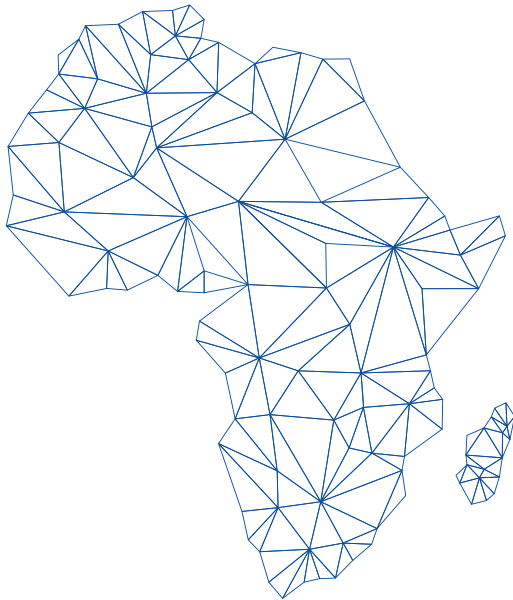




AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**

ALIGNING MADAGASCAR'S FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

ON THE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND REFORM
STRATEGY FOR AFRICAN FISHERIES AND
AQUACULTURE (PFRS)



FINAL REPORT

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by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS.....	iv
SUMMARY.....	vi
INTRODUCTION.....	1
I- REVIEW OF THE ALIGNMENT RATE FOR MADAGASCAR'S STRATEGIC FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE INVESTMENTS.....	1
1) STRATEGIC REFERENCE AND REVIEW DOCUMENTS	2
2) METHODOLOGY	2
Table 1: Policy areas of the African PFRS.....	3
3) ALIGNMENT NOTATION.....	3
4) ALIGNMENT RATE AND CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS.....	3
Table N°2: Analysis of the SNDAM/SNEB alignment rate in relation to the African PFRS.....	4
II- IDENTIFIED POLICY GAPS AND KEY ISSUES IN THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR.	5
III- BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS POLICIES AND STRATEGIES.....	7
PARTIAL CONCLUSION I.....	8
IV- REVISION OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN MADAGASCAR ..	9
A- OBJECTIVE NO.1: IMPLEMENTING THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	9
B- OBJECTIVE NO. 2: FISHERIES REFORM AND PERFORMANCE OF PFRS AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS.....	13
PARTIAL CONCLUSION II.....	16



GENERAL CONCLUSION 17

BIBLIOGRAPHY..... I

APPENDIX..... II

 A- DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES II

 B- PERSONS CONSULTED: III

A FRAMEWORK TO AID IN THE REVIEW OF MADAGASCAR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE POLICIES AND LAWS USING THE PFRS,
REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES AS BENCHMARKS..... VI

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AU-IBAR	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union
AU-EM	Member States of the African Union
MARP	African Mechanism for Fisheries Reform
EU	European Union
CCPR	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing
CSO	Civil Society Organization
APF	Fisheries Partnership Agreement
CEG	Heads of State and Government
INN	illegal, unreported and unregulated
SCS	Monitoring, control and surveillance
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSA	Non-state actors
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RFO	Regional fisheries organization
CPRS-PA	Policy Framework for Reform and Strategy in Fisheries and Aquaculture (PFRS)
MPEB	Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy
DGPA	Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture
DGEB	Directorate General for the Blue Economy
SNDAM	Madagascar National Aquaculture Development Strategy
SNEB	National Strategy for the Blue Economy
GAPCM	Group of Madagascar Shrimp and Aquaculture

Producers

IH.SM	Institute of Fisheries and Marine Sciences
PADCM	Madagascar Continental Aquaculture Development Plan
PPE	Small-scale fishing
SRPA	Fisheries and Aquaculture Reform Strategy
MAEP	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
TGRH	Transfer of Fisheries Resource Management
CDA	Aquaculture Development Center
AMPA	Malagasy Fisheries and Aquaculture Agency
DRPEB	Direction Régionale de la Pêche et de l'Economie Bleue (Regional Directorate for Fisheries and the Blue Economy)
FTM	Foibe Tao-tsaritany Malagasy (or Madagascar's Cartographic Information Center)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Name of activity	Review of national fisheries and aquaculture policies for consistency/alignment with the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa.
Activity coverage air	Madagascar
Tender/contract number	
Customer& Address	The Director & Chef de Mission, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) Kenindia Business Park ; Museum Hill, Westland Road, P.O. Box 30786,00100, Nairobi Kenya.
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SUMMARY

This document was drawn up to assess the consistency of Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture development policy framework and reform strategy with a similar document designed for African Union (AU) member states, the Policy Framework for Reform and Strategy in African Fisheries and Aquaculture (PFRS¹).

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

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

For this study, the SNDAM² and the SNEB³ were chosen as the strategic documents to be examined for consistency with the PFRS. Using the PFRS guide, the framework to help revise fisheries and aquaculture policies and laws using the SRPA⁴, regional instruments and global best practice as reference points, the assessment of the alignment rate of Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture development policy framework with the African fisheries and aquaculture policy framework and reform strategy is **76.75%**.

This rate of alignment indicates that Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture development strategy is virtually coherent

with that of Africa, although a more in-depth analysis by criterion reveals that these strategies still require further implementation and application in order to achieve the current vision of the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy, i.e. "***Fisheries and aquaculture as pillars of Madagascar's economic emergence through the development of the blue economy and improved governance***", perfectly in line with the objectives of the AU's Agenda 2063⁵.

¹**PFRS** : Policy Framework and Reform Strategy of Fisheries and Aquaculture

²**SNDAM**: Stratégie Nationale de Développement de l'Aquaculture à Madagascar)

³**SNEB**: Stratégie Nationale pour l'Economie Bleue) for the fishing and aquaculture sector

⁴**SRPA**: Stratégie de réforme de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (Fisheries and aquaculture reform strategy)

⁵**AU Agenda 2063**: l'Afrique Que Nous Voulons/ People's edition, April 2015

INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the FISHGOV2 project (implemented by the AU-IBAR on EU funding), entitled "**Improving sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture development in Africa**", this program has been set up for accelerated reform of the sector and aims to strengthen the contribution of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to achieving the objectives of the AU Agenda 2063, notably in terms of food security, livelihoods and wealth creation. The main objective of this program is to implement activities that will meet the objectives and principles of the declarations, recommendations and resolutions consistent with AU Agenda 2063 and the African PFRS.

With this in mind, and with a view to developing realistic sustainable fisheries and aquaculture policies in Africa, the AU, through AU-IBAR, has identified 15 member countries considered vulnerable in terms of their fisheries and aquaculture development strategies, with a view to carrying out an exercise to facilitate the alignment of national fisheries and aquaculture policies for each country (including Madagascar).

