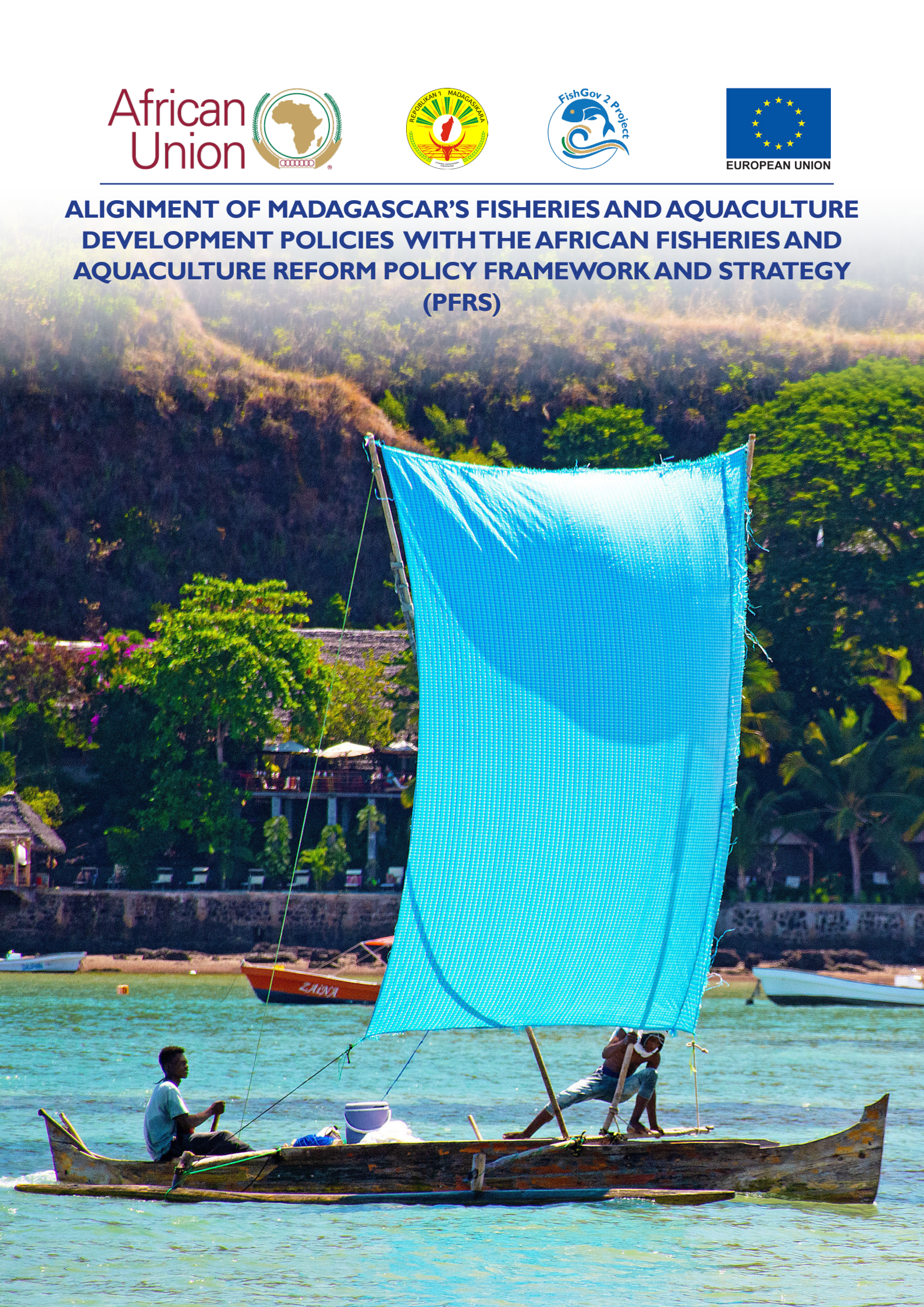
African Union

FishGov 2 Project

EUROPEAN UNION

# ALIGNMENT OF MADAGASCAR'S FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES WITH THE AFRICAN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE REFORM POLICY FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY (PFRS)



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***Disclaimer:*** The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official Policy or position of the African Union – Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document was prepared with the aim of assessing the consistency of Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture development policy framework and reform strategy with a similar document designed for African Union (AU) Member States or the African Fisheries and Aquaculture Reform and Strategy Policy Framework (PFRS [1]).

Apart from Madagascar, this exercise is also being carried out in 14 other AU member countries as part of the FISHGOV 2 project and under the coordination of the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources ( AU-IBAR).

The main objective is to develop realistic policies for sustainable fishing and aquaculture in Africa.

For this study, the SNDAM [2]and the SNEB [3]were chosen as strategic documents subject to consistency review with the PFRS. Thanks to the PFRS guide, the framework for revising fisheries and aquaculture policies and laws using the SRPA, [4]as well as regional instruments and global best practices as reference points, the assessment of the alignment rate of Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture development policy framework with the African policy and reform strategy framework in this area would be **76.75%** .

This alignment rate indicates that Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture development strategy is almost consistent with that of Africa; however, after further analysis by criteria, it appears that these strategies still require more implementation and application in a way that achieves the current vision of the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy, namely " ***Fisheries and aquaculture as pillars of Madagascar's economic emergence through the development of the blue economy and improved governance*** ," perfectly aligning with the objectives of the AU's Agenda 2063 [5].

[1] *PFRS : Policy Framework and Reform Strategy of Fisheries and Aquaculture*
[2] *SNDAM : National Strategy for the Development of Aquaculture in Madagascar*
[3] *SNEB : National Strategy for the Blue Economy of the fishing and aquaculture sector*
[4] *SRPA : Fisheries and Aquaculture Reform Strategy*
[5] *AU Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want / Popular Edition, April 2015*

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# ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| AU-IBAR | Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union |
| AU-EM | African Union Member States |
| MARP | African Fisheries Reform Mechanism |
| EU | European Union |
| CCPR | Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| APF | Fisheries Partnership Agreement |
| CEG | Heads of State and Government |
| IUU | Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated |
| SRUI SCS | Monitoring, Control and Surveillance |
| MPA | Marine Protected Area |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| ANE | Non-State Actors |
| REC | Regional Economic Communities |
| ORP | Regional Fisheries Organization |
| CPRS-PA | Fisheries and Aquaculture Reform and Strategy Policy Framework (PFRS) |
| MPEB | Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy |
| DGPA | Directorate General of Fisheries and Aquaculture |
| DGEB | Directorate General of the Blue Economy |
| SNDAM | National Strategy for Aquaculture Development in Madagascar |
| SNEB | National Strategy for the Blue Economy |
| GAPCM | Group of Shrimp and Aquaculture Producers of Madagascar |
| IH.SM | Institute Fisheries and Marine Sciences |
| PADCM | Inland Aquaculture Development Plan in Madagascar |
| PPE | Small-Scale Fisheries |
| SRPA | Fisheries and Aquaculture Reform Strategy |
| MAEP | Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries |
| TGRH | Transfer of Fisheries Resource Management |
| CDA | Aquaculture Development Centre |
| AMPA | Malagasy Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture |
| DRPEB | Regional Directorate of Fisheries and Blue Economy |
| FTM | Foibe Tao-tsaritany Malagasy (or Madagascar Cartographic Information Center) |

# INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the FISHGOV2 project (related to implementation by the AU-IBAR with EU funding ) , entitled "Improving Sustainable Fisheries Management and Aquaculture Development in Africa," this program was established for the accelerated reform of the sector and aims to strengthen the contribution of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to achieving the objectives of the AU's Agenda 2063, particularly in terms of food security, livelihoods, and wealth creation. The main objective of this program is to implement activities that will respond to the objectives and principles of declarations, recommendations, and resolutions consistent with the AU's Agenda 2063 and the African Fisheries Policy Framework (AFPF).

With this in mind and in order to develop realistic sustainable fisheries and aquaculture policies in Africa, the AU through the AU-IBAR has identified 15 member countries considered vulnerable in relation to their Fisheries and Aquaculture development strategy, in order to carry out an exercise whose aim would be to facilitate the alignment of national fisheries and aquaculture policies for each country (including Madagascar) .

The preparation of this document required:

i. Stakeholder consultation sessions carried out first with the management team of the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy of Madagascar, in particular with His Excellency Mr. Minister MAHATANTE Tsimanaoraty Paubert, then with the managers of the teams of the two Directorates General at the level of this Ministry (including the DGPA and the DGEB) as well as other ministerial departments (CDA and AMPA) and also with private and public partners (APDRAPisciculture Paysanne, FIFIMPAVA, GAPCM (Group of Aquaculturists and Shrimp Fishermen of Madagascar), IH.SM (Halieutic and Marine Sciences Institute),
ii. The identification and collection of additional reference documents following online interviews with foreign colleagues who have experience in a similar field and who have been working for years on the development of fisheries and aquaculture at the regional level (Indian Ocean,…),
iii. The analysis of documents sent by the AU-BIRA oversight team, and finally,
iv. Consideration of more specific strategic documents relating to the development of fisheries and aquaculture in Madagascar, namely the SNDAM [6](MAEP, 2021) and the SNEB [7](MPEB, 2022).

