

ORIENTATION WORKSHOP FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE EXPERTS ON THE CAADP/MALABO

19-21 September 2016
Lome, Togo



19 - 21 Septembre/September 2016

Lomé, Togo



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Orientation workshop for Fisheries and Aquaculture Experts on the CAADP process held on 19-23 September 2016, in Lome Togo. The workshop was jointly organised by NEPAD Agency (FishGov project) and the AU-IBAR, bringing together experts drawn the CAMFA Secretariat Working Group partners and members. The Workshop was officially opened by the Director of Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Togo.

The main purpose of the meeting was stated as follows:

To support the prioritisation and inclusion of the fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors into the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs) through

- Reflection on the implications of the Malabo Declaration on Agriculture in terms of:
 - ❖ Enhancing data and knowledge support systems and tools for performance management and mutual accountability and learning
 - ❖ Strengthening policy, investment programme and project formulation
 - ❖ Strengthening advocacy, lessons learning , knowledge sharing and capacity
 - ❖ Fostering reforms in the Fisheries and aquaculture sector to drive transformation and attain the Malabo Goals

A key objective of the Fish Governance Programme is to provide support to assist countries prioritise, design and implement fisheries and aquaculture programmes as part of comprehensive and integrated planning of the National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs). In this regard, participants were informed of continental decisions and frameworks guiding the African Agriculture transformation agenda, CAADP implementation and Fisheries Sector.

Key Recommendations/Action Points

- a) Support advocacy prioritisation of fisheries and aquaculture within formulation of National Agriculture and Investment Plans (NAIPs) by addressing the two issues-
 - i. Whereas the Abuja Declaration (2006) mentions fisheries sector as a strategic commodity participants raised concern at the omission of fisheries sector amongst the identified strategic commodities in the CAADP Results Framework and called upon the NEPAD Agency and AU IBAR to support advocacy efforts that support national decision making processes to prioritise fisheries and aquaculture as part of the comprehensive planning of NAIPs;
 - ii. Prioritise value chain analysis of fisheries and aquaculture to facilitate linkages within industrialisation drive, as means to create pull factors, job creation for African fisherfolk (e.g. increase local and regional trade);
- b) Building on the outputs of the group working sessions, it was recommended to produce working documents to support improved Fisheries and aquaculture policy and programme planning and implementation. These include:-

- i. elaborate Terms of Reference to facilitate prioritization and mainstreaming of Fisheries and aquaculture programming within National Agriculture Investment Plans; and alignment of results contribution of the sector towards attainment of the Malabo commitments and goals
- ii. Elaborate a Fisheries and Aquaculture communication and advocacy plans to promote Fisheries as a strategic commodity within the AU strategic commodity drive; this includes identifying and documenting best practices case studies to promote the Fisheries and aquaculture programming at national level;
- c) Support the Fisheries Working groups to identify appropriate tools to support generation of evidence and analysis for policy planning and design for country implementation support (e.g. econometric analysis;
- d) Draft Rules of Engagement to help rally pools of experts and institutions as part of CAADP implementation support

Pic 1: Participants attending the CAADP Experts meeting:



RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

1.0 Opening ceremony

1.1. Summary Remarks from AU-IBAR

Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Senior Fisheries Officer, AU-IBAR, on behalf of the Director AU-IBAR. Professor Ahmed El-sawalhy, welcomed the experts to the first CAADP orientation workshop with a specific focus on fisheries and aquaculture. He conveyed the expression of gratitude by the African Union to the people and government of Togo for accepting to host two parallel African Union dedicated events on Fisheries and Aquaculture's advancement and improvement for the benefit of African people. He informed the experts on the continuing challenges that continued to face the sector, a key one being our continuing difficulty with respect to adequately mainstreaming the sector within the framework of the national agricultural investment plans.

Dr. Seisay reminded the experts of the existence of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa and its potential to positively transform the sector for the benefits of the Member States. He welcomed the initiative for this orientation workshop since it is a key first step in addressing the challenge of a better and more fully rounded participation in the CAADP process by the fisheries and aquaculture sector. He noted that for a better participation, there was a need therefore to revise current trend by attempting to build a critical mass of continental and regional experts in CAADP issues with a specific focus on Fisheries and Aquaculture.

1.2. Summary Remarks from NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA)

Dr. Hamady Diop, Head of the Programme "Natural Resources Governance, Food Security and Nutrition at the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), on behalf his Chief Executive (CEO) Dr. Mayaki, highlighted the need for the technical networks. He indicated that the CAADP process has received wide ownership from the AU-Member States indicating that the first decade of CAADP implementation has created the enabling environment for industrial led agricultural transformation. However, fish has been, in many cases, lumped amongst other commodities although a continental framework on Fisheries Policy and Reform Strategy has been developed and endorsed by the Head of States and Government in 2014. In order to shift from process to impact implementation, Dr. Diop underscored the need for a CAADP Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Network, build upon, the reform mechanism working group of the Fisheries Policy and that can assist in mainstreaming Fisheries and Aquaculture into CAADP. He then recalled the objectives of the workshop before welcoming the participants.

