



AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**



Strengthening Institutional Capacity to
Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa

EXPERT CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR DOMESTICATION OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND REFORM STRATEGY FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN AFRICA

IMPERIAL ROYALE HOTEL, KAMPALA, UGANDA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANAF	Aquaculture Network for Africa
AU	African Union
AU MS	African Union Member States
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-IBAR	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAMFA	Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CC	Climate Change
CCRF	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
COFI	FAO Committee on Fisheries
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk assessment
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
INFOPECHE	Inter-governmental Organization for Marketing Information and Cooperation Services for Fishery Products in Africa
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MCS	Monitoring Control and surveillance
MEY	Maximum Economic Yield
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
REC	Regional Economic Community
RFB	Regional Fishery Body
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
SRFC	Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TURF	Territorial Use Rights in Fisheries or Territorial Use Rights in Fishing
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AU-IBAR, in collaboration with NPCA and the government of Uganda, and with support from the EU organized an expert consultative workshop on the formulation of criteria and indicators for alignment of national and regional fisheries and aquaculture policies to the PFRS.

Africa has vast fisheries and aquaculture resources. However, numerous challenges have undermined the ability of Africa's fisheries to meaningfully contribute sustainably to economic growth, livelihoods, food security, nutrition and healthy ecosystems. Among the major causes for the continued under-performance within the sector are the lack of policy coherence and coordination, increasing levels of IUU fishing, weak intra-regional and international trade, weak capacity for aquaculture development and poorly developed artisanal fisheries sector. The need to reverse the trend has been recognized at both the Abuja Declaration of African Heads of Government at the Fish for All Summit and the Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA). The Summit of African Heads of States and Governments consequently endorsed the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture, in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, June 2014, as the blue print for African fisheries and Aquaculture development.

These continental initiatives have culminated into the establishment of the African Fisheries Reform Mechanism (AFRM) under which the PFRS was formulated. The PFRS was endorsed by the Summit of African HSG in 2014. The AFRM is a platform for coherence in the fisheries sector and for the formulation of realistic policy framework and reform Strategies for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa from the continental down to national levels. Accordingly, the PFRS was formulated to facilitate realistic and coherent national and regional policy development in the continent for improved sustainable benefits. The PFRS identified seven policy pillars and crosscutting issues that shall form the basis for strategic actions to address the major challenges in the sector:

1. Conservation and sustainable resource use
2. Small-scale fisheries development
3. Sustainable aquaculture development
4. Responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing
5. Regional and sub-regional co-operation
6. Awareness enhancing and human capacity development.
7. Cross cutting issues in African fisheries and aquaculture (gender, finance and investment and climate change, building human capacity)

To realise the overall goal of the PFRS, the African Ministers during CAMFA II requested AU to assist member states and Regional Economic Communities to domesticate the PFRS in national and regional policies. Similarly, the African Ministers urged development partners to align their interventions with the provisions of the PFRS. The formulation of criteria and indicators was therefore conceived as a strategic and effective means to fast-track the implementation of the PFRS by member states, RECs and development partners.

With support from the European Union, AU-IBAR is implementing the project on '**Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa**'. One of the key result areas of this project is to improve institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for sustainable fisheries management by working to promote coherence and harmonization in fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks. The purpose of the workshop therefore, was to identify and formulate relevant criteria that can be used by key stakeholders to align national and regional fishery policies to the Pan African policy document in order to achieve the overall continental development goals.

I. INTRODUCTION

An Expert Consultative Meeting on Development of Indicators and Criteria for Alignment of National and Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Policies to the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa was held at the Imperial Royal Hotel, Kampala, Uganda, 20-22 May 2015, and hosted by the Government of Republic of Uganda. The meeting provided a forum to review national and regional fisheries policies, legislative frameworks and strategies with the objective of aligning them with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (and other relevant international instruments) for coherence in sector management.

The main objective of the Pan African Fisheries Policy is to facilitate realistic and coherent national and regional fisheries policies and can only be achieved with the domestication of the relevant policies by national and regional institutions. It is in consistency with this and in accordance with the Fisheries Governance (FishGov) Project activities, that the AU-IBAR organized this Expert Consultative Meeting on Development of Indicators and Criteria for Alignment of National and Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Policies to the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) to examine and explore the policy document in order to identify and formulate relevant criteria for aligning the national and regional policies to the Pan African Policy document.

1.1 Overall Objective

The major objective of this workshop was to identify and formulate relevant criteria and indicators as tracking tools for aligning the national and regional policies to the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa.

Other specific objectives were;

- i. Formulation of appropriate strategies for identification of gaps and reform areas in national and regional fisheries policies that may be addressed by relevant provisions in the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa.
- ii. Development of plan of actions for aligning national and regional policies with the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa.
- iii. To identify appropriate entry points for revisions of national and regional policies.

1.2 Expected Results

The workshop was planned to achieve the following results;

- Indicators and criteria identified and packaged as tracking tools for alignment of national and regional fisheries and aquaculture policies with the PFRS
- Produce a comprehensive report on the analyses of national and regional policies, including gaps, reform areas and plan of action for alignment of national and regional fisheries policies and strategies with the PFRS
- Propose entry points for support to revision of national and regional policies

1.3 Attendance

In attendance for the Consultative Meeting were 59 delegates from Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and other fisheries related regional institutions. The full list of the participants attached to this report as **Appendix I**.

2. OPENING SESSION

Dr Hamady Diop, on behalf of NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) made an opening statement on behalf of Chief Executive Officer of the NPCA, His Excellency, Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki highlighted the importance of the recently adopted Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods by the Heads of State and Government (HOSG) of Africa. With particular emphasis to PFRS, he reiterated the efforts made by AU-IBAR and NEPAD Agency in implementing this continental document. It is critical that this Policy document is aligned to national and regional policies. The policy indicators that will be developed during this workshop will assist in tracking the continental policy implementation. The outcome of policy implementation will contribute to NEPAD Agency mandate in promoting fisheries and aquaculture towards ensuring food security for the benefit of the continent. He concluded by reaffirming the commitment of NEPAD Agency in collaboration with the AU-IBAR will provide continuous support to AU-MS.

Dr Simplicie Nouala provided welcome remarks on behalf of the Director of AU-IBAR, Professor Ahmed El-Sawalhy. He reiterated that amid challenges faced by the fisheries and aquaculture sector, with the request from Heads of States and Governments, the African Union formulated a Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa which was endorsed in June 2014, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea that would facilitate coherent fisheries management at national and regional levels of the continent. He highlighted the importance of domesticating this crucial continental policy in realising the full potential of the sector and attaining achievements of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural (including Fisheries and Aquaculture) Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. This workshop is a direct response to the call by the Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture with the main objective of formulating policy criteria and indicators to primarily assist member states for alignment of their national policies and regulatory frameworks with the pan African policy. Stakeholder participation in the policy monitoring and evaluation systems is also very critical to ensure ownership and buy-in. He thanked the European Union for their continuous support, Ministry of Fisheries of Uganda for the planning and organising the workshop and the presence of Hon. Minister of State for Fisheries, Professor Nyiira Zerubabel Mijumbi.

