



AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**

**TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND ENHANCED GOVERNANCE OF THE
FISHERIES SECTOR IN AFRICA**

A
Report of the Workshop

On
*Popularizing the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and
Aquaculture in Africa and launching the project “Strengthening institutional
capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa”*

Held at
*The Giraffe Ocean View Hotel, Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA.
18 – 21 November, 2014*



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ACRONYMS

AMU	Arab-Maghreb Union
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AU MS	African Union Member States
AU-IBAR	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
AFRM	African Fisheries Reform Mechanism
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAMFA	Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CENSAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COREP	Regional Commission of Fisheries of Gulf of Guinea
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCWC	Fishery Committee of the West Central Gulf of Guinea
FishGov	Fisheries Governance Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HoSG	Head of State or Government
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
INFOPECHE	Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing and Cooperation Services for Fishery Products in Africa
INFOSAMAK	Center for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Arab Region
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
ITC	International Trade Centre
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
LTA	Lake Tanganyika Authority
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MCA	Minimum Conditions of Access
MCS	Monitoring Control and surveillance
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NSA	Non State Actors
PFRS	Policy Framework and Reform Strategy
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRCM	Regional Partnership for Marine and Coastal Conservation
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
RAMPAO	West Africa Marine Protected Area network
REC	Regional Economic Community

RFB	Regional Fishery Body
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
REPAO	Network of fisheries policies in West Africa
RFO	Regional Fisheries Organizations
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SRFC	Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission
SWIOFC	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WAMER	West African Marine Eco Region
WGs	Working Groups
WTO	World Trade Organization

SUMMARY

A continental workshop on Popularizing the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) and the Inception of the project “Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa” funded by European Union and the African Union was organized by AU-IBAR, a specialized technical office of the African Union Commission. The objectives of the workshop were mainly to create awareness amongst stakeholders on the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa recently approved by the CAMFA II and subsequently endorsed by the AU Summit of HoSG and to acquaint the beneficiaries and other stakeholders with the activities and implementation strategy of the project on reinforcing governance in the fisheries sector in Africa.

The specific objectives were to:

- Create awareness on the Policy Framework and Reform strategy for Fisheries and aquaculture in Africa
- Brainstorm on strategy to Jumpstart its implementation
- Organize the inaugural meetings of the AFRM working groups
- Acquaint stakeholders with the FishGov project objectives, expected results, activities and implementation arrangement
- Review and agree on the project implementation strategy (best value for money)
- Create synergy and complementarity between the Fish Gov project and other on-going or past regional initiatives

Over 70 stakeholders representing MS, RECs, RFBs, the private sector, CSOs, fishermen organizations, youth and women representatives, international organizations, development partners were in attendance. The Presentations on the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy, the project rationale, objectives, expected results and activities, African Fisheries Reform Mechanism and the ToRs of its working groups and on various regional initiatives were made by AU-IBAR, World Fish Center, WARFP, AWA, WWF-UNDP, PRCM, MCS. These presentations were followed by plenary and group discussions. A field visit was organized to ferry fish market and fish farm at Kigamboni.

The workshop outcomes included:

- i. Popularization of the PFRS whereby low hanging fruits were identified to jumpstart the implementation of the policy document. The discussion triggered a need for M&E framework and communication strategy for the policy document.
- ii. Meetings and inauguration of the AFRM WG. Five Working Groups (Governance, Aquaculture, MCS, Trade and Small Scale Fisheries) were inaugurated, and the members adopted and amended the ToRs where necessary, developed a modus operandi and rules of procedures as well as workplan for operationalization.
- iii. Inception of the FishGov project. Most significantly, the sub-activities of the project were reviewed and suggestions made on realigning and refocussing them in line with pressing needs of the sector. The issues that emerged as critical for addressing by the project include strengthening regional effort in combating IUU, strengthening small-scale fisheries and aquaculture for food security. The general consensus was that AU-IBAR alongside the RECs in close collaboration with key partner's should speed up implementation within the given timeframe.

I. INTRODUCTION

The workshop on “Popularizing the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa” and the Inception workshop of “Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa Project” was organised by the African Union- Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in collaboration with the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) with the financial support from European Union. The workshop was held in Giraffe Ocean View Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 18 to 21 November, 2014 (Annex 1).

The workshop was attended by over 70 stakeholders and representatives comprising of relevant official from Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture from African Union Member States (AU-MS), Regional Economic Commissions (RECs), Regional Fisheries Management Bodies/Organizations (RFMB/RFMO), partner organisations (FAO, EU, WorldFish), Civil Society Organizations (CSO) including women processors, experts, private sector, scientist and policy makers (Annex 3).

1.1 Background

The African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA), in collaboration with stakeholders, formulated and developed the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) with the aim of establishing a conducive and enabling environment as well as the roadmap for a sustainable fisheries and aquaculture sector to create equitable, social and economic development in Africa. The PFRS was adopted by the Ministers in May 2014 and subsequently endorsed in the recent summit of African Heads of States and Governments that was held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in June 2014. The policy framework and reform strategy also provided the establishment of The African Fisheries Reform Mechanism (AFRM) to foster collaboration, cooperation and coherence in African Fisheries.

In order to start implementing the PFRS, the European Union and AU provided support for the execution of a project titled “Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa”. The project is implemented by AU-IBAR in collaboration with NPCA. During the project formulation an inception period of 6 months was foreseen for (i) more stakeholders consultation and engagement, (ii) refining project log-frame, (iii) refining project implementation strategy and approach based on on-going or completed initiatives and (iv) defining and agreeing on the role and responsibilities of implementing partners (mainly the NPCA and other stakeholders (RECs and RFBs). The inception phase was to culminate with an inception workshop.

The overall objective of the workshop was therefore to (i) popularize the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa” and (ii) formally launch the Project “Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa”.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- Create awareness on the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa
- Brainstorm on strategy to jumpstart its implementation
- Organize the inaugural meetings of the AFRM working groups
- Acquaint stakeholders with the FishGov project objectives, expected results, activities and implementation arrangement
- Review and agree on the project implementation strategy and approach (best value for money)

- Create synergy and complementarity between the Fisheries Governance project and other on-going or past regional initiatives

The expected outcomes were to ensure that:

- The policy framework and reform strategy popularized amongst stakeholders and priority actions to quickstart its implementation identified
- The inaugural meetings of the AFRM Working Groups on MCS; Policy, Institutions and Governance; Aquaculture Development, Trade and Marketing and Small-scale Fisheries Development conducted with their terms of reference, mode of operations and workplans validated.
- The implementation strategy and approach of the FishGov project reviewed
- Areas of collaboration and complementarities with ongoing regional initiatives identified
- Lessons learnt and best practices from past initiatives identified to inform the implementation of the FishGov project
- The role and responsibilities of implementing partners(AU-IBAR and NPCA) and other stakeholders(MS, RECs and RFBs) discussed and agreed on

2. OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony began with warm welcome and appreciation extended to the participants and guests by the AU-IBAR which was followed by remarks and speeches successively delivered by:

2.1 Statement of European Union Representative Mr. Dominique Davoux

On behalf of the European Union Commission, Mr Davoux expressed his appreciation to the AU-IBAR and partner organisations for recognising the importance of fisheries and aquaculture in Africa and the implementation of the FishGov Project is an achievement towards ensuring sustainable development and management of the sector. He emphasised the importance and significant contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food security, socio-economic activities, reduction of hunger and malnutrition and as well as to poverty alleviation.

Mr Davoux noted that in most African countries fisheries and aquaculture is practiced at subsistence levels with minimal value addition to the products. Irrespective of that, the sector remains a means of living for the fisher-folks including women who are particularly involved in fish processing, trade and marketing that are still characterized with a range of problems in the 54 countries of Africa. The project is envisaged to address the management, policy, institutional and governance issues of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa. The project postulates promotion of value-addition and increased protection of the fish stocks as the aquatic ecosystems are experiencing stock decline. The FishGov project is designated to align and harmonise policies and legislative frameworks in order to exercise effective control and enforce compliance. He concluded with the need for appropriate framework to build dynamic relationship between the private and public sector along the whole value chain of fisheries and aquaculture production, this project is aimed to provide through dynamic dialogues, enhanced coordination and coherence in the management of the sector.