1.3. Summary statement from Director of Fisheries Department, Republic of Togo

Dr. Ali Domtani, Director of the Fisheries Department, Togo, welcomed the participants and officially opened the workshop. In his remarks he called for stronger regional approaches to sustainable fisheries development one of which is through strengthening of capacities and expertise in fisheries and aquaculture for the implementation of the CAADP activities. He noted that this training and the initiative by the African Union was timely and in the right direction to enable African Union Member States (AU-MS) to benefit significantly from the CAADP process. Acknowledging the fact that Fisheries and Aquaculture are important economic subsectors for the development of the emerging economies in Africa, as well as a strategic approach to sustainable development, he noted that it has become imperative to have fisheries and aquaculture appropriately situated in the CAADP framework and process at the regional and national levels.

Dr. Domtani further acknowledged the importance of facilitating the process of domesticating the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy by AU Member States and regional institutions to ensure coherence in the management of the sector, particularly with regards to shared resources. In this direction he commended the efforts of AU-IBAR and the NPCA in diligently implementing the principles and objectives of the PFRS through the activities of the Fisheries Governance project that has significantly spread all over the AU MS including Togo. The Director expressed appreciation for the choice of Lomé for this very important workshop and noted with delight the overwhelming representation of highly resourceful experts drawn from far and wide of the Continent which illustrates the commitment of AU in the continental initiatives for fisheries and aquaculture development.

1.4. Participants introduction

After the welcoming remarks, participants introduced themselves. List of participants is in annex 1.

2.0. Workshop objectives and purpose

2.1. Objectives

The objectives of the orientation workshop were to:

- Familiarize Fisheries and Aquaculture and other related sub-sector Experts on mainstreaming Fisheries and Aquaculture into CAADP compacts and the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs).
- Glean insights and exchange experiences with regards to the status of the contribution of the fisheries sector to achieve agriculture transformation objectives and to achieve

improved food security and nutrition, employment creation and improved management of natural resources;

- Generate Experts' inputs to enhance existing CAADP Companion guidelines for better mainstreaming of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector within NAIPs, programme design and implementation, as well domestication of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa; and
- Agree entry points, guiding principles and modalities for participation and engagement of experts to enhance knowledge and skills support to national and regional implementation.

2.2. Adoption of Agenda

Mr. Obinna Anozie, Policy Analyst-Fisheries and Aquaculture at AU-IBAR presented the workshop agenda to the participants and it was adopted without any changes. But it was proposed to make the necessary adjustments depending on progress made during the meeting. (Program in Annex 2)

3.0 Presentations

3.1. Setting the scene by Dr Hamady Diop

Dr Diop, in setting the scene, shared with the participants the outcomes of two studies that were released recently by the NEPAD Agency i) on ending hunger and ii) an atlas on rural transformation. The studies indicated that the current trends in agricultural transformation will not lead to ending hunger by 2025 and that a risk of a youth bulge is in the horizon as 300 million youths are expected to enter the job market by 2025. He then indicated that estimated total value added of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector in Africa, including fish processing, amounts to US\$ 24.0 billion, which accounts for 1.26% of total GDP and 6.06% of Agriculture total GDP. Fish is recently linked to nutrition and there is a potential for Africa to grow fish production as areas where poverty is high, fish is in high demand, correspond also to areas where aquaculture has a potential to succeed. Aquaculture production is picking up across the planet except in Africa where the trend is upward and still with low production. Dr Diop concluded with recommendations on what needs to be done for fish production and better contribution to achieving the Malabo Targets.

3.1. Presentation on Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture by Dr. Mohamed Seisay

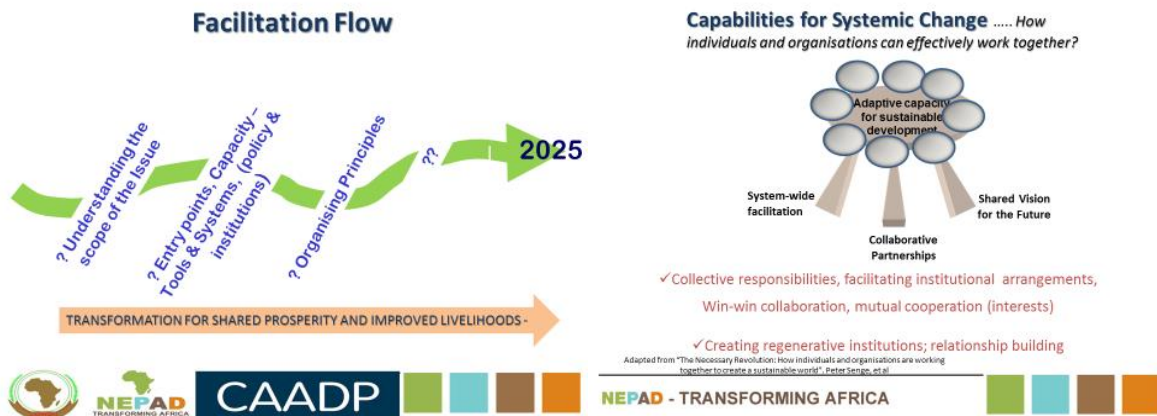
Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Senior Fisheries Officer AU-IBAR, gave a presentation mainly focusing on overview of the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture (PFRS) in Africa. He summarily highlighted the key challenges that continue to face the fisheries and aquaculture sector that have inhibited the full contribution of the fisheries sector to the socio-