The preparation of this document required :

(i) stakeholder consultation sessions held first with the management team of Madagascar's Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy, in particular with His Excellency Minister MAHATANTE Tsimanaoraty Paubert, then with the executives of the teams of the two General Directorates of this Ministry (including the DGPA and the DGEB) as well as other ministerial departments (CDA and AMPA) and also with private and public partners (APDRAPisciculture Paysanne, FIFIMPAVA, GAPCM (Groupement des Aquaculteurs et des

Pêcheurs Crevettières de Madagascar), IH.SM (Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines),

(ii) the identification and collection of additional reference documents following on-line interviews with foreign colleagues with experience in a similar field and who have been working for years on the development of fisheries and aquaculture at regional level (Indian Ocean, etc.),

(iii) Analysis of the documents sent by the AU-IBAR supervision team, and finally,

(iv) Consideration of more specific strategic documents relating to the development of fisheries and aquaculture in Madagascar, namely the SNDAM⁶ (MAEP, 2021) and the SNEB⁷ (MPEB, 2022).

In order to facilitate alignment with the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa (PFRS), these two aforementioned strategic documents (SNDAM and SNEB), which define Madagascar's national fisheries and aquaculture policies, were analyzed using the framework to help revise fisheries and aquaculture policies and laws, as well as the guide to implementing the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa (GUIDE PFRS).⁸

I- REVIEW OF THE ALIGNMENT RATE FOR MADAGASCAR'S STRATEGIC FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE INVESTMENTS

⁶Strategie Nationale pour le Developpement de l'Aquaculture à Madagascar (2021-2030), June 2021

⁷ Blue Economy development strategy / fisheries and aquaculture sector (2023 - 2025), June 2022

⁸ PFRS GUIDE: A guide to implementing the policy framework and strategy for fisheries and aquaculture reform in Africa, October 2015

1) STRATEGIC REFERENCE AND REVIEW DOCUMENTS

Within the AU, a strategic document for the development of the policy framework and reform strategy (or PFRS) was drawn up in May 2014 to put in place an enabling and favorable framework for the Fisheries sector and to catalyze equitable social and economic development in Africa. This constitutes the reference document for this present exercise on fisheries and aquaculture development policy alignment applied to the 15 AU member countries.

In the case of Madagascar, the SNDAM and the SNEB are the strategic documents chosen to examine the alignment of the fisheries and aquaculture development policy framework with the African PFRS.

The SNDAM, published in 2021, marks the period during which the Ministry in charge of Fisheries was integrated into the Agriculture sector at the time of the Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche (MAEP). The document is valid until 2030 and focuses in particular on the development of Aquaculture. The SNDAM (2021) is a sectoral policy document whose aim is to translate and specify the objectives of the Government's general policy on fisheries and aquaculture in the aquaculture sector, and to provide a strategic frame of reference for promoting the aquaculture sector in Madagascar (SNDAM, 2021).

The SNEB for the fisheries and aquaculture sector was drawn up in 2022 and published in 2023 by the MPEB. This strategy also corresponds, at national level, to Axis 4 of Madagascar's blue economy commitments (defined for the

blue economy conference held in Nairobi in November 2018) and is structured around 5 axes which are (i) improving blue governance (Axis 1); (ii) combating IUU fishing⁹ (Axis 2); (iii) increasing the benefits resulting from fisheries agreements (Axis 3); (iv) intersectorality and an integrated approach (Axis 4); (v) improving value chains (Axis 5). (SNEB, 2022).

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

2) METHODOLOGY

The main tool used during the analysis of framework documents and national policies for the development of Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture was "***the framework for assisting the revision of fisheries and aquaculture policies and laws, using the Strategy for the Reform of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SRPA), regional instruments and global best practices as reference points***".

The use of this tool, presented in the form of an evaluation sheet covering the 9 policy areas and illustrating the various

⁹INN: Illegal, Undeclared and Unregulated

indicators mentioned in the PFRS, facilitated the assessment of the degree of alignment of Madagascar's national fisheries and aquaculture policies and strategies with Africa's fisheries and aquaculture development policy framework and reform strategy (PFRS).

The analysis itself consists of calculating the percentage (%) of alignment of policy areas. The policy areas analyzed are summarized in the following table n°1:

Table 1: Policy areas of the African PFRS

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

Source: Framework for the revision of fisheries and aquaculture policies and legislation.

3) ALIGNMENT NOTATION

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

4) ALIGNMENT RATE AND CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

After scrutinizing the two relevant strategic documents, namely the national aquaculture development strategy and the national blue economy strategy for Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture sectors (SNDAM and SNEB), and following the instructions given in the framework documents drawn up by AU-IBAR experts and partners (***the framework to help revise fisheries and aquaculture policies and laws using the SRPA, regional instruments and global best practices as reference points, and the PFRS guide***) as analysis tools for this consultancy (detailed in the analysis method section), we were able to calculate the percentage (%) of alignment of policy areas for the case of Madagascar at 76.75%. This percentage allows us to consider the Madagascar level as almost coherent with the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture within Africa.

Table 2 below provides an overview of the percentage alignment of each policy area making up the PFRS, and

explains the consistency of these documents (SNDAM and SNEB) with the reference document (the African PFRS). The detailed results of the analysis are included in the APPENDIX section of this report.

Table N°2: Analysis of the SNDAM/SNEB alignment rate in relation to the African PFRS

POLICY AREA NO :		ALIGNMENT RATE	COHERENCE JUSTIFICATION
1	Conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources	91,7 %	SNEB Axis 4: - Managing re-sources to benefit the environment and human well-being
2A	Development of small-scale fishing	95,83 %	SNEB Axis 4: - A spatial planning approach involving all sectors of the blue economy Axis 5: - Improved distribution of the wealth created
2B	Identification, development and promotion of estuary and mangrove	33,4 %	SNEB Axis 4: - A spatial planning approach involving all sectors of the

	fisheries (EMS) in African Union member states		blue economy
3	Sustainable aquaculture management	70 %	SNDAM: Strategic axes Axis1: Creation of the conditions necessary for the development of private aquaculture initiatives, including in relation to the business climate Area 2: Setting up appropriate support services for aquaculture development Axis 3: Improving governance in the aquaculture sector
4	Responsible and fair fish trading and marketing	83,3%	SNEB - Axe 3 - Improving fishing agreements Axis 5 SNDAM - Axe 1: Creation of the conditions necessary for the development of private aquaculture

			initiatives, including in relation to the business climate 6th Area for Action: Improving the marketing of aquaculture products
5	Regional and sub-regional cooperation	100%	SNEB - Axe 2 - Strengthening regional cooperation SNDAM/ - Priority 3: Improving governance in the aquaculture sector - 4th Action Area: Regional and international cooperation
6	Raising awareness and developing human capacities	66,6 %	SNEB- Axe 1 - Improving blue water governance - Regulatory framework - awareness, updating and visibility
7	Deep-sea fishing	86,7 %	SNEB - Priority 2 - Fight against IUU fishing - Finalizing and implementing PAN-INN

			- Setting up mechanisms to combat IUU fishing
8	Cross-cutting issues concerning fisheries and aquaculture in Africa	63,32 %	SNEB - Priority 5 - Improving value chains in growth sectors

II- IDENTIFIED POLICY GAPS AND KEY ISSUES IN THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR.

