

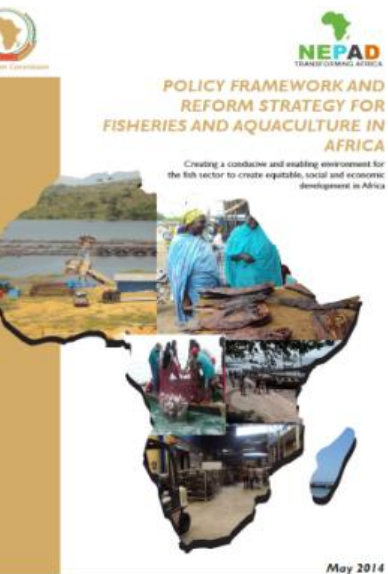


AFRICAN UNION  
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU  
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

African Union



Africa Blue Economy Strategy



# POLICY FRAMEWORK AND REFORM STRATEGY FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE (PFRS) & AFRICAN FISHERIES REFORM MECHANISM

Hellen Guebama  
Fisheries Officer

# IMPORTANCE OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

	Year	2018	2030	2063
Production (million tonnes):	Capture fisheries	10.0	10.36	10.56
	Aquaculture	1.98	3.1	5.3
Value added (billion US\$)	Capture fisheries	21.2	27.45	28
	Aquaculture	2.77	5.1	8.62
Employment (million)	Capture fisheries	13.0	14.7	15
	Aquaculture	1.2	1.6	2.7

Contribution to International Trade (USD)		Contribution to GDP	Current Value added – African F&A; USD)
Africa fish Import	Africa Fish Export		
5.04 billion (3.4 %)	7.2 billion (4.6 %)	1.26 % GDP** 6 % (AGDP)	24 billion
Global: 146.0 bil	Global: 156.5 bil		

(FAO 2019 Stats and 2014 FAO/NFFP Value of African fish; ABES 2020)

# Introduction - Governance of African Fisheries and Aquaculture

## Long-standing concerns



- Weak institutional and regional cooperation
- Weak Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- Limited evidence-based decision-making
- Lack of coherence in governance instruments
- Undeveloped Aquaculture sector and untapped potential of small scale fisheries
- **Limited public sector budget allocation**
- Low returns on investment

**Employment – Economies - Food security**

Negative impact to AU MS

## Commitment to Enhance Investment Finance in Agriculture

- Data reported by member states in the CAADP BR on government expenditure in fisheries as a percentage of total government agriculture expenditure indicates relatively low spending levels for the fisheries sector.
- Over the period from the 2015 baseline to 2022, the continent allocated an average of about 10.51% of agriculture expenditure in the fisheries sector. Notably, 2019 (8.68%) and 2020 (9.46) recorded the lowest public sector spending, while the allocation remained relatively steady, ranging from 12.33% in 2016 to 9.62% in 2022 across member states.
- Of significance, nine (9) countries reported public spending on fisheries that significantly exceeded the average in 2022. **These countries include Cabo Verde (42.68%), Tanzania (39.61%), Sierra Leone (36.52%), Comoros (30%), Djibouti (24.98%), Mauritania (16.93%), Somalia (15.40%), Guinea-Bissau (15.22%), and Benin (14.14%).**
- The intensity of public spending in the fisheries sector is a measure of the proportion of fisheries valued added (GDP) reinvested into the sector. It assesses whether the level of spending aligns with the sector's contribution to GDP. For reporting in the CAADP BR, the benchmark for fisheries spending intensity (spending relative to the sector's GDP contribution) is set at 19%, reflecting the achievement of the top ten (10) performing countries.
- On average, from 2015 to 2022, across Africa, the intensity of fisheries spending represented 12.75% of the GDP generated by the fisheries sector. Notably, there was a decrease from 16.27% in 2018 to 12.88% in 2022.
- In 2022, only four countries allocated 15% or more of the sector GDP to fisheries spending. These were **Benin, Comoros, Djibouti and Tunisia**.