In order to facilitate alignment with the policy framework and strategy for fisheries and aquaculture reform in Africa (PFRS), these two aforementioned strategic documents (SNDAM and SNEB) which define the national fisheries and aquaculture policies of Madagascar were analyzed using the framework for assistance in revising policies and laws on fisheries and aquaculture as well as the guide for the implementation of the policy framework and strategy for fisheries and aquaculture reform in Africa (PFRS GUIDE [8]).

[6] National Strategy for the Development of Aquaculture in Madagascar (2021-2030), June 2021
[7] *Blue Economy Development Strategy / Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (2023 – 2025), June 2022*
[8] *PFRS GUIDE: A guide for implementing the policy framework and strategy for fisheries and aquaculture reform in Africa, October 2015*

# 2. REVIEW OF THE ALIGNMENT RATE OF STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN MADAGASCAR

## *2.1 STRATEGIC REFERENCE AND REVIEW DOCUMENTS*

Within the AU, a strategic document for the development of the policy framework and reform strategy (or PFRS) was prepared in May 2014 to establish an enabling and favorable environment for the fisheries sector and to catalyze equitable social and economic development in Africa. This document serves as the reference document for this exercise on aligning fisheries and aquaculture development policies applied to the 15 AU member states.

In the case of Madagascar, the SNDAM and the SNEB constitute the strategic documents chosen for the examination of the alignment of the policy framework for the development of fisheries and aquaculture with the African PFRS.

The National Strategy for Aquaculture Development (SNDAM), published in 2021, marks the period during which the Ministry of Fisheries was integrated into the Agriculture sector under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries ( MAEP). The document is valid until 2030 and focuses primarily on the development of aquaculture. The SNDAM ( 2021 ) is a sectoral policy document whose purpose is to translate and specify the objectives of the Government's general policy relating to fisheries and aquaculture within the aquaculture sector, and to provide a strategic framework for promoting the aquaculture sector in Madagascar (SNDAM, 2021).

As for the National Strategy for the Blue Economy (SNEB) for the fisheries and aquaculture sector, it was developed in 2022 and published in 2023 by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPEB). This strategy also corresponds, at the national level, to axis 4 of Madagascar's commitments to the blue economy (defined for the conference on the blue economy held in Nairobi in November 2018) and is structured around 5 axes: (i) improving blue governance (Axis 1); (ii) combating IUU fishing [9](Axis 2); (iii) increasing the benefits resulting from fisheries agreements (Axis 3); (iv) intersectorality and an integrated approach (Axis 4); and (v) improving value chains (Axis 5). (SNEB, 2022).

The choice of these two relevant strategic documents is based on their complementarity and coherence with respect to the vision of the MPEB Madagascar: "Fishing and aquaculture as a pillar of Madagascar's economic emergence through the development of the blue economy and the improvement of governance", and this for a better examination of the coherence of the policy framework in relation to the African PFRS.

## *2.1 METHODOLOGY*

The main tool used during the analysis of national policy and framework documents for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in Madagascar was "the framework for assisting in the revision of policies and laws on fisheries and aquaculture using the Fisheries and Aquaculture Reform Strategy (SRPA), regional instruments

[9] *INN: Illegal, Undeclared and Unregulated*

and global best practices as points of reference ".

The use of this tool, presented in the form of an assessment sheet including the 9 policy areas and illustrating the different indicators mentioned in the PFRS, facilitated the assessment of the alignment rate of Madagascar's national fisheries and aquaculture policies and strategies with the African Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Reform Policy and Strategy (PFRS).
The analysis itself consists of calculating the percentage (%) of alignment of the action areas, and the analyzed policy areas are summarized in the following table no. 1:

*Table 1 : Political Domains of the African PFRS*

| POLITICAL DOMAIN NO. | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources |
| 2A | Development of small-scale fishing |
| 2B | Identification, development and promotion of estuarine and mangrove fisheries (EMS) in the member states of the African Union |
| 3 | Sustainable aquaculture management |
| 4 | Responsible and fair trade and marketing of fish |
| 5 | Regional and sub-regional cooperation |
| 6 | Raising awareness and developing human capacities |
| 7 | Deep-sea fishing |
| 8 | Cross-cutting issues concerning fisheries and aquaculture in Africa |

***Source:*** *Framework for the review of fisheries and aquaculture policies and laws.*

## 2.2 ALIGNMENT NOTATION

For the alignment score, " Yes " corresponds to one unit (1) , "Partially" to 0.5, and "No" to zero (0) . Percentage averages are calculated for the different policy outcomes and areas, as well as for the overall alignment level of the document(s) consulted. Mathematically, the sum of the " Yes" (1) and "Partially" (0.5) scores was expressed as a percentage of the number of questions relating to the policy outcome, area, and general framework. Not applicable (N/A) scores are not included in the alignment score calculation.

## 2.3 ALIGNMENT RATE AND COHERENCE ANALYSIS

After reviewing the two relevant strategic documents—namely, the National Aquaculture Development Strategy and the National Blue Economy Strategy for the Fisheries and Aquaculture sectors in Madagascar (SNDAM and SNEB)—and adhering to the guidelines provided in the framework documents developed by AU-IBAR experts and partners ( the framework for supporting the revision of fisheries and aquaculture policies and laws using the SRPA, regional instruments, and global best practices as reference points, and the PFRS guide) as analytical tools for this consultancy (detailed in the analysis methodology section), we were able to calculate the percentage of policy alignment for Madagascar at 76.75% . This percentage allows us to consider Madagascar's level as almost entirely consistent with the policy framework and strategy for fisheries and aquaculture reform within Africa.

Table No. 2 below illustrates the insights into the percentage alignment of each policy area constituting the PFRS and explains the consistency of these documents (SNDAM and SNEB) with respect to the reference document (the African PFRS).

The detailed results of the analysis are included in the APPENDIX section of this report.

*Table 2 :Analysis of the alignment rate of the SNDAM/SNEB with the African PFRS*

| POLITICAL AREA NO.: | | ALIGNMENT RATE | JUSTIFICATION OF CONSISTENCY |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources | 91.7% | SNEB<br>Axis 4:<br>- Resource management that benefits the environment and human well-being |
| 2A | Development of small-scale fishing | 95.83% | SNEB<br>Axis 4:<br>- A spatial planning approach encompassing all sectors of the blue economy<br>Axis 5:<br>- Improved distribution of wealth created |
| 2B | Identification, development and promotion of estuarine and mangrove fisheries (EMS) in the member states of the African Union | 33.4% | SNEB<br>Axis 4:<br>- A spatial planning approach encompassing all sectors of the blue economy |
| 3 | Sustainable aquaculture management | 70% | SNDAM: Strategic Directions<br>Axis 1: Creating the necessary conditions for the development of private aquaculture initiatives, including in relation to the business climate<br>Axis 2: Implementation of appropriate support services for the development of aquaculture<br>Axis 3: Improving governance in the aquaculture sector |
| 4 | Responsible and fair trade and marketing of fish | 83.3% | SNEB - Axis 3<br>- Improvement of fishing agreements<br>Axis 5<br>SNDAM – Axis 1: Creating the necessary conditions for the development of private aquaculture initiatives, including in relation to the business climate<br>6th Area of Action: Improving the marketing of aquaculture products |
| 5 | Regional and sub-regional cooperation | 100% | SNEB - Axis 2<br>- Strengthening regional cooperation<br>SNDAM/ - Axis 3: Improving governance in the aquaculture sector<br>- 4th Area of Action: Regional and International Cooperation |
| 6 | Raising awareness and developing human capacities | 66.6% | SNEB- Axis 1 - Improvement of blue governance<br>- Regulatory framework - awareness, updates and visibility |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Deep-sea fishing | 86.7% | SNEB - Axis 2 - Fight against IUU fishing<br>- Finalization and implementation of the PAN-INN<br>- Implementation of mechanisms to combat IUU fishing |
| 8 | Cross-cutting issues concerning fisheries and aquaculture in Africa | 63.32% | SNEB - Axis 5 - Improvement of value chains in promising sectors |

# 3. IDENTIFIED POLICY GAPS AND KEY ISSUES IN THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR .

The challenges stem from weak institutional arrangements, legal considerations, financial needs, technical requirements, and human resource development.

- Although the Ministry already takes into consideration and defends the benefits of young people and women for the implementation of all activities, the issue of gender and youth is not yet formally included in these two strategic documents for fishing and aquaculture.
- Similarly, we note the lack of specification of the case of the Fisheries sector in the texts governing the transfer of management of natural resources (update of the regulatory text on the TGRH);
- Furthermore, there is an absence of provisions relating to collaboration with the Ministry in charge of trade on the importation of destructive equipment for fishing activity (small mesh net);
- The integrated and forward-looking approach to marine ecosystems and spatio-temporal management tools in Madagascar has not yet institutionalized the watershed approach for understanding the evolution of coastal and marine ecosystems using a set of ecological indicators, namely biological productivity (particularly fish biomass), pollution (plastic and chemical, among others), and ecosystem health.
- The main challenge to the implementation of this consultancy is that the majority of sector leaders do not have a clear understanding of each of the guiding principles of the PFRS.