Professor Nyiira Zerubabel Mijumbi, the Honourable Minister of State for Fisheries in Uganda, in a welcome statement emphasised the challenges faced by the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the need to address them especially in areas of policy development, increased production, benefits to stakeholders, adequate food security and nutrition, employment, optimal sustainability of the resources, in addition to use of research technology and building extension services. He acknowledged that this consultative meeting will be focusing on policy development that it seeks to add value to policies, standards and operating procedures on the continent and also ensures regional integration and collaboration in shared fisheries and aquaculture resources management. He emphasised that public awareness and creation is critical as far as policy is concerned and capacity building is necessary for fishermen. He further recognized that the Workshop represent good view of stakeholders; Civil Society Organisation (CSOs), private, public and attendance engages various level of engagement regarding fisheries and aquaculture in Africa. He echoed that increased production levels, employment, optimal utilisation of resources, are able to assist the implementation of policies and indicators will assist with policy implementation. The Hon. Minister expressed appreciations for choosing Kampala among other cities in Africa to organize the meeting. With these statements he finally declared the meeting opened.

2.1 Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements for the Meeting

Dr. Simplice Nouala, Chief Animal Production Officer, AU-IBAR chaired the consultative meeting and co-opted Dr. Hamady Diop representing Chief Executive Officer of NPCA as the Co-chair.

The Agenda was introduced by the Chairman and adopted without changes, as given in **Appendix 2**.

3. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

Dr Mohamed Seisay, the Senior Fisheries Officer of AU-IBAR made presentations on the background of the objectives of the consultative workshop. He informed the participants that this meeting is in line with the implementation of high level declarations and recommendations such as the (i) Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which was endorsed by Member States; (ii) Sirte Declaration which encouraged the development of African fisheries resources as well as urged regional cooperation in fisheries management; (iii) Fish for All Summit in Abuja, Nigeria, (Abuja Declaration), inter alia, made provision for and commitments to the Strategic Partnership for African Fisheries; (iv) CAMFA I (Doc. EX. CL /627(XVIII)) and (v) CAMFA II and Adoption of the PFRS in Malabo by Head of States and Government (EX.CL/Dec.831(XXV)).

He therefore indicated that the major objective of this workshop was to identify and formulate relevant criteria and indicators for aligning the national and regional policies to the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa. The specific objectives were to:

- Identify indicators and criteria for aligning PFRS
- Formulate of appropriate strategies for identification of gaps and reform areas in national and regional fisheries policies that may be addressed by relevant provisions in the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa.
- Identify appropriate entry points for revisions of national and regional policies.
- Develop mechanism to monitor the implementation of the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa.

4. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND REFORM STRATEGY FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN AFRICA - PURPOSES, POLICY ARENAS, REFORM STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

A presentation on the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa- including the policy arenas, reform strategy and implementation framework by AU-IBAR is summarized in the preceding paragraph.

The PFRS has been formulated with the main purpose of facilitating coherent policy development for the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture resources in the member states of the African union. The PFRS was endorsed by the 23rd Summit of African Heads of States and Governments in June 2014, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea and provides opportunities for AU-MS to optimize benefits from their natural resources by implementing the strategic reforms enunciated in the document. The policy document provides guidance on good governance principles considered as best practices in fisheries management and outlined strategic actions for key pillars for reform of African fisheries. It incorporates vital elements of international fisheries management and aquaculture development instrument. This requires commitment to undertake reforms by appropriate institutions of our member states.

The overall purpose of the PFRS is to facilitate transformation of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture for food, livelihoods and wealth. Its specific objectives are to:

- elaborate and make explicit essential guiding principles for good governance of Africa's fisheries for increased coherence and coordination of the sector
- assist AU Member States, RECs and RFBs to develop realistic fisheries and aquaculture policies by suggesting standards and best practices to the sector's benefits to AU member states, in terms of food security, employment and income
- help facilitate regional collaboration and integration in shared fisheries and aquaculture resources management
- provide appropriate guidance on how to implement reforms for fisheries and aquaculture development
- facilitate ratification and /or adoption of appropriate provisions in international fisheries management instruments
- facilitate advocacy for increased investment in the fisheries and aquaculture sector

5. FISHERIES PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Key elements of Dr Seisay presentation on the Fisheries Performance Indicators are as highlighted in the foregoing. Based on the World Bank, Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH) of 2005, Fisheries Performance Indicators (FPIs) make up a multi-dimensional index used to provide a rapid assessment of the successes and failures of a particular fishery and designed to evaluate and compare fisheries management systems based on their ability to generate sustainable income and create wealth in an ecologically sustainable and socially acceptable manner. The FPIs integrate ecological, social, and economic dimensions to measure the output of the fisheries. The FPI output indicators include three components, that is, ecological sustainability, harvest sector performance and post-harvest sector performance. The Macro Factors take advantage of the existing indicators from other sources to capture the General Environmental Performance, Economic Condition, and Governance. It also includes Exogenous Environmental Factors to capture any exogenous shocks. The Property Rights and Responsibilities component consists of Access Rights, Harvest Rights, and Collective Action. Access Rights and Harvest Rights are different. Access Rights define the rights to access the fishery, which focus on accessibility. Harvest Rights explicitly convey rights to a specific share or quota of quantity of the harvest. The Collective Actions indicators are clear and easy to score. They adequately reflect the degree of stakeholders' participation. Management consists of three dimensions, management inputs, data management, and participation. The Post-Harvest Inputs component includes two dimensions, market and market institutions and infrastructure, to measure the economic and physical infrastructure availability for sustainable wealth creation

6. MONITORING POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Ms. Susan Mugwe on Monitoring Policy Implementation in which she indicated that policy monitoring is a process of gathering evidence in the course of policy implementation and then using the findings to influence future courses of action. It is primarily concerned with establishing factual premises about public policy.

Its functions entail:

Compliance: Monitoring helps to determine whether the actions of policy implementers [program administrators, staff and other stakeholders] are in compliance with standards and procedures imposed by legislature, regulatory agencies and professional bodies.

Auditing: monitoring helps to determine whether resources and services intended for certain target groups and beneficiaries have actually reached them.

Attribution: Monitoring produces information that is helpful in accounting for social and economic changes that follow the implementation of broad sets of public policies and programs over time.

Explanation: Monitoring yields information that helps to explain why the outcomes of public policies and programs differ.

The following policy actions are monitored: regulation, allocation, policy inputs, policy processes and policy recommendations can be viewed as hypotheses about the relationship between policy actions and policy outcomes. Measurement focuses on reliability and validity.

Indicator Criteria should be able to:

- Directly track Malabo Declaration;
- Directly measure expected change in the Policy Arena objective
- Consistency with CAADP framework indicators;
- Consistency with other global indicators e.g. World Bank; Agenda 2063, FAO, IFPRI, SDG
- Both qualitative and quantitative

Discussions arising to AU-IBAR presentations:

Ensuing discussions following these presentations are highlighted as follows;

- Formalization of the text for of programmes and initiatives required for integration into national policies e.g. CAADP, NEPAD, AFRM, etc.
- Required strategies to assists the member states need to be put in place
- Public choice influenced by vested/invested interests.
- Need for acceptable mechanisms to measure attribution.
- Contribution of framework to poverty eradication, employment etc.
- Indicators for data collection should be aligned

7. BRIEF ON WORKING GROUP'S SESSIONS

Prior to the working group's session, the facilitator, Dr Nouala triggered an interactive discussion for clarity and understanding to bring all the participants at the same page by posing questions on "what is a definition of alignment, coherence and harmonisation" in order to have same understanding before group's discussions.

