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## **COMMITTEE FOR INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FOR AFRICA**

**Report of the**

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**FIFTH AQUACULTURE NETWORK FOR AFRICA (ANAF) ANNUAL  
MEETING**

**Dakar, Senegal, 11–13 September 2013**



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AFRICA

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## **PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT**

This document represents the report of the Fifth Aquaculture Network for Africa (ANAF) Annual Meeting held from 11 to 13 September 2013 in Dakar, Senegal. It was prepared by the Aquaculture Branch of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department as a part of its efforts to support ANAF and within the framework of the collaboration of FAO and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The report was prepared by Mr Nathanael Hishamunda (Senior Aquaculture Officer) and Mr Valerio Crespi (Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer) of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, and Ms Elisabetta Martone (FAO Consultant).

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Special thanks are to be expressed to Ms Ariella D'Andrea (FAO Legal Consultant) and Mr Pierre Murezeki (FAO Legal Consultant) for their support in the finalization of this document.

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Aquaculture Network for Africa (ANAF) was to review the process of establishing ANAF as an Intergovernmental organization (IGO). To achieve this goal, the meeting focussed on three key tasks: (i) Draft ANAF Founding Agreement along with financial regulations; (ii) identify prospective hosting governments of ANAF and propose a schedule of government contributions; and (iii) develop a three-year ANAF Work Programme and Budget.

The meeting was attended by 21 participants of which the ANAF National Focal Points (NFPs) from ten member countries. It consisted of presentations made by NFPs, FAO officers and consultants, one and a half-day of Working Groups on how to strengthen ANAF institutional capacities and a final plenary session to discuss the preparation of the work plan and to adopt the main outputs of the meeting.

Presentations made included: (1) the progress report on the structure of the ANAF website; (2) a prototype of a tool developed by FAO entitled “Investment Decision Making in Aquaculture: a User-Friendly Tool”, which assists small- and medium-scale farmers in their decision to invest or not in aquaculture; (3) a prototype of another FAO-developed tool called “World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI): A User-Friendly Tool”, which is used to compile, generate and provide easy access to quantitative information on aquaculture sector performance at national, regional and global levels; (4) a National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) collection web site consisting of Google maps showing the location of aquaculture sites and their characteristics at the farm and/or administrative level; and (5) reports prepared by the three ANAF Task Forces created during the Fourth ANAF Annual Meeting (Entebbe, Uganda 4–6 December 2012). The three Task Forces had been created to undertake the following duties: (i) Task Force 1: Identify prospective host governments and developing a proposed schedule of mandatory annual contributions; (ii) Task Force 2: Develop a three to five year ANAF work programme; and (iii) Task Force 3: Elaborate the ANAF Agreement and to identify the legal steps for ANAF to become an International Governmental Organisation (IGO).

During the meeting, two Working Groups were established. They led to results that describe measures that ANAF member countries shall take in order to turn ANAF into an Intergovernmental Organization. The meeting: (a) agreed on the criteria for host country selection; (b) defined the obligations for and recognized the benefits to host country; (c) developed the general and specific objectives as well as functions of ANAF, and (d) agreed to complete the task of elaborating a regional work plan based on common priorities included in the national plans of ANAF Member countries, and to determine a budget estimate and options for fund raising. With respect to the IGO legal framework, the meeting: (a) agreed to propose a draft of the ANAF Founding Agreement, followed by the ANAF Headquarters Agreement to be presented to the next CAMFA meeting in 2014; (b) required ANAF Focal Points to consult with the legal departments of the respective Ministries in order to identify national legal procedures to present and adopt international agreements, and (c) agreed to prepare an explanatory note for the CAMFA meeting to highlight the benefits of having an IGO.

Cameroon offered to host the sixth ANAF Annual Meeting.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ANA	Agence Nationale d'Aquaculture, Sénégal
ANAF	Aquaculture Network for Africa
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CACFish	Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission
CAMFA	Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIFAA	Committee of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FIAA	Aquaculture Branch of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources Division
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MESD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific
NACEE	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Central-Eastern Europe
NASO	National Aquaculture Sector Overview
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFP	National Focal Point
PPP	purchasing power parity
RECOFI	Regional Commission for Fisheries
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SRFC	Subregional Fisheries Commission
TCP	Technical Cooperation Projects
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Aquaculture Network for Africa (ANAF) was held at the Ndiambour Hotel in Dakar, Senegal, from 11–13 September 2013. The meeting was attended by the ANAF National Focal Points (NFPs) of Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia, one representative from the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), one representative from African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), one consultant from the ANAF Hub, one representative from FAO Sub Regional Office for Eastern Africa, one FAO Senior Aquaculture Officer and one Aquaculture Officer both from the Headquarters in Rome and two FAO consultants, one in Economics and one Legal Expert. The ANAF NFPs of South Africa and Tanzania did not attend the meeting. The list of participants is included in Appendix 1.
2. The purpose of the meeting was to review the process of establishing ANAF as an Intergovernmental Organization (IGO). To achieve this, the meeting focussed on three key tasks: (i) Draft ANAF Founding Agreement along with financial regulations; (ii) Identify prospective hosting governments of ANAF and propose a schedule of government contributions; (iii) Develop a three-year ANAF Work Programme and Budget.

## OPENING OF THE MEETING

3. In his welcome address, the FAO Representative *a.i.* in Senegal, Mr Jose Luis Fernandez, thanked the government of Senegal for hosting the fifth ANAF annual meeting. Mr Fernandez provided a brief history of the main achievements of ANAF, and outlined the expected results of the meeting. He also highlighted the technical assistance provided by FAO to the government of Senegal for the development of aquaculture.
4. The meeting was officially opened by the Honourable Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD), Mr Mor Ngom, who welcomed the participants and thanked FAO for its continued support in the process of setting up ANAF, together with NEPAD and the African Union.
5. In his opening statement, the Minister underlined the role of aquaculture in the socio-economic development in the region, in particular for food security and employment creation. He said that Government of Senegal is strongly committed to developing this sub-sector given its strategic importance. He highlighted the support provided by FAO to achieve the objectives of the Senegal's National Programme for Aquaculture Development as well as those of the African programmes. Referring to the two on-going Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP) as well as on previous support to the country, the Minister praised FAO for their continued and valuable assistance towards the development of aquaculture. He also reiterated the importance of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Senegal and Development Partners especially within the framework of the South-South Cooperation.
6. Several ambassadors and multilateral partners attended the meeting opening ceremony. The list of guests is given in Appendix 2.

## ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

7. Mr Magatte Ba, the Director General of the Senegal's Aquaculture National Agency (ANA), was unanimously elected Chair of the meeting. Mr Ba chaired the meeting with the support of Mr Alio Andrew, the Uganda's NFP. The agenda of the meeting was adopted with no amendments. The adopted agenda is provided in Appendix 3.

## **PRESENTATION OF THE ANAF BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES**

8. Mr Nathanael Hishamunda (FAO Senior Aquaculture Officer) presented a brief background of ANAF since its establishment and the status of its expectations. This overview showed limited progress. He underlined that the main cause of this slow progress was the lack of ownership of the Network by the member countries (government/political commitment). He expressed the urgent need to fix this situation.
9. During the plenary discussion, the NFPs expressed the need of a legal document, containing the ANAF founding agreement describing the ANAF's responsibilities and benefits, as a prerequisite to gain "ownership" from their own member states.

## **PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFT REPORTS OF THE THREE TASK-FORCES**

10. The draft reports prepared by the three ANAF Task Forces created during the Fourth ANAF Annual Meeting (Entebbe, Uganda 4–6 December 2012) were presented by the chairperson of each Task Force and discussed by the meeting.