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

- ❖ While the Ministry already takes into account and defends the advantages of young people and women in the implementation of all activities, the issue of gender and youth is not yet formally included in these two strategic documents for fisheries and aquaculture.
- ❖ Similarly, the case of the fisheries sector has not been specified in the texts governing the transfer of natural resource management (update of the regulatory text on the TGRH);
- ❖ In addition, there is no provision for collaboration with the Ministry of Trade on the import of destructive equipment for fishing activities (small-mesh nets);

- ❖ Madagascar's integrated, forward-looking approach to marine ecosystems and spatio-temporal management tools has not yet institutionalized the watershed approach to understanding the evolution of coastal and marine ecosystems using a set of ecological indicators, namely biological productivity (particularly fish biomass), pollution (plastic and chemical pollution, among others), ecosystem health, and so on.
 - ❖ The main challenge to the implementation of this consultancy is that the majority of sector managers do not have a clear understanding of each of the PFRS guiding principles.
- 1) INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
- ❖ A high level of impact from illegal fishing (IUU) indicates the need for monitoring and enforcement of compliance with legal and regulatory instruments to control IUU. The scale of the challenge can be explained by the low budget allocation for training and the acquisition of appropriate monitoring equipment.
 - ❖ Low level of knowledge of regulatory instruments due to inadequate awareness/clarification on the part of operators.
- 2) LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS
- ❖ The main challenge facing the legal review is that the department responsible for legal affairs and litigation within the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture does not have enough of the necessary staff who are trained, informed and have the capacity, ideas and experience to make recommendations.
- ❖ Enforcement, monitoring and surveillance resources are limited.
- 3) FINANCIAL NEEDS
- ❖ Generally speaking, the Ministry in charge of fisheries and aquaculture is severely lacking in financial resources to implement fisheries management and good governance: there are not enough specific funds for the development of fisheries and aquaculture. Financial allocations come under a single Treasury account, and allocations to the sector are therefore not a priority for significant development.
- 4) TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
- ❖ The statistical data collection system needs to be further improved. The dissolution of the statistical units and economic observatories in 2021 for budgetary reasons illustrates this shortcoming.
 - ❖ There are very few research vessels for stock assessment, which hampers the ability to gather reliable information to draw up national plans for fisheries and aquaculture development.
- 5) HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
- ❖ There is a lack of trained personnel at all levels of implementation of policies and instruments in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
 - ❖ The difference between fisheries policies, master plans and management plans is not always well understood by many players in the country's fisheries administration.

- ❖ There are challenges in recruitment (movement and institution) and monetary through budgeting requiring financial authorizations for the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector to recruit staff. This is the main cause of the current understaffing of MPEB agents.
- ❖ The majority of administrators, on the one hand, and academics and researchers, on the other, have a rather incomplete understanding of certain specific issues related to fishing (halieutic domain).
- ❖ High levels of poverty and social fragmentation in fishing communities limit the implementation of political reforms.

III- **BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS POLICIES AND STRATEGIES.**

1) BEST PRACTICES

- ❖ Designing development models based on partnership relations between government, research, the private sector and civil society. In this context, the public sector must focus on its role as facilitator and monitor of the sustainable and responsible aquaculture sector led by the private sector. (SNDAM, 2021);
- ❖ Taking climate change into account as a driver for action: climate change must be at the heart of all activities, and a priority for the fishing sector, whose fisheries resources are greatly affected by the consequences of climate change (coral bleaching, eutrophication, etc.). (SNEB, 2022);
- ❖ Intra- and inter-sectoral coordination to move forward, ensure inclusiveness, organize dialogue and the development of collective actions, and strengthen public-private partnerships (SNEB, 2022).
- ❖ 2-mile zones for small-scale fishing
- ❖ Royalty reform (Interministerial order MEF and MPEB)
- ❖ Advisory committees (Fisheries and Aquaculture)
- ❖ National Blue Economy Committee (BE cluster)
- ❖ Multi-sector transparency group FITI
- ❖ Obtaining adequate patrol vessels and communications equipment for joint patrols and surveillance with member countries, particularly for shared stocks.
- ❖ Signing of a partnership agreement between the Ministry in charge of Fisheries and Aquaculture (policy-makers) and the IH-SM of the University of Toliara promoting visible coordination of each group's activities and legalized institutional arrangements for collaboration, exchange of information (research results, policy documents, licenses) or periodic deliberation on fisheries or aquaculture needs for research-oriented development programs.
- ❖ The existence of Law 2015-053 on the Fishing and Aquaculture Code and its implementing regulations.
- ❖ Signing of a partnership agreement between the Ministry in charge of Fisheries and Aquaculture (political decision-makers) and the FTM (Foibe Taon-tsaritany Malagasy), the institution responsible for developing cartography in Madagascar (Geographic Information System) to ensure the effective implementation of spatial planning at both marine and continental level (water body, river, lake).

2) LESSONS LEARNED

This is the Malagasy government's initiative to set up a ministerial department in charge of the fisheries and aquaculture sector, following the merger with the agriculture and livestock sectors. This merger accentuated the marginalization of the fisheries sector in Madagascar. But today, the promotion of the blue economy through the development of fishing and aquaculture to become a pillar of Madagascar's economic development is part of the General Policy of the Malagasy State via the following Commitments (of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Madagascar): N°06 (Descent employment for all Malagasy), N°09 (Food self-sufficiency), and N°10 (Good governance of fisheries resources) which translate into major challenges for the MPEB.

Since 2021 (the year the MPEB was created), the efforts made by the Ministry's team, led by His Excellency Minister Dr. MAHATANTE Tsimanaoraty Paubert, to achieve this vision have continued to accelerate, and Madagascar is currently on the right track in terms of developing the fisheries sector and promoting the Blue Economy (a report on major achievements is drawn up and published every 6 months). The sector's development achievements over the past two years have made a major contribution to the coherence of Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture policy framework and reform strategy, which is 76.75% in line with the African PFRS. Efforts are continuing, with multi-sectoral and international collaboration, since the MPEB's slogan is "Together, we'll go far".