Alignment- not deviating from the original policies e.g. national and regional policies

The working group's session continued the whole day on the 21st May followed by the presentations on the 22nd.

8. SENSITIZING STAKEHOLDERS ON ECO-LABELLING CERTIFICATION PROCESSES IN AFRICAN FISHERIES

Sensitization to AU MS about eco-labelling is crucial for providing information required to make informed decision on the choice of eco-labelling certification mechanisms.

8.1 African Eco-labelling Mechanism

Ms Christine Kalui provided a presentation on African Eco-labelling Mechanisms (AEM) and its Eco-Mark Africa (EMA) eco-label as an effective market-based instrument and consumer information tool to enhance access for African products to regional and international markets. AEM is Pan African AU affiliated and was established as a result of pan-African political process facilitated by African Ministerial Conference on Environment and Natural Resources (AMCEN) in 2012. The purpose is to promote standard and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Africa through operationalization and promotion of eco-labelling activities in Africa. In 2013, AMCEN agreed to provide support for the implementation of the AEM and its EMA eco-label so as to promote African regional, intra-national and international trade, as well as strengthen its Secretariat. Eco Mark Africa (EMA) label is categorised as green, quality and from Africa.

The AEM was developed in order to facilitate the following in Africa:

- Very few Eco labelled products – Africa/World.
- Lack of Africa-based Eco labelling Bodies – expensive for African producers: majority are SMEs.
- Too many sustainability standards/efforts-: confusing/credibility.
- Need for sustainability standards that benefit the African scenario.
- Need for certification capacity building and awareness creation in the region.
- Need for easy identification of Africa's eco-labelled products.
- Need for an effective marketing strategy:
- Distance from end-market and difficulty in accessing global markets.
- Poor market linkages for African producers to export market.

The AEM is very important to Africa in that the EMA label will provide a common easy to identify label for Africa's sustainably produced and environment friendly products with one simple clear message to consumers that: the product is from Africa, it is quality and it is sustainably produced. The systems for operationalizing this label have been designed to make possible for Africa's SMEs to embrace SCP practices. AEM is pan African, intergovernmental with RECs as focal points and is not for profit.

8.2 Marine Stewardship Council

Mr Martin Purves provided a presentation on MSC certification in a developing country context. The MSC uses eco-labelling as a conservation tool in fisheries management. MSC is a global non-profit established in 1997 to assist transform seafood market to sustainable basis. An MSC standard is based on three principles that is (i) sustainability of the stock (ii) ecosystem impact and (iii) effective management. An MSC program focuses on fishery; fishery certification; chain of custody certification; eco-label licensing and consumer product. The process towards certification entails undergoing Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIPs) which aims to improve the environmental performance of a fishery. The process entails involving partnerships: fishers, markets, government, NGOs, funders and often provide incentives for fisheries that do not currently meet the MSC standard. It provides a framework for management to address governance issues in fisheries. The FIPs entails the following three steps: pre-assessment, action plan and benchmarking.

After presentations, participants raised certain concerns summarized as follows:

- Ecolabelling is a lengthy and expensive process; awareness and capacity is low in Africa;
- Eco-labelled products are expensive and this may lead to being a trade barrier;
- What efforts are in place to ensure uptake of Eco labelling in Africa;
- What support is available for implementers;
- How will 'greenwashing' be avoided

As per the brief responses that time could allow participants were made to understand that these concerns are to be addressed through capacity building, awareness creation, policy influencing, involvement of country, RECs and continental processes to ingrain eco-labelling into activities that they will support. Ecolabelling processes will be operationalised through procedures that ensure credibility of the ecolabels. Ecolabelling is a process, the process –not necessarily the ecolabel- is the most useful to sustainability.

9. WORKING GROUP SESSION

Six Thematic Groups were formed in line with AFRM Working Group and in conformity with the identified seven key pillars and cross-cutting issues as policy areas for reform in African fisheries and aquaculture sector in the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy. The six groups were therefore structured as follows:

- MCS Working Group –(combined “Conservation and sustainable resource use and High seas fisheries” policy arenas)
- Small-scale fisheries development
- Aquaculture development
- Trade and market development
- Policy, Institutions and Governance Working Group (Combined “Regional and sub-regional collaboration and Climate Change” policy arenas)
- Cross-cutting Working Group (Constituted of members of AFRM Working Group on Finance and Investment as well as the Human Capacity Development) to cover Gender and youth; Private sector Finance and investment; and human capacity matters

The breakout session for the Working Group took a day and half to formulate the criteria for alignment as well as the indicators alignment as well as those to monitor the performance of the PFRS. Each group made a presentation of their findings in a plenary session. The summary of the outcomes of each Working Group are as presented in Annex 2 for Criteria and Annex 3 for the Indicators.

10. RECOMMENDATION

For the way forward the following issues were agreed on:

- A clear M&E mechanism for monitoring the implementation of PFRS should be developed;
- Collect data for monitoring the performance of the PFRS- there is continental data collection strategy in place and MS should implement this mechanism;
 - Role and responsibilities of coordinating the exercise of implementing the PFRS lies with the AU-IBAR. Data collected by AU MS are analysed and IBAR provides reports for that;
 - Develop set of parameters for aligning national and regional policies with the PFRS.;
 - Align set of parameters and eliminate duplications;
- Need to strengthen the collaboration between RECs and RFBs for effective and efficient implementation of the principles of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa;
- The request by the MCS Working Group for Ms Sandy Davies to take over as the Coordinator of that Working Group in replacement of the former coordinator the late G.FNanyaro was granted.
- Monitoring of implementation of the policy indicators at regional and national level.
- One key recommendation from the meeting was the need to consolidate the outcomes into a guideline that will inform the implementation of the policy framework and reform strategy. Thus, a small task force will be established that will prepare this document ahead of the validation workshop to be held during the Abidjan Think tank. It was therefore agreed for a retreat to be held in Nairobi or SA (all Chairs or coordinators of the working group) to complete the tasks of compiling and further refining

- all the criteria and indicators formulated by the Six thematic working groups and harmonising them in to a single document as the implementation manual in preparation for the Abidjan meeting.
- Document will be send to the MS by in June and the follow up meeting will be held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

Way forward

- i. to organize a retreat for core of experts to refine the draft formulated criteria and indicators
- ii. to consolidate the criteria and indicators into Guidelines as companion document to facilitate the implementation of the PFRS

II. CLOSING REMARKS

Dr Hamady of NEPAD Agency provided closing remarks and highlighted that this is a milestone for the implementation of the policy framework. He emphasised that reforms demands a lot of efforts and pleased to see that within the process all stakeholders are involved. This is a collective and joint effort to help address challenges and achieve milestones of the Malabo declarations. He took the opportunity on behalf of both Directors for IBAR and NEPAD to thank all participants, administrative people and Mr Wadanya, the Commissioner of Fisheries of Uganda for assist with planning and organising this workshop and send the regards to the Minister of State Fisheries. NEPAD Agency and AU-IBAR are united and worked together in assisting the continent in fisheries and aquaculture issues. He adjourned the meeting at 14:15.

