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EXPERT FORUM

European Fisheries Development Advisors Network (EFDAN) – Annual Meeting 2014

21 – 22 May 2014 | Spreespeicher | Berlin

REPORT

Organised by:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Summary of the EFDAN – Annual Meeting 2014

First day (21 May 2014)

This year's annual EFDAN (European Fisheries Development Advisors Network) meeting was the 30th meeting, the first was initially held in Brussels in 1985. This year's meeting was held in the Spreespeicher in Berlin on 21 and 22 May. The meeting was hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and organised by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

The meeting was officially opened by **Dr Stefan Schmitz**, Head of Division of the Special Unit "One World – No Hunger" at BMZ who warmly welcomed participants to Berlin, a city with a longstanding fisheries tradition. He stated that food and nutrition security are a top priority of the German development cooperation. As worldwide more than 2.8 billion people depend on fish and fish products as their source of food, the Ministry is particularly interested in raising awareness on fisheries and aquaculture within German and European development cooperation. The meeting had a fourfold objective: providing room for exchange among the EFDAN group members and other participants, promoting the dialogue between the various development cooperation and the fishery sector actors, strengthening cooperation and identifying new opportunities for cooperation as well as boosting the awareness of fisheries, aquaculture and maritime policy in German and European development cooperation. After giving a short introduction on the history of EFDAN, Stefan Schmitz concluded with the following quote from the recent report "Grain, Fish, Money – Financing Africa's Green and Blue Revolutions" of the Africa Progress Panel of May 2014:

"Unlike the mining and petroleum sectors, fisheries represent a critical source of employment, trade and food and nutrition security. In West Africa, up to a quarter of jobs are linked to fisheries, and the sector provides essential proteins, minerals and other nutrients to the diets of the region's people. Up to two-thirds of all animal protein eaten by people in coastal West African states is fish. Meanwhile, artisanal fishers are linked to consumers through a vast intra-regional trading network in which women play a central role. Apart from draining the region of revenue, overfishing is reducing fish stocks, lowering artisanal catches, harming the marine environment. It also is putting the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of millions of people in West Africa at risk."

He then underlined the importance of solution-oriented approaches and strategies on how to address the challenges that have been and will be identified during the meeting.

The opening remarks were followed by a keynote speech about the potential roles of fisheries and aquaculture in development by **Dr Christophe Béné**, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies (University of Sussex, UK). His work focuses on socio-economic, governance and policy issues related to natural resources management, with emphasis on vulnerability, poverty and rural development. He presented the results of the recent study on "Fisheries and aquaculture and their potential roles in development: an assessment of the current evidence" which was prepared by MRAG, IDS and the

University of Stirling that was commissioned by UK-DFID. The study shows evidence of the effectiveness of the promotion of fisheries and aquaculture in development cooperation and gave food for thought on how these potentials can be better utilised. The objective of the study was to identify and scope the existing evidence related to fisheries and aquaculture activities in developing countries and the respective contribution to food and nutrition security and economic growth. The full report can be downloaded from: <http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/Output/193929/>

The following panel discussed the issues and ideas raised by the keynote speech in terms of the role of development cooperation in the promotion of small scale fisheries. The aim of the session was to point out and discuss the different layers at which coherence in fisheries development is crucial. For this purpose, all panelists gave insights into their current fisheries portfolio and associated issues. The panelists of this discussion were **Dr Sloans Chimatiro**, Head of Fisheries at NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development); **Dr Hamady Diop**, Head of the Department of Research and Information Systems at the Sub Regional Fisheries Commission for West Africa; **Isabelle Viallon**, Policy Officer for Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition at DG-DEVCO at the European Commission and **Francisco Mari**, Senior Policy Officer for Fisheries and Agricultural Trade at the German NGO Brot für die Welt.

- The panelists discussed why it is often a challenge to give both fisheries and aquaculture the attention they deserve. The following issues were raised:
 - Farmer organisations (in Africa) never involve fish producers;
 - In many countries, the Ministry of Agriculture is not responsible for fisheries or aquaculture and therefore, fish is often excluded from rural development policies;
 - The current international support system mainly links investments to budget plans. Most food is produced by small scale producers who do not have budget plans and are therefore not eligible to receive support loans; however they are the ones needing support;
 - Investments need to be long-term;
 - Fisheries projects cannot and should not be stand-alone projects. They have to be linked to other topics such as food and nutrition security in order to be successful;
 - Fisheries can be linked to rural development projects through aquaculture which, by definition, is part of agriculture as well, but is also often neglected.
- A main issue raised by the panelists was the lack of information and sufficient data. A fishery resource cannot be managed properly when there is neither knowledge of the resource itself, nor about its sustainable exploitation.
- Additionally, the importance of donor coherence was raised by the participants from partner countries. The lack of compatible investigations leads to a significant waste of potential. This was underlined by all panelists who also called for more cooperation.
- All panelists emphasised the importance of addressing gender issues in fisheries and aquaculture.