### **Task Force 1**

11. The Task Force 1 was composed of Ghana (Chair), Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa. The chair, Mr Emmanuel Aryee (Ghana), presented the results, which are summarized below.
12. Its main objective was to identify prospective hosting government and develop a proposed schedule of governments' contributions. The chair presented the results of each task, namely: (a) Criteria for suitable host country; (b) Proposed obligations of host country; (c) Benefits to host country; (d) Proposed contributions of ANAF countries (annual mandatory); (e) Proposed floor and ceiling levels of contributions; and (f) Proposed period of revision of contributions.
13. As criteria for suitable host country, the Task force proposed: (i) political stability (strong democracy) and economic stability (wealth, level of development, GDP) of the host country; (ii) government's commitment to develop (political level, level of aquaculture production); (iii) cost of living in the country; (iv) geographical position of the country (it has to be easily accessible in terms of communication, transportation); (v) internal security of the country (how safe); (vi) contribution of Aquaculture to the country's GDP; and (vii) availability of aquaculture facilities that can be shared by other partner states.
14. As for the proposed obligations of the host country, the followings were envisaged: (i) provision of premises of the ANAF Secretariat and related facilities; (ii) provision to the Organization for its exclusive use of appropriately furnished facilities including a conference room, a library, offices and other facilities; (iii) responsibility for installation and maintenance costs and provision of electricity and water needed for the use of the office premises; (iv) provision to the Organization of office equipment, fax, telex, telephone and administrative support facilities; and (v) funding of general service staff, including two secretaries, one driver and two support staff.
15. Before showing the benefits for hosting, the chair gave a comprehensive overview of the privileges, immunities and facilities accorded to the host country (e.g. immunity from every form of legal process, except insofar as in any particular case the Organization has expressly waived immunity).

16. The benefits included: (i) employment of locals within the Organization; (ii) diplomatic staff of these kind of organization receive a relatively high income, a good part of which is spent in host country creating a substantial added value for the host economy; (iii) the host city is enriched both culturally and socially; (iv) the host country will benefit from the projects and programmes funded by ANAF; (v) the image of the host country is enhanced in international circles, especially in the aquaculture world; and (iv) aquaculture institutions in the host country will be resourced by the host government so as to benefit fully from programmes and projects from the ANAF Secretariat.
17. The criterion proposed for determining the ANAF members' contributions was the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of each country on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis divided by population as of 1 July, 2011 (baseline: 2011). As proposed floor and ceiling levels of contribution, a minimum of US\$5 000 and a maximum of US\$10 000 per annum as membership fee was the sole proposal obtained. For the period for revision of contributions, there were two propositions: every five years or on annual basis.
18. During the plenary discussion, it emerged the need to further analyse several issues such as the ceiling level of contributions, the salary scales, the extent of immunities, alternative criteria to the per-capita GDP to determine the ANAF members' contributions. Some participants pointed out that some of the envisaged obligations were of the Network itself and not just the host country alone. Furthermore, the benefits were not sufficiently attractive. The meeting asked for the FAO guidance on these issues.

## **Task force 2**

19. The Task Force 2 was composed of Cameroon, Namibia, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia (chair). The chair, Mr Joseph Mutale (Zambia), presented the results, which are summarized below.
20. The main objectives of the Task Force were to: (i) prepare ANAF's regional work plan; (ii) review national development plans so as to identify activities relevant to ANAF; (iii) align ANAF objectives with interests of member states so as to create relevance of ANAF; (iv) establish which activity will take place in which member state; (v) profile activity time frame; (vi) establish short and long term activities and, where possible; and (vii) determine the cost of each activity.
21. Task Force 2 chair indicated that the draft of the ANAF regional work plan included focal area, objective, component, member country, common national strategic objective, special national strategic objective, outcome, indicator, planned intervention, output indicator, target, short- and long-time frame and budget.
22. The focal area represents the aquaculture area on which ANAF aligns, in broad sense, its objectives relevant to member states. The objective is the one relevant to the member states' needs, and to which member states need to align some of their national objectives. Within each focal area, the components are special subjects of common interest to ANAF and its member states. Common national strategic objectives are shared among ANAF member states. Special national strategic objectives are exclusive of one country. Outcome indicators are the results expected from each strategic objective after all corresponding interventions have taken place. Planned Interventions are a set of activities to be conducted in order to achieve the strategic objective. Output indicator is the expected direct product of each activity that will show that the intervention was undertaken. While the target indicates the number of units expected from each activity or activity period.

23. Afterwards, the chair showed the following ANAF objectives to which the work plan is aligned: (i) to enhance collaboration amongst all aquaculture stakeholders with special attention given to regional and sub-regional structures; (ii) to support members to adopt an ecosystem approach to aquaculture development; (iii) to promote the collection, management, analysis and use of valid and accountable statistics to monitor aquaculture status and trend in the region and be posted in the ANAF web site ([www.anafaquaculture.org](http://www.anafaquaculture.org)); (iv) to support the increased role of private sector and other non-state institutions in national and regional aquaculture development initiatives; and (v) to assist members to develop and implement aquaculture programmes that are consistent with national food security strategies and poverty reduction.
24. The major programmes or components relevant to ANAF included: (i) development of networking among member states, clients and stakeholders; (ii) resource mapping in member states; (iii) documentation and information flow within and among stakeholders in member states; (iv) promotion of effective extension service delivery systems among and within member states stakeholders; (v) promotion of information and expertise sharing among member states; (vi) fish feed development; (vii) fish seed development; (viii) website and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) system development training in member states; (ix) training needs and training opportunity identification and coordination; and (x) value addition and aquaculture business development.
25. As general conclusions, this comprehensive exercise encountered some difficulties since some member states did not provide all the information needed to produce a consolidated work plan. Moreover, not all common programmes and activities exist in each country, and the scale and stage of common programme/activity implementation differ among member states. Almost all countries are still working towards making ANAF to be known at local level. ANAF requires a clear and independent budget-line in each national budget. The chair expressed the need to bring the work plan to plenary for further improvements.
26. During plenary discussions, some concerns were raised as to the difficulties to align national plans to ANAF objectives and to have an ANAF the budget line in the national budget. Participants agreed on identified common objectives and activities among member countries. They also agreed to discuss again the budget issue in the next session.

### **Task force 3**

27. Task force 3 was composed by the FAO legal consultant Ms Ariella D'Andrea. Ms D'Andrea presented the results, which are summarized below.
28. The main objectives were to: (i) identify essential legal, administrative and technical documents for an IGO; (ii) analyse other IGO agreements; (iii) consult with ANAF members; (iv) prepare a draft founding agreement; and (v) guide ANAF Focal Points for adoption of the agreement.
29. After giving a definition of IGO (an intergovernmental organization is an international administrative body composed of member states or of other IGOs, created by the sovereign will of states through an international agreement that grants it legal personality under public international law and governed by organs – its governing bodies), the consultant illustrated the current status of ANAF, which is an *Ad hoc* Working Group under CIFAA (an Art. VI FAO body) with 12 members – Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia – and temporarily hosted in Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) facilities. As a step towards establishing ANAF, a Draft “Memorandum of Understanding between Africa Aquaculture Organizations and Institutions on the Operationalization of ANAF” was presented at CIFAA in 2010, at the

Sixteenth Session in Maputo, Mozambique, but was not officially adopted by governments as the Session lacked quorum.