3) ENTRY POINTS FOR POLICY INTERVENTION AND PRIORITY ACTIONS TO ACCELERATE REFORM TOWARDS FULL COHERENCE AND ALIGNMENT WITH THE PFRS

- ❖ The best entry points for policy intervention would be to ensure the documented commitment of fisheries and aquaculture operators to the reforms.
- ❖ Priority actions to accelerate reforms to ensure consistency and alignment with the PFRS should include:
 - The promulgation of laws and regulations with strict penalties/fines for offenders, and reinforced monitoring of their application.
 - The application of deadlines for compliance with the new reforms;
 - Establishing links for future engagements;
 - Decision-making based on consultation and consideration of the opinions of technicians, taking into account the existing structure in Madagascar (deconcentration and effective decentralization).

PARTIAL CONCLUSION I

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

However, the analysis also identified gaps that prevent Madagascar's relevant strategic documents from being fully aligned with the African PFRS. These gaps touch on various aspects such as institutional, legal, financial, technical, human resources and so on.

Addressing these shortcomings in strategic documents and fisheries and aquaculture policies will enable Madagascar to have realistic sustainable fisheries and aquaculture policies. Best practices include the development of partnerships and coordination with players from various sectors (research, private sector, civil society, etc.), as well as the establishment of platforms and advisory committees. We also note the provision of monitoring and surveillance equipment (patrol vessels) and legal instruments (Law 2015-053 on the Fisheries and Aquaculture Code). Most importantly, climate change must be taken into account in all activities, especially fishing. The establishment of a ministerial department in charge of the fisheries and aquaculture sector is also an important lesson for the effective development of Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Finally, in order to speed up the reforms towards coherence and complete alignment with the PFRS, it would be necessary, firstly, to ensure the support and commitment of the players, especially operators in the fishing and aquaculture sectors, to these reforms. Secondly, it is essential to take concrete action on the legal front, the timetable for compliance with the new reforms, and the consideration not only of future commitments but also of the opinions of technicians from decentralized structures in the decision-making process.

IV- REVISION OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN MADAGASCAR

A- OBJECTIVE N°1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

1) CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES

- ❖ *Percentage of the national budget allocated to the fisheries and aquaculture sector:* from the budget percentage of around 10% agreed by the Heads of State and Government in Maputo in 2003 as part of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and whose commitment was renewed by the Heads of State and Government in Malabo in 2014:
 - Make transparent and concerted use of the 10% at regional level, in terms of value and according to the work programs proposed by the regional departments.

- Make an inventory of all the actions to be included in the various existing national strategies, and report on the implementation of planned activities.
- Prioritize the implementation of unfinished actions.
- ❖ Existence of regulatory frameworks conducive to investment in fisheries and aquaculture: institutional and legal strategies and mechanisms capable of encouraging and facilitating domestic and foreign investment for the sustainable development of the fisheries sector.
- ❖ Review and streamline regulatory frameworks according to the investment categories of the players involved.
- ❖ Existence, for the needs of the fisheries and aquaculture sector administration, of decisions, policies, research programs and tools based on material scientific data: a decision-making process is based on clearly established elements and on regular and fully functional data collection and research activities.
- ❖ Use investment (financial aid, government funding) to generate concrete, lasting results.
- ❖ Promote all research activities, technical innovations and inter-ministerial partnerships that contribute to adapting to climate change and may constitute constraints to the development of aquaculture (maintenance of springs and access to water, matching fish reproduction to the late rainy season, flood management, fish survival, etc.).

2) DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE FISHING

- ❖ *Specific policies and legal framework favorable to the development of artisanal fishing:* to ensure that the policies and regulations in place are part of the mechanisms designed to unleash the potential of the artisanal fishing sector.
- ❖ *Transboundary watershed management boards and regional fisheries bodies (RFBs):* to ensure the incorporation of transboundary watershed management boards and regional fisheries bodies into regional cooperation mechanisms intended to coordinate the effective management of the fisheries sector.
- ❖ *Harmonized policies and legal frameworks:* to ensure the incorporation of harmonized policies and legal frameworks into regional cooperation mechanisms intended to coordinate effective fisheries management of coastal resources.
- ❖ Decent work for fishing communities and workers in the fisheries sector and dignified living conditions through livelihood rights (including education, health services, social protection mechanisms, access to alternative livelihoods, etc.).
- ❖ Capacity-building programs at national and regional level: for operators and institutions involved in the fisheries sector to ensure their empowerment and involvement in the effective management of fishing activities.

- ❖ Qualified vocational training establishments: to monitor the availability of qualified vocational training establishments in order to improve participatory fisheries management.
 - ❖ Effective bilateral and regional cooperation strengthened in the management of shared resources: non-existent regulatory framework
 - ❖ Promotion, support and coordination of sustainable development for vulnerable coastal populations: through the implementation of PAPs.
 - ❖ Improving fisheries governance through participatory management: promotion of HRMTs/GLPAs.
 - ❖ Support for traditional fisheries management systems,
 - ❖ Promoting the use of selective, zone-specific fishing gear: through the existence of Dina (prohibition of prohibited gear) and PAP (encouraging the use of selective fishing gear).
- 3) IDENTIFICATION, DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF ESTUARY AND MANGROVE FISHERIES (EMS) IN AFRICAN UNION MEMBER STATES
- ❖ Co-management of estuaries and mangroves: existing for mangroves (partially)
 - ❖ Catch data collected in EMS to be recorded regularly to inform management strategies,
 - ❖ Strategies to promote EMS on local and international markets.
- 4) REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION
- ❖ Identification of non-state actors involved in national/regional thematic working groups on issues relating to aquaculture, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, trade, etc., fisheries management (including shared fish stocks at regional and national levels): to ensure the active, transparent, accountable and effective participation of non-state actors in addressing fisheries and aquaculture issues.
 - ❖ Incorporating fish as a commodity in regional trade: to ensure that national and regional institutions in Africa recognize fish as a fundamental commodity in international trade.
 - ❖ Establishment of an arbitration mechanism (tribunals) to deal with fisheries and aquaculture issues: to ensure the reduction, to a strict minimum, of conflicts likely to have repercussions on the effective management of the fisheries sector at regional level.
 - ❖ *Development of fishermen migration strategies*: to prevent and resolve regional conflicts linked to fishermen migration.
 - ❖ Demarcation zones (coastal exclusion zones): to ensure the conservation of fish stocks (fish reserves) and the protection of small-scale artisanal fishermen, as well as serving as a conflict prevention strategy.
 - ❖ Incorporation of fish as a commodity in regional trade: to ensure that national and regional institutions in Africa accord fish the status of a basic commodity in international trade.