### 1) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

- The high level of impact of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing indicates the need for monitoring and enforcement of legal and regulatory instruments for IUU control. The scale of the challenge can be explained by the insufficient budgetary resources allocated to training and the acquisition of appropriate monitoring equipment.
- Low level of knowledge of regulatory instruments due to inadequate awareness/clarification by operators.

### 2) LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- The main challenge in the legal review is that the department responsible for legal affairs and litigation within the Ministry in charge of fisheries and aquaculture does not have enough staff who are trained, informed, and possess the necessary capacity, ideas and experience to formulate recommendations.
- The implementation of the texts, as well as the means of control, monitoring and surveillance, are limited.

3) **FINANCIAL NEEDS**

- In general, the ministry responsible for fisheries and aquaculture lacks the financial resources to implement effective fisheries management and good governance: there is insufficient dedicated funding for fisheries and aquaculture development . Financial allocations are drawn from a single Treasury account, and therefore, these allocations are not prioritized for significant development.

4) **TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

- The system for collecting statistical data still needs improvement. The dissolution of statistical units and economic observatories in 2021 for budgetary reasons illustrates this shortcoming.
- There are very few research vessels for stock assessment, which hinders the ability to collect reliable information to develop national plans for fisheries and aquaculture development.

5) **HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**

- There is not enough trained staff at all levels of the implementation of policies and instruments in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- The difference between fisheries policies, master plans and management plans is not always well understood by many actors in fisheries administration in the country.

- There are challenges in recruitment (both internal and institutional) and in budgeting, which requires financial authorizations for the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector to recruit staff. This is the main cause of the current understaffing of MPEB agents.
- The majority of administrators, on the one hand, and academics and researchers, on the other hand, have a rather incomplete understanding of certain specific issues related to fishing (fisheries domain).
- Widespread poverty and high levels of social fragmentation in fishing communities limit the implementation of political reforms.

# 4. BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS POLICIES AND STRATEGIES.

## 1) BEST PRACTICES

- Design of development models based on partnerships between government, research, the private sector and civil society. In this context, the public sector must focus on its role as a facilitator and monitor of the sustainable and responsible aquaculture sector led by the private sector. (SNDAM, 2021);
- Taking climate change into account as a driver of action: consideration of climate change must be at the center of all activities and a priority for the fisheries sector whose fishery resources are greatly affected by the consequences of climate change (coral bleaching, eutrophication etc). (SNEB, 2022);
- Intra- and inter-sectoral coordination that allows us to move forward, ensure inclusivity, organize dialogue and the development of collective actions and strengthen the Public-Private partnership (SNEB, 2022).
- 2-mile zones for small-scale fishing
- Reform of the license fee (Interministerial Decree MEF and MPEB)

- Advisory Committees (Fisheries and Aquaculture)
- National Committee for the Blue Economy (BE cluster)
- FiTI Multi-Sector Transparency Group
- Obtaining adequate patrol vessels and communication equipment for joint patrols and surveillance with member countries, in particular for shared stocks.
- Signing of a partnership agreement between the Ministry in charge of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Policymakers) and the IH-SM of the University of Toliara promoting visible coordination of the activities of each group and legalised institutional arrangement for collaboration, exchange of information (research results, policy documents, licences) or to deliberate periodically on the needs of fisheries or aquaculture for research-oriented development programmes.
- The existence of Law 2015-053 concerning the Fisheries and Aquaculture Code and the related implementing texts.
- Signing of a partnership agreement between the Ministry in charge of Fisheries and Aquaculture ( Political decision-makers ) and the FTM (Foibe Taon-tsaritany Malagasy) which is the institution responsible for the development of mapping in Madagascar (Geographic Information System) to ensure the effective implementation of spatial planning at both marine and continental levels (body of water, river, lake).

## 2) LESSONS LEARNED

This refers to the Malagasy government's initiative to establish a ministerial department dedicated to the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector following its merger with the agriculture and livestock sectors. This period of merger exacerbated the marginalization of the fisheries sector in Madagascar. However, currently, promoting the blue economy through the development of fisheries and aquaculture as a pillar of Madagascar's economic development is part of the Malagasy government's General Policy, as outlined in the following commitments (made by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Madagascar): No. 6 (Decent employment for all Malagasy people), No. 9 (Food self-sufficiency), and No. 10 (Good governance of fisheries resources), which represent key challenges for the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPEB).

Since 2021 (the year the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPEB) was created), the efforts led by the Ministry team, headed by His Excellency Minister Dr. Mahatante Tsimanaoraty Paubert, to achieve this vision have been steadily accelerating, and Madagascar is currently on the right track with regard to the development of the fisheries sector and the promotion of the blue economy (a major achievement report is prepared and published every six months). The achievements of the last two years in developing the sector have significantly contributed to the coherence of Madagascar's policy framework and strategy for fisheries and aquaculture reform, reaching 76.75% of the African PFRS (Policy, Reform, and Strategy Framework). These efforts continue with multi-sectoral and international collaboration, as the MPEB's slogan is "Together, we will go far."

## 3) POLITICAL ENTRY POINTS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS TO ACCELERATE REFORMS TOWARDS COMPLETE COHERENCE AND ALIGNMENT WITH THE PFRS

- The best entry points for political intervention would be to ensure the support and documented commitment of operators in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors to the reforms.
- Priority actions to accelerate reforms to ensure consistency and alignment with the PFRS should include:

- The enactment of laws and regulations with strict penalties/fines for offenders, as well as the strengthening of monitoring of their application.
    - The application of deadlines for compliance with the new reforms;
    - Establishing links for future commitments;
- Decision-making with consultation and consideration of the opinions of technicians, taking into account the mechanism of the existing structure in Madagascar (effective deconcentration and decentralization).

## PARTIAL CONCLUSION I

This alignment analysis shows that Madagascar already has two strategic documents for fisheries and aquaculture, SNDAM and SNEB, which are 76.75% aligned with the 9 policy areas of the African PFRS.

However, the analysis also identified gaps that prevent the full alignment of these relevant strategic documents of Madagascar with the African Strategic Plan for Restructuring (PSR). These gaps affect various aspects such as institutional, legal, financial, technical, human resources, etc.

Addressing these shortcomings in strategic and policy documents for fisheries and aquaculture will enable Madagascar to have realistic policies for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

In terms of best practices, we can highlight the development of partnerships and coordination with stakeholders from various sectors (research, private sector, civil society, etc.), as well as the establishment of platforms and advisory committees. We also note the provision of monitoring and surveillance equipment (patrol vessels) and a legal framework ( Law 2015-053 establishing the Fisheries and Aquaculture Code ). Most importantly, the integration of climate change considerations into all activities, especially fishing, is crucial. The establishment of a ministerial department dedicated to the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector is also an important lesson for the effective development of Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Finally, to accelerate reforms aimed at achieving coherence and full alignment with the PFRS (Fisheries and Aquaculture Reforms Policy), it would first be necessary to secure the support and commitment of stakeholders, especially operators in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, to these reforms. Secondly, it is essential to take concrete actions regarding legal frameworks, the implementation timeline for the new reforms, and the consideration not only of future commitments but also of the opinions of technical experts from decentralized agencies in the decision-making process.

# 5. REVISION OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN MADAGASCAR

## A- OBJECTIVE NO. 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

These are essentially intermediate indicators used to measure progress in change processes. They are used to study the successive stages of the realization of a phenomenon, rather than simply observing the final product/result.

### 1) CONSERVATION AND USE OF RESOURCES FROM A SUSTAINABLE PERSPECTIVE

- Percentage of the national budget allocated to the fisheries and aquaculture sector : from the budget percentage of around 10% agreed by the Heads of State and Government in Maputo in 2003 within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and whose commitment was renewed by the Heads of State and Government in Malabo in 2014:
  - Make the use of the 10% transparent and coordinated at the level of each region, in value and according to the work programs proposed by the regional directorates.
  - To inventory all the actions to be included in the various existing national strategies, and to take stock of the implementation of the planned activities.
  - Prioritize the implementation of actions that have not yet been carried out.
- Existence of regulatory frameworks conducive to investment in fisheries and aquaculture: strategies and institutional and legal mechanisms capable of encouraging and facilitating national and foreign investment for the sustainable development of the fisheries sector.
- Review and streamline regulatory frameworks based on the investment categories of stakeholders.
- Existence, for the purposes of administering the fisheries and aquaculture sector, of decisions, policies, research programs and tools based on scientific material data: a decision-making process is based on clearly established elements and on regular and fully functional data collection and research activities.
- Use investment (financial aid, state equity) for actions that generate concrete and sustainable results.
- Promote all research, technical innovation and inter-ministerial partnership activities that contribute to adaptation to climate change and that may constitute constraints on the development of aquaculture (maintenance of sources and access to water, alignment of fish reproduction with the delayed rainy season, flood management, fish survival, etc.)