30. The Fourth ANAF Annual Meeting held in Entebbe, Uganda, from 4 to 6 December 2012, adopted the proposed organizational structure developed by a CIFAA-commissioned study in 2008, subject to subsequent modifications as needed. The meeting further discussed the possibility of linking ANAF to CIFAA and AU NEPAD. ANAF would have a Council, a Director General and a Technical Advisory Committee. The Council would include a representative from each State.
31. To create an IGO a Founding Agreement (charter, statutes, constitution or basic text) must be signed and ratified by a number of States. Secondly, a Headquarter Agreement must be signed and ratified in order to ensure a home to the IGO. This agreement should include provisions on privileges and immunities of staff and facilities. Third, the IGO should adopt its own Rules of procedure and other by-law, including staff and financial regulations.
32. In order to identify the content of the founding agreement the consultant analysed the agreements adopted for the creation of other international bodies, including RFMOs (regional fisheries management organizations) such as LVFO, GFCM (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean), RECOFI (Regional Commission for Fisheries), CACFish (Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission); Advisory bodies such as NACA, SRFC (Subregional Fisheries Commission), NACEE (Network of Aquaculture Centres in Central-Eastern Europe), Bioversity (formerly International Plant Genetic Resources Institute – IPGRI) or CIFAA. Some of those organizations are FAO Art. XIV bodies such as GFCM, RECOFI, CACFish; others are FAO Art. VI: CIFAA. Some organizations are independent IGOs such as NACA, SRFC, LVFO; and others accept non-governmental members such as NACEE, Bioversity/Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).
33. The ANAF Founding Agreement should include provisions on the following matters: I. General Provisions: Objective; mandate and functions; seat (with reference to the Headquarters agreement); membership; rights and duties of members; associate members; II. Governing Bodies: Council (appointment and functions); observers; Technical Advisory Committee; sub-committees and Working Groups; Director General and staff; III. Financial and Procedural Arrangements: Funding; legal status (privileges and immunities); cooperation with other organizations; entry into force; amendment; withdrawal and dissolution; settlement of disputes; official registration.
34. In order to draft the appropriate provisions in the Agreement, the basic and specific objectives of ANAF must be clearly defined. This shall also serve the purpose of developing a work programme (Task Force 2) based on the same objectives.
35. To date, the basic objective of ANAF is to “increase aquaculture production in Africa through improved communications and technical assistance”. Two texts have been suggested as the broader purpose of the IGO: “expand aquaculture development in the region through technical cooperation” or “foster sustainable aquaculture development in the region as a means to fight poverty, ensure food security, provide employment and ensure rural development”. Particularly, ANAF should assist members in order to: (a) increase aquaculture production in Africa; (b) improve rural income and employment; (c) diversify farm production; (d) promote the role of women in aquaculture development; (e) increase foreign exchange earnings and savings; (f) foster cooperation among member states; (g) adopt conservation and management measures; and (h) harmonize national measures.
36. ANAF’s mandate should then be defined accordingly. There are four possible options or types of mandate for ANAF: Networking – facilitate data and information exchange; Training –

provide technical expertise and guidelines; Advisory – provide recommendations for policy and regulations; and Executive – promote and implement aquaculture development programmes. As generally agreed, the ANAF IGO is not meant to have any regulatory mandate – adoption of binding provisions on aquaculture activities. The proposed mandate for ANAF shall cover the following areas of cooperation for aquaculture development in Africa: A. Regional aquaculture research and development (scientific research); B. Capacity building, education and training; C. Information and know-how exchange; D. Technical assistance and technology transfer; and E. Network management and coordination (improved networking).

37. Based on the main and specific objectives and on the five areas of cooperation of the mandate, 20 functions have been identified for the ANAF IGO. It was agreed that ANAF objectives and functions had to be revised by ANAF members.
38. As for the governing bodies, the functions proposed for the Council are: (i) Organization's policy; (ii) Assess members' contributions; (iii) Approve programme and budget; (iv) Adopt financial and administrative regulations; (v) Appoint auditors; (vi) General management standards and guidelines; (vii) Establish special funds for additional resources. The functions proposed for the Director General are: (i) Annual report to Council; (ii) Submit draft work programme (Task Force 2) and budget for following year; (iii) Appoint staff according to IGO's policy, standards and guidelines, and to staff regulations; (iv) Promulgate staff rules; and (v) Ensure coordination and responsible management of the organization.
39. During the plenary discussions, links emerged between the results of Task Force 3 and the main outputs in Task Forces 1 and 2. Therefore, as a prerequisite for drafting the constitutional agreement and for the preparation of a consistent work programme, it was agreed that the Legal Consultant should join Task Force 2 in Working Group 2, in order to finalize the identification of objectives and functions of the ANAF IGO.

## **WORKING GROUPS ON HOW TO STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES OF ANAF**

40. During the Task Forces' results plenary discussions, it emerged that most of the Task Force 3's results were dependent on outputs of the other two Task Forces, in particular the definition of the ANAF objectives and activities. Therefore, participants agreed on grouping the Task Forces into two Working Groups: Working Group 1 (with the same composition of the Task Force 1) and Working Group 2, which merged the Task Forces 2 and 3.

### **Working Group 1**

41. The Working Group 1 continued the work of Task Force 1. The Working Group 1 was composed of Ghana (Chair), Kenya (Secretary), Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda. The Group discussed on how to tone down the host country's conditions presented by Task Force 1; The Group also reviewed the proposal made regarding the ANAF member countries' contributions.
42. In relation to the proposed floor and ceiling levels of contributions, participants agreed on: (i) a flat rate of US\$30 000 per annum as membership fee; (ii) the revision of contributions every three years; and (iii) pegging the payment of funds on ANAF's financial year.
43. The Working Group 1 proposed also a section on the rights and obligations of all ANAF member states. For the rights, they suggested to: (i) attend IGO's meetings; (ii) vote at the IGO's meetings; (iii) participate in projects and activities; (iv) receive free information from the organization; and (v) obtain free copies of the organization's publications.

44. Regarding obligations, they suggested to: (i) pay the contribution's fees; (ii) collaborate with the IGO; (iii) provide required information; (iv) undertake agreed assignments; (v) establish national aquaculture networks and committees; (vi) establish regional aquaculture networks at Regional Economic Communities (RECs) level; (vii) undertake national implementation measures; and (viii) facilitate IGO staff and research access. The results of Working Group 1 are given in Appendix 4.
45. During the plenary, with respect to identification of a prospective host government, the meeting:
- Agreed on the criteria for host country selection. The most important of these criteria include political stability, internal security and commitment towards aquaculture development;
  - Defined the obligations of the host country including provision of at least, office facilities;
  - Recognized the benefits to host country such as employment and in-direct benefits to the country's economy.

## **Working Group 2**

46. The Working Group 2 was composed of Cameroon, Namibia, Mozambique, NEPAD, the Legal Consultant (ex Task Force 3), Zambia (chair) and ANAF hub (Secretary). They worked on the ANAF general objective, specific objectives and functions of the ANAF IGO.
47. The results of Working Group 2 are given in Appendix 5. During the plenary, the main and specific objectives of the ANAF IGO were discussed, as well as the functions. Modifications were incorporated in the annexed version. It was agreed to attempt to merge the 12 specific objectives into 6 greater objectives, without eliminating the most relevant key words identified by Working Group 2.
48. During the plenary, with respect to ANAF Work Plan, the meeting:
- Developed the general and specific objectives and functions of ANAF with detailed elaboration of activities;
  - Agreed to complete the task of elaborating a regional work plan (programme and activities) based on common priorities included in the national plans of ANAF Member countries; and
  - Agreed to determine a budget estimate and options for funding.
49. With respect to the IGO Legal Framework, the meeting:
- Agreed to propose a draft of the ANAF Founding Agreement, followed by the ANAF Headquarters Agreement to be presented to the Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) meeting in March 2014, based on the results of the 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting and in accordance with AU procedures;
  - Required ANAF Focal Points to consult with the Legal Departments of the Ministry in order to identify national legal procedures to present and adopt international agreements; and
  - Agreed to prepare an explanatory note for the CAMFA meeting to highlight the benefits of having an IGO.

## **PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE ANAF WEBSITE**

50. The Aquaculture Information Expert (IT), Mr Bright Onapito presented the status of the ANAF Website highlighting that although the information system has been designed to apply the most up-to-date information technology and conceived to be as much user-friendly as possible the system is yet to be adequately managed and fully utilized in the region as an information sharing tool. ANAF Members should be more committed in data collection, submission and information sharing for the collective benefit of the region and sustainable and competitive development of the aquaculture sector. Poor communication, limited data entry and validation continue to be important issues affecting the performance of the system.