economic development of the AU member states. The responses of the African Union to these challenges have been discussed and manifested in the form recommendations from various high level Ministerial Conferences and Summits since 2003.

He informed the experts of the policy arenas of the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa and its companion document the PFRS Guide which contained the criteria for building coherence between national, regional policies and the PFRS. Significantly, the presentation of Dr. Seisay illustrated the linkage between PFRS policy areas and the Malabo targets and the utilization of the criteria and indicators of the PFRS Guide to support the attainment of the Malabo targets with regards to Fisheries and Aquaculture. He noted the African Fisheries Reform Strategy is the mechanism under which the reform agenda in the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector is being implemented.

3.2 Organisation of the Workshop

Ms. Unami Mpfu facilitated a short session to provide orientation on the facilitation flow of the meeting, which assist the meeting to achieve its objectives.



4.0 Working Sessions

Working Group Session 1:

Three working groups were established and tasked to respond to the following questions to help set the scene and reflect on 'big picture' issues:

- a) What is our understanding of the issues, growth opportunities and challenges and lessons learnt?
- b) What is the nature, scope of the problem we are trying to solve?
- c) Solicit lessons and insights from the group with respect to country and institutional experiences?
- d) What is the missing link, or information?
- e) What are the effective implementation strategies to move Fisheries and aquaculture to move things forward?

NEPAD - TRANSFORMING AFRICA



Summaries of the Group Outputs

By addressing the five issues, the Group sessions emerged with the following responses:

- a) What is our understanding of the issues, growth opportunities and challenges and lessons learnt?

The Fisheries and Aquaculture sector is not covered in the original CAADP document. Evidence was provided that the sector plays a social and important role at national and regional levels in terms of contribution to GDP, Food and Nutrition Security, Employment and Poverty Reduction.

The major challenge is that the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector has not given a good profile, to generate information and data.

- b) What is the nature, scope of the problem we are trying to solve?
 - Recognizing the importance of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector
 - According to the Declaration of Abuja fish is a strategic commodity but budget allocations continue to be low for the sector
 - Priority should be given to the fisheries management resources (fish in the sea cannot be seen as for Aquaculture)
- c) Solicit lessons and insights from the group with respect to country and institutional experiences

In countries where exist combined ministries, the Fisheries & Aquaculture sector still suffers, crops are considered as major aspects. When the ministries are separated, the Ministries of Agriculture are defensive.

d) What is the missing link, or information?

Weak institutions at national level can be considered as the main missing link. In addition there is lack of cooperation and collaboration between Ministries for Agriculture, Fisheries & Aquaculture, Finances.

e) What are the effective implementation strategies to move Fisheries and Aquaculture to move things forward?

Five strategies were identified:

- Domestication of PFRS at country level (by following the various steps provided in the Framework)
- Monitoring of what is happening for the PFRS by AU-IBAR & NEPAD
- Establishment of national teams for the implementation of the PFRS
- Alignment of the PFRS to the CAADP
- Nomination of CAADP focal point for Fisheries and Aquaculture sector.

Summary of plenary discussions- Areas for Action

Working Group Session

Issues raised

- Data, information
- Weak institutional support; governance (separation of MoA and MoFs)
- Raising the profile and value contribution of 'Fish Resource management'

Fisheries and aquaculture

- What can be done as FRM to reverse the path towards ending HUNGER, UNLOCKING economic opportunities and set the sector on a sustainable and outcomes orientated trajectory?
- Facilitate alignment and coherence with the PFRS

Working Group Session 2: Review of the Fisheries CAADP Companion document for mainstreaming of fisheries and aquaculture in NAIPs and PFRS

The groups were tasked to reflect on the following questions by revisiting the Fisheries CAADP Companion technical guidelines:

Group questions

- Considering the Malabo Goals and the policy areas of the PFRS, what should be
 - a) the strategic objectives; and
 - b) supporting knowledge support towards achieving mainstreaming of the FRM within the NAIPs and RAIPs?

