

The NEPAD Agency Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme

Contributing to the achievement of CAADP and Rural Futures through an invigorated fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa



2015 - 2020



NEPAD
TRANSFORMING AFRICA



“

With the change of gear, the strategy to implement Malabo can no longer simply be aimed at committing to more planning and investment, the leap forward is going to come from increased and bold focus on reforms in economic policies and institutional capabilities.

”

Ibrahim Assane Mayaki
CEO of the NEPAD Agency

Forward

The fishery sector (captured and farm-raised) in Africa generates a variety of benefits including food and nutrition security, employment, livelihoods, exports and foreign currencies, conservation and biodiversity values. About 200 million people – or about 30 % of the continent's population - eat fish as their main source of animal protein and micro-nutrition. Fisheries also provide livelihoods for over 12.3 million Africans¹, of whom 6.1 million are direct fishers, 5.2 million are processors and 0.9 million are fish farmers. Of the 12.3 million people employed in the fish sector, 27.3 % are women; of whom 91.5% are employed in processing, 7.2% are fishers and 1.3% is fish farmers. Fish produces a total first sale value of US\$19.72 billion, the majority of which is earned by small-scale operators supplying food to local and sub-regional markets. In terms of value addition, fish produces an estimated total of US\$24 billion annually, accounting for 1.26% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounting for 6.02% of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDPA).

Although Africa produces about 10 million tons of fish per year, this is less than it needs and less than it can produce. This problem is compounded by ineffective management policies combined with historic and unfavorable trading relationships that have resulted in Africa not getting its fair share of benefits from its natural wealth.

Recognizing this problem and working through the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) and the Rural Futures Program, the NEPAD Agency has been spearheading a continent-wide effort to address these shortcomings and to maximize the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to Africa's food and nutrition security, well-being and wealth.

Supported by the African Union Commission and leading donors², the NEPAD Agency Fisheries and Aquaculture Program was established and started its work in 2009. The program was supported by a grant from the UK Government, under the International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and Trade (PAF). Since then, the Program has worked with partners, including National Departments of Fisheries, throughout Africa and the World to develop a Pan-African Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Framework and Reform Strategy. Subsequently, it was also developed the African Fisheries Reform Mechanism – the means by which the strategy will be rolled out, implemented and coherently coordinated.

Most importantly, the Program contributed to generating the political will for the adoption of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy whose impacts will be real and measurable. The Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) was established in 2010, through the first Continental Ministerial Fisheries Conference, which was endorsed by the 18th Session of African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government in 2011, and is recognized as the AU policy organ on fisheries and aquaculture.

This document presents a brief review of our experience to date and the lessons learned. More importantly, it also presents our vision for the future. It serves as a road-map for the NEPAD Agency's Fisheries and Aquaculture Program and also how we can operationalize the PAFPF&RS.

1 - FAO and NPCA. 2014. De Graaf. G. J. and Garibaldi, L., "The Value of African Fisheries". FAO Fish. Tech. Paper. Under press.

2 - In the "RIO+20, the Future we want" there is the following call for the international Community to support the NEPAD: "We call on the international community to enhance support and fulfill commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development and welcome the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)." This is a prima facie evidence of the leadership role that the NPCA plays and should continue to play at the international level for the Continent. <http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/727The%20Future%20We%20Want%2019%20June%201230pm.pdf>

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Introduction

The total first sale value of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa, excluding fish processing, is estimated at US\$19.72 billion a year (De Graaf and Garibaldi, 2014)³. The estimated total value added of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa, including fish processing is US\$ 24.0 billion, which accounts for 1.26% of total GDP. Among the various fisheries, the highest value is produced by the marine artisanal fisheries (0.43%), followed by marine industrial fisheries (0.36%), inland fisheries (0.33%) and aquaculture (0.15%). The overall contributions of fishing and processing respectively are 0.76% and 0.33% and this illustrates the importance of post-harvest sub-sector in the continent. In order for fish to make a meaningful contribution to Africa's food and nutrition security, there is a need to control post-harvest losses which are estimated at 20-25% or a total of 2 million tonnes of fish annually.

The fishery sector in Africa generates a variety of benefits, including nutrition and food security, livelihoods, employment, exports and foreign currencies and conservation and biodiversity values. The potential of the sector to contribute to poverty reduction and improved socioeconomic benefits to population have not been optimally exploited. These benefits are under threats in most of the continent. It is estimated that the continent loses between US\$2-US\$5 billion annually due to mismanagement. The primary threat is from ineffective governance combined with policies that are both poorly conceived and implemented. These threats are compounded with the lack of coordination among neighboring countries with regard to the exploitation and the sustainable management of fishery resources. These factors have contributed to current levels of biological and economic overexploitation in many fisheries. This had negative impacts on fish stocks and economies of AU Member States, as well as on vital food supplies and jobs.

At the global level, about 158 million tonnes of fish were produced in 2012 of which 136 million tonnes were used for human consumption (HLPE⁴, 2014). The growth in production is mostly sustained by increased aquaculture activities and production since the 1990s. This has led to the annual per capita fish consumption of 19.2 kg in 2012 at the global level. This number has tripled when compared to the 6kg/cap/year of 1950. However, this global figure masks some important regional distinctions. Asia accounts for almost two-thirds of global fish consumption and 21.4 kg per capita in 2011. Europe and North America account respectively for 22.0 kg/cap/yr and 21.7 kg/cap/yr. Africa, Latin America and Near-East have lowest per-capita consumption (10.4, 9.9 and 9.3 kg/cap/yr in 2011, respectively) while Oceania has the highest levels per capita at 25.1 kg/cap/yr. Fish is an important part of the African diet, and in several countries it is the main source of animal protein. It is also a source of micronutrients and essential fatty acids which are not found in other types of food. It is important for policies to urgently focus on raising the status of fish in the national and regional food and nutrition security debate.