### 2) DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHING

- Specific policies and legal frameworks that support the development of artisanal fishing : to ensure that existing policies and regulations are part of the mechanisms intended to unlock the potential of the artisanal fishing sector.
- Offices in charge of the management of transboundary watersheds and regional fisheries bodies (RFBs) : to ensure the incorporation of the offices in charge of the management of transboundary watersheds and regional fisheries bodies into the regional cooperation mechanisms intended to coordinate the effective management of the fisheries sector.

- Harmonised policies and legal frameworks : to ensure the incorporation of harmonised policies and legal frameworks into regional cooperation mechanisms intended to coordinate the effective management of coastal resource fisheries.
- work for fishing communities and workers in the fishing sector and living conditions with dignity by enjoying their rights to livelihoods (including level of education, access to health services, social protection mechanisms, access to alternative livelihoods, etc.)
- Capacity building programmes at national and regional levels: for operators and institutions involved in the fisheries sector to ensure their empowerment and to involve them in the effective management of fishing activities.
- Qualified vocational training establishments: to monitor the availability of qualified vocational training establishments in order to improve participatory fisheries management.
- Enhanced effective bilateral and regional cooperation in the management of shared resources: no regulatory framework exists
- Promoting, supporting and coordinating sustainable development for vulnerable coastal populations: through the implementation of PAPs.
- Improving fisheries governance through participatory management: promoting TGRH/APGL.
- Support for traditional fisheries management systems,
- Promotion of the use of selective and area-specific fishing gear: through the existence of Dina (prohibition of prohibited gear) and PAP (encourages the use of selective fishing gear).

3) **IDENTIFICATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF ESTUARY AND MANGROVE FISHERIES (EMS) IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE AFRICAN UNION**

- Co-management at the level of estuaries and mangroves: existing for mangroves (partially)
- Data collection on catches in SMEs to be recorded regularly to inform management strategies.
- Strategies to promote SME in local and international markets.

4) **REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION**

- Identification of non-state actors involved in national/regional thematic working groups on issues related to aquaculture, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, trade, etc., on fisheries management (including fish stocks shared at regional and national levels): to ensure the active, transparent, responsible and effective participation of non-state actors in addressing issues related to the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- Incorporation of fish as a basic product into regional trade : to ensure that in Africa , the national system has been reestablishedG i on has given its place to fish as a mentally deficient commodity in the international economy .
- Establishment of an arbitration mechanism (tribunals) that deals with issues relating to fishing and aquaculture: to ensure the reduction, to the bare minimum, of conflicts that could have repercussions on the effective management of the fisheries sector at the regional level.
- E m i gra t i o n of fishermen 's migration strategies : to prevent and reduce the risk of fishermen migration .
- Establishment of Demarcation Zones (coastal exclusion zones): to ensure the conservation of fish stocks

(fisheries reserves) and the protection of small-scale fishermen operating artisanal fishing, and also serving as a conflict prevention strategy.

- Incorporation of fish as a basic product in regional trade : to ensure that in Africa , the national system has been reestablishedG i on has given its place to fish as a mentally deficient commodity in the international economy .

## 5) DEEP-SEA FISHING

- Alignment of donor programs and portfolios with the African PFRS.
- Determination of variation in the numbers of the high seas fishing fleet of the Member States of the African Union: to monitor the progression of the number of vessels flying the flag of (belonging to) the Member States of the African Union that participate in high seas fishing.
- Determination of variation in high seas fishing yields (taxes, auxiliary port services): The purpose of this indicator is to monitor the benefits accruing to Member States in terms of yields arising from high seas fishing;
- Develop national fleets in order to fish in the high seas;
- Seize the opportunities on the ORGPs;
- Strengthen consultations and harmonisation of positions between member states before meetings.
- Active participation in the Programme on areas beyond national jurisdiction and taking a common position.
- Encourage collaboration on information exchange and monitoring of areas in the high seas.

## 6) INTERSECTORAL ISSUE OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN AFRICA

- Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa
- Implementation of initiatives and programs aimed at strengthening community resilience (early warning systems, access to public and private insurance, fishing strategy, insurance scheme, capacity building and community empowerment, financing opportunities, etc.)
- Strengthening the value chain approach (respecting local conditions) and diversifying fishery products
- Establishment of a financial resource system for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management
- More support for fishermen (compared to farmers) because they are the first victims of cyclones.
- Capacity building on climate change adaptation: Awareness-raising and training given by the DRPEB to fishermen before cyclones pass.
- Implementation of initiatives and programs aimed at strengthening community resilience (early warning systems, access to public and private insurance, sustainable fishing strategy, insurance scheme, development of adaptation capacities and community empowerment, financing opportunities, etc.)
- Strengthening the value chain approach (taking into account local specificities) and adding value to fisheries and aquaculture products
- Establishment of a financing mechanism to promote adaptation to climate change and the reduction of risks from climate hazards.

## B- OBJECTIVE NO. 2: FISHERIES REFORM AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PFRS AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

Performance indicators are used to measure the impact of projects, the results, outputs, and inputs that are monitored during project execution to assess progress toward project objectives. They are also used later to evaluate the success of a project.

### 1) DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHING

- Periodic evaluation of the rate of consumption of fish and fishery products per capita.
- Determination of the level of annual income declared by fishermen.
- Determining the level of annual employment in the small-scale fishing sector.
- Evaluation of national expenditures incurred in the fisheries sector (Percentage of value added generated by the fisheries sector).
- Evaluation of the percentage of small-scale fishing relative to national fisheries expenditure/revenue: to indicate better performance of the small-scale fishing sub-sector
- Promotion, support and coordination for sustainable development in favor of vulnerable coastal populations: through the implementation of PAPs.
- Improving fisheries governance through participatory management: promoting TGRH/APGL.
- Support for traditional fisheries management systems,
- Promotion of the use of selective and area-specific fishing gear: through the existence of Dina (prohibition of prohibited gear) and PAP (encourages the use of selective fishing gear).

### 2) SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT

- To determine development strategies for the aquaculture sector with a view to increasing the monetary resources derived from the practice of aquaculture activities (marketing, resolving thefts, transport, etc.)
- Evaluation of the proportion of aquaculture's contribution to agricultural/national GDP: to monitor the contribution of aquaculture to national income.
- Determining changes observed in the occurrence of conflicts: to monitor the stability of the sector within the framework of shared ecosystems.
- Promoting behavioral change with the aim of fostering an entrepreneurial spirit among stakeholders.
- Determining changes observed in production levels: to monitor the decrease, stability/consistency or increase in the production level.
- Determining changes in disease incidence: to monitor the reduction or increase in disease occurrence.
- Determining changes observed in environmental integrity: to monitor compliance with sustainable development principles in aquaculture practices.

### 3) IDENTIFICATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF ESTUARY AND MANGROVE FISHERIES (EMS) IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE AFRICAN UNION (CRAB FOR MANGROVE AND EEL FOR ESTUARY FISHERIES)

- Budgetary allocations for the conservation and development of the SME: mangrove restoration and management transfer
- Co-management at the level of estuaries and mangroves: West Coast on the management of estuaries

included in the management of mangroves and East Coast on the management of the exploitation of the species through the regulation of fishing gear, etc.

- Activities to protect watersheds, combating the use of prohibited equipment (mosquito nets) in lakes,
- Promotion of environmentally friendly agricultural practices (combating slash-and-burn agriculture, combating the exploitation of lake banks for agricultural purposes),
- Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment of Mining Projects that Pollute Water, Rivers and Streams

4) **RESPONSIBLE AND FAIR TRADE AND MARKETING OF FISHERIES RESOURCES**

- Proportion in the intensity of intra-regional trade : to determine the ratio of the share of intra-regional trade in relation to world trade with the region, using trade figures as calculation elements.
- Growth in trade : to determine the percentage change in the value of total trade compared to the previous year.
- Proportion in trade : to determine the amount of exports and imports.
- Export growth: to determine the percentage change in the value of exports compared to the previous year.
- Export intensity index: to determine the ratio of the trading partner's share to the total amount of the country's/region's exports and to the share of world exports to the same trading partner.
- Intensification of intra-regional trade: to increase the ratios of the share of trade with the region relative to world trade, using trade figures as calculation elements.
- Growth in trade: to define the rate of trade in value compared to the previous year.
- Proportion in trade: determine the total values of exports and imports by type of product and storage.
- Export growth: Evaluate the rate of change in exports in quality and value compared to the previous year.
- Export intensity index: determine the trade share of importers in the total value of country/region and/or world exports.