Contributions of fisheries and aquaculture to NEPAD strategic objectives – CAADP Results Framework

CAADP Results Framework : Agriculture Transformation and Sustained Inclusive Agricultural Growth	Inland Fisheries	Coastal and Marine Fisheries	Aquaculture
R1: Increased agriculture production and productivity			
R2: Increased intra-African regional trade and better functioning of national and regional markets			
R3: Expanded local agro-industry and value chain development inclusive of women and youth			
R4: Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in the agriculture sector			
R5: Improved natural resource management for sustainable agriculture			

Group Feedback

a) Strategic objective

Based on Malabo Declaration the opinion of the Groups was that the strategic objective as stated in the PFRS is still validated; it facilitates the transformation of African Fisheries & Aquaculture for food, livelihoods and wealth in the sense that it leads emphasis among others on alleviating hunger and reduction poverty in fishing communities, increasing regional trade in fish commodities, enhancing livelihoods and production system to risks.

b) Supporting knowledge support towards achieving mainstreaming the Fisheries and Aquaculture in the CAADP

For each of the five results framework and each component of the sector (Inland Fisheries; Marine and Coastal Fisheries; Aquaculture) the Group 2 identified actions that could facilitate the integration of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector in the CAADP Process.

R1: Increased Agriculture production and productivity

For Inland Fisheries:

- ✓ Promotion of Blue Economy
- ✓ Need of assessment of potentials
- ✓ Improve data collection and management
- ✓ Develop appropriate management tools/systems
- ✓ Improve governance
- ✓ Need of better collaboration between countries for shared resources
- ✓ Organisation and capacity building of stakeholder

- ✓ Appropriate route infrastructures and improve landing sites
- ✓ Creation of excellence training centres
- ✓ Strengthen extension services particularly for small-scale fisheries
- ✓ Strengthen extension services particularly for small-scale fisheries
- ✓ Creation of excellence research centres.

For Coastal and Marine Fisheries:

- ✓ Promotion of Blue Economy
- ✓ Better management plans specially for shared resources
- ✓ Conduct regular stocks assessment
- ✓ Organisation and capacity building of stakeholder
- ✓ Appropriate route infrastructures and improve landing sites
- ✓ Promote Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
- ✓ Creation of excellence training centres
- ✓ Creation of excellence research centres
- ✓ Reinforcement of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems at national and regional levels
- ✓ Strengthen extension services particularly for small-scale fisheries.

For Aquaculture:

- ✓ Appropriate generic resources
- ✓ Appropriate route infrastructures
- ✓ Better emphasis of feed policies for different life stages of species
- ✓ Create enabling policy and legal frameworks (ensure that more and appropriate space is made available for the sub-sector)
- ✓ Creation of excellence training centres
- ✓ Creation of excellence research centres
- ✓ Organisation and capacity building of stakeholder
- ✓ Strengthen extension services particularly for small-scale aquaculture
- ✓ Promote Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture management.

R2: Increased management intra-African regional trade and better functioning of national and regional markets

For Inland Fisheries:

- ✓ Reduction of post-harvest losses and value addition
- ✓ Tariff and non-tariff barriers
- ✓ Better implication of the RECs and RFBs in the sector
- ✓ Standard certification official quality control

For Coastal and Marine Fisheries:

- ✓ Reduction of post-harvest losses and value addition
- ✓ Tariff and non-tariff barriers
- ✓ Better implication of the RECs and RFBs in the sector

For Aquaculture:

- ✓ Improve disease and risk control
- ✓ Increase intra-regional trade and export market

R3: Expanded local agro-industry and Value Chain development inclusive of women and youth

For Inland Fisheries:

- ✓ Value chain improved
- ✓ Increase decent employment for women and youth
- ✓ Increase private sector investor in the sector and one stop shop
- ✓ Promote effective Public Private Partnerships
- ✓ Improve access to finance including the creation of a regional fund resource
- ✓ Increase/improve cold storage and market facilities
- ✓ Livelihoods diversification including alternative
- ✓ Assess and support the role of women and youth

For Coastal and Marine Fisheries:

- ✓ Increase/improve cold storage and market facilities
- ✓ Assess and support the role of women and youth
- ✓ Promote effective Public Private Partnerships

For Aquaculture:

- ✓ Create enabling policy and legal frameworks to stimulate private sector involvement in the aquaculture
- ✓ Increase decent employment for women and youth
- ✓ Increase/improve cold storage and market facilities
- ✓ Assess and support the role of women and youth
- ✓ Promote effective Public Private Partnerships

R4: Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in the Agriculture sector

For Inland Fisheries:

- ✓ Promote sustainable fisheries practices
- ✓ Elaboration and implementation of relevant Climate change adaptation and disaster risks management systems
- ✓ Reinforce collaboration with other ministries to improve people livelihoods (health, education, water supply...

For Coastal and Marine Fisheries:

- ✓ Promote sustainable fisheries practices

- ✓ Elaboration and implementation of relevant Climate change adaptation and disaster risks management systems
- ✓ Reinforce collaboration with other miniseries to improve people livelihoods (health, education, water supply...