The Institutional Context

In its first decade, NEPAD inspired and formulated a number of continental policy frameworks, including the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Plan (CAADP), the Short Term Action Plan (STAP) for infrastructure and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the Consolidated Plan of Action in Science and technology, the environment Action Plan (EAP) and the Capacity Development Strategic framework (CDSF) and recently with AU-IBAR the Pan-African Fisheries Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PAFPF&RS), all of which are being implemented at national and regional levels.

3 - De Graaf, G.J. and L. Garibaldi). 2014. The value of African Fisheries. FAO. Fish. Tech. Paper, no. XXX, XXX P.

4 - HLPE, 2014. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome 2014.

A key objective of NEPAD is the paradigm shift from aid to development effectiveness. This shift gives due recognition to the inter-linkages between South-South cooperation, financing for development and capacity development. Equally important is the empowerment of women and developing the potential and capacity development of Africa's youth. The NEPAD Agency is committed to the development of the African Agriculture Sector (including fisheries and aquaculture). This is pursued through two overarching and inter-related programmes:

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP was endorsed by AU Heads of State and Governments in 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique, as an agriculture-led development framework. Under CAADP, Africa's vision for agriculture is that the continent should, by the year 2015:

1. attain food and nutrition security;
2. improve the productivity of agriculture to attain an average annual growth rate of 6 percent;
3. attain dynamic agricultural markets (among nations and between regions), which integrate farmers; and
4. achieve increased investments with at least 10% of national budgets allocated to agriculture development.

Based on the above vision, a CAADP Companion on fisheries was developed by NPCA in order to account for the contribution of fish (fisheries and aquaculture) to the African agriculture-led economic agenda. Subsequently, the NEPAD Action for the development of African fisheries and Aquaculture (2005), the AU-NEPAD food security's five strategic commodities (2006); the Conference of African Ministers & Aquaculture (CAMFA) (2005, 2014) highlighted the major development priorities for African fisheries and aquaculture. The NEPAD Agency's International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and trade (PAF) (2008); the AU-IBAR Strategic Partnership for African Fisheries Investment Fund (2008); and the NEPAF-FAO fish Programmeme (NFFP); the AU-IBAR –NPCA Fisheries Governance (FishGov) and the WorldFish, AU-IBAR and NPCA fisheries Trade Initiative (FishTrade, 2014) have been major efforts by African Union to spearhead development Efforts for the fish sector in Africa.

The last three CAADP partnerships platforms (CAADP-PP) meetings were dedicated to appreciating challenges and gains as well as learning from the experiences in the first decade of CAADP implementation. In June 2014, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, met in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on the theme of the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security to review achievement of the last decade and to recommit to the principles and values of CAADP process. These commitments were made through the Malabo Declaration. Among the core principle commitments is the application of principles of evidence based planning, policy efficiency, dialogue, review and accountability, shared by all NEPAD programmes. The 11th CAADP PP meeting recognizes in practical implementation terms the connections between CAADP and its results frameworks, the Malabo Declaration and the Africa Union Agenda 2053 as well as the work on the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The PP is designed to also reflect on the 2015 African Union Theme – Women Empowerment and Development, towards Africa Agenda 2063.

In the implementation phase of the Malabo Declaration, it was given the following mandate to NEPAD agency to coordinate support to member states and regional institutions on implementation of the AU growth and development decisions and initiatives (including translating decisions for implementation, support / facilitate support in the design, execution and evaluation of national and regional development programmemes). This should translate into: i) technical coordination and use of the CAADP Guidelines; ii) technical coordination of the design and implementation of the biennial CAADP review cycle including associated M&E; learning Reports and Reporting; iii) facilitate and coordinate continental knowledge and information support to regional and national programmemeing and review exercises.

The Africa Union Commission – Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture is tasked with: i) facilitating the political validation as necessary of the CAADP guidelines; ii) convening and facilitating the Continental Platforms to reports on CAADP at the AU; iii) country engagement to catalyse/ sustain political interest and action; iv) advocate for Africa's agriculture development agenda in global fora.

The Rural Futures Programme

The African Heads of State during the January 2011 African Union Summit recognized the challenges faced by rural communities and called for an integrated development initiative to promote rural transformation as a pathway to improve rural employment and livelihood opportunities, facilitate national economic development and sustainability, and ensure exchange of information on best practice on rural development from local to global scale. The NEPAD Agency was invited to lead on the debate and to develop an approach to take the agenda forward, in the form of the Rural Futures Initiative. The goal of Rural Futures is to accelerate and diversify economic growth in rural areas as well as expand employment and rural livelihood opportunities, in order to eradicate rural poverty and improve environmental sustainability.

Together, these Programmes provide a framework for sustainable growth in rural and coastal Africa in its broadest terms.

Background

In 2005, the then NEPAD Secretariat, organized the AU/NEPAD 'Fish for All' Summit, in Abuja, Nigeria. This Conference confirmed the importance of the sector to Africa's development. The major outputs were the Abuja Declaration (see Annex 1) and the NEPAD Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries and Aquaculture, which set out the blueprint for the sector's re-generation and invigoration.