# AU Ministerial Recommendations

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: +251115 517700

Fax: +251115517844

website: [www.africa-union.org](http://www.africa-union.org)

FIRST CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS  
OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE (CAMFA)

20-23 September 2010

Banjul, The Gambia

CAMFA/Min/Rpt(I)

REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS  
OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Theme

*"African Fisheries and Aquaculture: Contributing towards Agricultural  
Development and Economic Growth"*

✓ To develop an all inclusive  
continental fisheries and  
aquaculture framework in a  
participatory process

&

✓ To establish a mechanism  
for coordination to advance  
reforms in the sector

# Policy Framework & Reform Strategy for Fisheries & Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS)

Endorsed in 2014 by AU HS&G

## VISION STATEMENT:

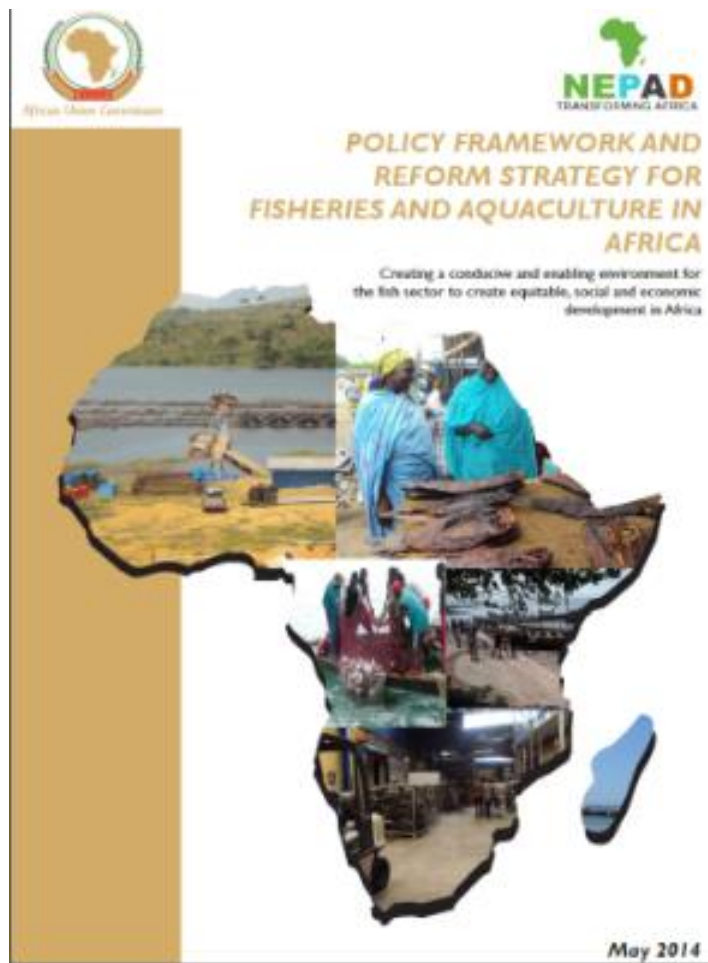
**Sustainable** management and utilization of fisheries and aquaculture resources through the creation of a conducive and **enabling environment** for **equitable**, economic and social development in Africa