European Union Representative Mr. Dominique Davoux

2.2 Keynote address by AU-IBAR

Dr Simplice Nouala the Head of Animal Production Unit provided a keynote address on behalf of Director AU-IBAR. He reiterated that the AU-IBAR's mandate is supported by the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 which includes livestock, wildlife and fisheries with the main aim of providing leadership to the animal resources sector in Africa. The fisheries sector, according to him has immense potential in Africa and it is aligned to the CAADP target of 6 % increase in agricultural growth in order to improve food and nutritional security, enhance livelihoods and generate wealth. In recognition of the importance and potential of this sector AU-IBAR responded to a call from CAMFA I of 2010 which necessitated the need for strategic partnerships and the dissemination of best practice in fisheries and aquaculture both at national and regional level. The call also visualised the need for policy and governance reform, hence the initiative on Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa was formulated and has been endorsed by the African Heads of states and Governments in June 2014, Malabo Equatorial Guinea. The policy makes provisions to facilitate coherent and realistic policy development by AU Member States and Regional Organizations to implement and disseminate strategies through which AU Member States, RECs, RFBs and other stakeholders will be encouraged to adopt these principles into national and regional policy reforms.

In the view of the best implementation of the policy framework and reform strategy, the AU-IBAR in collaboration with the NPCA is currently executing the fisheries governance project **“Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa”**. The Fisheries Governance project is funded by the European Union. The project aims to align uncoordinated and defragmented efforts by development agencies through harmonisation, advocacy and information sharing so that resources can be shared with a greater significant impact. The project is being implemented with full involvement of regional institutions, member states, development partners and other strategic stakeholders to ensure ownership, sustainability, synergized and coordinated approach. In the same line, Dr Nouala urged all involved parties to cooperate in the view of achieving the objectives of the project. He urged African Union member states and regional institutions to develop necessary action plans for the popularization of this African Union document for sustainable reforms of the African fisheries and aquaculture sector.



Dr. Nouala giving the Keynote Address on Behalf of Director AU-IBAR

2.3 Opening statement by H.E the Hon. Deputy Minister of Livestock and Fisheries Development of Tanzania

The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Tanzania Dr Yahana Budeba introduced the Deputy Minister Honourable Kaika Oletelele who represented the Hon Minister (MP) Dr.Titus Kamani Mlengeya and paved way for the Deputy Minister to give his opening statement. Hon. Oletelele commended the AU-IBAR for spearheading the development of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa in collaboration with NPCA, FAO and WWF. According to him this is a great achievement in actualizing CAMFA I recommendations of Banjul, The Gambia in 2010. He urged AU MS to actively participate in implementing activities of the project on “Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa” which represent a powerful tool in ensuring sustainable development and management of fisheries and aquaculture in continent.

The contribution of the fisheries and aquaculture towards food security, livelihoods and economy is immense globally. Hence the Hon. Deputy Minister urged the participants to learn from the Tanzanian sector during field visits and also advise on the best practises that can be adopted. He highlighted areas that require attention in ensuring good governance and management of the sector such as Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing, meeting increasing demand for food fish without compromising the ecosystem etc. He iterated his Ministry commitment in developing the sector and ensuring good governance with species specific management plans in place by engaging all key stakeholders and assuring commitment in implementing policy framework and reform strategy. He officially opened the workshop.



Deputy Minister Honourable Kaika Oletelele

2.4 Workshop arrangements

The rapporteurs of the day were nominated by project team in ensuring smooth running of the workshop and that all the proceedings are adequately captured. This was seen as a strategic intervention in instilling ownership of project implementation among member states.

The representatives of AU member states nominated as rapporteurs and field visit facilitators were as follows:

- Day 1- Rapporteurs: Madagascar, Ghana and Malawi
- Day 2- Rapporteurs: Cameroon, Senegal and Seychelles
- Day 3- Field visit: Tanzania
- Day 4- Rapporteurs: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Mozambique

3. TECHNICAL SESSION

3.1 Presentation of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa

Dr Sloans Chimatiro who worked with the NPCA during the formulation of the Policy Framework and reform mechanism presented the document on behalf of the AU. His presentation highlighted the rationale, and the process of developing the policy. It outlined its overall goal of providing structured guidance to Africa's fisheries management agencies and stakeholders to facilitate reforms towards coherent national and regional policies that ensure maximizing wealth-generating potential, sustainable, social, environmental, profitable outcomes for Africa and its people. The purpose is to facilitate transformation of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture for food, livelihoods and wealth.

The specific objectives are:

- To establish national and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements which ensure that the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors have the greatest impacts at the most appropriate level
- To improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities
- To jumpstart market-led sustainable aquaculture
- To harness significantly the benefits of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture endowments through accelerated trade and marketing
- To strengthen South-South (bilateral and regional) cooperation, and develop coordinated mechanisms among RECs and RFBs to ensure coherence of fisheries policies and aquaculture development and their adoption and adaptation
- To increase awareness of the potential and importance of the sector and enhance the capacity of people and institutions in the African fishery sector to ensure the sustainable development.
- To increase and consolidate the African Voice in the governance and management of high seas fisheries

3.2 Presentations of the Project "Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa"

Dr Mohamed Seisay opened the AU-IBAR project team presentations by commencing with background information, main results area, implementation arrangements and beneficiaries. He mentioned that the project is funded by the EU and AU with the total costs of 11,681,500 Euros and will be implemented for 42 Months. The project is covering all 54 AU Member States and will be implemented by AU-IBAR in collaboration with the NPCA.

The overall objective is to enhance the contribution of fisheries resources to food security and economic growth in Africa. The specific objective of this action is to improve institutional and policy environment for sustainable management and utilization of fisheries resources in Africa.

The project aims to address the following:

- weak MCS
- low returns from the exploitation of resources
- weak and uncoordinated institutions governing the sector
- lack of knowledge and evidence to foster reforms
- untapped potential of small scale fisheries
- under-developed aquaculture sector.



Dr Seisay's during his presentation

The four key results areas of the project are as follows:

- Result 1: Institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for sustainable fisheries management improved
- Result 2: Sustainable fisheries management in small-scale fisheries including inland water bodies enhanced
- Result 3: Institutional capacity and regulatory framework for aquaculture development strengthened
- Result 4: Advocacy, lessons learning for knowledge sharing and capacity for increased investments and fostering reforms in the fisheries sector enhanced.

Dr Seisay emphasised that the FishGov project is consistent with other continental initiatives hence lesson learning from other developmental activities in Africa which are recognised and complemented. However, the project will ensure close cooperation with partners to minimise possible duplication and promote strategic use of available resources. Regional fishery bodies (RFBs) are the primary organizational mechanism through which States work together to ensure the long-term sustainability of shared fishery resources. The lack of coordination between the RECs and the RFBs was recognized by the African Ministers of fisheries and aquaculture in their first conference in 2010 and accordingly made recommendations for African Union develop and implement a coordination mechanism among RECs and RFBs to ensure coherence of fisheries policies and initiatives with regional economic integration agenda. Accordingly, the AU (AU-IBAR and NPCA) in collation with RECS, RFBs, Development partners and other stakeholders have established an AFRM to foster collaboration, cooperation and coherence in African fisheries. Strategically thereof, the first action of the project would be to rationalize the RFBs to ensure their effectiveness in terms of focus, minimize duplications of functions and reduce burdens on the AU Member States for their sustenance and foster anchorage with the RECs.

To ensure strategic and cost-effective implementation of project activities, the project will ensure close partnership with partners within the AFRM in order to minimize duplication and promote strategic use of available resources. Based on the common recognition that partnerships and alliances between the

public, private and civil sector are critical factors for success and sustainability in development, the project implementation strategy will largely involve in enhancing role of private sector in key service deliveries in the small-scale fisheries and aquaculture subsector.