For Aquaculture:

- ✓ Promote spatial planning for aquaculture including clustering approach
- ✓ Elaboration and implementation of relevant Climate change adaptation and disaster risks management systems
- ✓ Reinforce collaboration with other miniseries to improve people livelihoods (health, education, water supply...

R5: Improved natural resource management for sustainable Agriculture

For Inland Fisheries:

- ✓ Promote Ecosystem Approach to fisheries management and other relevant fisheries management approaches such as co-management, rights based
- ✓ Countries should fulfil commitment to respect of international instruments (also applied in shared resources)
- ✓ Improve institutional arrangements and collaboration between the Ministries of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Agriculture, Finance and Planning
- ✓ Increase visibility of the African position at international fora

For Coastal and Marine Fisheries:

- ✓ Promote Ecosystem Approach to fisheries management and other relevant fisheries management approaches such as co-management, rights based
- ✓ Countries should fulfil commitment to respect of international instruments (also applied in shared resources)
- ✓ Improve institutional arrangements and collaboration between the Ministries of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Agriculture, Finance and Planning
- ✓ Increase visibility of the African position at international fora.

For Aquaculture:

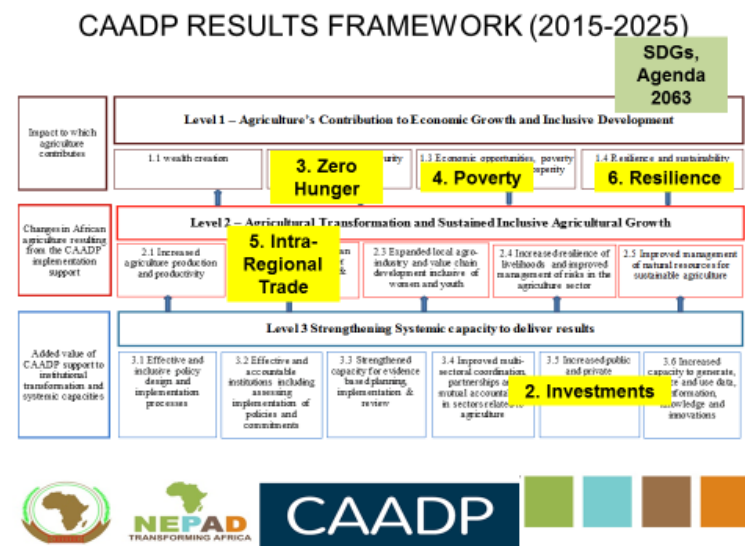
- ✓ Pollution control and waste management
- ✓ Better control of alien species before introduction in host countries
- ✓ Improve institutional arrangements and collaboration between the Ministries of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Agriculture, Finance and Planning.

Working Group Session 3: CAADP Results Framework (2015-2025): Perspective on Implementation and Results Focus

Participants were exposed and reflected on the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated African Agriculture Growth and Transformation commitments and goals; and the CAADP Results Framework which provides the targets to track performance and facilitate mutual

accountability and learning amongst partners and key stakeholders. The groups proceeded to propose indicators which could be used in the Fisheries sub-sector, to track transformation and contribution the set goals and targets.

Attention was given to already existing indicators and those that could help increase/attract investment and prioritization of the fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors.



Day2

Group Feedback: Associated Fisheries and aquaculture indicators for the CAADP Results Framework (continental level)

Working group outputs, proposed indicators for the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector as relating to the CAADP Results Framework (2015-2025) :

Results Area	Indicators
R1: Increased Agriculture production and productivity	1.1 Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Added (absolute values)
	1.2 Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Index
	1.3 Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Added per Fisheries and Aquaculture Worker
	1.4 Total Yield for Fisheries and Aquaculture
	1.5 Share of Fisheries and Aquaculture to Agriculture Value Added
R2: Increased management	2.1 Value of fish and fish products intra-African trade

Results Area	Indicators
intra-African regional trade and better functioning of national and regional markets	
	2.2 Variability of domestic fish product prices
R3: Expanded local agro-industry and Value Chain development inclusive of women and youth	3.1 Percent of lost post-harvest in Fisheries and Aquaculture
	3.2 Cumulative number of jobs created in Fisheries and Aquaculture by sex and youth
	3.3 Number of jobs created in Fisheries and Aquaculture per ton
	3.4 Share of Cumulative Fisheries and Aquaculture number of jobs in total number of jobs created in Agriculture
R4: Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in the Agriculture sector	4.1 Coverage of social assistance, social protection, social insurance and labour programs
	4.2 Existence of food reserves, local purchases for relief programmes, early warning systems and food feeding programs
	4.3 Number of fishing communities households benefiting from food feeding programmes
R5: Improved natural resource management for sustainable Agriculture	5.1 Number of countries whose Fisheries and Aquaculture sector has operational management plans



Pic 2: Group sessions in progress

Working Group Session 4: CAADP Country Implementation

A short input presentation was made by Ms Mpofu, which served to highlight the main entry points for expert technical support within the CAADP process. Also emphasised were issues related to country coordination (e.g. CAADP Country teams; multi-sectorial approaches; PS inter-sectoral committees, Agriculture Sector Working Groups- AgSWG) and mutual accountability platforms (e.g. Joint Sector Reviews), as mechanisms by which the Fisheries and aquaculture community could engage to mainstream fisheries within the NAIPs. Group sessions focused on identifying analysis and tools that could be drawn upon in support of country and regional implementation processes.