## OVERALL GOAL:

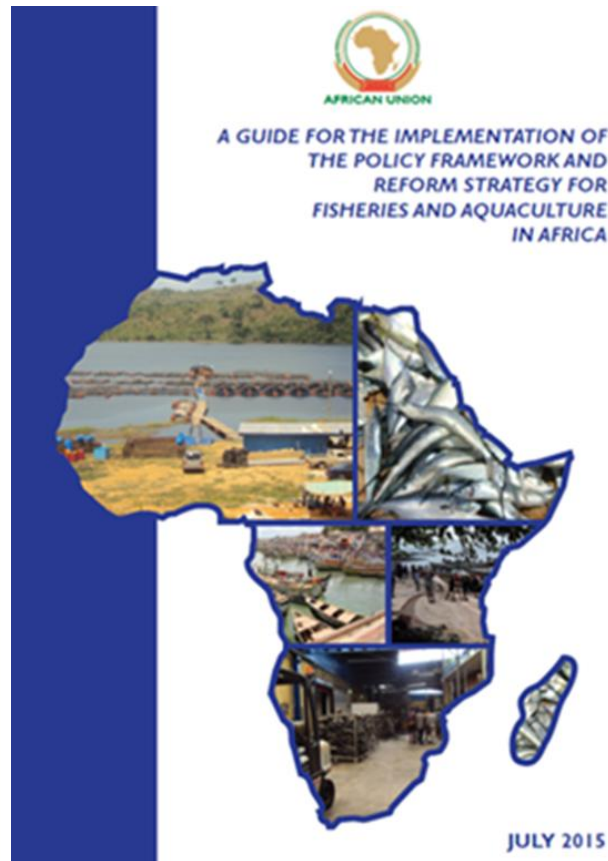
Provide **structured guidance** to Africa's fisheries management agencies, and other stakeholders to facilitate **reforms** towards coherent national and regional policies to ensure full wealth-generating potential, sustainable social, environmental, profitable outcomes for Africa and its people

## PURPOSE:

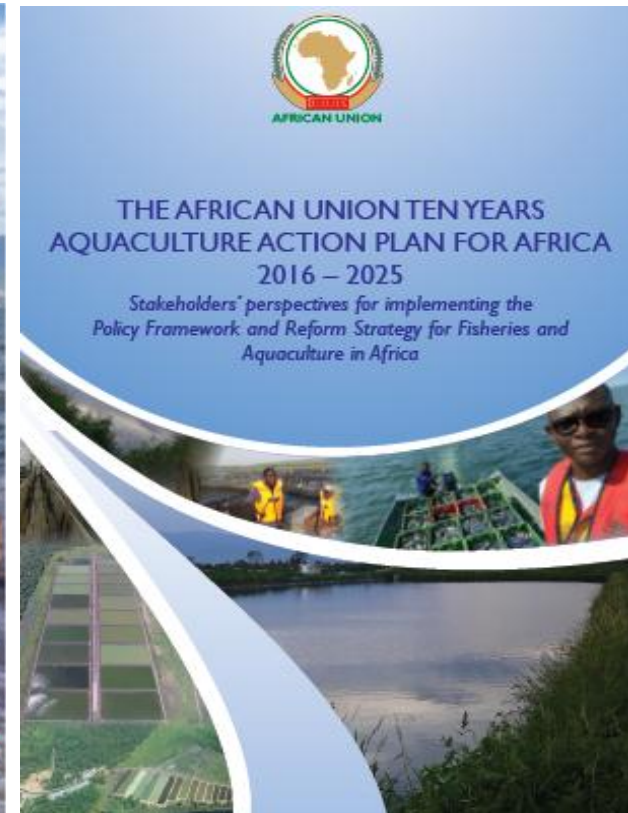
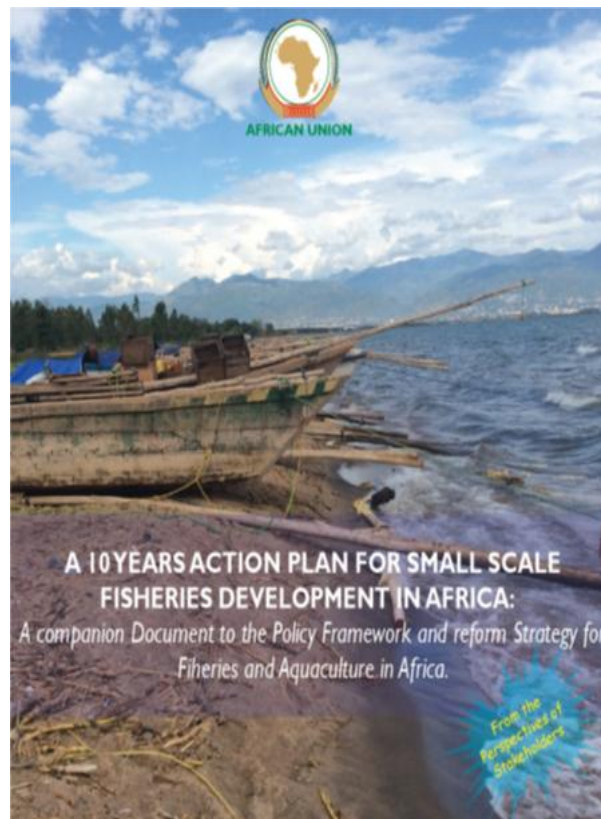
To facilitate **transformation** of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture for **food, livelihoods and wealth**