5) **IMPROVE AWARENESS AMONG SECTOR OPERATORS AND DEVELOP HUMAN CAPACITIES**

- Evaluation of the variation in skill and knowledge level.
- Evaluation of the variation in operating costs.
- Evaluation of professional performance by each productive member of the fishing community
- Evaluation of the variation in the effectiveness of the results of policies implemented: to ensure the monitoring of the improvement of decisions made based on concrete data.
- Diversification of the source of essential input in policy development: to ensure monitoring of the levels of information produced, the sharing and use of knowledge.
- Assessment of variation in recruitment and retention of people: monitors reduction in job mobility within the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- Current situation: inventory of actors and practices,
- Evaluation of the variation in skill and knowledge level: good practice to share, adoption of new technique.
- Professionalization of stakeholders: professional card, capacity building, structuring
- Monitoring and ensuring the sustainability of the existing structure

6) **INTERSECTORAL ISSUE OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE**

- Extend production surveys on OPENARTFISH to all 14 coastal regions (currently to 5 coastal regions)
- Implementation of activities within the PNLCC (National Policy for Combating Climate Change).
- Conduct stock assessment studies on the five priority species

a) **GENDER EQUALITY AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

- Assessment of the proportion of women and young people able to access and use resources:This indicator aims to ensure the monitoring of the effective and equitable participation of women and young people in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- Promoting fair treatment and making aquaculture activities accessible to all (men, women and young people).
- Assessment of the proportion of businesses owned by women and young people: to ensure monitoring of the benefits accruing to women and young people in terms of business ownership.
- Evaluation of women's and youth access to resources: to ensure effective and equitable participation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- Evaluation of the proportion of businesses managed by women and young people: to ensure that the benefits accruing to women and young people are monitored.

b) **INVESTMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND FINANCING MECHANISMS SET UP FOR FISHING AND AQUACULTURE.**

- Creation of new business models: to ensure the monitoring of responsible and profitable innovations introduced into operations, through a diversity of business models that correspond to the needs of the population. Not forgetting the sustainable management of natural resources.
- Evaluation and determination of the causes and effects of the variation in the number of new operators in the sector: to ensure the monitoring of the performance of companies in the sector by verifying the number of new operators attracted to the sector.
- Central purchasing office for equipment at the district level (or municipality with high potential in fishery products)
- Capacity building for fishermen's groups in terms of financial management and project development
- Evaluation of the variation in return on investment: to ensure the monitoring of the return on investment achieved by private companies.
- Advocacy with development partners to target fishermen for the creation of alternative livelihoods after cyclones.
- Promotion and innovation of activities in the fishing and aquaculture value chain
- Evaluation of the reinvestment capacities of companies operating in the fishing and aquaculture sector.

## PARTIAL CONCLUSION II

To further align Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture policy framework and development strategy with the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Framework (FAP), a revision is proposed that integrates the implementation of the regulatory framework, fisheries reform, and FAP performance at the national and regional levels . The integration of regulatory framework implementation encompasses the conservation and sustainable

use of resources, the development of artisanal fisheries, regional and sub-regional cooperation, and offshore fisheries .

Regarding fisheries reform and the performance of the PFRS at national and regional levels , the areas concerned are the development of artisanal fishing, the management of aquaculture from a sustainable perspective, the responsible and equitable trade and marketing of fishery resources, the improvement of awareness of sector operators, the development of human capacities and finally the intersectoral issues of fisheries and aquaculture including gender parity and youth empowerment as well as investment in the private sector and the financing mechanisms put in place for fisheries and aquaculture.

The elements included in this proposed revised document address the shortcomings identified during the alignment analysis, including institutional, legal, financial, technical, human resources aspects, etc.

# GENERAL CONCLUSION

Over the past two years, Madagascar has undertaken a process of reflection and documentation of its strategy for the development of fisheries and aquaculture. This process has resulted in the development of two framework documents, namely the SNDAM (2021) and the SNEB (2022).

Analysis of the consistency of these two strategic documents with the African Strategic Policy Framework (APFF) showed that Madagascar's strategy is 76.75% aligned with it. Furthermore, the strategy developed by Madagascar also contains best practices that offer lessons that can be shared and applied to the African strategy. Despite this, the analysis also revealed gaps that prevent the full alignment of Madagascar's strategy and policy with the African APFF.

The identification of gaps in the SNDAM and SNEB led to the development of a revised document whose content refers to the PFRS. Thanks to the alignment of current policies and strategies for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in Madagascar, the proposal of a revised national policy within the framework of this work, and the good practices already acquired, Madagascar can accelerate the reform of its fisheries and aquaculture sector in order to strengthen the contribution of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to achieving the objectives of the AU's Agenda 2063, particularly in terms of food security, livelihoods, and wealth creation. The validation of this revised policy, which incorporates the proposals for appropriate strategic actions made by national stakeholders following the group work during the consultation and validation workshop, will ensure for Madagascar the development of a realistic and consensual policy for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in accordance with the objective set by the African Union or Agenda 2063 as well as the African PFRS.

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# APPENDIX

## *APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES*

1) Meetings, emails and telephone conversations were organized with relevant stakeholders at the national government and private levels in Madagascar.
2) The review and analysis of relevant documents (national policy, strategies and legislative/regulatory frameworks) were carried out, using the AU-IBAR PFRS Implementation Guide and ensuring compliance with relevant international instruments.
3) Policy gaps and key issues for reforms in the fisheries and aquaculture sector have been identified.
4) Examples of best practices (including critical catalysts) and lessons learned from the implementation of current and past policies and strategies have been documented.
5) The entry points for political intervention and priority actions to accelerate reforms for coherence/ alignment with the PFRS have been proposed.
6) An online questionnaire aimed at monitoring the alignment of national and regional fisheries and aquaculture with the SPOR and the implementation of the SPOR was administered, completed and analyzed.
7) A draft revised national fisheries and aquaculture policy, consistent with the SRAP, in close consultation with the AU-IBAR and relevant stakeholders, is being prepared.
8) Drafting and sending the consultancy report (in French and English)
9) A stakeholder consultation workshop aimed at validating draft documents is planned for the near future.

*APPENDIX 2: PERSONS CONSULTED: List and contact details of people met and/or contacted by emails and telephone calls.*

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|---|---|---|---|
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# *APPENDIX 3: A FRAMEWORK TO AID IN THE REVIEW OF MADAGASCAR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE POLICIES AND LAWS USING THE PFRS, REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES AS BENCHMARKS*

**Document(s) Perused:**

1. SNDAM (X) & SNEB (X)

Overall Level of Alignment:

Computed Percentage (%) of Alignment of Policy Areas: 76.75%

1. POLICY AREA 1: Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use: 91.7%
2. POLICY AREA 2A: Small Scale Fisheries Development: 95.83%
3. POLICY AREA 2B: Identification, Development and Promotion of Estuarine and Mangrove-based Shellfisheries (EMS) among the AU-MS: 33.4%
4. POLICY AREA 3: Sustainable Aquaculture Management: 70%
5. POLICY AREA 4: Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing: 83.3%
6. POLICY AREA 5: Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation: 100%
7. POLICY AREA 6: Awareness Enhancing and Human Capacity Development: 66.6%
8. POLICY AREA 7: High Seas Fisheries: 86.7%
9. POLICY AREA 8: Cross Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture: 63.32%

**Alignment Scoring:**

Note: Alignment Scoring, a 'Yes' is given a unit (1) score, 'In part' is assigned 0.5 and 'No' is given zero (0). Percent averages are computed for the various policy outcomes, policy areas, as well as the overall level of alignment of the document(s) perused. Mathematically, a sum total of the 'Yes' (1) and In-part (0.5) scores were expressed as a percentage of the number of questions under the policy outcome, area and the overall framework. Non-applicable (N/A) scores are not included in the computing the alignment score.