NEPAD's response to this was to develop and to implement a pan-African fisheries development programme. This has led to, the NEPAD Agency being the Continent's leading champion in fisheries development. Specifically:

1. Between 2007 and 2008, the NEPAD Agency played a major role in undertaking research and organising consultations that led to the SADC Statement of Commitment to deter illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;
2. In 2008, the NEPAD Agency was a major partner in designing a DFID-funded fisheries programme with a goal to ensure a sustained contribution of the African Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector to inclusive continent-

wide growth. This would be achieved through the development and adoption of a Pan-African Fisheries Reform Strategy. This programme will continue until late 2014;

3. In 2009, The NEPAD Agency worked with the Governments of Sierra Leone and Ghana and with the World Bank to prepare a proposal for World Bank funding. The proposal was approved and the loan is now active and under implementation;
4. In 2010, DFID provided a grant to NEPAD (West African Pilot Project-WAPP) in order to provide support to implementation of the World Bank-funded projects, mentioned above;
5. In 2011, the NEPAD Agency partnered with FAO to establish the NEPAD-FAO Fish Programme, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and jointly implemented by the two organisations;
6. Building on the successes of fisheries reforms in Sierra Leone, the NEPAD Agency responded to a request for support from the President of Guinea (Conakry), Prof. Alpha Conde. This led to the
 - o NEPAD Agency facilitating the "Etats Généraux de la Pêche" (High Level Stakeholder Consultations) which was presided over by the President in Conakry in September 2013.
 - o NPCA also helping to finalise the strategic plan for the sector and the investment plan necessary to deliver it.
 - o NPCA and the World Bank working together to develop an Investment Plan for Guinea, which is linking to Sierra Leone and other West African countries within their shared fisheries resources and will be managed under the same regime.
7. Engagement at international level included supporting the African countries in the process of negotiating the FAO's legally binding Port State Measures Agreement in 2009; since 2011, the NEPAD Agency has been supporting African delegates with technical briefing notes for the FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI); currently, the NEPAD Agency is supporting the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission⁵ of West Africa to prepare for a case (Article 62.2) at the UN Tribunal on the Law of the Sea.

5 - The seven member States of the Sub Regional fisheries Commission are Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone and the Cabo Verde.

8. The NEPAD Agency has also assisted countries with the design and operationalization of fisheries reforms. The **Fisheries Improvement Project** process has been developed in partnership with the Marine Stewardship Council and WWF. It is a mechanism that allows those involved in a fishery (at National or Community level) to develop management procedures in line with best practice. Fisheries Improvement Projects of small-scale lobster in Kenya, small-scale octopus in Tanzania as well as the Presidential Initiative on Fisheries Reforms in Guinea-Conakry are underway.
4. This has led to the preparation of The Pan-African Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PAFPF) which was approved by the second CAMFA and the Head of States Summit;
5. The African Fisheries Reform Strategy (RS) has also been prepared and it was approved by the second CAMFA and the Head of States Summit;
6. The adoption of PAFPF & RS by the Head of States Summit in 2014.

The NEPAD Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme's work to date culminated in the approval and adoption of the Pan-African Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PAFPF & RS) at the second Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture. The second CAMFA was held from 28th April to 2nd May 2014, in Addis Ababa under the framework of the 2014 African Year of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security.

At this point, the NEPAD Agency's work moves into a new phase – operationalizing the PAFPF & RS. This document sets out how we intend to do this.

And there have been significant and measurable achievements:

1. The first Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA I) has been established as the AU policy organ for fisheries and aquaculture;
2. Fisheries elements in CAADP compacts and investment plans, which have inbuilt reform strategies are now accepted practice;
3. Following extensive research and consultations, PAF developed a theory of change for African fisheries policy and governance reforms;

The NEPAD Agency Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme

Vision

To contribute to the achievement of CAADP and Rural Futures through an invigorated fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa

Mission

To be Africa's leading Think Tank and source of independent analysis, informed debate and influential ideas, on how to generate wealth and wellbeing from African fisheries and aquaculture, in order to drive equitable economic development on the continent

Value Proposition

To strengthen and add value to existing and planned support to sector reform by providing a platform that will promote coherence through networking and coordination amongst stakeholders



The Programme, 2015-2020 – Building the Theory of Change

A theory of change is a pathway that links programme activities to outcomes (Douthwaite et al., 2014)⁴. Those outcomes could be the strengthening of knowledge and skills as well as changes in attitudes and behaviors. A practice of a theory of change at the continental level should be linked to the PAFPF&RS and it is a two-way process. It builds on best and effective practices at the sites or national levels and pulls them up to the regional and continental levels where they are integrated into regional and continental policy and governance frameworks such as the PAFPF&RS. This effective integration will require sufficient capacity and information. Once these regional frameworks are developed, they will only be effective if they filter down to the national and local levels where implementation primarily takes place. The PAFPF&RS take into consideration many best practices at national and regional levels and the consultation mechanism that it draws upon is consistent with the theory of change which components are further addressed in the present document.

Objectives

The overall aim of the programme is to contribute to the achievement of CAADP and Rural Futures through an invigorated fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa.

Building on the adoption of the Pan-African Fisheries Reform Mechanism, our specific objectives are:

1. To support the implementation of the Pan-African Fisheries Reform Process through institutional strengthening and building on partnerships established through PAF;
2. To demonstrate and share existing and potential benefits of African fisheries in pro-poor economic and social growth;
3. To support the sustainable growth of the Pan-African Aquaculture Value Chain;

4. To further grow continent-wide knowledge and experience of tools, systems and policy requirements ;
5. To support the development of innovative and equitable approaches to investment and trade ;
6. To strengthen the capacity of national and regional stakeholders to develop strategies and institutional arrangements for increasing investments in pro-poor fisheries and aquaculture.

The Problem Statement

The Fisheries and Aquaculture value chains (the sector) make a major contribution to African development in the broadest sense. Engagement in the sector provides income and livelihoods. Output from the sector contributes greatly to food security and, as fish is a source of affordable high quality protein containing micronutrients and essential fatty acids which are not found in other types of food, improved nutrition.