- Although many countries know and appreciate the importance of fisheries and aquaculture, they are often not considered in development cooperation because of a significant lack of formal data.
- While some panelists demanded proper, formal data collection, others pointed out that cooperation with the respective country, not only the officials but the local community, is crucial as they often have the data from experience.

Dr Stefan Schmitz concluded the first day by pointing out the importance of communication in terms of fisheries and aquaculture. He stated that communicating fisheries and aquaculture via their economic importance and the positive impact on food and nutrition security will help to receive the attention they deserve. However, it is not only economics and food security that needs to be discussed but also environmental sustainability. Fisheries have to be at the center stage of the global sustainability discussion as sustainable fisheries are planet sensitive and we want to be able to catch fish for a long time. Furthermore, **Dr Stefan Schmitz** emphasised the importance of viewing rural development in a wider sense, including both fisheries and aquaculture, instead of limiting the scope only to agriculture. He closed the first session by demanding a focus on the needs for sustainable, smart and consistent investments to be discussed during the second day.

Second day (22 May 2014)

After focusing on facts and challenges on the first day, the second day focused on how stakeholders, including donors, could make a difference through solution-oriented approaches. Several short presentations set the stage for in-depth discussions in working groups:

- Policy Coherence for Development in Fisheries and Aquaculture – **Dr Claire Delpeuch** (Economist, Fisheries Policies Division, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris)
- The Role of Fisheries Partnership Agreements in Support of the Fisheries Sector in Partner Countries – **Kristofer Du Rietz** (Advisor, International Affairs and Markets, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG-MARE), European Commission, Brussels)
- The Engagement of DG-DEVCO in Support of the Fisheries Sector in Partner Countries – **Isabelle Viallon** (Policy Officer, Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid (DG-DEVCO), European Commission, Brussels)
- The Case of Mauritania – Experiences from Bilateral Support – **Ulf Löwenberg** (Fisheries Biologist) and **Robert Roth** (Senior Project Manager, Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, KfW Development Bank, Germany)
- Comments on Presentations from the Perspective of Small-scale Fisheries – **Sid’Ahmed Sidi Mohamed Abeid** (President, Department of Artisanal Fisheries, National Federation of Fisheries (FNP), Mauritania)

The inputs from OECD and the EU gave an overview on recent developments in international policy making. Complimentary experiences from bilateral cooperation in Mauritania provided the audience with approaches and lessons learned, providing a good background for the following working groups.

Three subsequent working groups discussed the main challenges for coherent development assistance to small scale fisheries and possible strategies/actions to address these challenges. The combined results of all three working groups are:

I. Negative public image/Perception of fisheries (overfishing, alcohol abuse, STDs and HIV/AIDS)

- Highlight positive aspects
 - Economic/trade value
 - Employment
 - Contribution to food and nutrition security
- Invest in training at all levels

II. Sectoral perspective/approaches

- Integrate fisheries into broader strategies/approaches
- Overcome the very sectoral view – find solutions outside the sector, fish is not a stand-alone issue
- Design and implement cross-sectoral long-term projects
- Fisheries sector is complex, different donors, agendas, potential conflicts

III. Attract responsible investments

- Private certification schemes
 - Link demand and supply
- Investments along the whole value chain
 - Reduction of post-harvest losses
 - Support processing (women!)
 - Improve market access for artisanal fleets
- Transparent financial systems
- Revenues from licences vs. development of local fisheries sector

- IV. Lack of connection to relevant international policies
 - Committee on World Food Security (CFS) agenda
 - Post-MDG Process
 - CAADP/NEPAD
 - Ownership and leadership must be within the country/area
 - Consolidated donors and national agendas
 - Match existing resources with existing needs
 - Fisheries need to be higher on national political agendas
 - EU Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs)

- V. Too few cooperation projects in the sector; fisheries generally do not fit the donor project cycle
 - Need long-term interventions
 - Include fisheries and aquaculture development activities in other projects
 - Food and nutrition security
 - Livelihood opportunities
 - Market development/diversification
 - Integrated agriculture-aquaculture systems

- VI. Lack of data/information/transparency
 - Need appropriate research
 - Consolidate information from local communities
 - Combination of existing tools and methods