Group Outputs: Entry points for country implementation support

The exercise was done by the Groups for each of the three components of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector separately. Relevant tools were identified for each problem design as indicated in the following tables:

a) Inland Fisheries

Problem Design	Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promotion of Blue Economy ✓ Need of assessment of potentials ✓ Improve data collection and management ✓ Develop appropriate management tools/systems ✓ Improve governance ✓ Need of better collaboration between countries for shared resources ✓ Organisation and capacity building of stakeholders ✓ Appropriate route infrastructures and improve landing sites ✓ Creation of excellence training centres ✓ Strengthen extension services particularly for small-scale fisheries ✓ Creation of excellence research centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Economic evaluation ✓ Stocks Assessment ✓ Surveys ✓ EAF methodology, Participatory Approaches ✓ Studies and interactive governance analysis ✓ Collaborative Management, bi and multilateral conventions and institutional analysis, Game theory Analysis ✓ Organisational Development, training sessions, feasibility Studies, Stakeholder analysis ✓ Feasibility Studies and Economic analysis ✓ Feasibility Studies and Need Assessments ✓ Institutional Analysis, Needs assessment, Strategic Planning ✓ Feasibility study including Stakeholders analysis and Institutional analysis, Financial Analysis, Strategic Planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduction of post-harvest losses and value addition ✓ Tariff and non-tariff barriers ✓ Better implication of the RECs and RFBs in the sector ✓ Standard certification official quality control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surveys, Value Chain Analysis ✓ Econometric Analysis, Value Chain Analysis ✓ Cost-Benefit Analysis, Game theory Analysis ✓ Risks Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Value chain improved ✓ Increase decent employment for women and youth ✓ Increase private sector investor in the sector and one stop shop ✓ Promote effective Pubic Private Partnerships ✓ Improve access to finance including the creation of a regional fund resource ✓ Increase/improve cold storage and market facilities ✓ Livelihoods diversification including alternative employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Value Chain Analysis ✓ Surveys, Needs Assessment, Financial Analysis ✓ Business Plan Development ✓ Business Plan Development ✓ Feasibility study ✓ Feasibility study ✓ Needs assessment, Feasibility study, Surveys

Problem Design	Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assess and support the role of women and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote sustainable fisheries practices ✓ Elaboration and implementation of relevant Climate change adaptation and disaster risks management systems ✓ Reinforce collaboration with other ministries to improve people livelihoods (health, education, water supply... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) ✓ Vulnerability studies ✓ Institutional analysis, Game theory analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote Ecosystem Approach (EAF) to fisheries management and other relevant fisheries management approaches such as co-management, rights based ✓ Countries should fulfil commitment to respect of international instruments (also applied in shared resources) ✓ Improve institutional arrangements and collaboration between the Ministries of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Agriculture, Finance and Planning ✓ Increase visibility of the African position at international fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ EAF Methodology ✓ Economic analysis of the Fisheries sector ✓ Institutional analysis ✓ Lobbying

b) Coastal and Marine Fisheries

Problem Design	Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promotion of Blue Economy ✓ Better management plans specially for shared resources ✓ Conduct regular stocks assessment ✓ Organisation and capacity building of stakeholder ✓ Appropriate route infrastructures and improve landing sites ✓ Promote Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries ✓ Creation of excellence training centres ✓ Creation of excellence research centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Economic Evaluation ✓ Game Theory Analysis and EAF ✓ Stocks Assessment ✓ Organisational development, training sessions, feasibility studies, Stakeholder analysis ✓ Feasibility Studies and Economic analysis ✓ EAF Methodologies ✓ Feasibility Studies and Need Assessments ✓ Feasibility study including Stakeholders analysis and Institutional analysis, Financial Analysis, Strategic Planning