However, full potential is not being realized, and these **benefits are severely threatened by ineffective fisheries governance**, resulting in fisheries being over-exploited economically and often well beyond biologically sustainable limits. Furthermore, there is a need to improve the overall governance of the aquaculture sub-sector in terms of environmental management, biosafety and food safety. This is as a result of four inter-related challenges:

There is no common understanding of the value of the sector or the implication of management approaches

Capture fisheries are based on harvesting renewable resources, albeit with finite levels of extraction. Annually, Africa harvests approximately 10 million tons from its waters. Currently, the continent is more or less producing all that it can. Except investing into

6 - Douthwaite, B., M. Appgar and C. Crissman. 2014. Monitoring and Strategy Brief. CGIAR Research Programme on Aquatic Agricultural Systems, Penang, Malaysia. Programme Brief: AAS-2014-04

aquaculture, there is little that can be done to increase production. However, there is much that can be done to increase the benefit that Africa derives from this production. For capture fisheries, the risk lies in over-fishing which will lead to a drop in production. For aquaculture on the other hand, the risk lies in uncontrolled expansion and absence of sustainable and managed development plans. The concept of benefit is complex and means different things to different stakeholders. To name a few:

1. National economies benefit through resource rent generated by taxation, export and trade;
2. Local economies benefit through income generated through fishing and other activities in the value chain. This income will fuel a dynamic local economy;
3. Africa benefits through access to nutritious food. Fish is an important, acceptable and accessible source of protein in Africa;
4. Communities benefit through the traditional role that capture fisheries play in their livelihoods;
5. The private sector benefits through the jobs it creates and the profits it generates.

At National, Regional and Continental levels, the challenge is to develop policies that balance the interest of all stakeholders to maximize the common good. Therefore, it is critical to implement policies that will allow the potential wealth associated with these resources to be generated, thereby increasing the contribution that such resources make to economic growth.

To do this, there is a need to understand the wealth-generating potential of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and to manage all stages in the value chain:

1. Valuation of fisheries resources: A focus on wealth brings the fisheries sector into line with other economic sectors. But instead of only focusing on the standard Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which tends to underestimate the importance of sustainable fish stocks, it is important to structure the economic valuation by determining the potential sustainable wealth (resource rent or investible capital) which can be generated from the fisheries resources.
2. Managing the supply side: To manage the importance of sustainable fish stocks, it is important to structure the economic valuation by determining

the potential sustainable wealth (resource rent and extraction managed)? Who is best placed to manage it? How are the costs of management met? If product value addition occurs before access management arrangements are addressed, then the impact will be to drive further increases in effort. If, however, arrangements are in place to generate rents, then product value addition is a perfectly sensible policy because it will increase the wealth generated from the resource yet further.

3. Managing trade: What is needed to create an efficient value chain where markets work for the poor?
4. Managing investment: How can an enabling environment be created where investment is concomitant with opportunity and based on a sustainable sector-development plan rather than over-capitalization based on short term rent seeking.

While the above issues have been studied, and continue to be studied, much of this has been in isolation and in the absence of a regional/continental context.

There is no common mechanism for critically assessing how the sector is performing

While the Reform Strategy has been designed and tested in a number of countries, there is a need to respond to concerns about the economic and environmental impacts of the reforms currently underway that affect African fisheries and to provide planners with easily accessible and understandable information. NEPAD Agency, working through PAF and NFFP has done much to inform a rational economic approach to fisheries and to build economic analysis capacity. This economic approach is being adopted by an increasing number of African countries. However, the social impact of fisheries reforms need to be better articulated in the National Strategy Papers. A process has been initiated jointly with the World Bank's Global Fisheries Programme (PROFISH) to test and internalize the Fisheries Performance Indicators (FPIs), which measure the social and environmental outcomes that are achieved as a result of adopting and implementing policy and governance reforms.

The approach to management in Africa is disparate and disjointed. There is no Continental approach, nor a single Continental position in international fora

This problem manifests itself on several levels:

1. **In the capture fisheries, the fish stocks are often shared.** This means that there is a need for a coordinated approach to management and access. While this does occur in many cases, the situation is still far from ideal. Headway has been made through organisations such as the regional fisheries organisations and through programmes such as PAF. However, there is still more to do;
2. **Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing** has long been recognised as a key constraint to Africa deriving its rightful share of its natural resource. However, if the cost of ensuring compliance exceeds the benefit of achieving that compliance, then there is little National incentive to invest. Programmes such as the SADC Regional MSC Project and the 'Stop Illegal Fishing' partnership of the Partnership for African Fisheries have demonstrated the effectiveness of a coordinated approach;
3. **Trade** - The trade in fish and fish products among African countries is becoming increasingly important for the region's economic development. However, trade is often overlooked and neglected in national and regional policy. As a result, intra-regional fish trade has largely remained informal, with low volumes traded by artisanal and small- to medium-sized enterprises, many of which are headed by women. The NEPAD Agency has therefore prioritized the strengthening of regional trade and has identified fish and fish products as key commodities for investment and policy support. Through the PAF Trade Working Group, Regional Fisheries Bodies have been assisted to prepare plans of action on optimising fisheries trade both within the sub

regions and more broadly. Specific training sessions have been conducted for women in Central and West Africa in order to optimise their benefits from engaging in regional fish trade. However, more needs to be done in order to enhance the capacity of regional and pan-African organizations to support their member states to better integrate intra-regional fish trade into their development and food security policy agendas.