12. ANNEX

ANNEX 1: List of Participants

African Union Expert consultative meeting - Fisheries, Kampala, Uganda 20-23 May 2015		
NO	NAMES	INSTITUTIONS
1	Mr. Babacar Ba	SRFC, Sénégal.
2	Prof Emmanuel Kaunda	BUNDA COLLEGE, Malawi
3	Dr. Oliva C. Mkumbo	LVFO, UGANDA
4	Mr. MOHAMED ELMALAGUI	INFOPECHE, COTE D'IVOIRE
5	Dr. Mafaniso Hara	University of Western Cape, SA
6	Mr. Obama Arseme	University of Douala, Cameroun
7	Dr. BERNARDO MOISES SILVA	MARDFA DIRECTOR, Angola
8	Dr (Mrs) Ebinimi Joe Ansa	ARAC, Nigeria
9	Mr. Hussein Abegaz Issa	Director Fisheries- Ethiopia
10	Dr. Motseki Hlatshwayo	SADC MCS Centre, BOTSWANA
11	Dr. Ruby Asmah	Water Research Institute, Ghana
12	DR. Gayo Lemba François	Director, Republique Democratic du Congo
13	Mr. Nemorius Peng Yir	DIRECTOR - GHANA
14	Prof. Paul Onyango	University of Dar Es Salaam-
15	Mr. Finley Racombo	SFA, Seychelles
16	Dr. Gamal El- Naggar	WorldFish, Egypt
17	Prof. Martin Purves	Marine Stewardship Council /SA
18	Dr Nancy Gitonga	FishAfrica, Kenya
19	Mr. Maurice Makuwila	Ministry of Fisheries Malawi
20	Mr. Wandanya L. E. Jackson	Director of Fisheries, Uganda
21	Mr. Sarafino Aloma Francis	Director South Sudan/DFADMARS
22	Dr Magatte BA,	Agence nationale de l'Aquaculture, Senegal
23	Mr. Andreas NDONGO MICHA	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, EQUATORIAL GUINEA
24	Dr Belal Emma	MINEPIA, CAMEROUN
25	Mr. Micheline schummer	Director of Fisheries- GABON
26	Dr. Amadou Tall	Fisheries consultant
27	Dr. Richard Ball	FishSA, SOUTH AFRICA
28	Dr. Sloan Chimatiro	WORLD FISH, ZAMBIA
29	Prof. Augustine Eyiunmi Falaye	University of Ibadan, NIGERIA
30	Mr. Nsimbe Bulega Edward	Fisheries Consultant
31	Mr. Georges MBa-Asseko	Head of Fisheries and Aquaculture Agency in Gabon
32	Mrs. Sandy Davies	Stop Illegal Fishing, Botswana
33	Mr Mohamed Abdissalam	NEPAD , SOUTH AFRICA
34	Prof. Anetekhai Martins Agenuma	Lagos State University, Nigeria
35	Mrs Azeb DESTA GEBRESELAASSIE	NEPAD , Ethiopia
36	Mrs. Fanjanirina Jérôme Kompé	Indian Ocean Commission, Mauritius
37	Mr. Edward Kimakwa	WWF Coastal East Africa , TANZANIA
38	Ms. Gunilla Tegelskär Greig	Swedish Agency Marine and Water Management
39	Dr. Serge Niangoran BAKOU	Directeur Général de l'EISMV
40	Mrs. Cordelia Kegoriloe	NEPAD, SOUTH AFRICA

NO	NAMES	INSTITUTIONS
41	Dr. Hamady Diop,	NEPAD,SOUTH AFRICA
42	Dr. Moustapha Kebe	Fisheries Consultant,Senegal.
43	Mr. JOHN BABATUNDE	Director of Fisheries, Nigeria
44	Mr. KAITIRA IBRAHIM KATONDA	DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES
45	DADI Serikpa Guillaume	INFOPECHE, COTE D'IVOIRE
46	Dr. Salvador Ngoande	Fisheries and Aquaculture Expert
47	Dr. Eshete Dejen Dresilign	Fisheries Expert, IGAD
48	Dr. Adel A. Shaheen	Benha University,Egypt
49	Mr. Erudito Boavida Malate	Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries
50	Ms Christine Kalue	African Eco-labelling Mechanism ,Kenya
51	Dr. Mohamed Seisay	AU-IBAR
52	Dr. Aboubacar Sidibe	AU-IBAR
53	Dr. Nelly Isyagi	AU-IBAR
54	Mr. Obinna Anozie	AU-IBAR
55	Ms. Susan Mugwe	AU-IBAR
56	Dr. Ken Shawa	AU-IBAR
57	Ms. Hellen Moepi	AU-IBAR
58	Mr. Eyob Assegedew	AU-IBAR
59	Jacqueline Simukoko	AU-IBAR

ANNEX 2: Parameters to Immediate Outcomes

MCS WORKING GROUP

Conservation and Sustainable Resource Use

POLICY OBJECTIVE

To establish national and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements that ensure that the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors have the greatest impacts at the most appropriate level

OUTCOME I Policies, frameworks and tools in place to increase national benefits from fisheries and aquaculture		
Expected outcome a	Sector strategy is built around the generation and sustainability of societal benefits in many countries	
Expected outcome b	User rights-based fisheries tools introduced across Africa	
Expected outcome c	Adoption of participatory fisheries management mechanisms/ approaches across Africa	
Criteria for alignment	Adequacy of parameter	Level of alignment
The fishery and aquaculture sectors are contributing sustainably to the economic, social and cultural needs of society	MS have policy frameworks to enable fisheries and aquaculture to contribute to societies needs and are implementing	4
	MS have policy frameworks to enable fisheries and aquaculture to contribute to societies needs (at local and national levels) but not implementing	3
	MS are developing policy frameworks to enable fisheries and aquaculture to contribute to societies needs in an all-inclusive process	2
	MS do not have adequate policy frameworks to enable fisheries and aquaculture to contribute to society's needs (at local and national levels)	1
Fisheries and aquaculture are mainstreamed into national development plans ensuring adequate finance and a conducive regulatory environment for investment	Fisheries and aquaculture are integrated in national development plans and being implemented with adequate funding and a conducive investment environment	4
	Fisheries and aquaculture are integrated into national development plans and being implemented in a limited manner	3
	Fisheries and aquaculture are integrated into national development plans but not implemented	2
	Fisheries and aquaculture is not integrated into national development plans	1
Globally accepted best practices (e.g Transparency, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries / Aquaculture (EAF/EAA), Rights Based Management (RBM), Co-management) policies and instruments integrated into national frameworks	Best practice and international policies and instruments incorporated into MS policies or frameworks and fully implemented	4