| **POLICY AREA 1: CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE RESOURCE USE** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Criteria for Alignment YES** | Check **X** to Indicate if: | | | Level of Alignment (%) | Comment and Reference |
| | **IN PART** | **NO** | | | |
| **Outcome 1:** **Policies, frameworks and tools in place to sustainably increase national benefits from fisheries and aquaculture** | | | | 75% | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ***Fisheries and aquaculture are mainstreamed into national development***<br>a. *Member States should increase allocation of national budgets to fisheries and aquaculture*<br>b. *The aquaculture development program should focus on areas where market-led aquaculture investments and developments are underway and accelerated rates of aquaculture production are being achieved, or great potentials exist?*<br>c. *The state should focus on strengthening the private and public sectors' capacity to develop comprehensive and realistic strategic plans and their implementation in the short to medium term?*<br>d. *The State must encourage the development, expansion or introduction of new and proven production techniques*<br>*At regional level:*<br>a. *harmonize policy, institutional, legal, regulatory, and monitoring regimes to govern aquaculture operations that ocur in waters that go beyond national jurisdiction*<br>b. *endorse and apply standards and norms on aquatic animal health: fish disease, safety, quality and traceability*<br>c. *implement quarantine measures for the introduction of exotic and genetically modified genomes*<br>d. *elaborate mechanisms to support and harmonize the activities of regional aquaculture and capture fisheries bodies* | <br><br>X<br><br><br><br><br><br>X X | <br>X X<br><br><br>X<br><br><br>X<br><br>X<br><br>X<br><br>X X | <br><br><br><br>X | <br>0.5<br>1<br>0.5<br>1<br>0.5<br>0.5<br>0.5<br>0.5 | <br>LFI/PIP<br>Potential<br>Sector policy implementation<br>Introduction of high-performance strains<br>Health certificate/ASH<br>ASH |
| 2 | *Globally accepted best practices integrated into national policy frameworks and tools*<br>a. *Does the policy promote globally accepted best practices and pursuing excellence in fisheries science and integrated evaluations?*<br>b. *Does it promote effective management, improved product processing, utilization and technology transfer?* | X X<br><br>X | <br><br>X | | 1<br><br>1.5 | |
| 3 | *Are policy and management decisions made based on the existence of reliable data and information management systems?* | | X X | | 0.5 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | *Adoption of participatory fisheries management mechanisms/approaches* | X | | | 1 | |
| **Outcome 2:** **Effective and sustainable national and regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems in place to ensure that sustainable benefits are realized** | | | | | 100% | |
| 1 | *Are there aspects of MCS in place?* | X | | | 1 | |
| 2 | *Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries MCS?* | X | | | 1 | |
| **Outcome 3:** **Healthy ecosystems to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture** | | | | | 100% | |
| 1 | *Are Scientific research (natural, social, economic and technological) that support fisheries management and aquaculture development in place?* | X | | | 1 | FOFIFA, IHSM, CDA |
| 2 | *a. Are there tools and programs in place to protect fishery resources and their habitats?*<br>*b. Are there measures to adhere the policy to national, regional and international pollution instruments, standards and practices, especially regarding chemical products and plastics?* | X<br>X | | | 1<br>1 | Text at MPEB & MEDD level<br>Text at MEDD level |
| | | | | | | |

| **POLICY AREA 2A: SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Criteria for Alignment YES** | | Check **X** to Indicate if: | | | Level of Alignment (%) | Comment and Reference |
| | | **IN PART** | **NO** | | | |
| **Outcome 1:** **Role and importance (contribution) of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food and income of small-scale fishing communities and related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States** | | | | | 87.5% | |
| 1 | *Are there mechanisms and strategies that highlight the economic and social importance of small-scale fisheries development?* | X X | | 1 | | |
| 2 | *Are there mechanisms and strategies to unlock and unleash potentials of the subsector to generate socio-economic benefits?* | X X | | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | *Is there a system to facilitate organized value chain development in order to effectively derive the benefits from small-scale fisheries?* | X X | | 1 | | |
| 4 | *Are small Scale Fisheries prioritized in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP), Poverty alleviation documents and National strategy documents, etc.?* | | X X | 0.5 | | |
| **Outcome 2:** **Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened** | | | | | 100% | |
| 1 | *Are there provisions for the adoption and implementation of Regional and intra-regional minimum terms and conditions for access?* | X | | 1 | | |
| 2 | *Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries management, including MCS, migratory and shared stocks?* | X X | | 1 | | |
| **Outcome 3:** **Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources** | | | | | 100% | |
| 1 | *Are the international Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries appropriately applied?* | X | | 1 | | |
| 2 | *Are provisions made for the capacity of fisheries stakeholders and institutions for participatory management of the fisheries to be developed and nurtured?* | X X | | 1 | | |

| **POLICY AREA 2B: Identification, Development and Promotion of Estuarine and Mangrove-based Shellfisheries (EMS) among the AU-MS** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Criteria for Alignment YES** | | Check **X** to Indicate if: | | | Level of Alignment (%) | Comment and Reference |
| | | **IN PART** | **NO** | | | |
| **OUTCOME 1: Recognition of EMS among AU-MS** | | | | | 25% | |
| 1 | *Are there provisions to account for EMS among AU-MS?* | | | | | |
| 2 | *Do AU-MS assign budget allocations to the conservation and development of EMS?* | | X | | 0.5 | |
| **OUTCOME 2: Management of EMS among AU-MS** | | | | | 25% | |
| 1 | *Are the estuarine and mangrove-based shell-fisheries co-managed?* | | | X | 0 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | *Are catch data in EMS recorded regularly to inform management strategies?* | | X | | 0.5 | |
| **OUTCOME 3: Promotion of EMS among AU-MS** | | | | | 50% | |
| 1 | Are there strategies to promote EMS on the local and international markets? | | X | | 0.5 | |

| **POLICY AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criteria for Alignment YES | | Check X to Indicate if: | | | Level of Alignment (%) | Comment and Reference |
| | | IN PART | NO | | | |
| Outcome 1: Improved market-led aquaculture investments | | | | | 90% | |
| 1 | Are market campaigns included for aquaculture products (awareness creation, PPPPs – Price, Place, Promotion and Product)? | X | | | 1 | National Aquaculture Day, setting up sales outlets |
| 2 | Aquaculture infrastructure - Are there measures for the state to provide basic infrastructure for aquaculture development? | X | | | 1 | Establishment of Fish Emergence Zones |
| 3 | Financing/investment strategy - Are there strategies for the promotion of financial instruments such as guarantee funds, micro-credit institutions? | X | | | 1 | FDA, FIHARIANA |
| 4 | Quality assurance and standards - Are there provisions for aquaculture product labeling and traceability through certification programs? | X | | | 1 | MPEB/ASH, MAE/Vegetal Department |
| 5 | Skills development plan - Are there provisions in the policy for aquaculture development plan and strategies to appropriately address competencies and skills development? | X | | | 1 | National Aquaculture Strategy (SNDAM) (2021-2030); Algaculture Development Plan; Crab Farming Development Plan; Holothuric Farming Development Plan; Madagascar Inland Water Aquaculture Development Plan (PDACM). |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Research and Extension Services - Are there provisions of adequate funding for research to enhance technology development and innovation? | | X | | 0.5 | State budget/ LFI |
| 7 | Fish farmers associations or cooperatives - Is there the existence of an institutional framework to allow Fish farmers associations and cooperatives to flourish? | X | | | 1 | Text, FDA |
| 8 | Enabling environment – Is there provision of policy and institutional framework as well as one stop shop to facilitate registrations and investments by the private sectors? | X | | | 1 | EDBM |
| 9 | *a.* Growth in trade of locally produced aqua culture products - Are there measures for the protection of local aquaculture products from imported pr oducts?<br><br>*b.* Are there programs in place to increase competitiveness of locally produced aquaculture products? | X | X | | 0.5<br><br>1 | National Aquaculture Day (NAD) |
| Outcome 2:<br>Improved regional cooperation in shared ecosystems | | | | | 50% | |
| 1 | Common strategies on management and research on transboundary resources: Are there provisions to harmonize coherent policies, institutional and legal frameworks for aquaculture shared ecosystems? | | | X | 0 | |
| 2 | Are the policies consistent with best ecosystems management approaches (eg FAO, EAF, EAA, CCRF)? | X | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Conformity with accreditation mechanisms - Are the Best Management Practices (BMPs) required for certification and standardization for sustainable aquaculture practices included in the policies? | | X | | 0.5 | |

| POLICY AREA 4: RESPONSIBLE AND FAIR FISH TRADE AND MARKETING | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Criteria for Alignment YES** | | Check **X** to Indicate if: | | | Level of Alignment (%) | Comment and Reference |
| | | **IN PART** | **NO** | | | |
| **Outcome 1:** **Improved intra and inter regional trade** | | | | | 66.6% | |
| 1 | *Is there compliance with agreed regional trade protocols and regulations?* | | X | | 0.5 | |
| 2 | *Is it consistent with fish trade policies and other policies?* | X | | | 1 | |
| 3 | *Is it Compliant with sanitary standards and market requirements?* | | X | | 0.5 | |
| **Outcome 2:** **Increased competitiveness for African fish and fishery products** | | | | | 100% | |
| 1 | *Economically efficient fisheries sector - Are fisheries sustainably managed and supported by appropriate infrastructure and prudent macroeconomic management?* | X | | | 1 | |
| 2 | *Standards and supportive technology –*<br>*a. Is infrastructure, such as the National fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products in place?*<br>*b. Does it conform to international guidelines for certification of fishery products?* | X<br>X | | | 1<br>1 | |
| 3 | *Competitiveness through increasing value chain efficiencies - Are there appropriate pricing conditions for value addition across value chain segments?* | X | | | 1 | |
| 4 | *Coherence of trade policies (harmonization) - Are national trade policies coherent and harmonized at sub regional or regional levels?* | X | | | 1 | |
| 5 | *Consumer Information - Is symmetric information ensured between buyers and sellers?* | X | | | 1 | |