The project has achieved several milestones the notable among which are, organisation of the Joint Ministerial CAMFA II jointly with Ministers of Agriculture and Rural Development in April-May 2014, implementation of the policy framework commenced and operationalization of the AFRM with 7 WGs constituted and ToRs formulated.

Dr Aboubacar Sidibe followed with the presentations on the activities of Key Result Area 1: Institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for sustainable fisheries management improved. He highlighted that the major focus of this result area is to (i) strengthen Africa's capacity for optimizing wealth from sustainable fisheries management through enhanced fisheries sector coordination efficient MCS to curb IUU fishing activities (ii) effective implementation of scientific-based fisheries management regimes (iii) effective participation in regional and international fisheries for a (iv) support capacity of members' states to access markets and on negotiation of access agreements will be strengthened for better returns from exploitations of resources from distant water fleets (v) support institutional strengthening and linkages of RECs and RFBs for regional functions roles.



Dr Sidibe during his presentation

Mr Obinna Anozie followed with the presentation on **Key Result Area 2: Sustainable fisheries management in small-scale fisheries including inland water bodies enhanced**. The focal area is improving management of the small-scale fisheries for increased sustainable contribution to livelihoods; food and nutrition security; social-welfare as well as increasing resilience.

Dr Nelly Isyagi continued with presentation on **Key Result Area 3: Institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for aquaculture development strengthened**. The action in this result area will focus on capacity strengthening for sustainable aquaculture development.

Ms Hellen Moepi presented **Key Result Area 4: Advocacy, Lessons Learning for knowledge sharing and capacity for increased returns from fisheries and access to market enhanced**. This key area will support high level advocacy fora, ensure that lessons of efforts to reform fisheries governance at country and regional levels are collected, documented and widely disseminated.



Mr Obinna Anozie providing his presentation



Dr Isyagi during her presentation

3.3 Fisheries Governance Project: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Ms Susan Mungwe presented the Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework detailing how the project will be; (i) monitored to determine whether intended results are being achieved (ii) serviced to guide the understanding of project implementers, managers and beneficiaries on the objectives and targets they are responsible for achieving and their trajectory toward achievement (iii) operationalized in establishing an alert process to any problems in project implementation and provides the basis for making any needed adjustments. She further elucidated on how the M&E framework will track the outcome, impact, Output/result, process/ input, compliance and financial monitoring. An exit strategy will also be developed during the first year of project implementation.

4. PRESENTATION OF REGIONAL PROJECTS IN FISHERIES - LESSONS LEARNING AND BUILDING COLLABORATION

Seven partners presented past and current regional projects for fisheries development and management in Africa. The purpose was to explore areas for synergies, minimize duplication, identify gaps for interventions create awareness and promote collaboration and partnerships among agencies and partners. The presentations provided an insight of current fisheries and aquaculture developmental agenda in Africa.

4.1 Presentation of the SRFC's Projects - Mme Diénaba Beye Traore

Mme Diénaba Beye Traore provided two presentations on the project of the Sub Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC):

The West Africa Region Fisheries Programme (WARFP), in French “Projet Regional des Pêches en Afrique de l’Ouest (PRAO)”: the WARF Programme is being implemented in 7 member states namely, Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone however extended to Ghana and Liberia. The coastal region has massive fishery resources which are not properly managed. The resources are being over-exploited and no capacities to fight against IUU. Hence the WARFP is aimed at ensuring sustainable management of resources through increasing wealth generated by the exploitation of fishery resources in the targeted states and the proportion of that wealth captured by these countries. The programme is composed of four (4) components that is, Good governance and sustainable fisheries management; reduction of illegal fishing; increase the contribution of fisheries resources to local economies; and coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the program. Major achievements of the programme include revising fisheries policy and legislative and regulatory frameworks, improving transparency in fishing licences and income; establishing recording system for artisanal fishing vessels, stocks assessment for developing management plans. Conclusively, she mentioned progress have been made in reducing illegal fishing.

The AWA Project Ecosystem Approach to the management of fisheries and the marine environment in West Africa waters. The main purpose of the project is to address challenges and threats to the West African marine environment coupled with evolving human activities and the effect of climate change and lastly to improve knowledge, local expertise and capacity to manage the marine environment sustainably and improved fish production. The expected results are enhanced capability to predict ecosystem dynamics; ecosystem/fish indicators to inform management decisions; scientific communications; education, training and capacity building: capacity development in physical oceanography and marine ecology in West Africa.



Mme Diénaba Beye Traore providing presentation

4.2 WWF engagement in promoting sustainable development and management of tuna resources in the Coastal East Africa and SWIO region- Ms Lydia Mwananema

The WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative (CEAI) is a large scale transboundary program of WWF network that thrives to ensure marine and coastal natural resources are effectively governed and provides the essential goods and services that support biodiversity as well as economic development and the livelihoods of the present and future generations. It covers South Western Indian Ocean (SWIO) region coastal states: Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Island states: Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius and Comoros. The main focus is on marine fisheries and specifically tuna by facilitating policy reforms at national, regional and international levels; empowering the participation of CSOs or Permanent Secretaries in tuna fisheries related dialogues; engaging in promoting MSC certification and engage with other RFMOs, governments, intergovernmental organizations, (IOTC, AU, SADC, etc.). WWF is also involved in small scale tuna fisheries.



Ms Lydia Mwananema

4.3 UNDP and WWF GoWAMER Project – Dr. Taib Diouf, Regional Coordinator

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with WWF-WAMER is implementing a regional project on “Governance, marine resource management policies and poverty reduction in the West African Marine EcoRegion”. It covers Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Cape Verde and Sierra Leone. The overall objective is to contribute to the reduction of poverty and strengthening food security of coastal communities in the ecoregion WAMER. The specific objective is to improve governance and promote the adoption of best practices in sustainable use of marine and coastal resources in West Africa. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is composed of representatives of the 6 recipient countries, PRCM, the network of NGOs and POs, as well as representative from ECOWAS, UEMOA, PRSP, EU, UNDP, and WWF. Since the inception, the project has developed two Ecoregional roadmap for governance of marine resources, poverty reduction and food security at two levels by focusing on Regional whose activities are carried out by the regional coordination unit in relation with different partners; and scale countries whose activities planned and executed by the national teams or under their supervision contribute essentially to achieve the objectives of eco-regional action plan. Lessons from the project mid-term evaluation are that the difficulties of a regional project entail level of involvement of national actors and compliance with procedures etc. The need to share the specification and to pool resources in view of the themes covered and the existence of partners with proven expertise in their fields; the need to harmonize the understanding of concepts and approaches at the sub regional level to streamline operations. The project will specifically accelerate the pace of implementation of its activities to absorb delays resulting to the social, political and technical in recipient countries



Dr Taib Diouf

4.4 Fish Trade Project: Worldfish Centre - Dr Andrew Ward

Worldfish Centre in collaboration with AU-IBAR is implementing a project titled “Improving Food Security and Reducing Poverty through intra-regional Fish Trade in sub-Saharan Africa (Fish Trade)” and funded by EU. The overall objective of this four-year action is to improve food and nutritional security and reduce poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa by enhancing the capacities of regional and Pan-African organizations to support their member states to better integrate intra-regional fish trade into their development and food security policy agendas. The project will be implemented in four trade corridors, namely; western, southern, eastern and central.

