubi on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer of COMESA H.E. Chileshe Mpundu Kapwepwe. She thanked all the members for their active participation. The workshop provided useful information and insights on the importance of fisheries, aquaculture, and blue economy in AU MS. She was optimistic that participants now are better equipped with information on the sector and can be good ambassadors back home in their respective countries and organizations. Participants have widened their knowledge understanding of the challenges that the sector faces and what need to be done. She called for close collaboration and coordination between the different stakeholders in the sector and with the other sectors that are linked and interconnected with Fisheries, aquaculture, and blue economy. She underscored

the importance of strong and effective governance structures and institutional frameworks that allow collaborations among the different stakeholders as well as different development partners. Efforts should be directed towards strengthening policy and legislative framework to deliver on sustainable fisheries and blue economy in Kenya. She urged the Ministry of economic planning and finance, Ministry of trade and commerce and non- fisheries sector actors that were present at the meeting to advocate for more investment toward these sectors as it is part of the CAADAP commitment that MS made to increase investment in agriculture sector which also cover the fisheries, aquaculture, and blue economy.

Dr. Mohamed Seisay delivered closing remarks on behalf of the Ag. Director of AU-IBAR, DR. Nick Nwankpa. He thanked all members for their invaluable contribution which made the meeting successful and productive. This was a clear demonstration of the diverse expertise and knowledge within the domain of the fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy sectors in Africa.

He underscored the important of the fisheries sector in contributing to food and nutritional security, livelihoods, local income, revenue, foreign exchange earnings and employment creation just bit to mention a few. The potential role of the fisheries and aquaculture in Africa's' development, especially in the context of blue economy is premised upon public and private sector investments underpinned by sustainability mechanisms. The Director of AU-IBAR urged decision makers that were present in the meeting, from AU member states and regional institutions with responsibility of budget allocation, to leverage on the information that had been provided to make a case for increased public sector investments towards enabling the realization of the full potential of the fisheries and blue economy sector for the benefits of the Africa citizens. He further urged Non-State actors to perform their advocacy roles in their respective spheres of domain. The Director reiterated the commitment of AU-IBAR to promote sustainable governance of the fisheries and blue economy sectors. He thanked the EU for the continuing support to AU-IBAR to enhance sustainable fisheries and responsible aquaculture development.