| POLICY AREA 5: REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Criteria for Alignment YES** | | Check **X** to Indicate if: | | | Level of Alignment (%) | Comment and Reference |
| | | **IN PART** | **NO** | | | |
| **Outcome 1: International fisheries issues at regional levels are consistent and harmonized** | | | | | 100% | |
| 1 | *Are there provisions for entrenched awareness of important international instruments for sustainable fisheries management and frameworks that identify the need for their domestication in realizing sustainable fisheries management?* | X | | 1 | | |
| 2 | *Are there measures in place to address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing?* | X | | 1 | | |
| 3 | *Are there mechanisms to address seafood fraud?* | X | | 1 | | |
| **Outcome 2: RECs and RFBs are positive forces for fisheries management within the framework of regional economic and political integration agenda** | | | | | | |
| 1 | *Are there mechanisms for linkages between RECs and RFBs?* | X | | 1 | | |
| 2 | *Are RECs and RFBs vehicles to promote a well-defined fishery and aquaculture?* | X | | 1 | | |
| 3 | Are there strategies and mechanisms in place for preventing and resolving regional conflicts? | X | | 1 | | |

| POLICY AREA 6: AWARENESS ENHANCING AND HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Criteria for Alignment YES** | | Check **X** to Indicate if: | | | | Comment and Reference |
| | | **IN PART** | **NO** | Level of alignment (%) | | |
| **Outcome 1: Enhanced sectoral competencies and proficiencies** | | | | | 66.6% | |
| 1 | *Continuous professional education, mentorship and training:- Are there provisions to facilitate continuous awareness and enabling environment to sixteen and utilize opportunities for sectoral development?* | | X | | 0.5 | Capacity-building for administrative staff and stakeholders |
| 2 | *Accreditation of practitioners and institutions: - Are there provisions for relevant stakeholders/institutions to be accredited to maintain relevance?* | X | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | *Facilitate centers of excellence of fisheries and aquaculture: - Are there provisions in the national and regional policies to ensure continual establishment, development and maintenance of minimum operating standards?* | | X | | 0.5 | CDA |
| **Outcome 2:** **Improved evidence-based decision making** | | | | | 66.6% | |
| 1 | *Is Information based policy decision making evident in the policy?* | | X X | | 0.5 | |
| 2 | *What provisions exist to facilitate Information sharing between policy makers and policy consumers?* | | X X | | 0.5 | |
| 3 | *Responsive to real community needs: - What strategies exist to improve enabling conditions in fish producing communities to enhance competence?* | X | | | 1 | FDA subsidy, Financing of FIA by Fihariana, Training of producers |

| **POLICY AREA 7: HIGH SEAS FISHERIES** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Criteria for Alignment YES** | Check **X** to Indicate if: | | | Level of alignment (%) | Comment and Reference |
| | **IN PART** | **NO** | | | |
| **Outcome 1:** **Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries** | | | | 60% | |
| 1 a. *Is there an avenue for effective participation of the MS in international deliberations, meetings, etc. and increased access to high seas fisheries?* | X | | | 1 | |
| b. *Have provisions been made for the MS to become a member or cooperating party of appropriate RFMOs?* | X | | | 1 | |
| c. *Are there modalities/provisions for the country to ratify United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the FAO Port States Measures Agreement?* | X | | | 1 | |
| 2 *Are there mechanisms for strengthening the alignment of donor and partner efforts with PFRS?* | | | X | 0 | |
| 3 *Are there provisions for strengthening of Alignment to and co-ordination of development partners' efforts with the PFRS?* | | | X | 0 | |
| **Outcome 2:** **Increased participation and benefits for MS in high seas fisheries** | | | | 100% | |
| 1 *Increased access to high seas fisheries -Is there a provision made in the policy that ensures high seas resource exploitation by MS?* | X | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | *Increased benefits to concerned MS increased - Are there programs and strategies proposed to increase investment for economic value addition (such as harbour)* | X | | | 1 | |
| **Outcome 3:** **Active participation of MS in RFMOs processes and agenda** | | | | | 100% | |
| 1 | a. *Cooperation for high sea fisheries management - What provisions are there to facilitate management decisions for active roles in intergovernmental cooperation?* | X | | | 1 | |
| | b. *Are there modalities guiding the participation in newly established partnerships?* | X | | | 1 | |

| **POLICY AREA 8: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN AFRICAN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***A. Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture*** | | | | | | |
| **Criteria for Alignment YES** | | Check **X** to Indicate if: | | | Level of Alignment (%) | Comment and Reference |
| | | **IN PART** | **NO** | | | |
| **OUTCOME 1: Adaptive capacity and resilience at the local level built** | | | | | 60% | |
| 1 | *Capacity building program on climate smart fisheries: - Is there promotion of capacity building in the sector on climate change?* | X | | | 1 | |
| 2 | *Communication systems: - Are there systems on participatory Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk (DR) vulnerability assessment and aquaculture development?* | | X | X | 0.5 | Development of a climate change adaptation strategy for the fish farming sector |
| 3 | *Facilitate the creation of alternative livelihoods: - Are there available opportunities for at least temporary shifting to alternative occupation in the event of shocks?* | | X | X | 0.5 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | *Early warning system in place as a focus for disaster: - Are there provisions for early warning mechanisms at national level?* | X X | | | 1 | Partnership agreement MPEB/METEO department |
| 5 | *Are there mechanisms for disaster-related insurance and compensation in place?* | | | X X | 0 | |
| **OUTCOME 2: Policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels improved** | | | | | 66.6% | |
| 1 | *Do the Disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change Adaptation (CCA) policies include fisheries and aquaculture?* | | X X | | 0.5 | |
| 2 | *Do the fisheries and aquaculture policies include DRM and CCA?* | | X | X | 0.5 | |
| 3 | *Are there policies for marine space planning?* | X X | | | 1 | maritime atlas, marine space planning in progress |
| ***B. Gender and Youth*** | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME 1 : Increased access to resources** | | | | | 90% | |
| 1 | a. *Do policies and interventions aim at attracting women and youth?*<br>b. *Do they address key barriers and constraints to entry and access to land and water?* | X X | X | X | 1<br>0.5 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | *Child and forced labour:- Does the policy have provisions on the prohibition of child and forced labour?* | | X | | 1 | |
| 3 | *Are there provisions for the prevention/ prohibition of Gender-based violence at all levels along the fisheries value-chain?* | X | | X | 1 | |
| 4 | *Security of investment and access rights and ownership - Does the policy have provisions for the system to ensure security of investments and Market certainty?* | X | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***C. Private Sector Investments and Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa*** | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME 1: Improved enterprise performance within the fisheries and aquaculture sector** | | | | | 50% | |
| 1 | *Global competitiveness report of World Economic Forum - Does the policy Conform with the Global Competitiveness Report of World Economic Forum (WEF)?* | | X | | 0.5 | |
| 2 | *World Bank Fisheries Performance indicators - Does it align with the WB Fishery Performance Indicators (FPIs)?* | | X | | 0.5 | |
| 3 | *Awareness of diversity of business structures - Are there provisions for awareness creation that enable practitioners and enterprise owners?* | | | | | |
| 4 | *Financing options: -*<br>*a. Are the options for financing fisheries activities provided for?*<br>*b. Are there avenues for credit financing of fisheries activities?* | <br><br>X | X | | 0.5<br><br>1 | |
| 5 | *Does the policy make available provisions of incentives for private sector investment?* | X | | | 1 | |
| 6 | *Is the provision of an investment fund catered for in the document?* | | | X | 0 | |
| **OUTCOME 2: Improved private sector governance** | | | | | 50% | |
| 1 | *Consistency with industry best practices - Are the policies consistent with efficient structures that enable effective and well-documented best practices?* | | X | | 0.5 | |

# APPENDIX 4: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

## National Stakeholders Consultative and Validation Workshop for the Madagascar Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy for Alignment with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS)