5) DEEP SEA FISHING

- ❖ Align donor programs and portfolios with the African PFRS.
- ❖ Determination of variations in the numbers of African Union member states' deep-sea fishing fleets: to monitor the increase in the number of vessels flying the flag of (belonging to) African Union member states involved in deep-sea fishing.
- ❖ Determination of variation in returns from deep-sea fishing (taxes, auxiliary port services): The purpose of this indicator is to monitor the benefits accruing to member states in terms of returns from deep-sea fishing;
- ❖ Develop national fleets to fish the high seas;
- ❖ Seizing opportunities on RFMOs;
- ❖ Strengthen consultation and harmonization of positions between member states prior to meetings.
- ❖ Active participation in the Program on Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, and adoption of a common position.
- ❖ Encourage collaboration on information exchange and surveillance of high seas areas.

6) THE CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUE OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN AFRICA

- ❖ Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa
- ❖ Implementation of initiatives and programs to strengthen community resilience (early warning systems, access to

public and private insurance, fisheries strategy, insurance scheme, capacity building and community empowerment, financing opportunities, etc.).

- ❖ Strengthening the value chain approach (respect for local conditions) and diversification of fish products
- ❖ Setting up a system of financial resources for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management
- ❖ More support for fishermen (compared to farmers), as they are the first victims of cyclones.
- ❖ Capacity-building on climate change adaptation: Awareness-raising and training given by DRPEBs to fishermen before cyclones hit.
- ❖ Implementation of initiatives and programs to strengthen community resilience (early warning systems, access to public and private insurance, sustainable fisheries strategy, insurance scheme, development of adaptive capacities and community empowerment, financing opportunities, etc.).
- ❖ Strengthening the value chain approach (taking into account local specificities) and adding value to fishery and aquaculture products
- ❖ Setting up a financing mechanism to promote adaptation to climate change and reduce the risks associated with climatic hazards.

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

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

1) DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE FISHING

- ❖ Periodic assessment of per capita consumption of fish and fish products.
- ❖ Determination of the level of annual income declared by fishermen.
- ❖ Determining the level of annual employment in the small-scale fishing sector.
- ❖ Evaluation of national expenditure in the fisheries sector (Percentage of value added generated by the fisheries sector).
- ❖ Evaluation of the percentage of small-scale fishing in relation to national fishing expenditure/revenue: to indicate a better performance of the small-scale fishing sub-sector.
- ❖ Promotion, support and coordination of sustainable development for vulnerable coastal populations: through the implementation of PAPs.
- ❖ Improving fisheries governance through participatory management: promotion of HRMTs/GLPAs.

- ❖ Support for traditional fisheries management systems,
- ❖ Promoting the use of selective, zone-specific fishing gear: through the existence of Dina (prohibition of prohibited gear) and PAP (encouraging the use of selective fishing gear).

2) SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT

- ❖ Identify strategies for developing the aquaculture industry with a view to increasing the monetary resources derived from aquaculture activities (marketing, flight resolution, transport, etc.).
- ❖ Assessing the proportion of aquaculture's contribution to agricultural/national GDP: to monitor aquaculture's contribution to national income.
- ❖ Determining changes in the occurrence of conflicts: to monitor sector stability in the context of shared ecosystems.
- ❖ Promoting behavioral change with the aim of adopting an entrepreneurial spirit among stakeholders.
- ❖ Determination of changes in production levels: to monitor declining, stable/constant or increasing production levels.
- ❖ Determination of changes in disease incidence: to monitor reduction or increase in disease occurrence.
- ❖ Determination of changes in environmental integrity: to monitor compliance with the principles of sustainable development in the practice of aquaculture activities.

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

- ❖ Budget allocations for EMS conservation and development: mangrove restoration and management transfer
- ❖ Co-management of estuaries and mangroves: West Coast on estuary management included in mangrove management and East Coast on the management of the exploitation of the species through the regulation of fishing gear, etc.
- ❖ Watershed protection activities, combating the use of prohibited gear (mosquito netting) in lakes,
- ❖ Promoting environmentally-friendly farming practices (combating slash-and-burn farming, combating the use of lakeshores for agricultural purposes),
- ❖ Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment of mining projects that pollute water, rivers and streams

4) RESPONSIBLE AND FAIR TRADE AND MARKETING OF FISHERY RESOURCES

- ❖ *Proportion of intra-regional trade intensity*: to determine the ratio of intra-regional trade to world trade with the region, using trade figures as the basis for calculation.

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

5) IMPROVING SECTOR OPERATOR AWARENESS AND HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Assessment of variations in skill and knowledge levels.
 - ❖ Evaluation of changes in operating costs.
 - ❖ Assessment of professional performance by each productive member of the fishing community
 - ❖ Evaluating variations in the effectiveness of policy results: to ensure that the improvement of decisions taken is monitored on the basis of concrete data.
 - ❖ Diversifying the source of essential input into policy-making: to monitor the levels of information produced, and the sharing and use of knowledge.
 - ❖ Evaluation of variation in recruitment and retention: monitors the reduction in job mobility within the fishing and aquaculture sector.
 - ❖ Taking stock of the situation: identifying players and practices,
 - ❖ Assessment of changes in skill and knowledge levels: best practices to be shared, adoption of new techniques.
 - ❖ Professionalization of players: business cards, capacity building, structuring
 - ❖ Monitoring and maintaining the existing structure
- 6) CROSS-SECTOR ISSUE OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
- ❖ Extend OPENARTFISH production surveys to all 14 coastal regions (currently 5)
 - ❖ Implementation of activities in the PNLCC (National Policy for the Fight against Climate Change).

- ❖ Efficient stock assessment studies on the five priority species

- a) GENDER EQUALITY AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT
- ❖ Assessment of the proportion of women and young people able to access and use resources: The aim of this indicator is to monitor the effective and equitable participation of women and young people in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
 - ❖ Promoting fair treatment and making aquaculture activities accessible to all (men, women and young people).
 - ❖ Evaluation of the proportion of businesses owned by women and young people: to ensure that the benefits accruing to women and young people in terms of business ownership are monitored.
 - ❖ Evaluation of women's and young people's access to resources: to ensure effective and equitable participation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
 - ❖ Evaluation of the proportion of businesses managed by women and young people: to ensure that the benefits accruing to women and young people are monitored.
- b) PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT AND FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE.
- ❖ Creation of new business models: to ensure that the innovations introduced are responsible and

profitable, through a diversity of business models that meet the needs of the population. Not forgetting the sustainable management of natural resources.