**PFRS  
implementation  
Guideline 2015**



**SSF & Aquaculture  
10 yrs Action plans**

# Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing

Sustainable Aquaculture Development

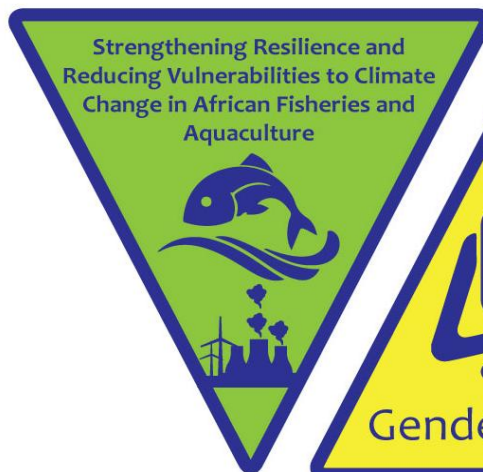
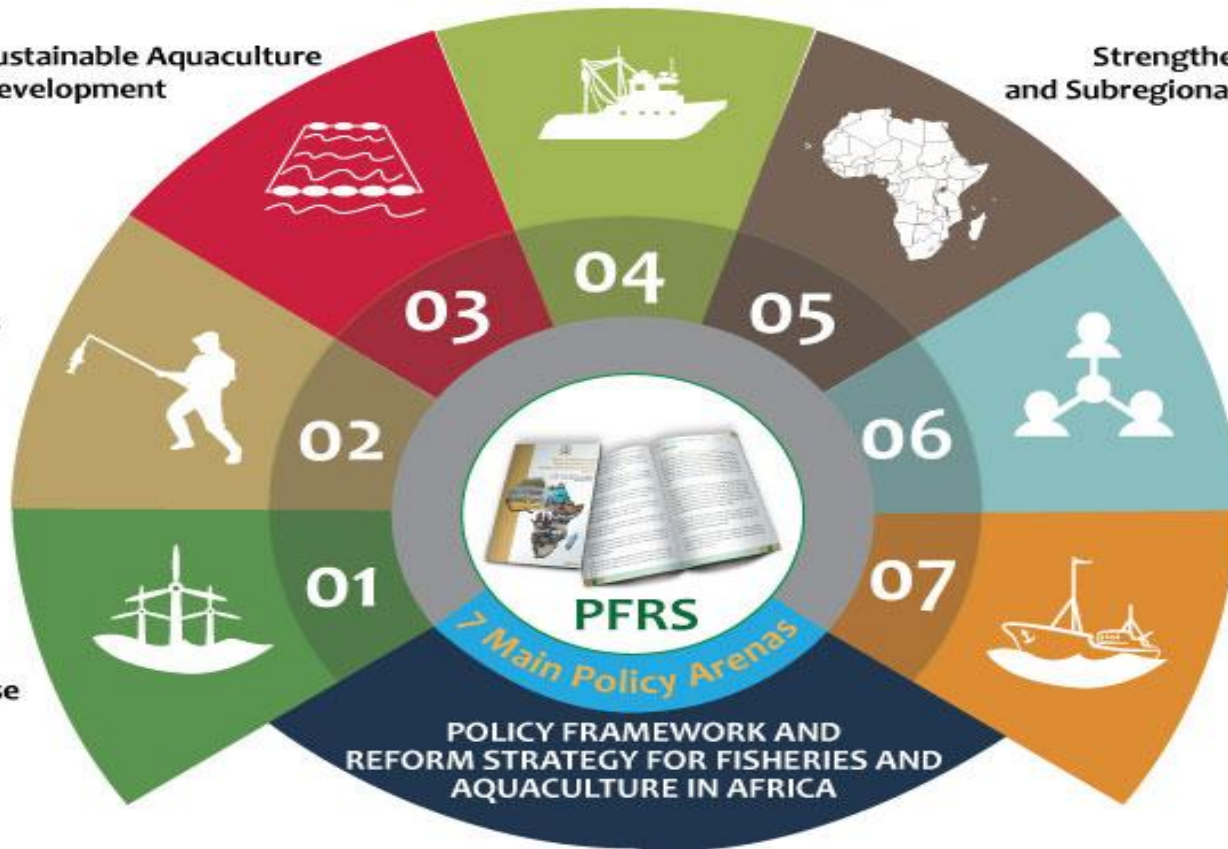
Strengthened Regional and Subregional Cooperation