# I 0. Appendices

## Appendix I: Agenda

| TIME   | ACTIVITY  | FACILITATOR  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Day 1: Tuesday 15th March, 2022</b>   |   |  |
| 08:30-09:00  | ARRIVAL & WELCOME OF PARTICIPANTS   | AU-IBAR  |
| <b>OFFICIAL OPENING SESSION</b><br><i>Moderator: Dr. Mohamed Seisay, AU-IBAR</i>                   |   |  |
| 09:00-10:00  | Welcome remarks by AU-IBAR Director<br><br>Statement by AUDA-NEPAD<br><br>Opening Statement Representative of the Government of Kenya<br><br>Objectives of the workshop | Dr. Nick Nwankpa<br><br>Dr. Clement Adjorlolo<br><br>Mrs Lucy Obungu, Fisheries & Blue Economy Secretary<br><br>Hellen Moepi, Fisheries Officer, AU-IBAR |
| <b>TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS</b>   |   |  |
| <b>SESSION 1</b><br><b>SETTING THE SCENE PRESENTATIONS – SYNOPOSIS OF AU GUIDING INSTRUMENTS</b>   |   |  |
| 10:00-10:15  | African Union Agenda 2063   | Mr. Oroko Kennedy, Senior Planning Officer, AU-IBAR  |
| 10:15-10:45  | The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (Virtual)  | Ms. Hellen Moepi   |
| 10:45-11:30  | The Africa Blue Economy Strategy and AUDA-Initiatives   | Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Fisheries Management Expert, AU-IBAR and Bernice Mclean, AUDA  |
| 11:30-11:45  | <b>FAMILY PHOTO AND TEA BREAK</b>   | ALL  |
| <b>SESSION 2</b><br><b>POLICY RELATED INSTRUMENTS</b>  |   |  |
| 11:45-12:15  | 10-year action plan for small-scale fisheries development   | Dr. Bernice Mclean, AUDANEPAD  |
| 12:15-12:45  | 10-year action plan for aquaculture development   | Dr. Nelly Isyagi, AU-IBAR  |
| 12:45-13:15  | Enhancing PPP along fisheries and aquaculture value chain in AU Member States   | Mr. Solomon Enebi Agamah, B-Consulting (BELYTA Nigeria Limited)  |
| 13:15-13:30  | Value of African Fisheries and Aquaculture – and upcoming update AU-FAO NFFP study  | Dr. Clement Adjorlolo, AUDANEPAD   |
| 13:30-14:00  | DISCUSSIONS   |  |
| 14:00-15:00  | <b>LUNCH</b>  | ALL  |
| <b>CURRENT INITIATIVES IN FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE AND BLUE ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT AND EXPECTATIONS</b> |   |  |
| 15:00-15:20  | Fisheries Governance Project Phase 2; EU support (Virtual)  | Ms. Hellen Moepi, Fisheries Officer, AU-IBAR   |
| 15:20-15:40  | Conserving Aquatic Biodiversity in Africa Blue Economy; Sweden support  | Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Fisheries Management Expert, AU-IBAR   |
| 15:40-15:50  | Support to implementation of Africa Blue Economy; Norway Support  | Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Fisheries Management Expert, AU-IBAR   |
| 15:50-16:00  | DISCUSSIONS   | ALL  |
| 16:00-16:15  | <b>TEA BREAK</b>  | ALL  |
| <b>EXPERTS PRESENTATIONS</b>   |   |  |
| 16:15-16:45  | The importance of fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa's socio-economy transformation   | Dr. Andrew Baio, University of Sierra Leone  |
| 16:45-17:15  | DISCUSSIONS   | ALL  |
| 17:15-17:20  | <b>CLOSURE FOR THE DAY</b>  |  |

| TIME   | ACTIVITY   | FACILITATOR                                      |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Day 2: Wednesday 16th March, 2022</b>   |  |  |
| 09:00-09:15  | RECAP  | Mr. Edward Kimakwa                               |
| <b>CRITICAL INFORMATION ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>                   |  |  |
| 09:15-09:45  | Importance of small-scale fisheries in food security, livelihoods in Africa  | Prof. Mafa Hara, University of Western Cape      |
| 09:45-10:15  | “Unlocking the Potential Contribution of Fisheries and Aquaculture to Agricultural Transformation in Africa  | Dr. Clement Adjorlolo, AUDA                      |
| 10:15-11:00  | The impact of socio-economic and ecological impact of IUU fishing in Africa and the case for increased investment in fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance systems  | Mr. Kwame Mfodwo, Consultant                     |
| 11:00-11:15  | <b>TEA BREAK</b>   | ALL  |
| 11:15-11:45  | The impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture activities and mitigation strategies   | Dr. Winnie Nkalubo, NAFIRRI                      |
| 10:45-12:15  | The socio-economic impact of fish import and export in Africa  | Dr. Bernerd Fulanda, University of Kilifi, Kenya |
| 12:15-12:30  | The potential and importance of blue growth development in Africa  | Dr. Patrick Karani, BEA Environmental consultant |
| 12:30-13:00  | Views of Delegates: on increasing in-country investments   | Led by Facilitator                               |
| 13:00-14:00  | <b>LUNCH</b>   |  |
| 14:00-15:00  | Discussion on establishing and operationalize a framework for a forum for regular consultation on fisheries and aquaculture among relevant fisheries institutions and non-fisheries institutions in AU MS – for awareness enhancing and investment in the sector | Led by Facilitator and Dr Mohamed Seisay         |
| 15:00-15:15  | <b>TEA-BREAK</b>   |  |
| 15:15-17:00  | <b>DISCUSSIONS AND CLOSURE FOR THE DAY</b>   |  |
| <b>Day 3: Wednesday 17th March, 2022</b>   |  |  |
| <b>HIGHLIGHTING POSITION OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</b> |  |  |
| 09:00-17:00  | Awareness enhancing on the current and potential role of fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy in Africa's socio-economic renaissance  | ALL  |
| <b>Day 4: Wednesday 17th March, 2022</b>   |  |  |
| 09:00-13:00  | Awareness enhancing on the current and potential role of fisheries, aquaculture and blue economy in Africa's socio-economic renaissance  | ALL  |
| 13:00-13:15  | <b>CLOSURE AND DEPARTURE</b>   |  |