- ❖ Assessment and determination of the causes and effects of variations in the number of new operators in the sector: to monitor the performance of companies in the sector by verifying the number of new operators attracted to the sector.
- ❖ Central purchasing of equipment at District level (or commune with high potential for fish products)
- ❖ Capacity building for fishermen's groups in terms of financial management and project set-up
- ❖ Evaluation of changes in return on investment: to monitor the return on investment achieved by private companies.
- ❖ Advocacy with TFPs to target fishermen for the creation of alternative livelihoods after cyclones,
- ❖ Promotion and innovation of activities in the fishing and aquaculture value chain
- ❖ Assessment of the reinvestment capacity of companies operating in the fishing and aquaculture sector.

PARTIAL CONCLUSION II

To further align Madagascar's fisheries and aquaculture policy framework and development strategy with the PFRS, a revision is proposed that integrates the implementation of the regulatory framework and fisheries reform, and the

performance of the PFRS at national and regional levels. The integration of the implementation of the regulatory framework concerns the conservation and use of resources in a sustainable perspective, the development of artisanal fishing, regional and sub-regional cooperation and deep-sea fishing.

With regard to fisheries reform and the performance of the PFRS at national and regional levels, the areas concerned are the development of artisanal fishing, the management of aquaculture from a sustainable perspective, responsible and fair trade and marketing of fisheries resources, improving awareness among operators in the sector, human capacity development, and cross-sectoral issues in fisheries and aquaculture, notably gender and youth empowerment, as well as private-sector investment and financing mechanisms for fisheries and aquaculture.

The elements included in this proposed revised document take up the gaps identified during the alignment analysis, including institutional, legal, financial, technical and human resources aspects.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

Over the past two years, Madagascar has been working to reflect on and document its strategy for the development of fishing and aquaculture. This has led to the drafting of two framework documents: the SNDAM (2021) and the SNEB (2022).

Analysis of the consistency of these two strategic documents with the African PFRS showed that Madagascar's strategy is 76.75% aligned with it. In addition, Madagascar's strategy also contains a number of good practices and lessons learned that can be shared and leveraged in the African strategy. Despite this, this work has also revealed gaps that prevent Madagascar's strategy and policy from being fully aligned with the African PFRS.

The identification of gaps in the SNDAM and SNEB has led to the drafting of a revised document, the content of which refers to the PFRS. Thanks to the degree of alignment of Madagascar's current fisheries and aquaculture development policies and strategies, and the proposal of a revised national policy as part of this work, as well as the good practices already acquired, Madagascar can accelerate the reform of its fisheries and aquaculture sector in order to strengthen the contribution of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to achieving the objectives of the AU's Agenda 2063, notably in terms of food security, livelihoods and wealth creation. The validation of this revised policy, which

incorporates the proposals for appropriate strategic actions made by national stakeholders following the group work at the consultation and validation workshop, will ensure the development of a realistic and consensual sustainable fisheries and aquaculture policy for Madagascar, in line with the objective set by the African Union or Agenda 2063, as well as the African PFRS.

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APPENDIX

A- BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

- 1) Meetings, e-mails and telephone conversations were organized with the relevant stakeholders at national and private government level in Madagascar.
- 2) Review and analysis of relevant documents (national policy, strategies and legislative/regulatory frameworks) was carried out, using the AU-IBAR Guide to PFRS implementation and ensuring compliance with relevant international instruments.
- 3) Policy gaps and key issues for reform in the fisheries and aquaculture sector were identified.
- 4) Examples of best practice (including critical enablers) and lessons learned from the implementation of current and past policies and strategies have been documented.
- 5) Entry points for policy intervention and priority actions to accelerate reforms for coherence/alignment with the PFRS were proposed.
- 6) An online questionnaire aimed at monitoring the alignment of national and regional fisheries and aquaculture with the AFS, as well as AFS implementation, was administered, completed and analyzed.
- 7) A draft revised national fisheries and aquaculture policy, consistent with the AFS, in close consultation

with AU-IBAR and relevant stakeholders, is currently being prepared.

- 8) Drafting and dispatch of the consultancy report (in French and English)
- 9) A stakeholder consultation workshop to validate the draft documents is planned in the near future.

B- PEOPLE CONSULTED: List and contact details of people met and/or contacted by e-mail and telephone.

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A FRAMEWORK TO AID IN THE REVIEW OF MADAGASCAR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE POLICIES AND LAWS USING THE PFRS, REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES AS BENCHMARKS

Document(s) Perused:

1. SNDAM (X) & SNEB(X)

Overall Level of Alignment:

Computed Percentage (%) of Alignment of Policy Areas: **76,75 %.**

1. POLICY AREA 1: Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Resource Use: **91,7**
2. POLICY AREA 2A: Small Scale Fisheries Development: **95,83**
3. POLICY AREA 2B: Identification, Development and Promotion of Estuarine and Mangrove-based Shellfisheries (EMS) among the AU-MS: **33,4 %**
4. POLICY AREA 3: Sustainable Aquaculture Management: **70**
5. POLICY AREA 4: Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing: **83,3%**
6. POLICY AREA 5: Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation: **100%.**
7. POLICY AREA 6: Awareness Enhancing and Human Capacity Development: **66,6 %**
8. POLICY AREA 7: High Seas Fisheries: **86.7**
9. POLICY AREA 8: Cross Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture: **63,32 %**

Alignment Scoring:

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

POLICY AREA 1: CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE RESOURCE USE

Criteria for Alignment	Check X to Indicate if:			Level of Alignment (%)	Comment and Reference
	YES	IN PART	NO		
Outcome 1: Policies, frameworks and tools in place to sustainably increase national benefits from fisheries and aquaculture				75 %	
1 <i>Fisheries and aquaculture are mainstreamed into national development</i>		XX			
a. <i>Member States should increase allocation of national budgets to fisheries and aquaculture</i>				0,5	LFI/PIP
b. <i>The aquaculture development program should focus on areas where market-led aquaculture investments and developments are underway and accelerated rates of aquaculture production are being achieved, or great potentials exist?</i>	X			1	Potential
c. <i>The state should focus on strengthening the private and public sectors' capacity to develop comprehensive and realistic strategic plans and their implementation in the short to medium term?</i>		X	X	0,5	Sector policy implementation
d. <i>The State must encourage the development, expansion or introduction of new and proven production techniques</i>	XX			1	Introduction of high-performance strains
At regional level:					
a. <i>harmonize policy, institutional, legal,</i>					