The specific objectives of this project include;

- Information on structure, products and value of intra-regional trade
- Recommendations on policies, certification procedures, standards and regulations
- Increased capacities for trade in particular for women fish processors & traders and aquaculture producers
- Adoption and implementation of policies, certification procedures, standards and regulations



Dr Andrew Ward

4.5 PRCM-West African Regional Partnership for Marine and Coastal Conservation - **Barthelemy J. Auguste Batiemo**

The programme focuses on one eco-region with the following countries Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone and Cabo Verde. The main aim of PRCM is ensuring governance of coastal and marine; sustainable natural marine resource management, prevention and management of risks and challenges in coastal and marine areas and mobilization and coordination of the partnership. The programme has almost 15 years of joint collaboration of 64 members from national and international organisations with 4 thematic networks namely MPA, fisheries, parliamentarians, research and one RFB (SRFC). A strong collaboration is running with fishery professional, civil society organisations, national institutions and the regional fishery body. A lot of things were done at in fisheries governance. A regional marine forum bringing together key actors from seven countries is organized every 18 months to discuss about marine and coastal issues (www.prcmarine.org).



Mr. Barthelemy J. Auguste Batiemo



Mr Martin Purves

4.6 Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) - **Martin Purves**

Martin Purves, in his presentation gave a background of the Marine Stewardship Council indicating that MSC is an international non-profit organisation set up in 1997 with the aim of transforming seafood market to a sustainable basis which has developed an internationally recognised, best practice management and marine eco-label. MSC works closely with industry, government and NGOs and possess certification standards for fisheries and chain of custody. The route to certification entails (i) pre-assessment (ii) action plan development (iii) implementation (iv) monitoring and (v) certification. When a fishery does not meet standards for certification, fisheries improvement programmes (FIP) which entails the following processes pre-assessment, action plan, benchmarking and tracking, and after improvements. The FIP aims to improve the environmental performance of a fishery; involve partnerships (fishers, markets, government, NGOs, funders); provides incentives for fisheries that do not currently meet the MSC standard and a framework for management to address governance issues in fisheries.

5. GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Five groups based on the following themes were formed:

- i. Policy, Institutions and Governance,
- ii. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- iii. Aquaculture Development
- iv. Small Scale Fisheries Development and
- v. Trade and Market Development discussion groups.

Each group deliberated on the following:

- i. Priority actions at national and regional levels to jumpstart the implementation of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy
- ii. The best practices and lessons learnt from past and on-going initiatives that can inform the implementation of the Fisheries Governance Project
- iii. The synergy and complementarities with ongoing regional initiatives
- iv. The strategy and approach to implement project activities in a cost effective manner
- v. Roles and responsibilities of RECs and RFBs in the implementation of the project



Working group's sessions

6. INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUPS OF THE AFRICAN FISHERIES REFORM MECHANISM

Seven working groups of the AFRM were established during stakeholder consultative meeting in Naivasha, Kenya, June 2014. There are:

- i. Policy, Institution and Governance
- ii. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- iii. Aquaculture Development
- iv. Small-Scale Fisheries
- v. Marketing and Trade
- vi. Finance and investment
- vii. Human capacity development

Five of these working groups had their inaugural meeting and the objectives of these meetings were to:

- i. Review and validate ToRs
- ii. Develop and validate the modus operandi and rules procedures
- iii. Develop work plan
- iv. Develop proposal for coordination mechanism.

The respective working groups that held their inaugural meeting were:

- Policy, Institution and Governance
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- Aquaculture Development
- Small-Scale Fisheries
- Marketing and Trade

7. OUTCOMES OF THE WORKSHOP

7.1 Popularization of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy

Following the presentation of the policy framework, the discussions in plenary and in groups participants made the following recommendations to fast track its implementation:

- There is a need to disseminate the policy framework and reform strategy to all stakeholders including the fishermen. To this end a communication strategy should be developed and implemented. The CSOs in partnership with the AU-IBAR should disseminate the policy framework to their members and it was proposed that an abridged (popular) version of the document could be developed and translated in the main African languages (Kiswahili, Wolof, Haoussa, Zulu, etc.) for wider dissemination and comprehension.
- Delegates called for a system of measuring progress of adoption of the PFRS by MS; In order to monitor the implementation of the PFRS and track the intended outcomes, an M&E framework should be developed with clear milestones and targets. It is suggested that the milestones and targets should be aligned to the African Agricultural Transformation Goals of 2025.
- To finance the implementation of the policy framework it is suggested that AU-IBAR should engaged MS and the EU to invest part of the revenue from the FAA in the implementation of the policy framework at national level.
- AU-IBAR should engage MS, RECs and partners in the review of their fisheries and aquaculture policies and strategy for alignment with the policy framework.
- Companion documents to the policy framework such as the strategy to improve data collection and analysis or the action plan for aquaculture development should be developed and disseminated.
- MS will need additional skills and some form of re-tooling to be able to implement the PFRS

7.2 Priority actions

The following actions were identified for each of the themes:

Policy, Institutions and Governance

At national level, there is a need to internalise the PFRS in the national and regional policy and strategy, ratify international guidelines/instruments, and incorporate the Voluntary Guidelines of Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (the VGGT) and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines) in policies and governance. It was recommended that an assessment of all ongoing initiatives at national and regional levels and the status of ratification of instruments and arrangements be conducted and proposed action plan for their domestication and implementation formulated.

In order to increase the visibility of fisheries in the national priority document, it was recommended to conduct studies on the value of fisheries and its contribution to the GDP and mainstream fisheries and aquaculture into the national agriculture investment plans through the CAADP process.

At regional level, there is need to have a regional fisheries agreement/accords between countries, such as the implementation of Minimum Access Conditions to fisheries. Formulation and implementation of regional action plans for pertinent fisheries and aquaculture management issues such as IUU, conservation of sharks, high seas fisheries, and strengthen the capacity of RECs and RFBs in fisheries management and development.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

At national Level, there is a need to strengthen capacity for MCS activities, providing basic communication tools for the MCS Centre's, including the legal framework; establish and strengthen Joint MCS Committee (fisheries, environment and security forces); strengthen capacity of observers and inspectors program in national level; strengthen capacity of coastal countries to facilitate Implementation of flag states measures; Strengthen regional MCS centres capacities by strengthened of technical equipment (secure regional VMS) for effective deterrent against IUU, strengthening/establishment of forward operating bases (coastal stations) along coastline of AU member states to protect the small scale fisheries.

At regional level, there is a need to have review of the regional MCS status with an aim of future harmonization, through existing regional frameworks; establish and support Regional MCS Centres. Plans for implementation of the Regional MCS Centres should consider activities; such as (i) coordination of all the activities and formulations of timeframe for a full implementation of VMS in all member States, on the basis of ToRs of the minimum technical requirements to facilitate the interoperability of information systems to implement, (ii) harmonization of regional observer's programmes, Fisheries inspectors and controller's standards and Assess the socio-economic impact of IUU in each region to update in view of prevailing trend.

Aquaculture Development

At national level, there is a need to foster private sector engagement in the sector and promote transfer of appropriate technology.

At regional, there is a strong need to address environmental and fish health issues; to this end it is proposed to map fish diseases and related risk factors on the continent and to develop regional frameworks for biosecurity and environmental management framework to reduce the impacts of aquaculture on environment. Support the establishment of regional aquaculture demonstration farms, and strengthen the capacity of regional economic communities for enhanced aquaculture development.

Small Scale Fisheries Development

At national level, there are needs for promote awareness campaigns about the policy framework document and the simplification of the FAO small scale fisheries voluntary guidelines. Also review and improve governance structures of small scale fisheries at community level. Undertake the economic study to revalue the contribution of small scale fisheries to the national economies of AU-MS, establish and implement mechanisms for financial support/credit loans to women and youth in fisheries with minimum of collateral.

At regional level, the group identified the need to develop structural networks of NSA, advocacy for policy reform and appropriate representation of small scale fisheries as priorities. Support the establishment of regional vocational centres for middle-level manpower in fishing gear technology, fish preservation and processing, engineering, boat construction.

Trade and Market Development

At national level enhance the capacity of competent authorities for fish and fish products and fish inspectors at boarder control and support on value addition development and value chain management.