## **PRESENTATION OF SUPPORTING TOOLS FOR THE EVALUATION OF AQUACULTURE PERFORMANCE**

51. Ms Elisabetta Martone, FAO consultant, presented the prototype of instrument “Investment Decision Making in Aquaculture: a User-Friendly Tool”. In her presentation, she showed the state of the art (i.e. scope, structure and main functionalities) and the next steps envisaged.
52. The Tool has been developed by the Aquaculture Service (FIAA) of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. The main scope of the Tool is to assist small- and medium scale farmers in their decision to invest or not in aquaculture. The Tool is interactive, user-friendly, Excel-based and it allows a rapid data entry by users. The Tool calculates the economic and financial profitability of the farm and produces a series of advice. It allows for the analysis of the following farming systems: monoculture pond-based farming; polyculture pond-based farming; cage culture, and fingerling production in ponds.
53. The Tool has been subjected to a series of field evaluations in a number of countries. Participants provided useful comments and suggestions that have been used to improve various aspects of the Tool. Based on these improvements, test version of the Tool has been produced.
54. The FAO consultant distributed the test version of the Tool to the participants, asking them to test it and have it tested by end users. Based on their feedbacks, the Tool and the User Manual will be finalized. At the end of her presentation, she also informed the participants that other farming systems are under finalisation (for future versions).
55. The NFPs were pleased to receive the test version of Tool and they have shown their willingness to accomplish the testing phase in order to receive the final prototype of the Tool.
56. Mr Nathanael Hishamunda presented the prototype of instrument “World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI): A User-Friendly Tool”. FAO has initiated the development of this Tool to compile, generate and provide easy access to quantitative information on aquaculture sector performance at national, regional and global levels. The primary users of this Tool would be policymakers, planners, managers, advisors, analysts, researchers, students, etc. The data sources are the FAO/Fisheries and Aquaculture statistics, international and national official statistics databases, case studies, reports, etc. During his presentation, Mr Hishamunda showed several results of a prototype of the WAPI.
57. The structure of the WAPI is based on the assessment frameworks. It includes more than 70 templates in two sections: “socio-economic and environmental impacts” and “status and trends of aquaculture development”. The Tool can perform: (i) simple analysis standardized; (ii) more advanced analysis (multiple indicators); and (iii) “complicated analysis”, such as assessing trade-offs, estimating future fish supply-demand gaps.

58. Mr Nathanael Hishamunda informed the meeting that an FAO Expert Workshop on Assessment and Monitoring of the Aquaculture Sector Performance was held in Gaeta, Italy, from 5–7 November 2012<sup>1</sup>. The aim of the workshop was to discuss the methodologies and techniques of, and share global, regional and national experiences in, assessing and monitoring the performance of aquaculture. During the Workshop, participants provided several feedbacks on the WAPI. The experts appreciated the WAPI, as not only tool for sector assessment and monitoring, but as a mechanism to facilitate demand-driven data collection and compilation.
59. Mr Hishamunda presented the next steps envisaged in the short term, such as refining components and developing regional or national and sector specific WAPI tools. He recalled that partnership with other stakeholders and experts is essential to the success of the WAPI in terms of providing information, facilitating evidence-based decision-making and breaking this giant tool into smaller and subject-specific components.
60. During the plenary discussions, the WAPI prototype has proven to be an instrument of great interest among participants. One concern was related to the quality and quantity of the data collected. According to participants, a major effort should be made at higher level; for example, by creating a Task Force for each country responsible for collecting data. Moreover, policy makers should commit resources to train personnel qualified in data collection.
61. Mr Valerio Crespi, FAO Aquaculture Officer, presented the National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection web site ([www.fao.org/fishery/naso-maps](http://www.fao.org/fishery/naso-maps)) consisting of Google maps showing the location of aquaculture sites and their characteristics at the farm and/or administrative level. It was noted that the above activity is part of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department regular programme. The main purpose of these Google maps is to assist Member countries inventory and monitor aquaculture by illustrating, in general, where aquaculture is taking place. The data collection and recording process was extensively presented and the printed version of a User manual to assist NCs in preparing their national maps was distributed. The presentation was well received and participants agreed to cooperate with FAO to prepare maps for their countries.
62. The meeting appreciated the “Tools” presented for the assessment of economic, financial, social and environmental performance of aquaculture at the farm and national levels, and requested training of ANAF members on using these tools.

#### **PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 2014**

63. The NFPs discussed the ANAF work programme, taking into account the recommendations made during the meeting discussions. For the year 2014, the meeting set ANAF priorities as presented in Table 1.

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<sup>1</sup> The contents of the Gaeta workshop will be published in the forthcoming FAO Report of FAO expert workshop on assessment and monitoring of the aquaculture sector performance.

**Table 1. ANAF priorities for 2014**

Activity	Responsibility	Time Frame	Output	Status	Cost
Preparation of the draft ANAF founding agreement for the CAMFA meeting endorsement	FAO Legal Office	February 2014	Draft ANAF agreement	In progress	US\$10 000
Upgrading and maintenance of the ANAF website including NASO and NALO preparation/updating	FAO-NFPs- IT consultant (Jinja, Uganda)	Continuing	ANAF website updated and running	In progress	US\$3 000
Organization of 2 days-training workshop on improving aquaculture statistics collection	FAO-NFPs	Back to back to the ANAF annual meeting	NFPs trained on aquaculture data collection	No funds available	US\$60 000
Development of a template for inclusion of success stories to ANAF website	FAO-NFPs	Mid 2014	New web pages added	In progress	-
Integrating aquaculture into the national Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process	AU-NEPAD	2014	Aquaculture integrated in the CAADP process	In progress	-
Sixth ANAF annual meeting (venue, date and budget)	FAO-NEPAD	Second part of 2014	Sixth ANAF annual meeting conducted	In progress	US\$10 000 with participants covering their own travel and DSA expenses

#### **DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT ANAF ANNUAL MEETING**

64. Cameroon offered to host the next ANAF Annual Meeting. The venue and the date will be decided on due course in consultation with FAO.

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**List of guests****AMBASSADORS**

1. Ambassador of Brazil in Senegal
2. Ambassador of Cameroon in Senegal
3. Ambassador of Egypt in Senegal
4. Ambassador of Ethiopia in Senegal
5. Ambassador of Ghana in Senegal
6. Ambassador of India in Senegal
7. Ambassador of Israel in Senegal
8. Ambassador of Kuwait in Senegal
9. Ambassador of Malaysia in Senegal
10. Ambassador of Mali in Senegal
11. Ambassador of Morocco in Senegal
12. Ambassador of Nigeria in Senegal
13. Ambassador of Republic of Korea in Senegal
14. Ambassador of Sierra Leone in Senegal
15. Ambassador of South Africa in Senegal
16. Ambassador of Thailand in Senegal
17. Ambassador of Turkey in Senegal

**MULTILATERAL PARTNERS**

1. FAO Representative in Senegal
2. Regional Representative of IDB
3. Representative of ADB
4. Representative of WADB
5. Representative of World Bank
6. SCA
7. Diégane NDONG/EMUWA

**SENEGALESE NATIONAL DIRECTORATES**

1. The Coordination of the MESD
2. *Direction Pêche Continentale (DPC)*
3. *Direction Pêche Maritime (DPM)*
4. Director of *IUPA/UCAD*
5. Director of *CRODT*
6. Director of *CNFTPA*
7. Director of *Unité de Formation et de Recherches en Sciences Agronomique, Aquaculture et Technologie alimentaire (UGB)*
8. Fish farmers associations (2)
9. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad

## Agenda and timetable

<b>WEDNESDAY 11<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2013</b>	
8:30	- Arrival of participants
8:55	- Arrival of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD)
9:00 – 10:30	- Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome Statement by the FAO Representative in Senegal</li> <li>- Opening Speech by the Minister</li> <li>- Introduction of participants</li> <li>- Film on Aquaculture in Senegal</li> <li>- Election of the Chairman for the Plenary Session</li> </ul>
10:30 – 11:00	- <b>Group photograph and Coffee Break</b>
11:00 – 11:30	- Introduction of the WORKSHOP: goals, process, expected outcomes ( <i>N. Hishamunda, FAO</i> )
11:30 – 13:00	- Presentation and discussion of the key conclusions of the three Reports of the 4th ANAF Annual Meeting by the task-forces (location of the Headquarters, five-year plan and legal issues) - Formation of three Task Forces
13:00 – 14:00	- <b>Lunch Break</b>
14:00 – 17:00	- Group Work by the three teams to finalize the reports from task-forces and drafting of summary reports including follow-up activities
<b>THURSDAY 12<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2013</b>	
9:00 – 10:30	- Group Work by the three teams to finalize the reports of the task-forces and drafting of the summary reports including follow-up activities (continued and ended)
10:30 – 11:00	- <b>Coffee Break</b>
11:30 – 13:00	- Group presentation
13:00 – 14:00	- <b>Lunch Break</b>
14:00 – 14:45	- Group presentation (continued and ended)
14:45 – 15:45	- Progress report and discussion on the structure and contents of the ANAF Web site ( <i>B. Onapito</i> )
16:00 – 17:00	- Visit to the Goree Island (UNESCO World Heritage site)
<b>FRIDAY 13<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2013</b>	
9:00 – 10:30	- Some support tools for the evaluation of aquaculture performance ( <i>Team FAO</i> )
10:30 – 11:00	- <b>Coffee Break</b>
11:00 – 12:00	- Presentation, discussion and approval of the ANAF Work Plan for 2014
12:00 – 13:00	- AOB
13:00 – 15:00	- <b>Lunch Break</b>
15:00 – 16:00	- Reading and adoption of the main outputs of the workshop ( <i>Representative of NEPAD or AU-IBAR</i> )
16:00 – 16:30	- Closing Remarks (Host Country) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Closing of the FAO</li> <li>- Closing of the host country of 2014</li> <li>- Thank-you notes of the Minister</li> </ul>
16:30	- <b>Cocktail</b>

## Ordre du jour et le calendrier

<b>MERCREDI 11 SEPTEMBRE 2013</b>	
8:30	- Accueil et mise en place des participants
8:55	- Arrivée du Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD)
9:00 – 10:30	- Ouverture des travaux <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mot de bienvenue du Représentant de la FAO au Sénégal</li> <li>- Allocution d'ouverture du Ministre</li> <li>- Présentation des participants</li> <li>- Film sur l'aquaculture au Sénégal</li> <li>- Mise en place du président de séance des plénières</li> </ul>
10:30 – 11:00	- <b>Photo de famille et Pause-café</b>
11:00 – 11:30	- Introduction à l'atelier: finalité, processus, résultats attendus produits ( <i>N. Hishamunda, FAO</i> )
11:30 – 13:00	- Présentation et discussions des principales conclusions des trois rapports du 4 <sup>e</sup> atelier régional par les task-forces (localisation du siège, plan quinquennal et aspects juridiques) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constitution des groupes de travail</li> </ul>
13:00 – 14:00	- <b>Pause déjeuner</b>
14:00 – 17:00	- Travaux en groupes des trois équipes pour finaliser les rapports des task-forces et élaborer les rapports de synthèse incluant les actions de suivi
<b>JEUDI 12 SEPTEMBRE 2013</b>	
9:00 – 10:30	- Travaux en groupes des trois équipes pour finaliser les rapports des task-forces et élaborer les rapports de synthèse incluant les actions de suivi (suite et fin)
10:30 – 11:00	- <b>Pause Café</b>
11:30 – 13:00	- Présentation des résultats des travaux en groupes
13:00 – 14:00	- <b>Pause déjeuner</b>
14:00 – 14:45	- Présentation des résultats des travaux en groupes (suite et fin)
14:45 – 15:45	- Progrès sur la structure et le contenu du site Internet ANAF et Discussions ( <i>B. Onapito</i> )
16:00 – 17:00	- Visite de l'Île de Gorée (Site du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO)
<b>VENDREDI 13 SEPTEMBRE 2013</b>	
9:00 – 10:30	- Quelques outils de support à l'évaluation de la performance de l'aquaculture ( <i>Equipe FAO</i> )
10:30 – 11:00	- <b>Pause-café</b>
11:00 – 12:00	- Présentation et discussion et approbation du Plan de travail de l'ANAF pour 2014
12:00 – 12:30	- Divers
13:00 – 15:00	- <b>Pause déjeuner</b>
15:00 – 16:00	- Lecture et adoption du Communiqué de clôture de l'atelier ( <i>Représentant du NEPAD ou de l'UA-BIRA</i> )
16:00 – 16:30	- <b>Clôture des travaux (Pays Hôte)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mot de clôture de la FAO</li> <li>- Mot du pays hôte en 2014</li> <li>- Mot de remerciement du Ministre</li> </ul>
16:30	- <b>Cocktail</b>

## Results of ANAF Working Group 1

### **MEMBERSHIP OF TASK FORCE ONE**

Ghana (Chair)  
 Kenya (Secretary)  
 Mali  
 Nigeria  
 Senegal

### **MAIN OBJECTIVE**

Task Force 1 was to identify prospective hosting government and develop a proposed schedule of governments' contributions.

### **TASKS**

- A. Criteria for suitable host country
- B. Proposed obligations of host country
- C. Benefits to host country
- D. Proposed contributions of ANAF countries (annual mandatory)
- E. Proposed floor and ceiling levels of contributions
- F. Proposed period of revision of contributions

### **RESULTS**

#### **A) CRITERIA FOR SUITABLE HOST COUNTRY**

- Political stability and
- economic stability of the host country;
- Government's commitment to develop Aquaculture (National Aquaculture Strategy and Plan in place level of aquaculture production, infrastructure);
- Cost of living in the country; how expensive is the city/country;
- communication, transportation infrastructure;
- Internal security and safety.

#### **B) PROPOSED OBLIGATION OF HOST COUNTRY**

- Provision of premises of the ANAF Secretariat with adequate office space.

#### **Privileges, immunities and facilities accorded to ANAF**

Hosting of an IGO includes provision of privileges, immunities and facilities accorded to an IGO as part of the diplomatic community.

- 1) The Host State undertakes to accord the following privileges, immunities and facilities to ANAF Secretariat and to its property, funds and assets, wherever located in that State:
  - Immunity from every form of legal process, except insofar as in any particular case the Organization has expressly waived immunity;
  - Immunity from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference;
  - Freedom to hold funds or currency of any kind, to operate accounts in any currency, to transfer funds or foreign currency within the Host State or abroad, and to convert any foreign currency into any other currency;
  - Freedom from censorship of official correspondence and other official communications;
  - Exemption from all direct and indirect taxes on the property, income and official transactions of the Organization, except taxes that are no more than charges for services rendered; and

- Exemption from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the Organization, or on publications issued by the Organization, for official purposes.
- 2) The Host State shall exercise due diligence to ensure that the security and tranquillity of the premises of ANAF Secretariat are not in any way impaired and shall, at the request of the CEO of the Organization, provide adequate police protection where necessary.
  - 3) ANAF Secretariat shall enjoy for its official communications treatment not less favourable than that accorded to any other international organization or government, including the diplomatic missions of such other governments, in the Host State, in the matter of priorities and rates for mail, cables, telephone and other communications.
  - 4) Without prejudice the Host State should undertake to accord the following privileges, immunities and facilities:
    - to the representatives or delegates of any Member State of ANAF Secretariat and of any international organization or institution with respect to the performance of their official duties in connection with the work of the Organization:
      - Immunity from personal arrest or detention, except in the case of flagrancy, and from seizure of their personal baggage and, in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their official capacity, immunity from legal process of any kind;
      - Inviolability for all papers and documents;
      - Exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses from immigration restrictions, alien registration or national service obligations;
      - The same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions

#### **C) BENEFITS TO HOST COUNTRY**

- Employment of locals within the organization;
- The Host City is enriched both culturally, socially and economically;
- The host country will benefit from the projects and programs funded by the Aquaculture Network (ANAF);
- The image of the host country is enhanced in international circles, especially, the Aquaculture world;
- More inclusion of national stakeholders: government, academia, researchers, civil society, industry, and farmer groups;
- A higher profile, more prominence of aquaculture in national development plans;
- Stronger leverage with regional and international agencies in developing collaborative activities;
- Assurance to partners of governments' commitment to the IGO;
- More cost-effective use of resources;
- Efficient application of technology and expertise; and
- Reduced duplication of R&D efforts; R&D results build on each other.