Small-scale Fisheries Development

Awareness Enhancing and Human-capacity Development

Conservation and Sustainable Resource Use

High Seas Fisheries



ing Leadership in the  
al Resources in Africa





# PFRS Policy areas, outcomes and strategic actions

Policy Arenas	Objectives	Summary of strategic actions
<b>Conservation and Sustainable Resource Use</b>	To establish national and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements that ensure societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors has the greatest impacts at the most appropriate level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an enabling environment for sustainable management and for generating the potential of the resources</li> <li>• Design and apply appropriate management tools (e.g. users rights-based systems)</li> <li>• Conduct fisheries within enforceable regulatory frameworks</li> <li>• Strengthen the scientific and socio-economic basis for fisheries management and aquaculture development</li> </ul>
<b>Small-scale Fisheries Development</b>	To improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance effective bilateral and regional cooperation in the management of shared resources</li> <li>• Promote, support and coordinate sustainable pro-poor development</li> <li>• Improve fisheries governance through participatory management</li> <li>• Build on traditional fisheries management systems, promotion of selective and location-specific fishing gear</li> </ul>

# PFRS Policy areas, outcomes and strategic actions

Policy Arenas	Objectives	Summary of strategic actions
<b>Sustainable Aquaculture Development</b>	To 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an enabling environment</li> <li>• Create an African Centre of Excellence for Aquaculture</li> <li>• Mainstream aquaculture strategies and plans into national development plans especially CAADP</li> </ul>
<b>Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing</b>	To harness significantly the benefits of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture endowments through accelerated trade and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve and align trade systems between Member States in the same REC</li> <li>• Improve quality and safety of products to better access regional and international markets</li> <li>• Enhance the capacity of fisheries and aquaculture traders</li> <li>• Put in place efficient fish trade information systems</li> <li>• Improve the capacity of countries to implement traceability mechanisms</li> </ul>

# PFRS Policy areas, outcomes and strategic actions

Policy Arenas	Objectives	Summary of strategic actions
<b>Strengthened Regional and Sub-regional Cooperation</b>	Strengthen South-South (bilateral and regional) cooperation, and develop coordinated mechanisms among RECs, RFBs and LME-based commissions to ensure coherence of fisheries policies and aquaculture development and their adoption and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased strategic cooperation in several areas of capture fisheries and aquaculture development</li> <li>➤ Create synergies and complementarities in the programmes at regional level</li> <li>➤ Enhance role of RECs and RFBs and arrangements in creating integrated and iterative systems of governance</li> </ul>
<b>Awareness enhancing and human-capacity development</b>	Increased awareness of the potential and importance of the sector and enhanced capacity of 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enhance awareness and capacity development to improve fisheries and aquaculture governance</li> <li>➤ Fisheries Management Planning and Fishing management</li> <li>➤ Regional cooperation in transboundary resources/issues</li> <li>➤ Strengthening the scientific and economic basis for competitive, equitable and sustainable sectors</li> <li>➤ Strengthening the knowledge base systems</li> </ul>