Criteria for alignment	Adequacy of parameter	Level of alignment
	Best practice and international policies and instruments incorporated into MS policies or frameworks and partially implemented	3
	Best practice and international policies and instruments incorporated into MS policies or frameworks but not implemented	2
	Best practice and international policies and instruments not incorporated into MS policies or frameworks	1
OUTCOME 2 (incorporating g) Increased knowledge of the current and potential contribution of fisheries sector to national or sub-national economic development and social welfare		
Policy and management decisions are made based on the existence of reliable data collection and information management systems for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors (information including ecological, social and economic)	Policy and management decisions are made based on robust data and information management	4
	MS has data collection system and information management systems in place and functioning	3
	MS has data collection system and/or information management systems in place but with limited functionality	2
	MS has no data collection system or information management systems in place	1
Regional cooperation supported by the sharing of national information and knowledge from the fisheries and aquaculture sectors between MS, RECs, RFBs, RFMOs and other stakeholders	Regional cooperation supported by systematic sharing of information relevant to management of fisheries and aquaculture	4
	MS have institutionalised mechanisms to share information relevant to fisheries and aquaculture that is implemented	3
	MS have mechanisms to share information relevant to fisheries and aquaculture but it is not implemented	2
	MS do not have a mechanism to share information relevant to fisheries and aquaculture	1
OUTCOME 3 (incorporating f) Effective and sustainable regional MCS systems are operating in all region		
The fisheries agency has all aspects of MCS functioning and resulting in good levels of compliance	Specialised unit dedicated to the MCS covering all water bodies and functioning well, with adequate resources	4
	Adequate MCS capacity for inland, nearshore and offshore waters in place	3
	MCS capacity limited only to inshore or inland waters	2
	There is no capacity (human, institutional and financial) for MCS	1

Criteria for alignment	Adequacy of parameter	Level of alignment
Mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries management, including MCS	MS actively participating in bilateral and /or regional fisheries management initiatives and leading to desirable results, including cooperation on MCS and compliance	4
	MS actively participating in bilateral and or regional fisheries management initiatives and leading to desirable results	3
	There is existence of a bilateral and or regional fisheries management initiative/ framework	2
	MS has not subscribed to a regional fisheries management framework	1
There are working and institutionalised arrangements for sharing registers of authorized fishing and illegal fishing vessels including service vessels	MS have a register for authorized fishing vessels and /or illegal vessels and service vessels and shared and made public	4
	MS have a register for authorized fishing vessels and /or illegal vessels and service vessels and shared with MS	3
	MS have a register for authorized fishing vessels and /or illegal vessels and service vessels and not shared	2
	MS do not have a register for authorized and/or illegal fishing vessels and service vessels	1
There is a collective and regional approach to granting fisheries access, including adoption of regional Minimum Terms & Conditions (MTCs)	MS regulated and implementing Regional MTCs	4
	MS has adopted Regional MTCs but has not regulated to implement them	3
	MS participating in the development of Regional MTC	2
	MS is not participating in developing and adopting Regional MTC for Fisheries Access	1
OUTCOME 4 Healthy ecosystems to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture		
Expected outcome e	Fisheries management programmes that account for and integrate ecological interactions, by-catch, habitat quality and socio-economic concerns developed across Africa	
Expected outcome h	Biological diversity of fisheries and the life support system that underpin fisheries resources are protected	
Scientific research (natural, social and economic) that support fisheries management and aquaculture development in place	MS effectively implement integrated research programmes that support sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture development	4
	MS have scientific frameworks in place and have adequate capacity but limited implementation of research programmes	3

Criteria for alignment	Adequacy of parameter	Level of alignment
	MS have scientific frameworks in place but do not have adequate capacity to implement	2
	MS do not have scientific frameworks and capacity (human and institutional) to undertake research	1
Tools and programmes in place to protect fishery resources and their habitats (e.g. MPAs, coastal zone management, pollution control, climate adaptation, blue growth, by-catch controls)	MS have effective and integrated tools and programmes in place protecting fishery resources and habitats	4
	MS have tools and programmes in place to protect fishery resources and habitats	3
	MS is developing tools or programmes to protect fishery resources and habitats	2
	MS do not have any tools or programmes in place to protect fishery resources and habitats	1

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

Small Scale Fisheries Development

POLICY OBJECTIVE

Improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities. +

Policy Objective	
Improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities	
Malabo	
OUTCOMES	Parameters
Poverty Alleviation	Commitment to halving poverty, by year 2025, through inclusive Agricultural Growth Transformation
Nutrition and food security	Commitment to ending hunger in Africa by 2025
Socio economic benefits to fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities and services Commitment to enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks
National and Regional Policies	
Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters
Outcome 1: Role and importance of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food and income of small scale fishing communities and related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular assessment of contributions of Small scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities;

Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Scale Fisheries prioritized in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP), Poverty alleviation documents and National strategy documents, etc...
Outcome 2: Potentials of the sub-sector to generate socio-economic benefits are unlocked and unleashed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain development; Investment incentives;
Outcome 3: Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of bilateral and regional fisheries arrangements
Outcome 4: Fishing communities and fish-workers have decent working conditions, live with dignity and realize their rights to livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment for the SSF community in a gender equitable manner is reflected Decent conditions for employment and alternative livelihood are promoted
Outcome 5: Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elements of good governance; principles of code of conduct for responsible fisheries provision for fishers organisation/association
Outcome 6: Capacity of fisheries stakeholders and institutions for participatory management of the fisheries are developed and nurtured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined roles and responsibilities of stakeholders Engagement of stakeholders in policy development
Outcome 7: Provisions of the FAO led International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries are widely applied across Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries are captured
Outcome 8: Fisheries management capacity strengthened in effective tenure system including consideration for equitable allocation systems in small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure, of land, fisheries and forest in the context of national food security are captured
Outcome 9: Regional collaboration strengthened and appropriate fisheries regulation instruments harmonized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of intra- and inter State consultative and cooperative mechanisms Adoption and domestication of relevant international instruments on SSF

SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

POLICY OBJECTIVE

Jumpstart market-led sustainable aquaculture through a variety of strategies and, where appropriate, support interventionist development approaches in aquaculture by strong strategic and implementation plans.

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters
a.	Market-led aquaculture investments operating in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services and resources available: infrastructure, land, security, water... Market oriented national aquaculture policy developed and Implemented;

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and communication strategy; • Financing strategy; • Value chain development strategy; • Quality assurance and standards; • Input supply strategy and market strategy; • Skills development plan;
b.	Accelerated growth rates reported in several countries across Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial incentives (e.g. Tax rebates/exemptions, government guaranteed loans, grants, low interest rates) • Training and research • Value addition • promotion • private sector involvement • extension services and technology transfer • aquaculture support services (e.g. Feed, nets, etc.) • strategy on professionalization in the value chain • initial subsidised public aquaculture support services to jump-start.
c.	Enabling environment for investment and governance significantly improved in many countries continent-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • political stability • good governance and rule of law • Infrastructure development to allow markets, energy, input supply, roads, etc. • Regulations for economic activity should encourage investments rather than impede them (e.g. longer lease terms to encourage long-term investments, access to water => secure land and water resources; taxation). • Reduced bureaucracy (e.g. one stop shop) • Strategic and regulatory framework in place (aquaculture codes, procurement code, etc.). • Develop/set-up standards and guidelines. • Motivatory framework – taxation, • Collection of data, • extension services • dissemination of best practices • benefit sharing framework with local communities • zoning and mapping of aquaculture areas • biosecurity measures
d.	Increased strategic cooperation in many areas of aquaculture at regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop networks e.g. ANAF, ECOWAS, COMHAFAT • Develop and strengthening regional training centres/hubs and collaborations reactivated.