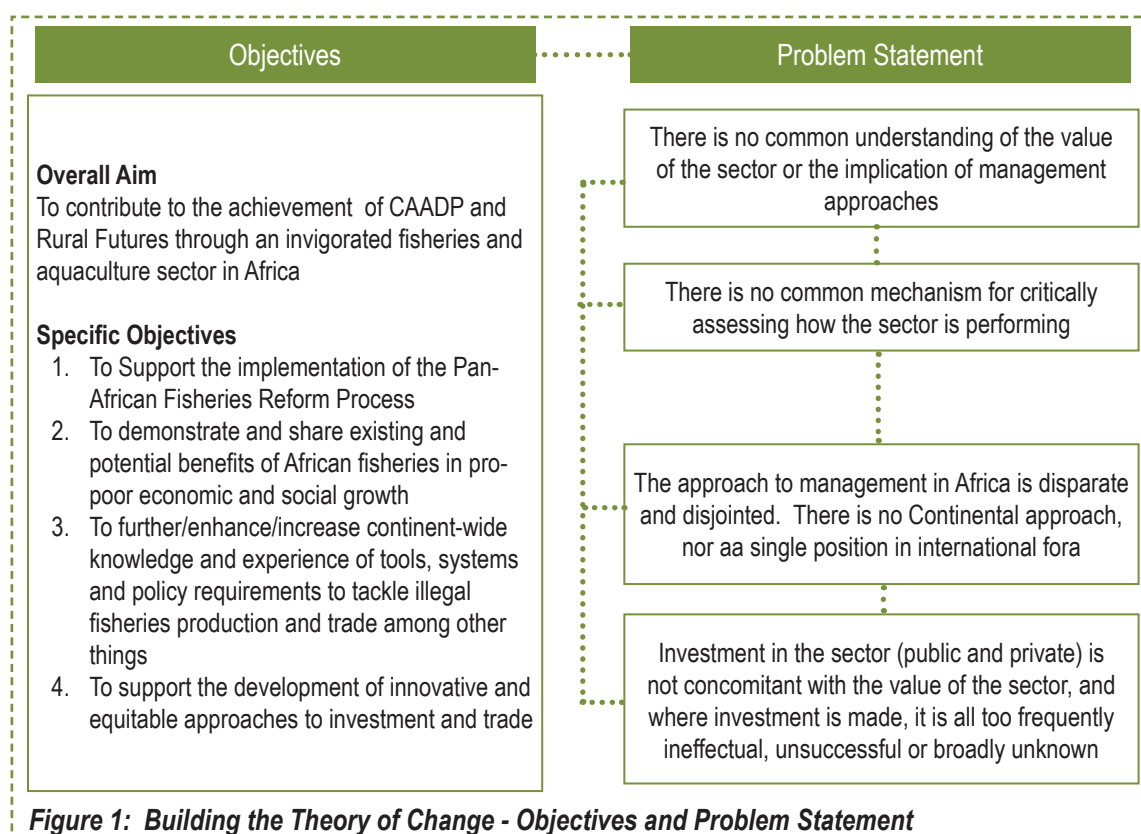
Experience over the past four years has shown that most National Fisheries Investment Plans (NFIPs) are about public investments, where Ministries of Fisheries earmark areas for government to improve its own service delivery in terms of fisheries research, extension and marketing. Using the NFIPs, governments usually approach Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank for loans and grants. However, fish production is a factor of demand and supply, and hence market-driven. The 6% growth and/or the wealth generation potential of fisheries will only be realized if fish producers are given the incentive to produce. The predominantly public focuses that the NFIPs have are not sufficient on their own for countries to achieve the CAADP goals. PAF has developed a concept for enhancing access to investment finance by the private sector, especially the Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

The **Impact Investment Fund for SMEs in African Fisheries and Aquaculture** aims to create a mechanism to enable the private sector to work together with governments to ensure increased fish production, profitable enterprises as well as sustainably managed fisheries resources. Based on the Information Memorandum, the main objective is to **promote interest in the investment fund which specifically targets SMEs in the African fisheries and aquaculture value chains**. This responds to the need to provide financial incentives to support policy reform. A Fund Manager (Financial Institution) is being recruited and a number of Technical Partners have been lined up to provide technical backstopping and mentorship to the SMEs.

For the African fisheries and aquaculture sectors, the following four (4) factors are critical: (i) Market demand; (ii) Management capacity; (iii) Financial resources, including adequate equity capital for initial investments and initial working capital and access to long-term credit for investments as well as short-term working capital facilities, and (iv) the enabling environment, generally defined by the infrastructure, legislation, government policies, public and private sector institutions and social services available in a country. These factors need to be at a level that can assuredly and consistently provide the fisheries and

aquaculture sectors with the minimal requirements enabling them to operate competitively, sustainably and profitably.

The NEPAD Agency Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme will, therefore, champion these within the reform framework in order to generate wealth from the fisheries and aquaculture value chains. Figure 1 below presents the basis for our theory of change and Table 1 presents the impact that we intend to deliver.