- VII. Unequal competition between EU and African fishing vessels
 - Reduce subsidies
 - Coherent application of regulations to all vessels (European and third country)
 - Define fishing surplus in a transparent, science based way
 - Partner countries have to bring up demands for support to their fisheries sector in government negotiations in order to install relevant national policies as enabling environments

These results were then presented to a second panel for comments. The panelists for this discussion were **Gaoussou Gueye**, Secretary General at the African Confederation of Artisanal Fishing Organisations (CAOPA) and President of the Association for the Promotion of Responsible Artisanal Fishery (APRAPAM) located in Senegal; **Aivaras Labanauskas**, Managing Director at Atlantic High Sea Fisheries in Lithuania; **Isabelle Viallon** and **Kristofer Du Rietz**.

- The panelists agreed that knowledge and transparency are crucial issues. Fisheries communities and sometimes also decision makers have a lack of background information and therefore struggle with informed policy decisions. This also applies to people in different companies and institutions. They often have an agricultural background without any knowledge on either fisheries or aquaculture. The situation is especially striking in Senegal where bodies rely on 30-year-old information, as they do not have access to any recent data. This makes an evaluation of the current situation impossible.
- In many countries, for example in Senegal, women are key actors in the fisheries sector, particularly with regards to the financing of fisheries activities. Improving their situation would benefit the whole sector and have great impact on the local communities. The importance of women has often been neglected in the past.
- Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs) between the EU and its partner countries were discussed from both the EU and the private sector perspective. It was agreed that although some aspects of FPAs still need improvements, they are distinguished by extensive transparency. FPAs, especially the recent ones, are a basis for cooperation but need to be seen in a larger context. They potentially provide European countries and the private sector with a tool on how to contribute positively to another country's local community.
- All panelists agreed that the perception of fisheries has to change. Information about illegal fisheries, overfishing or other negative topics is disseminated while the positive issues are neglected. Fishermen are hardworking people; fish is crucial for food and nutrition security and has a relevant share in international trade. The positive dimension of fisheries has to be promoted.
- Certification schemes and labelling initiatives could be an instrument to trigger sustainability and improve the image of fisheries and aquaculture. However, the panelists highlighted that it is a complex issue with wide variations and generalisations are impossible. It was agreed that certification and labelling can have a positive impact but that it is probably more important for the industrial fisheries sector. The artisanal fisheries generally do not have an image problem and are therefore less dependent on certification. It was additionally pointed out that access to certification for artisanal fishers is often too complicated and expensive.

Summary of the EFDAN Proper Meeting

The purpose of the EFDAN proper meeting is an informal exchange of information on current and future projects as well as on the FAO-COFI (Committee on Fisheries) bi-annual meeting. **Nicole Franz**, Fishery Planning Analyst at the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of the FAO, opened the meeting with an introduction of COFI, pointing out the main features of this year's agenda and giving a quick insight into the content and status of approval of the new Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries (VGSSF) as well as on the SOFIA 2014 report (State of Fisheries and Aquaculture, produced bi-annually by FAO for presentation to COFI) which had been released only a few days before. The following discussion centered on the involvement of RFMOs (Regional Fisheries Management Organisations) in the VGSSF, FAO's view on certification and the newly released SOFIA Report. Nicole Franz explained that RFMOs are essential partners for the consistent implementation of the guidelines. She also pointed out that the guidelines do not refer to certification as there was a strong opposition to do so. As regards ecolabeling, FAO is currently trying to contribute to building knowledge on how to make certification beneficial for all sides. FAO has to find a consensus between different positions and balance them. Nicole Franz underlined that FAO is a member based organisation and therefore responds to demands and issues raised by the member states.

Subsequent to this introduction, **Manuela Iglesias Alonso**, Policy Officer at the Long Distance Regional Advisory Council (LDRAC) in Madrid, introduced the work done by LDRAC in fisheries cooperation between EU fleets and partner countries granting access to fish resources. She discussed with the participants if and how LDRAC could be involved in third countries. The consensus was to start a dialogue with the African Union as they have experience in cooperation with the EU. The discussion on the LDRAC was complemented with views from civil society, namely by **Béatrice Gorez**, Coordinator at the Coalition for Fair Fisheries Agreements (CFFA) who noted the positive results of engaging in dialogues and contributing the perspectives of small scale fishers, processors and traders to such fora.

Afterwards, **Karoline Schacht**, Fisheries Policy Officer for Marine Protection at WWF presented the concept of a planned report on future global food security and the role of fisheries in providing proteins for future generations of humankind. The following discussion revolved around the question whether an increased food/fish production is desirable or if the focus should be on the reduction of meat and fish consumption.