Problem Design	Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reinforcement of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems at national and regional levels ✓ Strengthen extension services particularly for small-scale fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Feasibility analysis, Game theory analysis ✓ Institutional Analysis, Needs assessment, Strategic Planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduction of post-harvest losses and value addition ✓ Tariff and non-tariff barriers ✓ Better implication of the RECs and RFBs in the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surveys, Value Chain Analysis ✓ Econometric Analysis, Value Chain Analysis ✓ Cost-Benefit Analysis, Game theory Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase/improve cold storage and market facilities ✓ Assess and support the role of women and youth ✓ Promote effective Pubic Private Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Feasibility analysis and enterprise development ✓ Gender Analysis ✓ Business Plan Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote sustainable fisheries practices ✓ Elaboration and implementation of relevant Climate change adaptation and disaster risks management systems ✓ Reinforce collaboration with other miniseries to improve people livelihoods (health, education, water supply... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) ✓ Vulnerability studies ✓ Institutional Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote Ecosystem Approach to fisheries management and other relevant fisheries management approaches such as co-management, rights based ✓ Countries should fulfil commitment to respect of international instruments (also applied in shared resources) ✓ Improve institutional arrangements and collaboration between the Ministries of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Agriculture, Finance and Planning ✓ Increase visibility of the African position at international fora. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ EAF Methodology ✓ Economic analysis of the Fisheries sector ✓ Institutional analysis ✓ Lobbying

c) Aquaculture

Problem Design	Tools
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Problem Design	Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Appropriate genetic resources ✓ Appropriate route infrastructures ✓ Better emphasis of feed policies for different life stages of species ✓ Create enabling policy and legal frameworks (ensure that more and appropriate space is made available for the sub-sector) ✓ Creation of excellence training centres ✓ Creation of excellence research centres ✓ Organisation and capacity building of stakeholders ✓ Strengthen extension services particularly for small-scale aquaculture ✓ Promote Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Selective breeding ✓ Feasibility Studies and Economic analysis ✓ Feed formulation research ✓ Institutional Analysis ✓ Feasibility Studies and Need Assessments ✓ Feasibility study including Stakeholders analysis and Institutional analysis, Financial Analysis, Strategic Planning ✓ Organisational development, training sessions, feasibility studies, Stakeholder analysis ✓ Institutional Analysis, Needs assessment, Strategic Planning ✓ EAA Methodology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve disease and risk control ✓ Increase intra-regional trade and export market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Studies ✓ Value Chain Analysis, Cost-Benefit Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create enabling policy and legal frameworks to stimulate private sector involvement in the aquaculture ✓ Increase decent employment for women and youth ✓ Increase/improve cold storage and market facilities ✓ Support the role of women and youth ✓ Promote effective Public Private Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Business Plan Development, Institutional Analysis ✓ Surveys, Needs Assessment, Financial Analysis ✓ Feasibility analysis and enterprise development ✓ Assessment study ✓ Business Plan Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote spatial planning for aquaculture including clustering approach ✓ Elaboration and implementation of relevant Climate change adaptation and disaster risks management systems ✓ Reinforce collaboration with other ministries to improve people livelihoods (health, education, water supply... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Geographic Information System (GIS) ✓ Vulnerability studies ✓ Institutional Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pollution control and waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surveys, Biological and Chemical Analysis

Problem Design	Tools
management ✓ Better control of alien species before introduction in host countries ✓ Improve institutional arrangements and collaboration between the Ministries of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Agriculture, Finance and Planning.	✓ Research, Environmental and Adaptation Studies ✓ Institutional Analysis

5.0 Closing Session

Following group feedbacks, the meeting turned to reflect on the key action points that would help to position the experts to better support AU-IBAR and NEPAD Agency in their efforts facilitating country and regional implementation.

Recommendations

1. Fisheries experts to be included in the CAADP team at the national level; and at continental level, to including in the African Conference of Ministers for Fisheries and aquaculture to facilitate the inclusion of fisheries in the CAADP implementation;
2. AU IBAR and NEPAD Agency to use the group outputs to revise and adapt the technical guidelines such as the CAADP companion document and related terms of references;
3. Implementation should be the focus in the next phase of CAADP in the second generation of NAIFs.
4. Engage fisheries and aquaculture working groups to compile the working groups inputs from the workshop and determine the rules of engagement
5. Conduct a workshop on introduction to CAADP process for Directors of fisheries and other relevant actors (e.g. private sector) on the continental CAADP team of experts to refine the TORs.
6. Adapt where necessary the documents to fisheries language; (also inform the CAADP technical teams at AUC on the specificity of the fisheries technical language and seek the guidance from selected fisheries experts in the use of the CAADP Results Framework for monitoring and evaluation of FRM contribution towards Malabo goals and targets.
7. Use group feedback to develop Policy briefs and other advocacy materials

Closing Remarks

Dr. Mohamed Seisay in a closing remarks on behalf of the Director, AU-IBAR, expressed gratitude that the workshop has successfully and fruitfully come to an end. He commended the

hard work, patience and diligence of the participants and resource persons during the course of the workshop. He delightfully remarked and acknowledged with satisfaction that the objectives of the meeting have been fully met.

In his closing remarks Dr. Hamady thanked participants for their contributions and commitment during the meeting; including all support teams from the interpreters and logistics teams. The meeting was officially closed at 1400.