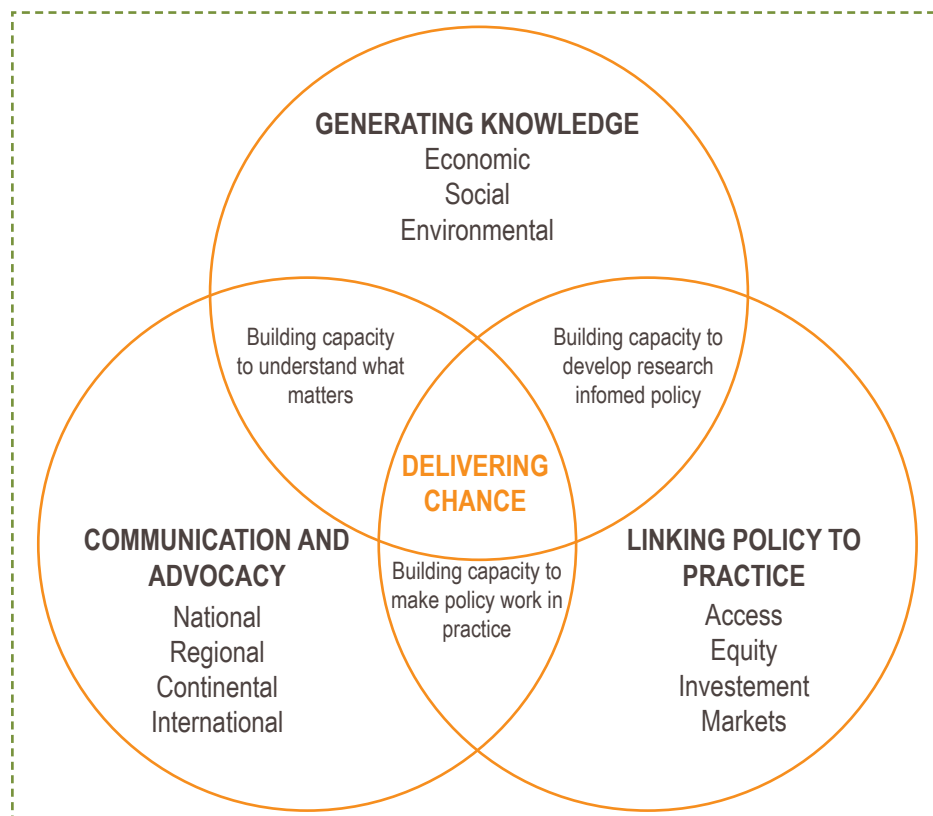


The potential impact of successfully addressing these challenges is presented below.

Indicator	Current	Potential
% contribution of the sector to GDP	1.26% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 6.02% of Agriculture DGP	2 % of GDP and 10% of Agriculture GDP
Wealth or resource rent	USD 10 billion	USD 16 billion
Change in catching arrangement – Capture fisheries	Open access	Security tenure and rights particularly for small scale fisheries
Change in production Aquaculture	1.2 million tons	More than 3 million tons
Aggregate fish consumption per capita	9 kg	12 kg
Direct employment	12.3 million	14 million

Our Response

Building on the foundations that we have established through the International Partnership for Fisheries Governance and Trade and other projects, and taking into account the NEPAD Agency's value proposition, we will focus on three overlapping themes: generating knowledge, linking policy to practice and communication and advocacy. Our concept is shown in Figure 2, below:



Theme 1: Generating Knowledge

The CAADP Results Framework recognises that change is catalysed through informed policy. NEPAD Agency has recognised a need to generate high quality information and strengthen analytical capacity.

In cooperation with the Royal Institute for International Affairs, Chatham House, NEPAD Agency has developed a mechanism/process for knowledge generation and exchange.

This promotes networking and policy debate, both within Africa and between African stakeholders and international partners. This process also builds capacity of policy makers to develop evidence-based policy. The process involves five interlinked stages:

1. identifying policy needs;
2. undertaking policy analysis to generate information to inform policy making;

3. stimulating policy dialogue by providing space for multi-stakeholder policy debate;
4. identifying policy options by distilling policy analysis and discussions ; and
5. Undertaking policy outreach by feeding policy options into high level policy processes.

Working within the CAADP results framework, the NEPAD Fisheries programme will promote the generation and sharing of relevant and high quality research through

1. Promoting research through identifying relevant research themes and mobilising resources;
2. Building capacity through working with innovation platforms developed under PAF through the thematic working groups;
3. Establishing a robust system for objective monitoring and evaluation of both the programme and the sector.

Theme 2: Linking policy to practice

The PAFPF & RS recognises that future growth must be based on the installation of good governance: a system that addresses secure and equitable access to both resources and markets.

Theme 2 – Linking Policy to Practice addresses the implementation and operationalization of PAFPF & RS in to CAADP Post Compact National Fisheries and Aquaculture Programmes.

The NEPAD Fisheries programme will support this process through

1. Provision of support Governments to assist them to alignment of National policies with PAFPF;
2. Ensuring the continued integration of fisheries and aquaculture in the CAADP process;
3. Supporting the design of post-compact fisheries and aquaculture programmes with inbuilt reforms;
4. Supporting resource mobilisation from multiple sources. (Government, DFIs, Private Sector).

Theme 3: Communication & Advocacy

The achievements of the NEPAD Agency's work in the fisheries sector to date, through PAF, NFFP and other programmes has been underpinned through effective communications and advocacy. Raising awareness of the potential of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors to contribute to development has underpinned the establishment of CAMFA and the acceptance of PAFPF.

The NEPAD Agency Fisheries and Aquaculture will continue to maintain communication and Advocacy as a central theme.

The NEPAD Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme will

1. Create a platform for debate, reflection and inclusion;
2. Promote access to knowledge products; and through this;
3. Build capacity to develop and implement research informed policy.