Dr Jean-Marie Kagabo, Programme Coordinator in the Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour at the International Labour Organization (ILO), presented their new Global Action Programme against forced labour and trafficking of fishers at sea (GAPfish). He invited participants to cooperate and share information.

During the following tour de table Norway, the Netherlands, Germany and the EU shared information on their current portfolios and ideas. The EU will send a project list to all participants. **Brit Fiskness**, Senior Advisor on Fisheries in the Department for Climate, Energy and Environment at the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), shared information on their projects and challenges in fisheries management, aquaculture, IUU fishing, climate change adaptation and the private sector. **Eve de Coning**, Advisor at the Norwegian National Advisory Group against Organized Fisheries Crime and IUU Fishing, informed the group in more detail on the involvement in fighting illegal fisheries in Africa. She underlined the importance of cooperation and coherence between donors and agencies.

A main focus of future development programmes of the Netherlands will be on aquaculture as well as the reduction of post-harvest losses, stated **Dr Petra Spliethoff**, Senior Advisor on Fisheries and Aquaculture at the Centre for Development Innovation (CDI) in the Netherlands. Aquaculture will especially be promoted in African countries, preferably as cage culture in lakes. Other projects focus on the exchange of information concerning fish processing technologies to reduce losses and increase the use of all parts of the fish.

Germany has a long tradition in fisheries and aquaculture projects – the fisheries surveillance and management project in Mauritania had already been presented in the morning session. Therefore **Dr Mark Prein**, Head of the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Project in the Rural Development and Agriculture Division at GIZ, focused his presentation on the lessons learned and current initiatives by Germany with regard to certification and ecolabeling in fisheries and aquaculture. GIZ was involved in Naturland (organic aquaculture and wildfish), MSC, GlobalG.A.P. and ASC certification and is currently supporting the design and implementation of a benchmarking tool for fisheries and aquaculture standards, the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI) which was briefly presented by **Niklas Wehner**, Advisor in the GSSI project.

Tim Sauler, Policy Advisor in the Special Unit “One World – No Hunger” at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany, concluded the meeting by thanking everyone for their participation and the interesting discussions. It is worthwhile to keep in mind that communication is one of the biggest issues. Not only does communication on fisheries need to become more positive, fisheries and aquaculture should to a greater extent also be included in other, different topics and sectors (e.g. rural development or nutrition). Although progress has been made, there is a constant need for coherence and coordination amongst institutions and development agencies. One big challenge for the future of the EFDAN meeting will be the participation of more European donor states. The fact that DG-DEVCO and DG-MARE are considering to jointly host EFDAN 2015 in Brussels is an excellent sign for more coherence and consistency in EU fisheries and aquaculture development cooperation.

Annexes

Background

Worldwide, more than 2.8 billion people depend on fish products as their source of food. In coastal areas with high population growth, these supply up to 90 percent of animal protein intake. Due to their beneficial composition of vitamins and micronutrients, fish products can also contribute to the prevention of food quality deficiencies. Quality nutrition is of essential importance for children and in pregnancy. Even a small proportion of fish in the diet leads to a significant health improvement of these population groups. In developing countries, marginalised groups find easier access to fish products than to other foods of equivalent nutritional value.

Artisanal fisheries and small-scale aquaculture constitute a major source of livelihood in developing countries: the catch of small-scale fishers almost exclusively feeds local populations and provides income to numerous people. Fish is also the agricultural product with the highest overall net value in international trade, mostly emanating from developing countries and often the single source of generating foreign exchange income. However, the near-shore fish stocks accessible to small scale fishers are often overfished. The support of sustainable practices also in the fisheries sector is an important concern in order to reduce hunger and malnutrition, to secure people's occupation and income as well as to conserve biodiversity.

The reform of the EU Common Fisheries Policy, ratified in 2013 with broad political support, is indeed a political milestone. The regulations on the external dimension refer to the required coherence in European policy that is mandated by the Lisbon Treaty. However, the sustainable management of fisheries resources also requires greater competence and capacity in partner countries. European development cooperation can contribute to their improvement.

Introduction

Subsequent to the European Maritime Day on 20 May in Bremen, this year's European Fisheries Development Advisors Network (EFDAN) meeting in Berlin serves as a forum for EFDAN group members and other experts from the political sphere, science and academia, and civil society from Europe and partner countries to exchange views on the role of fisheries in development cooperation.