#### **D) PROPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANAF COUNTRIES (ANNUAL MANDATORY)**

The main criterion used for determining percentage contribution of ANAF members is the GDP per capita of each country using 2011 figures as the base year as in the table below.

The level of contribution by each country therefore will be calculated as shown in the table when the annual cost of operations of the Secretariat is known.

<b>ANAF member countries</b>	<b>GDP/Capita<sup>1</sup> (US\$) 2011</b>	<b>Proposed percentage contribution of each Member State in relation to the annual budget of the Permanent Secretariat</b>
South Africa	11 100	37.76%
Ghana	3 100	10.55%
Nigeria	2 600	8.85%
Cameroun	2 300	7.82%
Senegal	1 900	6.46%
Kenya	1 800	6.12%
Zambia	1 600	5.44%
Tanzania	1 500	5.10%
Uganda	1 300	4.42%
Mali	1 100	3.74%
Mozambique	1 100	3.74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 400</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Source: www.indexmundi.com

- This percentage shows GDP on a purchasing power parity basis divided by population as of 1 July, 2011.

#### **E) PROPOSED FLOOR AND CEILING LEVELS OF CONTRIBUTIONS**

Membership fee will be a flat rate of \$ 30,000 per annum.

#### **F) PERIOD FOR REVISION OF CONTRIBUTIONS**

- Revision of contributions to be done every 3years;
- Payment of funds will be pegged on ANAF's Financial Year.

#### **G) RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS**

This section establishes the rights and obligations of all members. The following rights may be provided in accordance with the established rules<sup>2</sup>:

- the right to vote at IGO's meetings;
- to attend IGO's meetings;
- to participate in projects and activities;
- to receive free information from the organization;
- to obtain free copies of the organization's publications.

#### **Obligations may consist of the following:**

- the duty to pay the organization's fees;
- to collaborate with the IGO;
- to provide required information;
- to undertake agreed assignments;
- to establish national aquaculture networks and committees;
- to establish regional aquaculture networks at RECs level;
- to undertake national implementation measures;
- to facilitate IGO staff and research access.

<sup>2</sup> This right is not explicitly provided for under the NACA Agreement.

## Results of ANAF Working Group 2

### General Objective

The main objective of ANAF is to optimize the utilization of available resources in order to foster sustainable aquaculture development in Africa as means to fight poverty, ensure food and nutritional security, create wealth, provide employment and ensure rural development.

### Specific Objectives<sup>3</sup>

1. To make impact on national fish production to reduce fish imports and save on foreign exchange;
2. To generate and disseminate aquaculture information in the region for development of the industry;
3. To facilitate access to quality inputs (capital, feed, seed, land and water);
4. To stimulate private sector investment as well as public-private partnerships in aquaculture;
5. Foster institutional linkages and collaboration among member states;
6. Improve rural income and employment, gender and youth equity;
7. Increase and diversify aquaculture production and enhance productivity and profitability;
8. Assist member states to adopt appropriate and sustainable technologies for quality seed production, feed formulation and development;
9. Promote harmonization of policies and strengthen regulatory frameworks and standards;
10. Improve capacity and promote collaborative research and development in aquaculture;
11. To maintain healthy environment and ecosystems in all aquaculture practices; and
12. To reduce post-harvest losses and ensure quality and safety of aquaculture products.

### ANAF Functions

#### A. *Regional Aquaculture Research and Development*

- a) Coordinate scientific and technical exchange, and collaborative research between participating agencies and resource persons that will address the identified constraints to aquaculture development at regional and sub-regional level;
- b) Provide technical advisory services using identified and participating agencies and persons to address aquaculture issues at regional and sub-regional level;
- c) Identify regional and sub-regional lead centres and priority areas for aquaculture development;

#### B. *Capacity Building, Education and Training*

- d) Building capacity of national, sub-regional and regional aquaculture institutions and stakeholders through networking;
- e) Coordinate farmer and extension workers exchange visits in the region, including attachment programmes at the participating lead agencies;
- f) Develop a Pan-African strategy to strengthen national aquaculture extension services;

#### C. *Information and Know-How Exchange*

- g) Assess the information and training needs for aquaculture development in the member countries, and assist countries to formulate appropriate national strategies;
- h) Facilitate aquaculture information and know-how exchange at different levels along the value chain and foster cooperation with existing programmes, projects and networks in the region;
- i) Provide members with a forum to discuss issues pertaining to aquaculture and the environment including the effect of direct or indirect introduction of non-indigenous species;
- j) Establish and maintain an effective aquaculture information management and exchange system;

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<sup>3</sup> As mentioned in the body of the report, it was agreed that the legal consultant should attempt to merge the 12 specific objectives into six. A few suggestions were made in the plenary: merge 3 and 4, 5 and 10; merge 8 with 3 and 4; merge 6 and 11.

***D. Technical Assistance and Technology Transfer***

- k) Facilitate and coordinate technology transfer at regional and sub-regional levels;
- l) Support members in formulating feasibility studies, EIA, project and business plans;
- m) Coordinate and facilitate the management of farmed fish health at regional and sub-regional levels;
- n) Facilitate South-South co-operation for aquaculture development;
- o) Foster co-operation among countries for aquaculture development in shared water bodies;

***E. Network Management and Coordination***

- p) Maintain a regional aquaculture network linked to national and sub-regional networks, specialized agencies and lead centres for exchange of information;
- q) Collaborate with regional and sub-regional aquaculture organizations, policy organs and the private sector and strengthen linkages with international agencies; and
- r) Mobilize funding to support implementation of ANAF activities.

**Welcome address by Mr Jose Luis Fernandez, FAO Representative in Senegal/Allocution de bienvenue par M. Jose Luis Fernandez, Représentant de la FAO au Sénégal (*French version*)**

*Excellence Monsieur le Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable  
 Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ambassadeurs  
 Monsieur le Représentant de l'Agence de Coordination et de Planification du NEPAD (NPCA)  
 Monsieur le Directeur Général de l'ANA  
 Chers collègues de la FAO  
 Chers points focaux nationaux de l'ANAF  
 Chers Invités, Chers Participants*

C'est un grand plaisir et un honneur pour moi de prendre la parole à l'occasion de l'ouverture de cet atelier de la cinquième (5<sup>ième</sup>) réunion du Réseau de l'Aquaculture pour l'Afrique (ANAF).

Au nom du Directeur général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO), Monsieur José Graziano da Silva dont j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre les salutations les plus chaleureuses, je voudrai remercier vivement le Gouvernement du Sénégal, et en particulier le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement durable, à travers l'Agence Nationale d'Aquaculture (ANA), pour avoir accepté d'abriter cet important événement pour l'Afrique.

D'après les statistiques recueillies par la FAO, vous n'êtes pas sans savoir, que l'aquaculture mondiale contribue aujourd'hui pour plus de 50 percent de l'offre mondiale de poisson. Cette tendance est croissante tandis que celle des pêches de capture s'est stabilisée.

L'expansion de l'aquaculture est une tendance mondiale avec certaines régions du monde contribuant de manière substantielle à l'augmentation des produits aquacoles. L'Asie et le Sud-est asiatique en particulier, est l'une des régions qui a marquées cet essor.

Dans la région de l'Afrique subsaharienne, certains pays comme le Nigeria, l'Ouganda et le Ghana jouent un rôle important dans la production aquacole mais le secteur de l'aquaculture est encore loin d'être bien développé et ne contribue pas à la sécurité alimentaire et au bien-être humain comme il se doit.