## Appendix 2: List of Participants

|    |              |                          |  |  |
|----|--------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1  | Burkina Faso | SAVADOGO Emmanuel        | Ministère de le l'Economie   | <a href="mailto:savemmanuel2@yahoo.fr">savemmanuel2@yahoo.fr</a>                 |
| 2  | Burkina Faso | Philippe Sawadogo        | Director Fisheries   | <a href="mailto:philippekiswendsida@gmail.com">philippekiswendsida@gmail.com</a> |
| 3  | Cameroon     | Beyene Ateba             | Presidente - AwFISHNET   | <a href="mailto:beyene.beyene@yahoo.fr">beyene.beyene@yahoo.fr</a>               |
| 4  | Ethiopia     | Lewam Teshome Fantaye    | Ministry of Planning and Development   | <a href="mailto:leware.teshome2016@gmail.com">leware.teshome2016@gmail.com</a>   |
| 5  | Ethiopia     | Yishak Delaw             | Macroeconomy analysis and research   | <a href="mailto:yishakml@gmail.com">yishakml@gmail.com</a>                       |
| 6  | Gabon        | Mr. Georges Mba-asseko   | Consultant / Expert  | <a href="mailto:g.h.mbasseko@gmail.com">g.h.mbasseko@gmail.com</a>               |
| 7  | Gabon        | Emmanuel SABUNI KASEREKA | COREP  | <a href="mailto:issaske@yahoo.fr">issaske@yahoo.fr</a>                           |
| 8  | Ghana        | Kwame Mfodwo             | Fisheries Expert   | <a href="mailto:kmfodwo@gmail.com">kmfodwo@gmail.com</a>                         |
| 9  | Nigeria      | Mr. Solomon Enebi Agamah | Private sector   | <a href="mailto:enebiagamah@gmail.com">enebiagamah@gmail.com</a>                 |
| 10 | Kati Farms   | Ms Lovin Kobusingye      | Panelist   | <a href="mailto:katifarms@yahoo.com">katifarms@yahoo.com</a>                     |
| 11 | Kenya        | Dr. Patrick Karani       | Panelist   | <a href="mailto:p_karani@hotmail.com">p_karani@hotmail.com</a>                   |
| 12 | Kenya        | Dr. Nancy Gitonga        | Fisheries Expert   | <a href="mailto:nancygitonga39@gmail.com">nancygitonga39@gmail.com</a>           |
| 13 | Kenya        | Mr. Edward Kimakwa       | Consultant - Fisheries   | <a href="mailto:kimakwa2001@gmail.com">kimakwa2001@gmail.com</a>                 |
| 14 | Kenya        | Dr. Bernerd Fulanda      | Consultant / Expert  | <a href="mailto:b.fulanda@pu.ac.ke">b.fulanda@pu.ac.ke</a>                       |
| 15 | Kenya        | Silvano Okeloh Namadoa   | EARFISH  | <a href="mailto:namadoa.okeloh@gmail.com">namadoa.okeloh@gmail.com</a>           |
| 16 | Malawi       | Richard Zimba            | Finance and Economic Affairs   | <a href="mailto:nmsowoya@naosupportmw.org">nmsowoya@naosupportmw.org</a>         |
| 17 | Malawi       | Dr. Sloans Chimatiro     | President – AU Policy Research Network for Fisheries & Aquaculture in Africa | <a href="mailto:skc1562000@gmail.com">skc1562000@gmail.com</a>                   |
| 18 | Malawi       | Friday Njaya             | Director of Fisheries  | <a href="mailto:fnjaya@gmail.com">fnjaya@gmail.com</a>                           |
| 19 | Nigeria      | Lydia Olanike            | Director of Fisheries  | <a href="mailto:oladosulydia@fdfanda.com">oladosulydia@fdfanda.com</a>           |
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