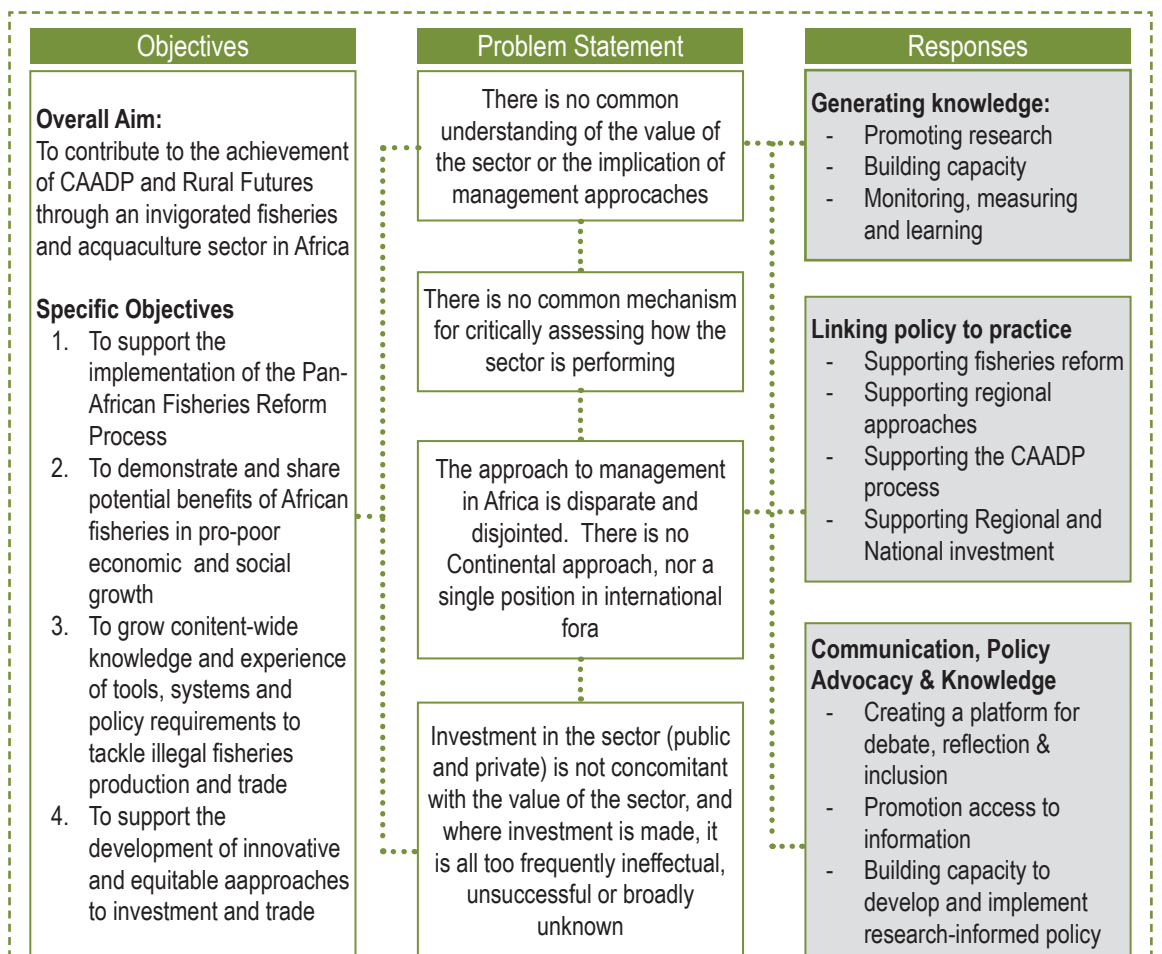


Figure 3: Building the theory of change - Activities

Outputs and Outcomes

The management focus prior to the first Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) put greater emphasis on biological productivity and setting targets for sustainable biological exploitation, and almost totally neglected the economic, social, welfare and food and nutrition security considerations.

Although policies aimed at regulating fishing effort are critical for maintaining production and supply of fish products, policy makers have put little focus on the role of fisheries in the national economic development, food and nutrition security and the need to place the optimization of these benefits to the center of national development planning.

The obstacle to this has been the inherent complexity of the fisheries sector which has led to simplification of management options based on scientific knowledge that is narrow and often confined to silos of specializations. Policies formulated for simple biological assemblage of species structure should differ from those prepared to suit the management of catching of multiple-species fisheries serving resource-poor producers as well as specialized regional and international markets.

Therefore, the NEPAD Fisheries & Aquaculture Programme's Theory of Change is based on the need to help guide African Union member states to consider, develop and implement policy and governance reforms that are inclusive and more balanced, by using six guiding principles; namely

1. improving productivity of fisheries and aquaculture;
2. improving Profitability of Fish Enterprises;
3. enhancing environmental sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture;
4. realising the wealth-generating potential of African fisheries resources;
5. enhancing social welfare, nutrition and food security outcomes of African fisheries and aquaculture; and
6. promoting regional collaborative management and strengthening south-south cooperation, including the "African Voice".

Approach

The approach is based on four principles:

Coherence: The NEPAD Agency Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme are fully aligned with the CAADP process and as such is fully integrated within the CAADP Results Framework.

Partnership: The programme will maintain and build on the partnerships established through PAF and NFFP.

Innovation: Innovation is a much used – indeed often overused phrase. However, innovation will be core to the programme's success. We take innovation to mean maintaining a clear focus on the objective, while having the flexibility to include and be guided by multiple stakeholders and to be able to seize the moment, where and when the moment arises.

Subsidiarity: The NEPAD Agency Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme are not about establishing an institution. Rather it is about being a catalyst – empowering actions to be taken at the level where those actions should occur.

Structure & Governance

The programme will be housed within the NEPAD Agency and will be subject to the Governance procedures of the Agency. Financial Management will be through the Special Purpose Vehicle, established during PAF.

The Programme will be implemented by a small teaming within the PICD at the NEPAD Agency. The Team will comprise of

1. The Fisheries Programme Manager, who will have overall responsibility for managing the programme and particular responsibility for activities related to Theme 2
2. Knowledge Manager, who will be responsible for managing activities related to Theme 1: Generating Knowledge
3. Communications Manager who will be responsible for activities related to Theme 3: Communications, Policy Advocacy.
4. Administrator who will be responsible for administrative matters directly relating to the programme.

Objectives	Problem Statement	Responses	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<p>Overall Aim: To contribute to the achievement of CAADP and Rural Futures through an invigorated fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To support the implementation of the Pan-African Fisheries Reform Process To demonstrate and share potential benefits of African fisheries in pro-poor economic and social growth To grow continent-wide knowledge and experience of tools, systems and policy requirements to tackle illegal fisheries production and trade To support the development of innovative and equitable approaches to investment and trade 	<p>There is no common understanding of the value of the sector or the implication of management approaches</p>	<p>Generating knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting research Building capacity Monitoring, measuring and learning 	<p>Relevant knowledge products for African Fisheries & Aquaculture available</p>	<p><i>Annual growth of contribution of sector to GDP will grow at twice the rate of agriculture overall</i></p>	<p>The relative contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to Africa's wealth, food security and nutrition grows measurably, consistently and sustainably</p>
	<p>There is no common mechanism for critically assessing how the sector is performing</p>	<p>Linking policy to practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting fisheries reform Supporting regional approaches Supporting the CAADP process Supporting Regional and National investment 	<p>Evidence-led Pan-African Fisheries Reform Strategy adopted in CAADP Compact countries</p>	<p><i>Continental losses from IUU fisheries decrease by 50% over 10 years</i></p>	
	<p>The approach to management in Africa is disparate and disjointed. There is no Continental approach, nor a single position in international fora</p>	<p>Communication, Policy Advocacy & Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a platform for debate, reflection & inclusion Promotion access to information Building capacity to develop and implement research-informed policy 	<p>Capacity to prepare and implement sustainable approaches to national & regional management strengthened</p>	<p><i>Investment (public and private) in sector doubles within 10 years</i></p>	
	<p>Investment in the sector (public and private) is not concomitant with the value of the sector, and where investment is made, it is all too frequently ineffectual, unsuccessful or broadly unknown</p>		<p>Decision makers at every level better able to make informed decisions</p>	<p><i>International trade in fisheries products doubles within 10 years</i></p>	
			<p>Consultation platforms operational at all levels</p>	<p><i>All stakeholders actively engaged in setting the agenda</i></p>	
			<p>Robust evidence produced and shared</p>		