**18th – 19th September 2023**

**PANORAMA HOTEL, Antananarivo, Madagascar**

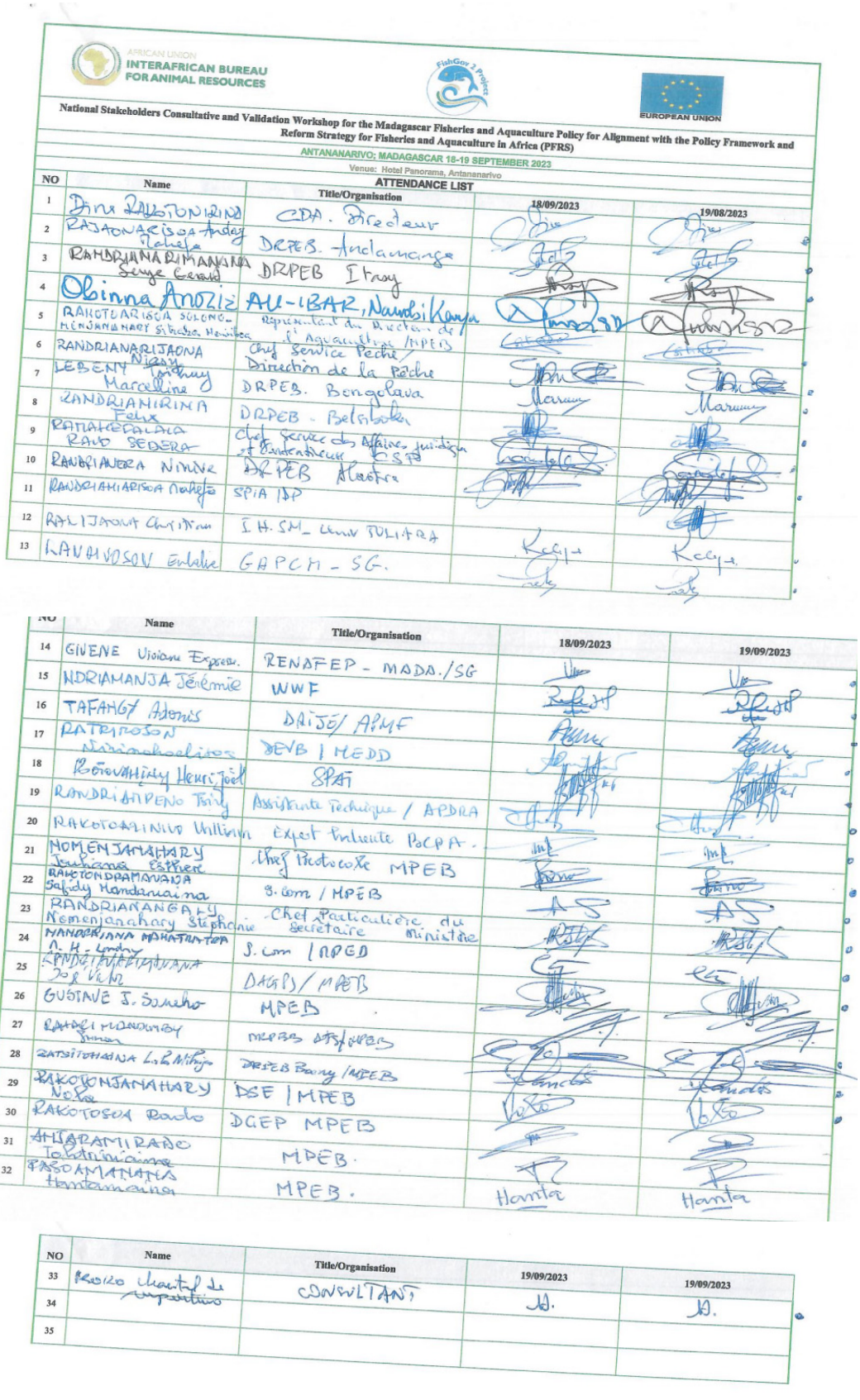
| S/N | NAME | ORGANIZATION | DESIGNATION | E-MAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dr. MAHATANTE Tsimanaoraty Paubert | MPEB (Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy) | Minister | |
| | Niasy RANDRIANARIJAONA | MPEB | Representative of the Director of Fisheries | *rhasinamitia@gmail.com* |
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| | RANDRIANARIMANANA José Victor | MPEB | Ocean Governance and Marine Spatial Planning Director | *mpeb.dagps@gmail.com* |
| | Dr. RAKOTOARINIVO William | BCPA (Fisheries and aquaculture consulting office) | Representative of the Executive Director | *rakotoarinibow@yahoo.fr* |
| | RAKOTONIRINA Rojotahina Dina | CDA (aquaculture development center) | Executive Director | *cda.mrhp@gmail.com* |
| | Professor Christian RALIJAONA | IH-SM | Representative of the Director | *ralijaona.christian@gmail.com* |
| | RATRIMOSON Nirinahoelisoa | DEBV/MEDD | Director of Blue and Green Economy support | *r.nirinahoelisoa@gmail.com* |
| | RAMAHEFALALA Ravo Sedera | CSP (fishing surveillance center) | Executive Director representative | *rijafanazava@yahoo.fr* |
| | RAKOTOSOA Rado | DGEB/MPEB | Director General | *mpeb.dgeb@gmail.com* |
| | TAFANGY Adonis | APMF (Maritime and Fluvial Malagasy Agency) | Director of International, Legal and Environmental Affairs (DAIJE), APMF | *adonistafangy@gmail.com* |
| | BOTOVAHINY Henri Joel | SPAT (Toamasina autonomous port company) | Head of the Port Police Department | *pfso.spat@port-toamasina.com* |
| | Givene Viviane Expresse | RENAFEP (National Network of Fishing Women in Madagascar) | Secretary General | *giveneviviane@yahoo.fr* |
| | Tsiry RANDRIAMPENO | APDRA (farmed fish farming NGO) | Representative of the National Coordinator | *t.randriampeno@apdra.org* |
| | Jérémie NDRIAMANJA | WWF | Fisheries Specialist Country Office | *jndriamanja@wwf.mg* |

| S/N | NAME | ORGANIZATION | DESIGNATION | E-MAIL |
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| | RANDRIANARIMANANA Serge Gérard | DRPEB/MPEB | Regional fisheries authority Itasy | *randrianarimanana.gerard@gmail.com* |
| | KOKO Chantal from Cupertino | MPEB/AU-IBAR | National Consultant | *cuper_chant@yahoo.com* |
| | RANDRIANANGALY NOMENJANAHARY Stéphanie | personal secretary /MPEB | Secretarial, Protocol and logistical support | *mpeb.sp@gmail.com* |
| | OBINNA Anozie | AU-IBAR | AU-IBAR Director Representative | *Obinna.anozie@au-ibar.org* |
| | NOMENJANAHARY Jouliana Esther | Protocol/MPEB | Head of Protocol | *mpeb.protocole@gmail.com* |

# National Stakeholders Consultative and Validation Workshop for the Madagascar Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy for Alignment with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS)

**18th – 19th September 2023**

**PANORAMA Hotel, Antananarivo, Madagascar**



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

FishGov 2 Project

EUROPEAN UNION

National Stakeholders Consultative and Validation Workshop for the Madagascar Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy for Alignment with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS)

ANTANANARIVO; MADAGASCAR 18-19 SEPTEMBER 2023

Venue: Hotel Panorama, Antananarivo

ATTENDANCE LIST

| NO | Name | Title/Organisation | 18/09/2023 | 19/08/2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dina RAKOTONIRINA | CDA. Directeur | | |
| 2 | RAJAONARISOA Andaly Rakotoarisoa | DRPEB. Analamanga | | |
| 3 | RANDRIANARIMANANA Serge Gerald | DRPEB Itasy | | |
| 4 | Obinna ANOZIE | AU-IBAR, Nairobi Kenya | | |
| 5 | RAKOTOARISOA SOLONO-MENJANAHARY Sitraka Henrisoa | Représentant du Directeur de l'Aquaculture /MPEB | | |
| 6 | RANDRIANARIJAONA | Chef Service Pêche / Direction de la Pêche | | |
| 7 | LEBENY Nirina Anthony Marcelline | DRPEB. Bongolava | | |
| 8 | RANDRIANIRINA Felix | DRPEB - Betsiboka | | |
| 9 | RATIARIFALALA RAJO SEDERA | Chef service des affaires juridiques et contentieux /CSP | | |
| 10 | RANDRIANJARA NIRINA | DRPEB Atsimo | | |
| 11 | RANDRIAMIARISOA Narindra | SPIA IDP | | |
| 12 | RALIJAONA Christian | I.H.SM_ Univ TULIARA | | |
| 13 | RAVAOSOA Evelyne | GAPCM - SG. | | |

| NO | Name | Title/Organisation | 18/09/2023 | 19/09/2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | GIVENE Vivianne Expess. | RENAFEP - MADA./SG | | |
| 15 | NDRIAMANJA Jérémie | WWF | | |
| 16 | TAFANGY Aboris | DAJSE/ APMF | | |
| 17 | RATSIMBAZAFY Nirinaholisoa | DEVB / MEDD | | |
| 18 | RAHARIMANANA Henri Joël | SPAT | | |
| 19 | RANDRIATSIPENO Tsiry | Assistante Technique / ARDRA | | |
| 20 | RAKOTOARIVELO William | Expert Evaluateur PoCPA. | | |
| 21 | NOMENJANAHARY Jeuhana Esthere | Chef Protocole MPEB | | |
| 22 | RAKOTONDRAMANANA Safidy Handenaina | S.Com / MPEB | | |
| 23 | RANDRIANANGALY Nomenjanahary Stéphanie | Chef Particulière du Secretaire ministre | | |
| 24 | MANARIINA MAHATANTSOA A. H - Lydia | S.Com / MPEB | | |
| 25 | RANDRIANAIVOARISOA Joe Victor | DAGPS / MPEB | | |
| 26 | GUSTAVE J. Soneho | MPEB | | |
| 27 | RAKOTOMANANA Jonas | MPEB DAF/DPEB | | |
| 28 | RATSITOHAINA Lalaina Mihaja | DREEB Boeny / MPEB | | |
| 29 | RAKOTONJANAHARY Nora | DSE / MPEB | | |
| 30 | RAKOTOSOA Raolo | DGEP MPEB | | |
| 31 | ANDRIAMIRADO Tahiriniaina | MPEB. | | |
| 32 | RASOAMANARIVO Hantamalala | MPEB. | Hanta | Hanta |

| NO | Name | Title/Organisation | 19/09/2023 | 19/09/2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | RAKOTO Chantal de Compassion | CONSULTANT | | |
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | | | | |



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