# PFRS Policy areas, outcomes and strategic actions

Policy Arenas	Objectives	Examples of Outcomes	Summary of strategic actions
<b>High seas fisheries</b>	To increase and consolidate the African Voice in the governance and management of high seas fisheries.	<p>Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries</p> <p>Increased membership of African countries in RFMOs</p>	<p>encourage African countries to become members or cooperating parties of appropriate RFMOs</p> <p>Consult and harmonize positions on key issues before meetings of RFMOs</p> <p>participate in the ABNJ programme to promote efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ</p>

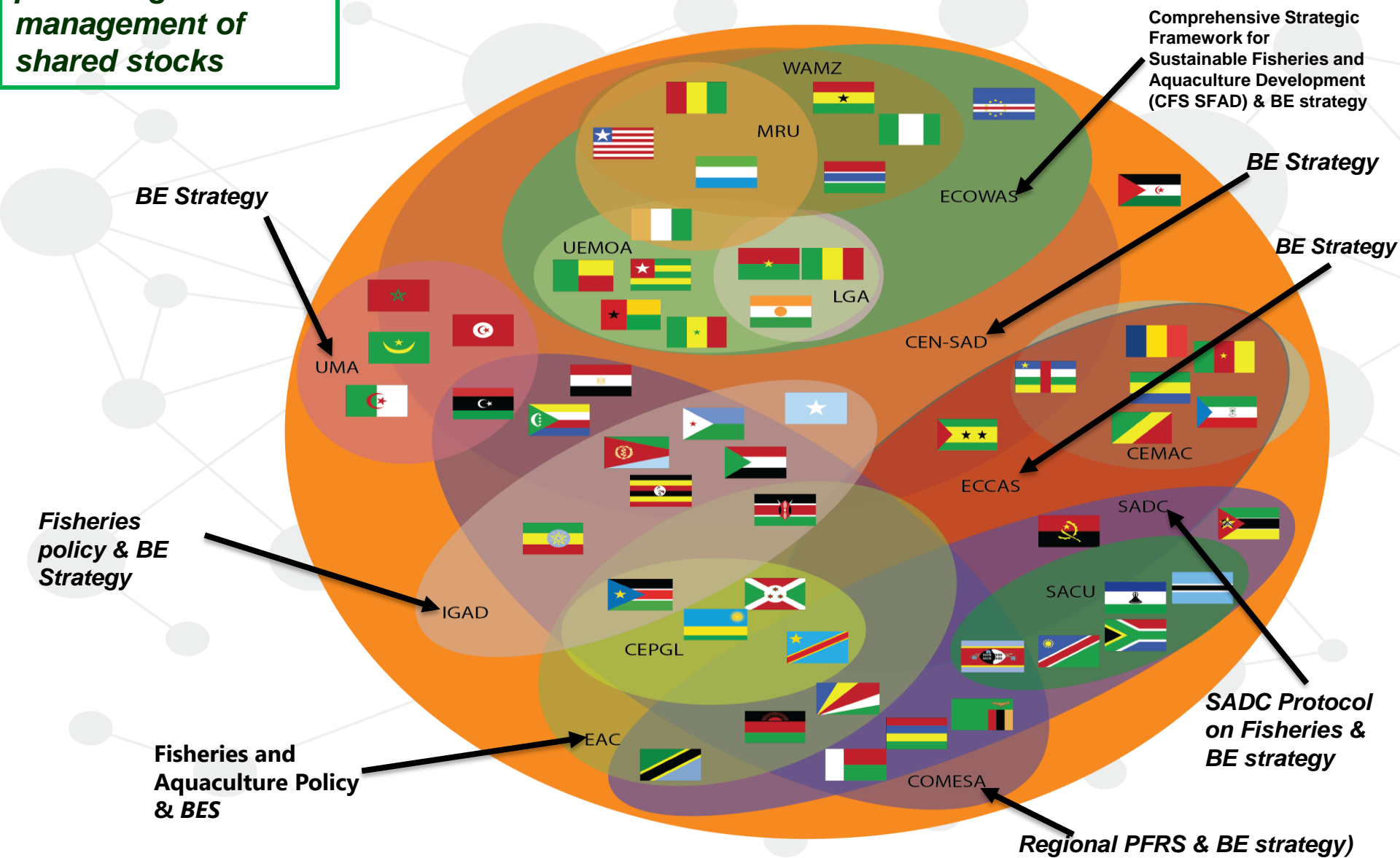


# PFRS Policy areas, outcomes and strategic actions

Policy Arenas	Objectives	Summary of strategic actions
<b>Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture</b>	To address the sector's climate change adaptation and disaster risks management in an integrated and holistic manner at the political level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enhancing information, knowledge and communication systems</li> <li>➤ Improving policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels</li> </ul>
<b>Gender and Youth</b>	To include knowledge-based gender and youth considerations in policies, laws and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Gender and youth considerations should be included in policy, laws and plans and be knowledge based</li> <li>➤ Effective participation of women and youth in decision-making processes</li> <li>➤ Child labour should be eliminated and create conditions for decent youth employment including access to financial services and youth friendly health services.</li> </ul>