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of regional platforms for information and technology exchange and dissemination. • RECs/RFBs change their mandate to support regional cooperation in aquaculture. • Policies that encourages bilateral relationships in sharing of water resources, trade, financing, etc. • Regional development and research programs • Countries should have financial commitments towards regional bodies and institutions. • Establish focal contact points within countries for regional cooperation • Strategic cooperation with countries that have done well. • Framework for intra-regional trade
f.	Existence of harmonised coherent policies, institutional and legal frameworks for aquaculture in shared ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework and protocols for biosecurity of shared resources both inland and marine. • Framework of water use, management and quality • Species and genetic material • Include aquaculture in existing regional resource management agencies (e.g. watershed management bodies, marine ecosystems).

FISH TRADE AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

RESPONSIBLE AND EQUITABLE FISH TRADE AND MARKETING

POLICY OBJECTIVE

Harness significantly the benefits of Africa's' fisheries and aquaculture endowments through accelerated trade and marketing.

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters
a.	Conditions and foundation for value addition created in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology • Finance • Markets
b.	Capacity of producers and operators improved across Africa, including women and youth and for effective and wider participation in sector activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Technology • Gender and youth • Markets
c.	Access and competitiveness of products enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology • Markets

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance/Credit schemes Quality infrastructure
d.	Domestic and regional African trades promoted continent-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade facilitation
e.	Wider participation and empowerment of women in the fish trade sector across Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Technology Gender and youth Markets
f.	Post-harvest infrastructure and value chains established or improved across Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology; Subsidies;
g.	Rights-based fisheries and/or participatory fisheries management approaches introduced in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
h.	Safety and quality requirements adopted and implemented in ways that are not discriminatory for small-scale fishers across Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology Capacity building Quality and safety standards
i.	Market-led measures, for example eco-labelling, certification, etc., are evaluated and adopted in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Fisheries and aquaculture standards (MSC/AEM)
j.	Trade-facilitation strategies enhanced at national, regional and Pan African levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Trade regulations
k.	Trade Observatories enhance regional marketing capacity by deepening the understanding of regional supply and demand trends and prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building Finance New information technology and communication (NETC)
l.	Underlying factors deterring regional trade addressed through appropriate policies and governance mechanisms at REC levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade facilitation Capacity building New information technology and communication (NETC)
m.	RECs' trade liberalization policies are incorporated in national regulations and enforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade liberalization Capacity building Finance

POLICY, INSTITUTION & GOVERNANCE WORKING GROUP REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION

POLICY OBJECTIVE

To establish national and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements that ensure that the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors have the greatest impacts at the most appropriate level

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters (Criteria)
a.	Transparency, accountability and effective participation of stakeholders are hallmarks of RECs and RFBs in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive policy process (Regional policies are informed by national priorities) Level of participation by NSA
b.	International fisheries issues at regional levels are coherent and harmonized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of international conventions on fisheries and aquaculture to ensure alignment with PFRS

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Policy parameters (Criteria)
c.	Approaches to the management and development of shared fisheries and ecosystems are harmonized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and intra-regional minimum terms and conditions for access
d.	Best Management Practices (BMP) are widely disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue and coordination mechanism for regional, sub-regional and bilateral fisheries management
e.	Many fisheries are managed and aquaculture enterprises are developed on the basis of ecosystem approaches or considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries and aquaculture business development and management integrate EAF principles
f.	Mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflicts are in place in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A platform for dialogue on conflict resolutions
g.	RECs and RFBs are positive forces for regional economic integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of fisheries and aquaculture in regional economic and political integration clearly defined

AWARENESS ENHANCING AND HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

Increased awareness of the potential and importance of the sector and enhanced capacity of the people and institutions in the African fishery sector to ensure the sustainable development of capture fisheries and aquaculture, based on current and emerging trends, challenges and needs

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Parameters from KAMPALA
a.	Awareness and capacity development to improve fisheries and aquaculture governance enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
b.	Scientific and economic basis for competitive, equitable and sustainable sectors strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
c.	Knowledge base systems strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

HIGH SEAS FISHERIES	
High Seas fisheries	
Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective participations of African states in international conventions and access to high seas strengthen alignment of donor and partner effort with PFRS
Increased membership of African countries in RFMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation for high sea fisheries management

GENDER AND YOUTH

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

To promote safe working conditions, and effective and equitable participation of women and youth

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Parameters from KAMPALA
a.	Inclusive access to resources, policy and decision making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management in decision making and value chain • Access to operational and production resources • Eliminate barriers to entry
b.	Reduced gender based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and awareness creation • Gender balance at all levels of public administration
c.	Compliance with labour laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum working age

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS & FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN AFRICA

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

To promote enabling environment for business and investment

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Parameters from KAMPALA
a.	Ease of doing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax incentives • Tax holidays • Contract enforcement • Labour regulation
b.	Reduced gender based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants • Preferential or subsidies
c.	Dispute resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution guidelines • Legal systems
d.	Choice of business structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal systems • Business models

ANNEX 3: Indicators to Immediate Outcomes

MCS WORKING GROUP

Conservation and Sustainable Resource Use

POLICY OBJECTIVE

To establish national and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements that ensure that the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors have the greatest impacts at the most appropriate level

Expected Result	Strategic Action	Indicators
Enabling environment for sustainable management and for generating the potential of the resources created.	Evaluating the economic, social and cultural contributions of fisheries in order to better promote and protect the overall societal benefits of the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gini coefficient (income distribution) • Fisher-folk household income per capita • Per capita fish consumption • Fisheries contribution to GDP
	Mainstreaming fisheries and aquaculture strategies and plans into national development plans, especially the CAADP, in order to leverage and increase allocation of national budgets to aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of MS that have mainstreamed fisheries and aquaculture in existing national development plans • Percentage of national budget allocated to fisheries;
	Promoting globally accepted best practices and policies and pursuing excellence in fisheries science and integrated evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of MS that have incorporated best practices and international standards into fisheries policies, management and science
	Ensuring that laws and regulations affecting the investment climate are in line with accepted principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of MS that have investment conducive regulatory frameworks for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors • National fisheries expenditure (% of total government expenditure); • National fisheries expenditure (% of fisheries value added); • Growth in private sector investment in fisheries and agribusiness
	Ensuring transparent, accountable and acceptable management frameworks, including fishing effort 'cap' plans for major fisheries and recovery plans for threatened resources. This should also include managing excess capacity such as developing plans to exploit unexploited or under-exploited resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of functional institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review • Availability of recovery and diversification plans • Level of participation by stakeholders • Readily and publically available system for allocation of fishing access/rights