At regional level, suggestion was made to support existing fish marketing information system (INFOPECHE, INFOSAMAK, etc.) and support vulnerable groups (women and youths); by facilitating access to credit (linking with existing financial institutions). Establishment of accredited Standards Bureau (Quality control

laboratories) for fish and fish products in accordance with international sanitary requirements. In others word, develop trade partnership outside Africa (Europe, Asia, Americas) and adopt their standards and best practices to promote African products competitiveness. Also, strengthening supply chains through promoting transparent, efficient regulatory access to trade finance and streamlining border managements as well as addressing barriers to trade.

7.3 Lessons learnt and best practices from past initiatives:

The following were identified as lessons or best practices from past and ongoing interventions/initiatives to be key in the sustainable management of fisheries: (i) need for sound legal framework; (ii) institutional mechanism for coordination; (iii) transparency in fisheries governance; (iv) facilitate involvement of fishing communities in fisheries management and decision making processes; (v) improve market access through increased competitive value added product and value chain management, (vi) participatory approach in policy and legal frameworks formulation for fisheries resources management and (vii) needs assessment for effect of climate change in fisheries and priority areas of intervention, (viii) enhancing Food Security and livelihoods resilience to the adverse effects of climate change in coastal fishing communities and raising adaptive capacities through sustainable value chain and renewable energy in the artisanal fishery sector.

7.4 Complementarity and synergy with on-going regional initiatives:

- Support regional action plans of Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika, Lake Edward or Lake Albert and implement Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries for Lake Chad and Lake Malawi.
- Assess in the view of improving the Governance index (quantitative model) developed in West Africa GoWAMER project;
- Support extension of self-regulations of fisheries initiatives developed by private sector within Lake Victoria to other NSAs in the African fisheries water bodies;
- Assess in the view of enhancing integrated aquatic and agriculture in Zambezi river by Worldfish Centre and be duplicated in other river basins;
- Strengthen the RAMPAO network as tool of fisheries management in West Africa;
- Implement the fishery management plan developed by FAO/ EAF-Nansen project in some coastal Africa countries: beach seines in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria; small pelagic management in Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia (West Africa); shrimp fisheries in Cameroon and Gabon (Central Africa).
- Support fisheries reform in Sudan and South Sudan, South-Western Indian Ocean Region (Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius).
- Assess in the view of reinforcing the co-management system at local level in Senegal, Lake Victoria, Lake Malawi, South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya. Replicate the economic valuation initiative done in COREP and continue the procedure built by PAF/NFFP on African Voice.

In terms of MCS:

- Collaborate with the SADC MCS Centre – (Ministers support through the statement of commitment; Mozambique will host and get the funds for the infrastructures) could informed the establishment of other regional MCS centres.
- Support the Coordination and operationalizing of VMS scheme in Lake Kariba and Cahora Bassa for kapenta fisheries by Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique authorities.
- Support the Fish i-Africa Programme, a modern tool in the fight against IUU by Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF).
- Collaborate with the initiative of IOC in MCS activities to combat IUU for fisheries resources and environmental sustainability through the Smart Fish Programme (training on MCS, MCS operations).
- Develop joint activities with the West Africa Regional Fisheries project to avoid duplication and promote

synergies on the following activities: Strengthen MCS Centre, operationalizing of VMS, training for inspectors, support for more patrols, development of technical reports on sustainable, transparency in the fight against IUU fishing, publication of a number of arrested vessels and fish; development of a study on the sustainable financing of MCS activities; development of a regional guide line and training for the implementation of PSMA.

- Develop collaborative and partnership arrangements in the joint maritime operations to combat IUU fishing which involves patrols by national and regional staff in the WWF/UNDP Project.
- Build on the achievements of the recently concluded ACP Fish 2 Programme on the Regional MCS arrangement to address IUU.
- Support FCWC in “Fisheries Intelligence and MCS Support in West Africa” which involves enforcement, vessel intelligence and capacity building activities.
- Collaborate with INTERPOL in execution of the programme on awareness regarding fisheries crime and its consequences, assessment of the needs of vulnerable AU members States, facilitate regional and international cooperation.

In term of aquaculture development:

- Up-date inventory, analyse and make publicly available methods adopted in successfully implemented projects, programs within member states through comprehensive case studies conducted to encompass various issues e.g. access to services (including tailored financial services for aquaculture operations), operations, performance and risk analysis, training, markets, mobilizing private sector resources, PPP's, etc. and validate information (transform to evidence based analyses).
- Identify and adopt successful mechanisms of evidence based harmonized data collection, dissemination and exchange of information, practical knowledge and skills to all stakeholders from successful and lastly capacity building and retaining human resource and institutional capacity for aquaculture.

In term of Small-Scale Fisheries:

- Collaborate with:
 - The co-management activities implemented for East Africa (Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda); Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA); SADC protocol on fisheries.
 - The policy harmonization within member states, formation of standards operating procedures (SOPs) for fisheries management.
 - The ECOWAS with protection and conservation of MPAS, closed areas and co-surveillance in place while SWIO fisheries governance is still at formation stage.

In term of trade and access to market:

- Support INFOPECHE and its unit INFOSA, INFOSAMAK, Kenya fish market info system (IGAD),
- Facilitate the Conceptualization of TILAPIA project,
- Support the development of a biosecurity strategy on SADC,
- Disseminate the tool box (IGAD FAO Smartfish),
- Support national standard setting bodies.
- Contribute to Improved Aquatic Animal Health Management and Strengthened Bio-security Governance in Africa;
- Work jointly with Worldfish centre to access to regional /national marketing trade studies reports.
- Contribute awareness campaigns and build capacity in MS on Eco labelling, traceability and certification.

7.5 Strategy/approach to implement project activities

Participants validated the strategy proposed by the project team and proposed the following new sub activities:

Activity 1.1 Enhance coordination in the fisheries sector for expeditious development of the sector:

- **Establish a platform of RFBBs**
- **Conduct a performance assessment of RFBs**

Activity 1.2 Strengthen institutional capacity and systems for effective MCS to combating IUU fishing:

- **Facilitate and support establishment of new and strengthening of existing Regional MCS Centres**
- **Strengthen capacity for MCS activities, providing basic communication tools for the MCS Centres, including the legal framework**
- **Establish and strengthen Joint MCS Committee (fisheries, environment and security forces)**
- **Facilitate and support establishment and strengthening of fishing vessel registry at national and regional level.**

Activity 1.3 Support effective participation of African Countries in RFMOs for sustainable high sea fisheries management:

- **Organize technical meetings before the attendance to RFMO meetings**
- **Support attendance to RFMO meetings**

Activity 1.4 Promote coherence and harmonization in fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks:

- **Support the review of policies and regulatory frameworks to align with regional and continental frameworks and platforms**

Activity 1.5 Strengthen capacities for stock assessment, ecosystem based surveys and fisheries statistical data collection:

- **Training for Fisheries Officers (research and administration) in information and data collection and management, fish stocks assessment and ecosystem management**
- **Provide support for regional organizations to develop tools for harmonization of information and data management**

Activity 1.6 Enhance capacities for fish diseases surveillance and control, timely collection, analysis and sharing of accurate sanitary information:

- **Facilitate development of regional framework for biosecurity and fish disease control**
- **Map fish disease and risk factors**

Activity 1.7 Strengthen capacities for access to market:

- **Raise awareness and build capacity in MS on Eco labelling and certification**

Activity 1.8 Strengthen policies and development strategies for inland water bodies:

- **Facilitate the inclusion of MCS in inland fisheries policies**

Activity 1.9 Develop fisheries management plans for capture inland water fisheries:

- **Develop MCS plans in line with fisheries management plans (national and transboundary)**

Lakes: Nyasa/Malawi, Tanganyika and Victoria, Chad, Kariba, Rivers: Niger, Zambezi, Congo and Nile

Activity 2.0 Strengthen stakeholder organization, participation and promotion of community-based management of small-scale fisheries:

- **Support community based enforcement projects**

Activity 2.1 Strengthen capacity for evidence based advocacy:

- **Develop communication tools using best practices**
- **Research networks should be extended to include outreach, technology dissemination, sanitary and phyto-sanitary initiatives.**

7.6 Roles of RECs and RFBs

The RECs and RFBs were identified as beneficiaries in the project document; however participants proposed that RECs should be involved in the project implementation as part of the capacity building and where possible should implement some activities. More specifically they should be involved in the following:

- Facilitate implementation at regional level.
- RECs should be involved in lobbying and sourcing of resources to develop and manage Small Scale Fisheries and allow RFBs to coordinate implementation.
- REC should be involved in project monitoring and sustainability and ensure that the benefits go to the intended beneficiaries.
- ECOWAS, EAC, SADC, COMESA have trade policies and regulations which could be integrated in the project implementation.
- Facilitate intra-regional trade and by reducing extra trade barriers (eg. COMESA- one stop boarder post, World Fish program on trade corridors).
- Facilitate of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.
- Facilitate elimination of non-trade barriers.