<b>Private Sector Investments &amp; Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa</b>	To improve the financial services offered to SMEs in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop strategies to improve the financial services that are offered to SMEs in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains</li> <li>➤ facilitating easy access to credit facilities, including options for establishing SME investment fund at national or regional levels</li> <li>➤ training and capacity building to help SMEs do profitably undertake their business</li> </ul>

**ALIGNMENT OF  
PFRS IN RECs -  
*promoting  
management of  
shared stocks***

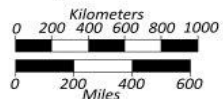
# African Regional Associations: *A Framework for Trade and Communication*



*This image has been edited for IOA purposes, from an original  
courtesy of Wikipedia Commons*



# Africa



# Main Functions of the AFRM

- The overarching objective is to strengthen governance, coherence, minimize duplication and hence improve progress in development of African fisheries
- The mechanism has **Working Groups** that support formulation at the highest level and is a platform that serves for:
  - **Coordination**
  - **Information sharing**
  - **Knowledge generation**
  - **Advocacy**
  - **Policy development**
  - **Resources mobilization for fisheries and aquaculture development in Africa**



# Structures of AFRM

**Working Groups** - technical, policy-related groups to discuss key issues in fisheries and aquaculture on the continent and provide technical support to Think Tank events

**Think Tank (Executive Committee)** – directs and manages the African Fisheries Think Tank process and ensures policy recommendations and syntheses are provided to the Advisory Council. The Think Tank process involves research to generate knowledge necessary to inform policy, as well as conducting policy dialogues by multiple stakeholders