	<p><i>regulatory, and monitoring regimes to govern aquaculture operations that occur in waters that go beyond national jurisdiction</i></p> <p><i>b. endorse and apply standards and norms on aquatic animal health: fish disease, safety, quality and traceability</i></p> <p><i>c. implement quarantine measures for the introduction of exotic and genetically modified genomes</i></p> <p><i>d. elaborate mechanisms to support and harmonize the activities of regional aquaculture and capture fisheries bodies</i></p>		X		0,5		
			X		0,5		Health certificate/ASH
			X		0,5		ASH
			XX		0,5		
2	<p><i>Globally accepted best practices integrated into national policy frameworks and tools</i></p> <p><i>a. Does the policy promote globally accepted best practices and pursuing excellence in fisheries science and integrated evaluations?</i></p> <p><i>b. Does it promote effective management, improved product processing, utilization and technology transfer?</i></p>	XX			1		
		X	X		1,5		
3	<p><i>Are policy and management decisions made based on the existence of reliable data and information management systems?</i></p>		XX		0,5		
4	<p><i>Adoption of participatory fisheries management mechanisms/approaches</i></p>	X			1		
Outcome 2:							100 %

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

POLICY AREA 2A: SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Criteria for Alignment	Check X to Indicate if:			Level of Alignment (%)	Comment and Reference
	YES	IN	NO		

		PART			
Outcome 1: Role and importance (contribution) of fisheries for improved livelihoods, food and income of small-scale fishing communities and related operators are evident, recognized and secured in Member States					87,5 %
1	<i>Are there mechanisms and strategies that highlight the economic and social importance of small-scale fisheries development?</i>	XX		1	
2	<i>Are there mechanisms and strategies to unlock and unleash potentials of the subsector to generate socio-economic benefits?</i>	X X		1	
3	<i>Is there a system to facilitate organized value chain development in order to effectively derive the benefits from small-scale fisheries?</i>	X X		1	
4	<i>Are small-scale fisheries prioritized in National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP), Poverty alleviation documents and National strategy documents, etc.?</i>		XX	0,5	
Outcome 2: Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened					100 %
1	<i>Are there provisions for the adoption and implementation of Regional and intra-regional minimum terms and conditions for access?</i>	X		1	
2	<i>Are there mechanisms in place for efficient and effective regional cooperation on fisheries management, including MCS, migratory and shared stocks?</i>	XX		1	
Outcome 3: Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources					100 %

1	Are the international Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries appropriately applied?	X		1		
2	Are provisions made for the capacity of fisheries stakeholders and institutions for participatory management of the fisheries to be developed and nurtured?	XX		1		

POLICY AREA 2B: Identification, Development and Promotion of Estuarine and Mangrove-based Shellfisheries (EMS) among the AU-MS

Criteria for Alignment	Check X to Indicate if:			Level of Alignment (%)	Comment and Reference
	YES	IN PART	NO		
OUTCOME 1: Recognition of EMS among AU-MS				25%	
1 Are there provisions to account for EMS among AU-MS?					
2 Do AU-MS assign budget allocations to the conservation and development of EMS?		X		0,5	
OUTCOME 2: Management of EMS among AU-MS				25 %	
1 Are the estuarine and mangrove-based shellfisheries co-managed?			X	0	
2 Are catch data in EMS recorded regularly to inform management strategies?		X		0,5	
OUTCOME 3: Promotion of EMS among AU-MS				50 %	
1 Are there strategies to promote EMS on the local and international markets?		X		0,5	

POLICY AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT

Criteria for Alignment	Check X to Indicate if:			Level of Alignment (%)	Comment and Reference
	YES	IN PART	NO		
Outcome 1: Improved market-led aquaculture investments				90%	
1 <i>Are market campaigns included for aquaculture products (awareness creation, PPPPs - Price, Place, Promotion and Product)?</i>	X			1	National Aquaculture Day, setting up sales outlets
2 <i>Aquaculture infrastructure- Are there measures for the state to provide basic infrastructure for aquaculture development?</i>	X			1	Establishment of Zones d'Emmergence Piscicole (Fish Emergence Zones)
3 <i>Financing/investment strategy - Are there strategies for the promotion of financial instruments such as guarantee funds, micro-credit institutions?</i>	X			1	FDA, FIHARIANA
4 <i>Quality assurance and standards - Are there provisions for aquaculture product labelling and traceability through certification programmes?</i>	X			1	MPEB/ASH, MAE/Vegetal Department

5	<i>Skills development plan - Are there provisions in the policy for aquaculture development plan and strategies to appropriately address competencies and skills development?</i>	X			1	National Aquaculture Strategy (SNDAM) (2021-2030); Algaculture Development Plan; Crab Farming Development Plan; Holothuric Farming Development Plan; Madagascar Inland Water Aquaculture Development Plan (PDACM).
6	<i>Research and Extension Services - Are there provisions of adequate funding for research to enhance technology development and innovation?</i>		X		0,5	State budget/ LFI
7	<i>Fish farmers associations or cooperatives- Is there the existence of an institutional framework to allow Fish farmers associations and cooperatives to flourish?</i>	X			1	Text, FDA
8	<i>Enabling environment - Is there provision of policy and institutional framework as well as one stop shop to facilitate registrations and investments by the private sectors?</i>	X			1	EDBM
9	<i>a. Growth in trade of locally produced aquaculture products- Are there measures for the protection of local aquaculture products from imported pro-</i>		X		0,5 1	 National Aquaculture Day (JNA)

	ducts? b. Are there programmes in place to increase competitiveness of locally produced aquaculture products?	X				
Outcome 2: Improved regional cooperation in shared ecosystems					50 %	
1	Common strategies on management and research on transboundary resources: Are there provisions to harmonize coherent policies, institutional and legal frameworks for aquaculture shared ecosystems?			X	0	
2	Are the policies consistent with best ecosystems management approaches (e.g. FAO, EAF, EAA, CCRF)?	X			1	
3	Conformity with accreditation mechanisms- Are the Best Management Practices (BMPs) required for certification and standardization for sustainable aquaculture practices included in the policies?		X		0,5	

POLICY AREA 4: RESPONSIBLE AND EQUITABLE FISH TRADE AND MARKETING

Criteria for Alignment		Check X to Indicate if:			Level of Alignment (%)	Comment and Reference
		YES	IN PART	NO		
Outcome 1: Improved intra and inter regional trade					66,6%	
1	<i>Is there compliance with agreed regional trade protocols and regulations?</i>		X		0,5	
2	<i>Is it coherent with fish trade policies and other policies?</i>	X			1	
3	<i>Is it Compliant with sanitary standards and market requirements?</i>		X		0,5	
Outcome 2: Increased competitiveness for African fish and fishery products					100 %	
1	<i>Economically efficient fisheries sector - Are fisheries sustainably managed and supported by appropriate infrastructure and prudent macroeconomic management?</i>	X			1	
2	<i>Standards and supportive technology -</i> <i>a. Is infrastructure, such as the National fisheries quality control laboratory for standardization of fishery products in place?</i>	X			1	
	<i>b. Does it conform to international guidelines for certification of fishery products?</i>	X			1	