8. AFRM WORKING GROUPS SESSIONS

All the working Groups developed and adopted similar Modus Operandi and Rules of Procedure summarize below:

i. Modus Operandi

- Work through email, phone, skype
- Upload documents and work on them collectively through google drive, dropbox, etc.
- Create a chat page on facebook
- Get institutional involvement of AWG members to formally accept for members to fulfil their tasks e.g. giving permission to use facilities and time, support hosting of meetings
- Physical meetings twice a year where funds permit. Report need to be compiled and disseminated at the end of each meeting.
- AWG should meet during AFRM conferences and workshops

ii. Rules of procedure

- Concerning duration of appointments of the Chairman and members, the Working Group, adopted the rules of AU-IBAR
- WG will also canvass for resources to ensure continuation of activities
- WG will produce a report at the end of each technical meeting and an end of year report on progress and pointing out key success stories/ achievements and challenges
- Absentees to meetings should communicate in advance and endeavour to make their contributions to the deliberations through emails where need be
- Co-option of other members depends on the technical competence and clearance from AU-IBAR.
- Where there is no quorum the meeting is decided in consultation with the Director of AU- IBAR.
- Members appointed based on their personnel expertise cannot delegate.

iii. Mechanism of establishing linkage with the CAMFA

- Synthesizing findings into policy briefs
- Development of Technical Reports
- Review guidelines framework
- And other synthesis reports

8.1 Policy, Institutions and Governance Working Group

i. Review, update and adoption of the WG ToR

- Identify strategies for inclusive Policy Coherence and Legal Framework, including policy gaps and recommending appropriate support;
- Interrogate regional and international fisheries arrangements;
- Identifying strategies through which institutional arrangements and regional cooperation and coordination between RFBs, RECs, NGOs and CSOs are strengthened;
- Evaluate emerging management tools and technology applicable to the African fisheries context;
- Identify the best approaches to implementing the Fisheries and Aquaculture data collection, analysis, and information sharing and dissemination;
- Identify best practices for sustainable fisheries and environmental resources management;
- Increase and strengthen the participation of Africa in the overall management of the world's fisheries of high seas for enhanced benefits, including deep sea fishing;
- Take into account in the strategy and policy of emerging issues, including piracy, climate change and gender issues, and any other functions deemed appropriate.

8.2 Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Working Group

i. Review update and validate ToRs

The following aspects of the MCS ToRs were amended:

- Adoption of efficient MCS system with particular emphasis on compliance, collaboration and Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing;
- Provision of technical support at national and regional levels on combating IUU fishing;
- Promotion of evidence based (case studies) to create awareness on IUU fishing and their impacts;
- Encouragement and promotion of the use of appropriate tools and regulations for best fishing practices or responsible fishing;
- Promotion of establishment of secure databases, networking and sharing of intelligence;
- Promotion of strengthened capacity building and information sharing systems; and
- Any other functions deemed appropriate by the WG.

8.3 Aquaculture Development Working Group

i. Review update and validate ToRs

The following ToRs were amended:

- Assist member states in identifying opportunities and priorities for aquaculture development.
- Need to add to it; identify new aquaculture candidates or species and technologies to help improve aquaculture development in Africa.
- Assist member states in identifying opportunities and priorities for aquaculture development e.g. identifies new aquaculture candidates or species and technologies to help improve aquaculture development in Africa.
- Carry out value chain analyses to improve the aquaculture development in the continent.
- Evaluate reports or findings in aquaculture development and give recommendations on (i) Research and training programs (ii) Data collection, analysis and dissemination (iii) value chain analysis iv) extension, networks and access to related services (v) development strategies.
- Carry out studies to strength aquaculture network such as AfriFishnet and ANAF, including providing database and promotion of aquaculture networks to accelerate aquaculture development.
- Identify strategies to strengthen aquaculture network including providing database and promotion of aquaculture networks to accelerate aquaculture development in Africa.
- Need to come up with general criteria to guide identification of best production technologies to be shared across Africa.

8.4 Small Scale Fisheries Working Group

i. The following aspects of the SSF Working Group's ToRs were amended

- Identify strategies for inclusive policy coherence and legal frameworks;
- Develop a strategy to evaluate and include the contribution of small scale fisheries in national economies of African countries;
- Identify strategies and mechanisms to facilitate the integration of migrant fishers in host countries;
- Evaluate emerging management tools and technology applicable to the African small scale fisheries context. This would entail improving fisheries governance through participatory management (co-management);
- Identify and encourage alternative livelihood for small scale fishers;
- Identify the best approaches to implementing the Small Scale Fisheries data collection, analysis, and information sharing and dissemination;

- Carry out value chain analyses to improve the small scale fisheries sustainable development in the continent;
- Strategies and mechanisms for gender mainstreaming; youth participation as well as the inclusion of other stakeholders in small scale fisheries;
- Consider the strategy to facilitate the management of migratory fish species. This issue links with political issue as fish species have no borders;
- And any other functions deemed appropriate.

8.5. Trade and Market Development Working Group

i. The following ToRs were amended:

- Identify strategies to facilitate adoption by countries of sustainable trade policy and legal framework consistent with the WTO applied to trade in fish and aquaculture.
- Promote the Doha Round Trade facilitation package adopted in December 2013 in Bali to the development of national and regional trade in Africa.
- Assess the existing fish and aquaculture products marketing information services including the promotion of efficient fish trade information networking system. (weekly price indicators, monthly market trends and yearly structural data).
- Identify strategies to facilitate the use of UNCTAD/ITC/WTO trade and marketing tools to boost the African intra-regional trade in Fish and aquaculture products.
- Identify strategies facilitating synergy work between different projects, institutions conducting work on removing trade barriers including road blocks along identified trade corridors in the continent.
- Identify strategies to develop and disseminate synergy to small scale fisher folks and farmers the trade best practices and illustrated guidelines on Regional Trade Areas and new bilateral trade agreements including the EPA between RECs/EU to facilitate trade.
- Identify strategies to facilitate the adaptation of the African Eco labelling Mechanism labels, and promote market based approach to fisheries and aquaculture development.
- Identify strategies to facilitate the production and development of value added fish and aquaculture products including and enhancing capacity on quality and safety standards to better access regional and international markets.

9. FIELD VISIT

9.1 Field trip to ferry fish market and fish farm at Kigamboni

A. Ferry Fish Market

In the Ferry Fish Market, the participants were divided into two groups for easy facilitation. The fish market has different actors such as Fishers, Auctioneers, Buyers (traders and home consumption), Processors, Cleaners and a Communicator for facilitating market visits. The fish market falls under Ilala Municipal Council.