Cette réunion est particulièrement importante pour le réseau ANAF, afin de définir la feuille de route qui la mènera en une organisation intergouvernementale pleinement opérationnelle tel qu'il a été demandé par les pays membres du Comité des pêches continentales et de l'aquaculture pour l'Afrique (CIFAA).

Pour rappel, les objectifs majeurs du réseau ANAF, se résument à:

- aider les Etats membres à développer et mettre en œuvre des programmes d'aquaculture qui sont compatibles avec les stratégies nationales de sécurité alimentaire et de réduction de la pauvreté;
- de renforcer la collaboration entre les acteurs du secteur avec une attention particulière aux structures régionales et sous-régionales;
- de soutenir l'amélioration des communications et des échanges d'informations entre les membres et les parties prenantes, y compris la collaboration avec d'autres réseaux régionaux existants et de soutenir le rôle accru du secteur privé et d'autres institutions au niveau national et régional pour favoriser l'initiative pour le développement de l'aquaculture.

***Mesdames, Messieurs chers participants***

Le Gouvernement du Sénégal a bénéficié d'une assistance technique de la FAO qui a conduit à l'élaboration de différents instruments de développement de l'aquaculture à savoir:

- des directives techniques,
- d'un Plan Stratégique Opérationnel,
- d'un code de l'aquaculture,
- de mesures incitatives (fiscales et douanières),
- le plan d'investissement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises piscicoles.

Ces différents outils de développement ont été renforcés par deux projets de coopération technique financés par la FAO à hauteur de 898 000 dollar EU. Ces projets ont grandement contribué au développement de l'aquaculture au Sénégal par:

- ✓ la mise en place de 4 écloseries dont 2 en eau douce et 2 en eau saumâtre,
- ✓ de 4 PME aquacoles de pré grossissement,
- ✓ de 30 PME aquacoles de grossissement,
- ✓ et d'un appui dans la mise en place de 2 petites unités de fabrication d'aliment de poisson.

***Mesdames, Messieurs, chers participants et chers invités***

Après les rencontres du Ghana, du Nigéria, de la Tanzanie et de l'Ouganda, cette importante rencontre est la cinquième du genre que la FAO co-organise à l'intention des pays de l'ANAF.

Au cours de la quatrième réunion annuelle tenue à Entebbe, en Ouganda, du 4 au 6 Décembre 2012, trois groupes de travail ont été créés pour entreprendre les tâches suivantes:

- 1) L'identification d'un pays pour un éventuel hébergement du réseau ANAF et la proposition d'un calendrier des contributions annuelles obligatoires des gouvernements;
- 2) L'élaboration d'un programme de travail quinquennale de l'ANAF;
- 3) L'élaboration d'un projet de protocoles d'accord avec le réseau ANAF ainsi que des documents juridiques et techniques nécessaires pour changer le statut du réseau ANAF en une Organisation Internationale Intergouvernementale (IGO).

Au cours de cet atelier de trois jours, je suis sûr que les discussions fructueuses y découleront afin de renforcer les capacités institutionnelles du réseau ANAF.

Ainsi, les résultats suivants sont attendus de cette réunion:

- Un rapport préliminaire de la réunion décrivant le statut juridique, la nature, la structure, les objectifs de développement et les fonctions de l'ANAF en tant que IGO est adopté par l'atelier.
- Trois rapports de synthèse qui seront produits par les trois groupes de travail et approuvés par les participants, ce qui indique une série de mesures de suivi menant à une réunion de haut niveau des pays membres de l'ANAF pour l'adoption officielle/formelle de l'accord cadre de l'ANAF.

Je tiens à remercier tous les participants ici présents et vous souhaite un excellent séjour au Sénégal.

Enfin, je tiens à remercier le gouvernement du Sénégal pour l'accueil et le soutien sans faille pour la réussite de cette réunion, l'Organisation des pêches du lac Victoria pour le soutien et l'assistance en particulier sur le site web de l'ANAF et le NEPAD pour la coordination des activités régionales et son soutien permanent.

Sur ce, je souhaite plein succès à l'atelier et vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

**Opening statement by His Excellency, Mr Mor Ngom, Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, Senegal/Discours d'ouverture par M. Mor Ngom, Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Sénégal (French version)**

*Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Ambassadeurs*

*Monsieur le Représentant Résident de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO)*

*Monsieur le Représentant de l'Agence de Coordination et de Planification du Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD)*

*Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers*

*Mesdames et Messieurs les Experts de la FAO*

*Chers Points focaux, Experts des Pays membres du Réseau de l'Aquaculture pour l'Afrique (ANAF)*

*Mesdames et Messieurs les Directeurs Généraux et Directeurs Nationaux*

*Honorables Invités*

C'est avec un réel plaisir que je viens présider ce matin la cérémonie officielle d'ouverture de la Cinquième Réunion Annuelle du Réseau de l'Aquaculture pour l'Afrique (ANAF).

Permettez-moi, à l'entame de mon propos, de souhaiter, au nom du Gouvernement du Sénégal et en mon nom propre, la bienvenue à toutes les délégations des pays participants et de la FAO à Rome à cette importante rencontre.

Je voudrais vous dire combien notre pays est honoré du choix porté sur le Sénégal pour abriter cette réunion. C'est l'occasion pour moi, au nom du Gouvernement, de remercier la FAO pour son appui constant dans le processus de mise en place du Réseau pour le développement de l'aquaculture en Afrique, en rapport avec le NEPAD et l'Union Africaine.

***Mesdames et Messieurs***

Je voudrais, à titre de rappel, souligner que le Réseau africain pour l'aquaculture (ANAF) qui rassemble actuellement 12 pays africains, à savoir, le Cameroun, le Ghana, le Kenya, le Mali, le Mozambique, la Namibie, le Nigeria, l'Ouganda, l'Afrique du Sud, le Sénégal, la Tanzanie et la Zambie, a été créé au cours de la 14<sup>ème</sup> session du Comité des Pêches continentales et de l'Aquaculture en Afrique (CPCAA) en novembre 2006 à Accra (au Ghana), à partir d'un groupe de travail chargé de sa consolidation. Il est constitué des points focaux dans les différents pays membres et constitue le seul réseau spécialisé dans le domaine de l'aquaculture en Afrique.

Les activités du réseau ANAF ont été ponctuées par l'organisation de quatre ateliers régionaux, successivement, au Ghana, au Nigéria, en Tanzanie et en Ouganda, en vue de coordonner et de promouvoir l'échange d'informations scientifique et technique liées à l'aquaculture. Le présent atelier s'inscrit dans la poursuite des chantiers ouverts et la consolidation des acquis des précédents ateliers.

***Mesdames et Messieurs, distingués invités***

Le sous-secteur de l'aquaculture qui a connu un développement prodigieux au cours des deux dernières décennies, est très vite apparu comme la principale source d'approvisionnement en produits halieutiques à travers le monde. Cependant, la contribution des pays africains est encore faible; estimée à moins de 2 percent dans la production aquacole mondiale.

L'aquaculture est amenée à jouer un rôle particulièrement important dans le développement socio-économique de nos pays, en particulier dans la sécurité alimentaire et la création d'emplois.

Je voudrais porter à votre aimable attention, que le Gouvernement du Sénégal, s'est résolument engagé à développer ce sous-secteur eu égard son importance stratégique.

Chez nous, l'aquaculture est appelée à figurer parmi les secteurs productifs à forte croissance capables de révolutionner l'économie du pays, car attendu pour contribuer efficacement à l'atteinte des objectifs de la Stratégie Nationale de Développement Economique et Social (SNDES), notamment, au niveau de l'axe stratégique 1, «Croissance, productivité et création de richesses», où plusieurs lignes d'actions liés à l'aquaculture sont ciblées.

Le sous-secteur de l'aquaculture est aussi identifié parmi les cinq filières porteuses de l'économie nationale pour la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée (SCA), précisément, au niveau de la grappe, «Produits de la mer et Aquaculture».