Figure 4: Building the Theory of Change – Outputs, outcomes & impact

The team will also be responsible for resource mobilization. General administrative and financial management support will be provided through the NEPAD Agency structure.

Budget

An indicative budget is presented below

Item	Per Year USD	2015-2020
Staff	250 000	1 500 000
Theme 1:	200 000	1 200 000
Theme 2:	200 000	1 200 000
Theme 3:	150 000	900 000
Sub-total	800 000	4 800 000
Administrative overhead (15%)	120 000	720 000
TOTAL	920 000	5 520 000
<i>Of which</i>		
Recurrent funding	420 000	2 520 000
Project related funding	500 000	3 000 000



Annex

ABUJA DECLARATION ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN AFRICA

Adopted by the NEPAD “Fish for All Summit” Abuja, Nigeria, 25 August 2005

We, the Heads of State and Government meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, on the occasion of the NEPAD “Fish for All” Summit, on 25 August, 2005,

Embracing the principles of the NEPAD vision of Africa’s development, its objectives to eradicate poverty, achieve food security and build the foundations of sustainable development in the region;

Noting the strategic guidance provided by NEPAD’s Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP);

Recalling the provisions of international and regional declarations and instruments on fisheries, food security, ocean governance, trade, the aquatic environment and transboundary waters, in particular the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals, the 2002 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

Recognizing the dependence of millions of our people on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods, for food and nutrition and for economic wellbeing and commerce, and recognizing the importance of fisheries in the social fabric of our communities and in poverty alleviation;

Conscious of the potential for increased benefits from sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and the opportunities to meet the ever-increasing demand for food fish in our countries, our region and globally;

Gravely concerned by the depletion of fisheries resources, the degradation of aquatic environments and the threats to sustainable fisheries and aquaculture;

DO HEREBY RESOLVE, without prejudice to the sovereign rights, obligations, and responsibilities of our countries under relevant international law and relevant treaties and agreements, to:

1. Support regional cooperation in fisheries and aquaculture through NEPAD, Regional Economic Bodies and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, including in the management of transboundary and shared aquatic resources and ecosystems;
2. Support national actions to accede to, to ratify, and to implement international Conventions for the sustainable use and protection of the living aquatic resources and the aquatic environment of the region;
3. Implement the provisions of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, in particular through improved governance of fisheries; ensuring the environmental sustainability of fisheries; examining means to progressively replace “open access” to fisheries resources with “limited access regimes” and introduction of rights-based fisheries; taking steps to control fleet and fishing capacity; and ensuring an equitable balance of resource allocation between small-scale and industrial fishers;

4. Empower fishing and fish farming communities, civil society and stakeholder organizations to effectively participate in policy-making, planning and implementation processes, with particular reference to the equitable allocation of resources, and the rights of the poor and disadvantaged;
5. Ensure that fisheries and aquaculture is adequately reflected in the national and regional economic policies, strategies, plans and investment portfolios, including poverty reduction and food security strategies;
6. Foster the development of an appropriate investment climate for fisheries and aquaculture, including legal and institutional reform and enforcement where required, improved incentives and access to capital for private investors, and strategic public sector investments;
7. Direct particular attention to harnessing the potential and entrepreneurship of small-scale fishers, fish farmers, fish traders and service providers and their associations, including women entrepreneurs who have been leading the development of fish processing and trade in much of the continent;
8. Foster small, medium and large-scale aquaculture production in a sustainable and environment-friendly manner compatible with the rational use of land and water resources and evolving market opportunities;
9. Build human and institutional capacity at national and regional level with particular emphasis on training institutions, transferring appropriate technologies and knowledge to small producers and ensuring a rational and scientific basis for management decisions and design of programmes;
10. Conserve and rehabilitate aquatic environments and habitats essential to living aquatic resources and aquatic biodiversity; and take measures to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts of aquaculture on the aquatic and coastal environment and communities;
11. Promote trade in artisanal and industrial fish products to respond to regional and global market opportunities for African fish products, including by removal of intra-regional trade barriers, developing common approaches and positions on international trade in fish and fishery products, and on harmonizing standards on products traded in the region.
12. Pursue these objectives through NEPAD and Regional Economic Communities, in collaboration with international partners in science and development;
13. Contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development by facilitating the adaptation of existing regional, national, and local institutions and regulations to the changing requirements of the sector and its challenges and opportunities;

Call upon the international community to provide the financial and technical support required to implement sustainable African fisheries and aquaculture through aligned and harmonized partnership arrangements and in pursuance of NEPAD's vision and principles for action;

AND DO HEREBY DECIDE, that the Resolution be implemented as soon as possible and that the Plan of Action prepared and adopted as a part of the NEPAD-Fish for All Summit process be used as a guideline for formulating and implementing policies, programmes, projects, and strategies at the national, regional and continental levels.

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