3	<i>Competitiveness through increasing value chain efficiencies - Are there appropriate pricing conditions for value addition across value chain segments?</i>	X			1	
4	<i>Coherence of trade policies (harmonization) - Are national trade policies coherent and harmonized at sub regional or regional levels?</i>	X			1	
5	<i>Consumer Information - Is symmetric information ensured between buyers and sellers?</i>	X			1	

POLICY AREA 5: REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION

Criteria for Alignment	Check X to Indicate if:			Level of Alignment (%)	Comment and Reference
	YES	IN PART	NO		
Outcome 1: International fisheries issues at regional levels are coherent and harmonized				100 %	
1 <i>Are there provisions for entrenched awareness of important international instruments for sustainable fisheries management and frameworks that identify the need for their domestication in realizing sustainable fisheries management?</i>	X		1		
2 <i>Are there measures in place to address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing?</i>	X		1		
3 <i>Are there mechanisms to address seafood fraud?</i>	X		1		
Outcome 2: RECs and RFBs are positive forces for fisheries management					

within the framework of regional economic and political integration agenda					
1	Are there mechanisms for linkages between RECs and RFBs?	X		1	
2	Are RECs and RFBs vehicles to promote a well-defined fishery and aquaculture?	X		1	
3	Are there strategies and mechanisms in place for preventing and resolving regional conflicts?	X		1	

POLICY AREA 6: AWARENESS ENHANCING AND HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Criteria for Alignment	Check X to Indicate if:			Level of alignment (%)	Comment and Reference
	YES	IN PART	N O		
Outcome 1: Enhanced sectoral competencies and proficiencies				66,6%	
1 <i>Continuous professional education, mentorship and training:- Are there provisions to facilitate continuous awareness and enabling environment to seize and utilize opportunities for sectoral development?</i>		X		0,5	Capacity-building for administrative staff and stakeholders
2 <i>Accreditation of practitioners and institutions: - Are there provisions for relevant stakeholders/institutions to be accredited to maintain relevance?</i>	X			1	
3 <i>Facilitate centers of excellence of fisheries and aquaculture: - Are there provisions in the national and regional policies to ensure continual establishment, development and</i>		X		0,5	CDA

	<i>maintenance of minimum operating standards?</i>					
Outcome 2: Improved evidence-based decision making					66,6 %	
1	<i>Is Information based policy decision making evident in the policy?</i>		XX		0,5	
2	<i>What provisions exist to facilitate Information sharing between policy makers and policy consumers?</i>		XX		0,5	
3	<i>Responsive to real community needs: - What strategies exist to improve enabling conditions in fish producing communities to enhance competence?</i>	X			1	FDA subsidy, Financing of FIA by Fihariana, Training of producers

POLICY AREA 7: HIGH SEAS FISHERIES

Criteria for Alignment	Check X to Indicate if:			Level of alignment(%)	Comment and Reference	
	YES	IN PART	NO			
Outcome 1: Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries				60%		
1	a. <i>Is there an avenue for effective participation of the MS in international deliberations, meetings, etc. and increased access to high seas fisheries?</i>	X			1	
	b. <i>Have provisions been made for the MS to become a member or cooperating party of appropriate RFMOs?</i>	X			1	
	c. <i>Are there modalities/provisions for the country to ratify United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the FAO Port States Measures Agreement?</i>	X			1	

2	Are there mechanisms for strengthening the alignment of donor and partner efforts with PFRS?			X	0	
3	Are there provisions for strengthening of Alignment to and co-ordination of development partners' efforts with the PFRS?			X	0	
Outcome 2: Increased participation and benefits for MS in high seas fisheries					100 %	
1	Increased access to high seas fisheries -Is there a provision made in the policy that ensures high seas resource exploitation by MS?	X			1	
2	Accrued benefits to concerned MS increased - Are there programmes and strategies proposed to increase investment for economic value addition (such as harbour)	X			1	
Outcome 3: Active participation of MS in RFMOs processes and agenda					100%	
1	a. Cooperation for high sea fisheries management - What provisions are there to facilitate management decisions for active roles in intergovernmental cooperation?	X			1	
	b. Are there modalities guiding the participation in newly established partnerships?	X			1	

POLICY AREA 8:CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN AFRICAN FISHERIES

AND AQUACULTURE						
<i>A. Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture</i>						
Criteria for Alignment		Check X to Indicate if:			Level of Alignment (%)	Comment and Reference
		YES	IN PART	NO		
OUTCOME 1: Adaptive capacity and resilience at the local level built					60 %	
1	<i>Capacity building programme on climate smart fisheries: - Is there promotion of capacity building in the sector on climate change?</i>	X			1	
2	<i>Communication systems: - Are there systems on participatory Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk (DR) vulnerability assessment and aquaculture development?</i>		X	X	0,5	Development of a climate change adaptation strategy for the fish farming sector
3	<i>Facilitate the creation of alternative livelihoods: - Are there available opportunities for at</i>		X	X	0,5	

	<i>least temporary shifting to alternative occupation in the event of shocks?</i>					
4	<i>Early warning system in place as a focus for disaster: - Are there provisions for early warning mechanisms at national level?</i>	XX			1	Partnership agreement MPEB/ METEO department
5	<i>Are there mechanisms for disaster-related insurance and compensation in place?</i>			XX	0	
OUTCOME 2: Policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels improved					66,6%	
1	<i>Do the Disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change Adaptation (CCA) policies include fisheries and aquaculture?</i>		XX		0,5	
2	<i>Do the fisheries and aquaculture policies include DRM and CCA?</i>		X	X	0,5	
3	<i>Are there policies for marine spatial planning?</i>	XX			1	maritime atlas, marine spatial planning in progress

B. Gender and Youth						
OUTCOME 1: Increased access to resources					90%	
1	<p>a. Do policies and interventions aim at attracting women and youth?</p> <p>b. Do they address key barriers and constraints to entry and access to land and water?</p>	XX	X	X	1 0,5	
2	Child and forced labour:- Does the policy have provisions on the prohibition of child and forced labour?		X		1	
3	Are there provisions for the prevention/prohibition of Gender-based violence at all levels along the fisheries value-chain?	X		X	1	
4	Security of investment and access rights and ownership - Does the policy have provisions	X			1	

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

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

18th - 19th September 2023

PANORAMA HOTEL, Antananarivo, Madagascar

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ANTANANARIVO, MADAGASCAR 18-19 SEPTEMBER 2023				
Venue: Hotel Panorama, Antananarivo				
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