**Advisory Council** – takes policy messages to political level (including AUC) and informs CAMFA

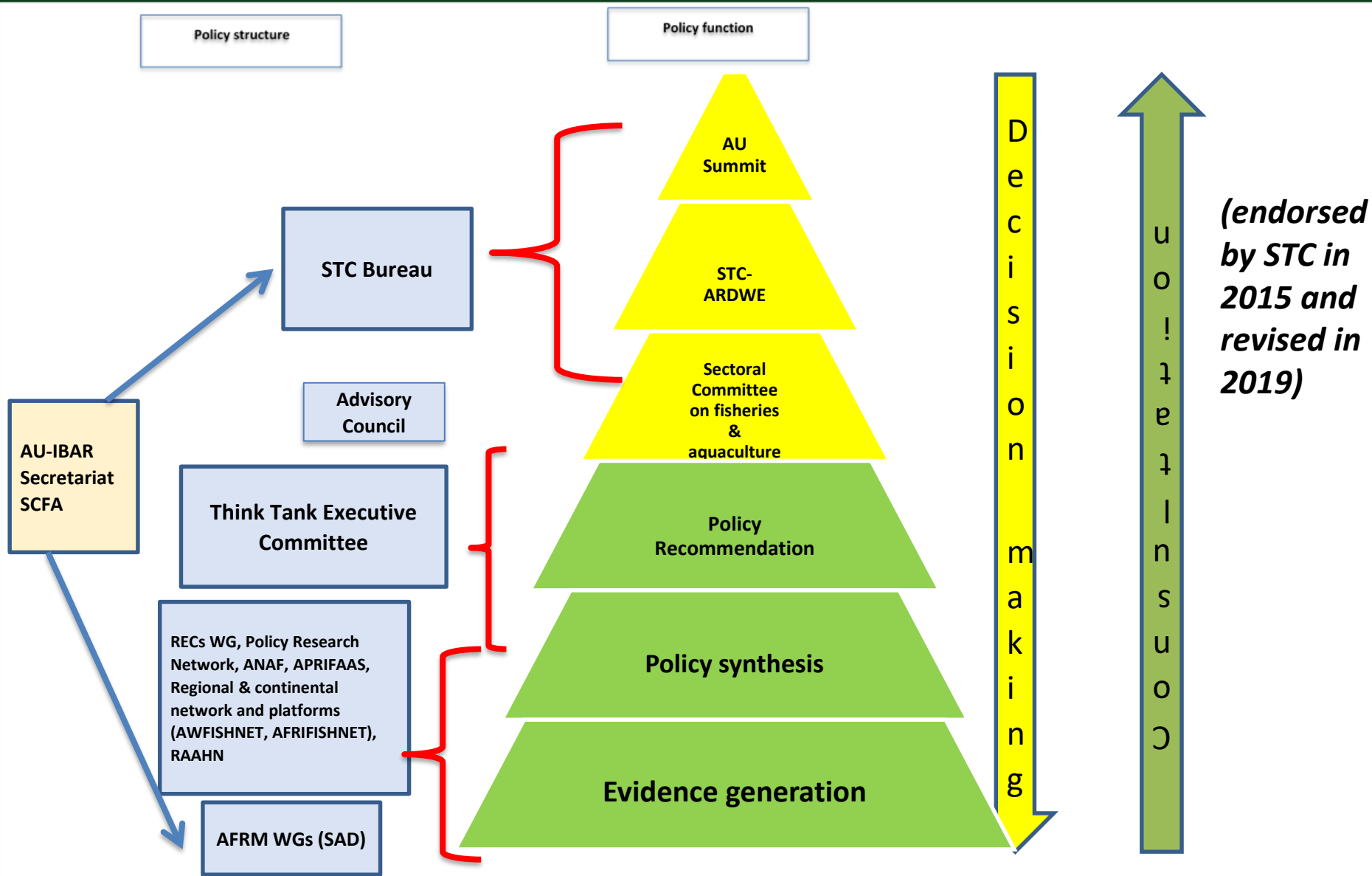
**SCFA** – Sectoral Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture

**SCFA Secretariat** - is hosted by AU-IBAR, with overall responsibility for events; monitoring STC-ARDWE ministerial decision implementation

# AFRM WG's membership

MEMBERSHIP	POLICY, GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	FISH TRADE AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT
1. AU MS	ESWATINI	EGYPT	UGANDA	SIERRA LONE
2. AU MS	SOUTH SUDAN	NIGERIA	CAMEROON	SOUTH AFRICA
3. RECs	IGAD	ECOWAS	COMESA	UMA
4. RFBs	COMHAFAT	LVFO	COREP	FCWC
5. RFMOs	ICCAT	SEAFO	GFCM	WIOMSA
6. IGO	EU	AFDB	WB	FAO
7. COEs	UCC/ DAFS	CLAR	RHODES	NAFIRRI
8. NSAs	PRNFAA	ANAF	AWFISHNET	AFRIFISH
9. EXPERTS	Prof. Mafa Hara	Prof. Shaheen	Dr. Amadou Tall	Mrs. Susan Imende
10. EXPATRIATES	Pierre Failler	Prof. Xinhua Yuan (FAO)	Dr. Ansen Ward	Dr. Tumi Thomason
OBSERVERS	Dr. Mohamed Seisay	Dr. Nelly Isyagi	Mr. Obinna Anozie	Ms. Hellen Moepi

# African Fisheries Reform Mechanism (AFRM)



Thank you | Merci | شكراً لك | Obrigado | Gracias | Asante



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