Expected Result	Strategic Action	Indicators
	Mainstreaming co-management and the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in fisheries management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries management plans integrate EAF principles
Users rights-based systems designed and applied.	Design user-rights based fisheries that take into account the geographical scope, socio-cultural context and nature of the fisheries, and minimize negative impacts to vulnerable groups and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence and application of user rights-based policies in fisheries management
	Ensuring that sustainable fishing operations are maintained, through e.g. implementing TAC-based system, and that fishing effort does not undermine the status of the fish stocks in question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSY MEY
	Designing and implementing Territorial Use Rights in Fisheries for small-scale fisheries and provide the necessary regulatory frameworks and institutional support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of regulatory instruments governing TURFs
Fisheries conducted within enforceable regulatory frameworks.	Developing and strengthening the institutional framework for MCS for both marine and inland fisheries for combating IUU fishing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of fisheries MCS institutional frameworks that govern marine and inland fisheries
	Developing and sharing registers of authorized fishing and illegal fishing vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registers developed; Availability of lists
	Enhancing capacities and establishing mechanisms including cost-effective and sustainable financial arrangements for efficient and effective regional cooperation in MCS and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of capacity building programmes at national and regional level Existence of regional MCS Centre or programme for cooperation Investment into MCS
	Developing and agreeing on minimum terms and conditions of fisheries access and adopting a common harmonized and coordinated approach with regards to granting access to resources to third parties and national fleet within the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MS engagement in the development of the MTCs MTCs adopted MTCs implemented
Information systems strengthened	Undertake data collection, analysis and dissemination regarding stock assessments, socio-economic studies and trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of evidence informed decisions, policies, research, programmes and tools in the fisheries and aquaculture sector

Expected Result	Strategic Action	Indicators
	Strengthen the scientific and socio-economic basis for fisheries management and aquaculture development.	
Risk management framework designed and applied.	Establish reference points linked to key stock and ecosystem indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of resource use decisions that take into account risk management results Catch data Fishing effort Status of stock Status of diseases
	Implement resource use strategies in relation to those reference points that will scale levels of use to stock condition.	
	Apply the precautionary principle.	
	Adopt bio-security principles in aquaculture.	

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

Small Scale Fisheries Development

POLICY OBJECTIVE

Improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities. +

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
a.	The role and importance of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food and income of small-scale fishing communities and related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita consumption of fish and fishery products; Level of annual income of the fishing communities; Growth in private sector investment in small scale fisheries Specific policies and legal framework supporting small scale fisheries Level of annual employment in the small scale fisheries sector
b.	Potentials of the sub-sector to generate socio-economic benefits are unlocked and unleashed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jobs generated; Value (USD) derived from alternative livelihoods created;
c.	Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of fisheries management plans and legislative frameworks that incorporate principles of EAF Existence of bi and multilateral fishery agreements
d.	Fishing communities and fish-workers have decent working conditions, live with dignity and realize their rights to livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of education Provision of health services Social protection mechanism; Access to alternative livelihoods

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
e.	Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participatory development of fisheries management plans; - legal frameworks - existence of fishers organisations/ associations
f	Capacity of fisheries stakeholders and institutions for participatory management of the fisheries are developed and nurtured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation mechanism for management plan development; • Available vocational institutions
g	Provisions of the FAO led International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries are widely applied across Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements of the guidelines in national policies
h	Fisheries management capacity strengthened in effective tenure system including consideration for equitable allocation systems in small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements of effective tenure system including consideration for equitable allocation systems in small-scale fisheries in national policies
i	Regional collaboration strengthened and appropriate fisheries regulation instruments harmonized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of transboundary water body authorities • Existence of harmonized policies and legal frameworks • Existence of bi- and multilateral fisheries agreements

SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

POLICY OBJECTIVE

Jumpstart market-led sustainable aquaculture through a variety of strategies and, where appropriate, support interventionist development approaches in aquaculture by strong strategic and implementation plans.

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
a.	Market-led aquaculture investments operating in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value in USD; • Number of commercial aquaculture establishments registered (permits and certificates); • Numbers permits, licenses issued • Funds available for value chain actors • Number of loans and grants given and paid back. • Increase in the number of production, products, number of supporting businesses and markets • Increase in number of skilled manpower • Availability and diversity of market information and prices on the public arena

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
b.	Accelerated growth rates reported in several countries across Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of investors, actors, production volume, employed • number of training programs in aquaculture • number of researchers and research programs, • number of students (post and undergrad) in aquaculture • professionalization in the value chain • contribution to GDP • value of the industry • diversity of value added products-
c.	Enabling environment for investment and governance significantly improved in many countries continent-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular elections • All inclusive participation of stakeholders (no marginalised groups, freedom of expression, economic trickle down) • Adherence to the rule of law by both sides • Government budget allocations e.g. for infrastructure development, extension services, etc. • Increase in the number of local and foreign investments • Increase in the quality and diversification of livelihoods • Diversity of aquaculture products • Compliance to codes of conduct and appropriate statutory instruments • Aquaculture databases
d.	PPPs in aquaculture development significantly strengthened in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value (USD) of aquaculture investment; • Existence of investment incentives in policies promoting PPPs; • Change in policy-induced investment climate; • Framework to encourage PPP exists • Continued and increase Training and research • Formation of clusters, cooperative and unions • Standard procedures established • Active participation of end-users in the partnerships • The number of PPP's • Diversity of actors • Number of agreements/protocols signed
e.	Increased strategic cooperation in many areas of aquaculture at regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regional networks supported and created

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of active regional centres of excellence and research. • Number of regional programs and protocols on aquaculture • Number MOUs signed on aquaculture between strategic countries. • Number of regional exchange programs and training sessions as well as number of beneficiaries • Increasing number of regional experts in comparison to foreign experts implementing and managing aquaculture programs. • Removal of intra-regional trade barriers • Regional action plans • Conflict resolution
f.	Existence of harmonized coherent policies, institutional and legal frameworks for aquaculture in shared ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less conflict/conflict resolution • Collaboration in research among countries • Healthier and more productive shared water bodies and environments • Protection of genetic resources • Existence of standard practices • Number of certified farms • National and regional markets in fisheries and fishery products

FISH TRADE AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP RESPONSIBLE AND EQUITABLE FISH TRADE AND MARKETING

POLICY OBJECTIVE

Harness significantly the benefits of Africa's' fisheries and aquaculture endowments through accelerated trade and marketing.