Il me plaît de signaler, qu'en plus de son rôle économique et social, l'aquaculture joue un rôle important sur le plan environnemental, à travers, notamment, les fonctions suivantes:

- gestion durable des ressources halieutiques naturelles et repos biologique;
- restauration et repeuplement des écosystèmes dégradés;
- valorisation des terres salinisées par l'aménagement d'infrastructures aquacoles;
- protection de la mangrove et préservation de la biodiversité;
- réduction des gaz à effet de serre et production d'énergies renouvelables par l'algoculture...

C'est le lieu de souligner tout l'appui de la FAO, pour l'atteinte des objectifs du Programme National de Développement de l'Aquaculture du Sénégal et des programmes africains. En effet, c'est grâce à cet appui que l'Agence nationale de l'Aquaculture a mis en œuvre des projets techniques de coopération (TCP) et a élaboré ses documents de base, à savoir:

- Le Plan stratégique opérationnel;
- Un modèle d'investissement pour les petites et moyennes entreprises (PME aquacoles); and
- Un code de l'aquaculture, en cours d'adoption au niveau du Gouvernement.

Ce rôle pionnier de la FAO a été renforcé par les coopérations bilatérales avec des pays frères ayant une expérience avérée dans le domaine de l'aquaculture.

***Mesdames et Messieurs, chers participants***

Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis à Dakar, à travers le Réseau pour le développement de l'aquaculture en Afrique, l'ANAF, afin de trouver les voies et moyens, pour garantir et améliorer l'accès de nos populations aux protéines animales issues de l'aquaculture, à travers une approche régionale.

Au regard des développements qui viennent d'être faits, je voudrais saluer toute la pertinence du Réseau ANAF qui recherche aujourd'hui une meilleure implication des gouvernements, un ancrage institutionnel, une bonne programmation des activités et un cadre juridique adéquat, pour plus d'efficacité à l'échelle de notre région.

Je rappelle que ces préoccupations, inscrites dans votre agenda, devraient faire l'objet d'investigations approfondies par les groupes de travail institués lors de la 4<sup>ième</sup> réunion qui s'est tenue en Ouganda, en décembre 2012.

***Mesdames et Messieurs, honorables invités***

Au regard de la qualité des participants ici présents, je reste persuadé mais surtout je demeure convaincu que les débats et échanges qui seront issus de vos travaux, seront à la hauteur de nos attentes et permettront d'améliorer les résultats qui ont été présentés par les groupes de travail. C'est ainsi que le réseau pourra devenir un outil innovant d'intégration au service de la recherche sur l'aquaculture et apporter une valeur ajoutée significative au développement économique de nos pays.

Pour ma part, je puis vous assurer d'ores et déjà de l'attention particulière que mon département apportera aux conclusions et recommandations issues de cette rencontre et de l'engagement de l'Etat du Sénégal à accompagner le Réseau ANAF, dans son processus d'institutionnalisation suivant une organisation intergouvernementale officiellement reconnue.

Avant de clore mon propos, je voudrais réitérer la gratitude du Gouvernement du Sénégal à l'endroit de la FAO, du NEPAD et de l'Union Africaine et de tous les partenaires financiers et techniques qui ont bien voulu accompagner ce projet.

En vous remerciant tous de votre aimable attention, je déclare ouverte «la Cinquième Réunion du Réseau de l'Aquaculture pour l'Afrique (ANAF)».

### **Communiqué during the Fifth ANAF Annual Meeting**

The 5th Session of ANAF was convened from 11th to 13th September 2013 in Dakar, Senegal at the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Senegal under the guidance of FAO, NPCA and AU-IBAR. Delegates were drawn from ANAF Countries including; Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia. The meeting was also attended by Representatives from NEPAD PAF Aquaculture Working Group, ANAF Hub as observers.

The opening ceremony was addressed by Mr Jose Luis Fernandez, FAO Representative in Senegal who on behalf of Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director General of FAO, reiterated FAO's continued support to the government and people of Senegal and the ANAF process as they strive to develop aquaculture in the country and the region at large with the purpose of achieving food and nutritional security, defeating hunger and poverty through employment creation.

The official opening of the meeting was performed by His Excellency Mr Mor Ngom, Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development. Referring to the two on-going Technical Cooperation Projects as well as on previous support to the country, the Minister praised FAO for their continued and valuable assistance towards the development of aquaculture.

He also reiterated the importance of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Senegal and Development Partners especially within the framework of the South-South Cooperation.

Incognisant of the important role that aquaculture can play in socio-economic development of African Nations and elsewhere, the government of Senegal has ensured that aquaculture has an integral part of the countries National Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2013–2017). He underscored the importance of this meeting in striving to establish ANAF as an IGO.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the process of establishing ANAF as an IGO. To achieve this, the meeting focussed on three key themes:

1. Identify prospective hosting governments of ANAF and propose a schedule of government contributions;
2. Develop a three-year ANAF Work Programme and Budget; and
3. Draft ANAF Founding Agreement along with legal framework.

With respect to identification of a prospective host government, the meeting:

1. Agreed on the Criteria for host country selection – the most important of these criteria include political stability, internal security and commitment towards aquaculture development;
2. Defined the obligations of the host country including provision of at least, office facilities;
3. Recognized the benefits to host country such as employment and in-direct benefits to the country's economy.

With respect to development of ANAF Work Plan, the meeting:

1. Developed the general and specific objectives and functions of ANAF with detailed elaboration of activities;
2. Agreed to complete the task of elaborating the work plan (programme and activities); and
3. Agreed to determine a budget estimate and options for funding.

With respect to the IGO legal framework, the meeting:

1. Agreed to propose a draft charter and a draft hosting agreement to be presented to the CAMFA meeting in February 2014, based on the results of the 5th Annual Meeting and in accordance with AU procedures;

2. Required ANAF Focal Points to consult with the legal department of the Ministry in order to identify national legal procedures to present and adopt international agreements; and
3. Agreed to prepare an explanatory note for the CAMFA meeting to highlight the benefits of having an IGO.

Further, the meeting appreciated the tools for the assessment of economic, financial, social and environmental performance of aquaculture at the farm and national levels prepared by FAO, and requested training on using these tools for ANAF members.

Cameroon offered to host the Sixth ANAF Annual Meeting in 2014.

**Group photograph of meeting participants and guests**

This document contains the report of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Aquaculture Network for Africa (ANAF), which was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 11 to 13 September 2013. The participants addressed and made decisions on matters concerning relevant follow-up to the fourth ANAF meeting. The meeting was attended by the ANAF National Focal Points from ten member countries, one representative from NEPAD, one representative AU-IBAR, one consultant from the ANAF Hub, one representative from FAO Sub Regional Office for Eastern Africa, and two FAO Aquaculture Officers and two FAO consultants.

The meeting reviewed the process of establishing ANAF as an Intergovernmental organization (IGO). The meeting discussed on three key themes: (i) identify prospective hosting governments of ANAF and propose a schedule of government contributions; (ii) develop a three-year ANAF Work Programme and Budget; (iii) Draft ANAF Founding Agreement along with legal framework.

During the session, two Working Groups were established and finalized their results. These results describe the measures that ANAF member countries shall take in order to turn the ANAF into an Intergovernmental Organization. The participants agreed on the criteria for host country selection. They defined the obligations for and recognized the benefits to host country. They developed the general and specific objectives and functions of ANAF. Moreover, they agreed: to complete the task of elaborating a regional work plan based on common priorities included in the national plans of ANAF Member countries; and to determine a budget estimate and options for funding. With respect to the IGO legal framework, the participants agreed to propose a draft of the ANAF Founding Agreement, followed by the ANAF Headquarters Agreement to be presented to the next CAMFA meeting in 2014; they required ANAF Focal Points to consult with the legal department of the Ministry in order to identify national legal procedures to present and adopt international agreements; and they agreed to prepare an explanatory note for the CAMFA meeting to highlight the benefits of having an IGO.

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