The participants visited the following areas in the market:

i. Off-loading area

This area receives offloaded fish from fishing boats and carried to the Auctioning area where competitor's auction for a grouped fish and individual fish based on size. A 2kg fish may cost approximately 5000 Tanzanian shillings.

ii. Washing, gutting and scaling

Fishes are scaled, gutted, washed and sliced in this area and packed for transport or shifted to a frying area where they are fried.

iii. Storage/Retail area

Fish traders preserve their fish in iced boxes for later sales and retail. The area serves fish traders who do not have bargaining power.

iv. Restaurant area

This area is dominated by female entrepreneurs who sell food to fisherman.

v. Sea Shells

This area has a collection of sea shells and other parts of fish such as fish maws, tails of skates and rays etc. Sea shells are used for decorations and certain rituals.

vi. Frying area

The fish mongers after cleaning their fish from the washing /cleaning area, they fry the fish at the frying area then after frying fish mongers are ready to sell their fish in different parts of Dar es Salaam.

vii. Fish offloading by lorries

Transporting lorries/trucks carrying fish from other areas outside Dar es Salaam offload in the Fish Market. During transportation the fish is kept in big iced boxes. The transported fish can be from marine and freshwater environments. Once offloaded it is auctioned.

B. Fish Farm At Kigamboni

The participants had a guided tour of a private fish farm located in the Kigamboni area. The farm has about 5 acres of land made up of fish ponds, hatchery, laboratory and fish feed store.

i. Fish Ponds

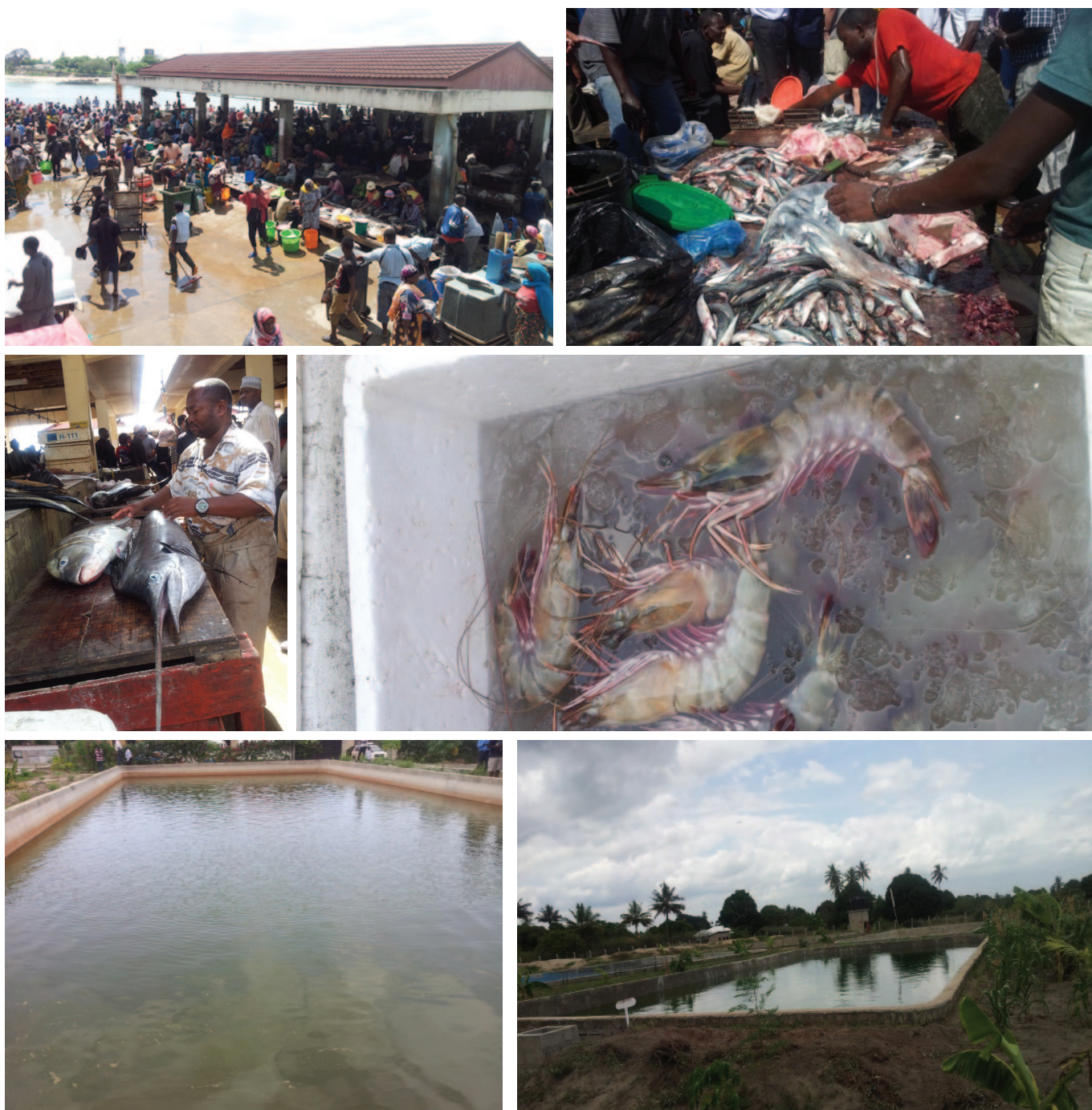
The species cultured in the ponds are tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* and catfish, *Clarias gariepinus*. There are 10 big ponds of approximately 600 m² each in size; three ponds are dedicated to Catfish production and seven ponds reserved for Tilapia production. Tilapia Culture is mostly focused on broodstock production.

ii. Laboratory/hatchery

The farm has a hatchery for both tilapia and catfish fish seed production. Tilapia fries are produced by hatching eggs collected from mouths of brooders and incubated in the hatchery equipped with modern incubators. The farm targets production of monosex tilapia fingerlings which are subsequently sold to prospective farmers. Catfish fingerling production is done by natural induced breeding through hypophysation with pituitary hormone and milt of catfish obtained from the stock in the farm and incubated for about 24 hours.

iii. Fish Feed

The Fish Feed Store of the farm is fully stocked with pelleted floating fish feeds imported from China for tilapia production. The management of the farm is planning to produce its own pelleted floating feeds as it has imported a feed pelleting machine to reduce the cost of feeding and further intensify the operations in the farm.



Fish farm in Kigamboni

10. CONCLUSION

Based on the lesson learnt and best practices from the partner's presentation conclusive deductions were skewed towards having the FishGov project building and consolidating synergies on, the following notable areas:

- The WARFP, AWA, WWF (SWIO), UNDP-GoWAMER and PRCM projects which are dedicated to protect and conserve marine environment and resources through good governance, best practices, effective and efficient MCS in fighting IUU and conducting studies to inform and develop policies and management plans. The PRCM specifically focuses on management of MPA's.
- MSC is dedicated to transforming seafood market to sustainable basis through best management practices and eco-labelling. Keen to collaborate with AU MS on developing human capacities on sustainable fishing and best management practices.

Based on the discussions, the following conclusion was made:

- The general consensus was that the project should strategically be focused on very pertinent and urgent activities that should produce effective and quick win results towards achieving sustainable fisheries, food security and poverty alleviation;
- The general recommendation was thus to refocus hugely the project activities to the combating IUU capacity at regional and member states levels;
- The need to enhancing capacity for data collection and stock assessment in the member states was emphasized;
- Another major general recommendation was to strengthen and improve management in the small-scale for increased sustainable contribution to food security and poverty alleviation;
- The stakeholders also emphasized the need to develop activities for household income, food security and livelihoods;

The above outcomes and recommendations to ensure effective project implementation and impact from the stakeholders and partners will:

- i. Imply major budget revisions within the project activity areas and affect the MOA between the NPCA and AU-IBAR accordingly. Substantial funds should therefore be re-allocated to the activity area of strengthening capacity of regional institutions and member states for effective MCS to substantially and sustainably combat IUU fishing.
- ii. Secondly the fisheries capacity of member states, regional institutions and stakeholders need to be strengthened. This includes building capacity for formulating and implementing fisheries management plans for key coastal fisheries and inland water bodies. This also stresses the need for building capacity for current fisheries management tools or practices that would control access but without adversely affecting the livelihoods or trade-off.
- iii. The intensification of capacity building for business planning for aquaculture development and sustainable aquaculture that would promote income and livelihoods would require significant budget allocation.