Annex 1: List of Participants

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ANNEX 2:

**REGIONAL FISHERIES SECTOR EXPERT'S ORIENTATION WORKSHOP ON THE CAADP PROCESS
DRAFT PROPOSED PROVISIONAL WORKSHOP PROGRAMME**

Time	Event	Presenter/facilitator	Key Reference Document
Day 1: 20 September 2016		Facilitator: NEPAD Agency	
08:00-09:00	Registration	NPCA Secretariat	
09:00-09:40	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement by AU-IBAR • Statement by NPCA • Opening statement Fisheries Director of Togo • Introduction of the participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPCA • Director AU-IBAR • Fisheries Director of Togo 	
09:40- 09:50	Workshop objectives, background and expected outcomes of the workshop	NPCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting Concept Note
09:50 -10:30	Opening Presentation: Setting the Scene, Status of fisheries and Aquaculture sub-sector contribution towards meeting Malabo Objectives – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of African Fisheries; • Abuja declaration on Strategic Commodities (Summit on Food Security in Africa, December 4-7, 2006, Abuja, Nigeria, FS/Decl (I)) Plenary Discussion (Buzz Groups)	NPCA Hamady Diop Facilitator: Obinna Anozie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation and guiding questions This presentation sets the scene of fisheries contribution to AgGDP and associated social and economic transformation factors; and improved food and nutrition security. To achieve the Malabo targets, what will be the contribution of the fisheries sub sector? Presentation should elucidate on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is our understanding of the issues, growth opportunities and challenges and lessons learnt? • What is the nature, scope of the problem we are trying to solve • Solicit lessons and insights from the group with respect to country and institutional experiences
10:30- 11:00	Photo Session and Tea-Break		
11.00-11.30	Defining the frameworks, tools and systems to achieve the desired transformation		
	Presentation 1: Overview of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and Malabo Declaration on Accelerated African Agriculture Growth and Transformation Commitments and Goals	NPCA Unami Mpofu	Ref Documents: Malabo Declaration on Accelerated African Agriculture Growth and Transformation Fisheries CAADP Companion document

Time	Event	Presenter/facilitator	Key Reference Document
11:30 -12:00	Presentation 2: Overview of the Pan African Fisheries Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa	AU-IBAR <i>Mohammed Seisay</i>	
12.00- 12.30	Plenary Discussion (Buzz Groups) What are the critical success factors to prioritise the Fisheries and Aquaculture within national and regional investment plans? -	Resource Person 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on CAADP process principles and entry points for technical expertise; and objectives of the PAFFP, and Abuja Declaration on Strategic Commodity Value Chains (2006) • Discussion should help to begin to identify potential ideas on the processes, tools and systems needed to support mainstreaming of Fisheries and Aquaculture with national and regional investment plans?
12:30-12:45	Presentation of Terms of Reference for Group Sessions	Short Presentation to set the scene <i>Unami Mpofu/ Hamady Diop</i>	
12:45-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-16:00	Group Working Session:	Resource Persons	Focus on thematic areas Outcomes to inform revision of the Fisheries CAADP companion document
16:00-17:00	Interactive Discussion – Work group feedback	AU-IBAR <i>Obinna Anozie</i>	
END OF DAY 1, SELF-ORGANISING NETWORKING			
Day 2: 21 September 2016		Facilitator: NEPAD Agency	
08:30 -08:45	Day 1: Check In	NPCA	
08:45-09:30	Presentation 3: CAADP Results Framework (2015-2025): Perspective on Implementation and Results Focus - Harnessing expanded capacity for implementation (Private sector, civil society, academia and farmer organisations) - Guideline on PFRS	Resource Persons <i>Mohammed Seisay / Obinna Anozie</i>	Guidelines for the alignment and Implementation of PFRS
09:30-12:45	Thematic Group Working Sessions	NEPAD/AU IBAR	Provide Terms of Reference Address organising mechanism to harness expertise and knowledge Review and internalising the CAADP Results Framework – what will be process to support

Time	Event	Presenter/facilitator	Key Reference Document
			mainstreaming of Fisheries and Aquaculture sector performance indicators
12:45-14:00	LUNCH		
14:00-15:30	Feedback from the Working Group Sessions - Implementation arrangements - Fisheries Contribution to CAADP Results Framework		
15:30-15:45	TEA BREAK		
15:45-16:45	Presentation 4: Region and Country System Engagements (Region and Country Coordination; Mutual Accountability Dialogue Platforms) Plenary Discussion	NPCA <i>Unami Mpofo</i>	
END OF DAY 2, SELF-ORGANISING NETWORKING			
Day 3: 22 September 2016		Facilitator: AU-IBAR	
09:00 -10:00	Presentation and Discussion on the workshop outcomes (ToRs, Revision of the CAADP Fisheries Companion Document)	Plenary	
10:00-12:00	WORKING GROUP SESSION	Working Group Session	
13:00-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-17:00	Final Presentation, Plenary discussions and Adoption of the Communiqué	Plenary	
17:00-17:30	Final Discussions and Closing Remarks	AU-IBAR	