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
a.	Conditions and foundation for value addition created in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of fish production that is transformed into value added products • Value (USD) of investments in value addition;
b	Capacity of producers and operators improved across Africa, including women and youth and for effective and wider participation in sector activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of producers and operators/ associations, including women and youth that have been trained.
c	Access and competitiveness of products enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value (USD) of investments in value chain (quality, traceability, packaging, value addition); • Certification • Ecolabelling • Distribution networks

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
d	Domestic and regional African trades promoted continent-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new one stop border posts (OSBPs) established • Simplified and harmonised trade regimes • Harmonised product standards
e	Wider participation and empowerment of women in the fish trade sector across Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women traders association and youth that have been trained.
f	Post-harvest infrastructure and value chains established or improved across Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of total fish production that is lost post-harvest; • Value (USD) of investments in value chains;
g	Rights-based fisheries and/or participatory fisheries management approaches introduced in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
h	Safety and quality requirements adopted and implemented in ways that are not discriminatory for small-scale fishers across Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of fish quality and safety legislations • Trained quality and safety actors • Existence of quality and safety standards • Existence of QC testing laboratories
i	Market-led measures, for example eco-labelling, certification, etc., are evaluated and adopted in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of certified fisheries/farms increased • Number of improvement projects increased. • Number of CoCs certificates increased
j	Trade-facilitation strategies enhanced at national, regional and Pan African levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new one stop border posts (OSBPs) established • Simplified and harmonised trade regimes • Harmonised product standards
k	Trade Observatories enhance regional marketing capacity by deepening the understanding of regional supply and demand trends and prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market reports, magazines, trade news, websites • Numbers of users/visitors of websites
l	Underlying factors deterring regional trade addressed through appropriate policies and governance mechanisms at REC levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of RECs implementing RTAs
m	RECs' trade liberalization policies are incorporated in national regulations and enforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of countries which have incorporated and implementing trade liberalisation regimes

POLICY, INSTITUTION & GOVERNANCE WORKING GROUP

POLICY OBJECTIVE

To establish national and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements that ensure that the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors have the greatest impacts at the most appropriate level

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
a.	Transparency, accountability and effective participation of stakeholders are hallmarks of RECs and RFBs in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X nr of regional policies adjusted or reviewed in line with the PFRS • RECs and RFBs take part of review of X nr of national policies in line with regional agenda

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr of regional policies signed/ratified by member states No. of NSAs involved in regional/national thematic taskforces on issues (e.g. aquaculture, IUU, trade etc.) No. of NSAs involved in FM (regional shared stocks and national levels) No. of position papers or opinions submitted by NSAs to RECS, RFBs and National Departments
b.	International fisheries issues at regional levels are coherent and harmonized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African voice heard on 2016 UNFSA No. of countries ratifying PSMA African Voice heard at COFI and subcommittees African Voice heard at RFMOs No. of African positions recorded in meeting proceedings No. of African countries implementing international conventions and instruments
c.	Approaches to the management and development of shared fisheries and ecosystems are harmonized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of regional, sub-regional and bilateral minimum access conditions No. of trade related minimum access conditions (trade and fishing services)
d.	Best Management Practices (BMP) are widely disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Management plans on shared stocks No. regional, sub-regional and bilateral agreements on trade, MCS and MTC Minimum terms for exchange and dissemination of information on best practices
e.	Many fisheries are managed and aquaculture enterprises are developed on the basis of ecosystem approaches or considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of policies that incorporate EAF principles No. of fisheries and aquaculture business plans that incorporate EAF principles No. of FM with targets set on biological, economics and social (MSY, MEY etc.)
f.	Mechanisms for preventing and resolving conflicts are in place in many countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of countries signing agreements (e.g. MOUs) Regional tribunals for arbitration include fisheries Regional strategies for migration fishermen Demarcation areas (Inshore Exclusion Zones)

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators to immediate outcomes
g.	RECs and RFBs are positive forces for regional economic integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECs fully account for the role of fisheries and aquaculture in regional political and economic integration agenda • No. of agreements (e.g. MOUs) for technical cooperation between RECs and RFBs; between RFBs • Mechanism for dialogue between RFBs • Fish included as a regional trade commodity • Regional arrangements for fisheries access (eg MTC for FPA)

AWARENESS ENHANCING AND HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

Increased awareness of the potential and importance of the sector and enhanced capacity of the people and institutions in the African fishery sector to ensure the sustainable development of capture fisheries and aquaculture, based on current and emerging trends, challenges and needs

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators from KAMPALA
a.	Awareness and capacity development to improve fisheries and aquaculture governance enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People reached • Functional networks • Extension agents have knowledge and skills • Mandate • Adequate skilled experts • Mentors • Cooperation and integration at all levels • Functional contact groups • Documentations of local knowledge • Knowledge of, and attitude and practice towards operators • Co-management structures and consultations • Adequate skilled people • Knowledge of international instruments • Participation in international capacity building and forums • Export/import
b.	Scientific and economic basis for competitive, equitable and sustainable sectors strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Export value (USD) • Per capita consumption • Contribution to GDP • Total value of invested assets • Multiplier effect • Micro and macro-economic indicators • Knowledge and skills • Data • Assessment models

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators from KAMPALA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working groups • Operational management plans • Observer programmes • Certification programmes • Stock resilience
c.	Knowledge base systems strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time lag in information availability • Traceability • Data collection points • Data Reconciliation systems • Marketing information system • One stop shop • Fast track facility • Free trade agreements • trade barriers removed • efficient processing of documentations • one stop shop • fast track facility • SPS
High Seas fisheries		
	Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of awareness and participation • Expert common positions developed as preparation for meetings on high seas fisheries • fair quota allocation criteria • Development and implementation of PFRS related interventions by Donor-partner - monitored by AFRM's executive committee
	Increased membership of African countries in RFMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of countries that are members of RFMOs • Membership attendance to RFMO's meetings

CROSS-CUTTING WORKING GROUP		
Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture		
a.	Enhancing information, knowledge and communication systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pan African strategy on disaster and risk management and climate change widely disseminated • WIOMSA report on impact of climate change on LMES widely disseminated • Dialogue or access to UN global database on climate change • A platform for information sharing linked to AU disaster risk management strategy (DRR) (Mangochi Think Tank)

b.	Building adaptive capacity at the local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory CC and DR vulnerability assessment • Use of sustainable and safe technology • Early warning systems • Access to public and private insurance • Strengthening value approach and diversifying fisheries products • Capacity development and empowering communities for shocks and stress-response mechanism • Harvest strategy incorporated in FM plans to ensure maintenance of fish stock health (a well-managed fish populations tend to be resilient to CC)
c.	Improving policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of NAPAs that include fisheries and aquaculture • No. of RECs with CC and DRM strategy that include fisheries • No. of NAIP with Climate smart fisheries and aquaculture • No. of FM plans that incorporate CC and DRM
d.	Identifying funding opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of countries accessing GEF-LDC funds, e.g. Lake Malawi, Lake Chad • The Special CC fund established under UNFCC • No. of countries with CC and DSM fund and linked AMCEN (African Ministerial Conference on Environment and Natural Resources)

GENDER AND YOUTH

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

To promote safe working conditions, and effective and equitable participation of women and youth

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators from KAMPALA
a.	Inclusive access to resources, policy and decision making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of representation in co-management committees • Value (USD) of credit • Ownership of means of production • Access to facilities
b.	Reduced gender based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gender based violence incidents • Number of women employed
c.	Compliance with labour laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of child labour and slavery

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENTS & FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN AFRICA

POLICY OBJECTIVE:

To promote enabling environment for business and investment

	Expected Immediate Outcomes	Indicators from KAMPALA
a.	Ease of doing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ease of business index (WorldBank)• Businesses registered
b.	Conducive investment climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Value of investments (USD)
c.	Dispute resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arbitration facilities• Accessibility to information
d.	Choice of business structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laws governing business• Number of business arrangements



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