11. CLOSING CEREMONY

Dr Nouala on behalf of AU-IBAR thanked everyone for attending this inception workshop and providing concrete input towards ensuring the project is implemented successfully with greater impact. He thanked EU in providing support and ensuring project implementation is realised.

Mrs Sobo on behalf of the Director of Fisheries in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development of Tanzania expressed sincere gratitude to the AU-IBAR and NEPAD for organising this meeting in Dar es Salaam and the positive response by member states. Gratitude was acknowledged to the Tanzanian fellows that ensured that the meeting is successful by arranging visa, logistics, field visits etc. She emphasised that the sustainable fisheries management can be achieved by implementing policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa. By implementing the policy framework, through harmonisation and sharing management regimes on the shared resource the sector will be developed sustainably. She highlighted AU-IBAR's commitment in developing, managing, conserving fisheries resources as a contributor to the livelihoods of many Africans and rural development. She urged the member states to implement the policy framework with other consensus reached here so that the tangible results can be realised in the management of the fisheries sector. She thanked all participants for making time and participates in this important meeting and declared close the continental workshop on Popularizing the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa and Inception of FishGov Project "Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa".



Mrs Fatma Sobo providing closing remarks on behalf of the Director of Fisheries in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

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ANNEX 2: WORKPLANS OF THE AFRM WORKING GROUPS

MCS WORKING GROUP: Work Plan 2015-2016

The proposed work-plan of the MCS Working Group is as follows:

Governance

- Establish MCS Desk and Secretariat for the WG at AU-IBAR: January-February 2015
- Finalization of the MCS WG TORs: January 2015

Information gathering, sharing and networking

- Establish and update an MCS database: January-December 2015
- Establish database of fisheries meetings of interest to Africa (at national, regional & international levels): January-February 2015
- Facilitate communication/dissemination of relevant MCS information in Africa using appropriate tools (e.g. flyers, videos, etc.): January-December 2015
- Develop and support a database of experts and professionals to lead campaign of MCS in Africa: January-March 2015

Assessment of performance of MCS on the continent

- Diagnostic survey on MCS status at national and regional levels: February-May 2015
- 1st Technical workshop to address outcomes of the survey: July 2015
- Biannual assessment of MCS component of Fisheries Governance Project: Every 6 months

Capacity building on MCS

- Organize technical workshops, seminars for MCS staff based on needs: Quarterly (January-December 2015)
- Conduct comprehensive studies related to MCS in African states: January-December 2015

Encourage ratification and implementation of regional and international agreements/instruments (e.g. PMSA, compliance agreements etc.)

- Mobilizing support for MCS instruments ratification and implementation: January-December 2015
- Organize meetings of policy makers at the REC/RBF level to sensitize them on the need for necessary actions on MCS-Northern/Western-May 2015 and Eastern/Southern-November 2015

POLICY, INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE WORKING GROUP: WORK PLAN

The group addressed other issues on modus operandi, rules of procedures, workplan and coordination mechanism in a matrix format reproduce as shown below.

S/N	Activities	Responsibility	Period of implementation	Partnership/ Funding
1.	Policy framework the national policies from the Pan-African policy implementation consistency of these policies	Group work and AU-IBAR	March / 2015 group meeting	AU-IBAR: Compilation of texts (end January 2015) to Au-IBAR Creation of a virtual platform for data storage
2.	Status of ratification of international and regional instruments	AU-IBAR	March 2015 group meeting	AU-IBAR: report of the status of implementation of these instruments (end December 2014)
3.	Identify ongoing projects at the national and regional level governance	Working Group the comments made by members are expected for mid-January, 2015	March 2015 group meeting	Working Group each member brings together documentation on program in his region and transmits to AU-IBAR (Mid December 2014) is coordinated by COREP
4.	Inventory at the national level, of the assessment of the economic value of fisheries development of ToRs and validation consultant's report	AU IBAR working group	March 2015 group meeting	Availability TDR: late December 2014 recruitment Consultant: early January 2015
5.	Examine the link CER - ORP REB: availability of fishing strategy link between RECs and ORP State	AU - IBAR (Mr. Mba Asseko and Dr Sloans) Working Group	March 2015 group meeting	Development of the questionnaire for AU IBAR sending the questionnaire to the REB and RFOS by the AU IBAR collection of documentation for the two experts of the Group
6.	Status of consideration of issues fishing and aquaculture in the country CAADP documents	(Mr MBA ASSEKO and Dr Sloans) Working Group	March 2015 group meeting	NEPAD will provide the documentation to the two experts
7.	African voices: Census of meetings in relation to governance issues	Working Group (Mr Malate, Mr Namadoa)	Early January 2015	Gather information and establish the list of meetings
8.	Funding: development of a business plan	AU IBAR Experts working group: Dr. Diouf, Dr Paul, Dr. Sloans, Mba Austin, Malate, Ms. Nadia, Mr'Namadoa	15 December-18 or 11-16 January 2015 Nairobi Coordination Focal Point COREP: Mr Namadoa	Development of the content of the business plan by Dr Paul and Dr. Sloans (end November 2014)
9.	Gather all existing documentation on governance (database) Elaboration of the questionnaire Software Installation to the AU IBAR development	Expert Working Group: r Paul	January 2015 March 2015	Approval of the Presentation of the software project questionnaire
10.	Minimum requirements for access to the resource assessment of implementing national legislation update	Groupe de travail	January 2015	Coordination contact CER and ORP for gathering information
11.	Fisheries agreements and partnership agreements census	Working Expertise group:, SRFC, COREP, WWF etc.	January 2015	

3.2 Procedure / 3.3 Plan of actions and activities

The Working Group plans to hold meetings in March and September 2015.

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP: WORK PLAN**Develop work plans taking into considerations some pertinent project activity**

Activity	Details	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd	4 th	Yr 2 1 st Q	Yr2 2 nd Q	Yr 2 3 rd Q	Yr 2 4 th Q
1. Inventory/ asses legal frameworks for aquaculture including CAADP and NEPAD issues									
2. Inventory of relevant documents on aquaculture development									
3. Baseline inventory of actors and institutions in the sector (mapping on who is doing what and scale of operation)									
4. Identify opportunities, priorities, constraints and needs, on aquaculture development									
5. Scoping Inventory of available technologies and practices and status of EAA, EIA and biosecurity									
6. Review CAADP Country Process Review Guidelines for fisheries experts ⁶									
7. Review and harmonise data collection methodologies where available									
8. Establishing a database and develop modalities for public access and ensure its up to date									
9. Provide guidelines for technology transfer (extension and information dissemination of existing technologies for aquaculture) and continuous update									
10. Develop strategies and set up modalities to strengthen regional cooperation and coordination; including aquaculture networks and associations									
11. Assist national governments in mainstreaming aquaculture development issues into their developmental goals; through regional training programs, and workshops									
12. Organise AWG meetings									

TRADE AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP:WORK PLAN

6th January to 15th March 2015 compile the existing information on fish trade and marketing

- Responsible organization INFOPECHE
- Communication through emails and phone calls
- Organizations/projects to be contacted: RECs, MS,WTO, INFOPECHE, INFOSA, Kenya fish information marketing, Globefish, SMARTFISH, INFOSAMAK, IGAD etc)
- Consider calendar of events of international or regional organizations to plan and support participation of the group.

18th to 20th March 2015 organize Meeting in Naivasha/Kenya meeting

- Responsible organization:AU –IBAR SECRETARIAT in collaboration with the chair
- PARTICIPANTS (Members of the TWG and observers)
- Objectives of the meeting:
 - Review and discuss the collected information
 - Develop a road map including an action plan with detailed activities, timeframe, implementers and budget

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES WORKING GROUP:WORK PLAN

- Identify best approaches for data collection
- Identify strategies for contribution of small scale to national economies of the countries.

Sub activity

- Evaluation and recruitment of consultant (1 month)
- Develop TORs for base line study (5 studies needed) 1 month)
- Validation workshop for baseline study (3 days)
- Comments and finalization of study (1 month)
- Harmonized documents will be done by the coordinators



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