In addition to the traditional informal exchange on topics related to the upcoming session of the Committee on Fisheries of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including the draft Voluntary Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries, the meeting also aims to strengthen dialogue between stakeholders involved in development cooperation and fishery sector.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is particularly interested in raising awareness on the issues of fisheries, aquaculture and maritime policy within the German and European development cooperation, while underlining the importance of this sector for food security and nutrition.

The Expert Forum "European Fisheries Development Advisors Network (EFDAN) – Annual Meeting 2014" will be held in Berlin on 21 and 22 May 2014.

The event language will be English.

Programme | Wednesday, 21 May 2014

EVENT VENUE: SPREESPEICHER | STRALAUER ALLEE 2a | 10245 BERLIN

-
- 3.00 p.m. **Registration and welcome coffee**
-
- 4.00 p.m. **Opening**, Moderator **Dr Marc Nolting**
-
- 4.10 p.m. **Introduction**
Dr Stefan Schmitz, Head of Division, Special Unit “One World – No Hunger”,
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
-
- 4.25 p.m. **Keynote Speech – “Fisheries and Aquaculture and their Potential Roles in Development:
an Assessment of the Current Evidence”**
Dr Christophe Béné, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex, United Kingdom
-
- 4.45 p.m. **Panel discussion**
Dr Sloans Chimatiro, Head of Fisheries, Partnership for African Fisheries,
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Midrand
Dr Hamady Diop, Head of Department of Research and Information Systems,
Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) West Africa, Dakar
Francisco Mari, Senior Policy Officer, Fisheries and Agricultural Trade,
Brot für die Welt, Germany
Isabelle Viallon, Policy Officer, Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition,
Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid (DG-DEVCO),
European Commission, Brussels
-
- 5.45 p.m. **Discussion with the audience**
-
- 6.30 p.m. **Concluding remarks**
Dr Stefan Schmitz, Head of Division, Special Unit “One World – No Hunger”,
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
-
- from 6.45 p.m. **Boat trip with buffet dinner**

Programme | Thursday, 22 May 2014

EVENT VENUE: SPREESPEICHER | STRALAUER ALLEE 2a | 10245 BERLIN

-
- 8.00 a.m. **Welcome coffee**
-
- 8.30 a.m. **Opening**, Moderator **Dr Marc Nolting**
-
- 8.35 a.m. **Introduction**
Dr Stefan Schmitz, Head of Division, Special Unit “One World – No Hunger”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
-
- 8.45 a.m. **Policy Coherence for Development in Fisheries and Aquaculture**
Dr Claire Delpeuch, Economist, Fisheries Policies Division, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris
-
- 9.00 a.m. **The Importance of Fisheries within EU Development Assistance**
The Role of Fisheries Partnership Agreements in Support of the Fisheries Sector in Partner Countries
Kristofer Du Rietz, Advisor, International Affairs and Markets, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG-MARE), European Commission, Brussels
The Engagement of DG-DEVCO in Support of the Fisheries Sector in Partner Countries
Isabelle Viallon, Policy Officer, Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid (DG-DEVCO), European Commission, Brussels
The Case of Mauritania – Experiences from Bilateral Support
Ulf Löwenberg, Fisheries Biologist and **Robert Roth**, Senior Project Manager, Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, KfW Development Bank, Germany
Comments on Presentations from the Perspective of Small-scale Fisheries
Sid’Ahmed Sidi Mohamed Abeid, President, Department of Artisanal Fisheries, National Federation of Fisheries (FNP), Mauritania
-
- 9.45 p.m. **Short coffee break**

10.00 a.m. **Parallel working groups**

Guiding questions:

What are the main challenges for coherent development assistance to small-scale fisheries?

What are the possible strategies and actions to address the challenges (including policy reforms, joint programmes etc.)?

11.00 p.m. **Short coffee break**

11.15 p.m. **Presentation of working group results**

11.45 a.m. **Panel discussion – comments on the results**

Kristofer Du Rietz, Advisor, International Affairs and Markets, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG-MARE), European Commission, Brussels

Gaoussou Gueye, Secretary General, African Confederation of Artisanal Fishing Organisations (CAOPA), Dakar

Diederik Parlevliet, CEO, Parlevliet & Van der Plas, The Netherlands

Isabelle Viallon, Policy Officer, Rural Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid (DG-DEVCO), European Commission, Brussels

12.45 p.m. **Lunch break**

EFDAN Proper Meeting

2.00 p.m. **Short introduction**, Moderator **Dr Marc Nolting**

2.15 p.m. **Overview of Key Agenda of the FAO Committee on Fisheries Bi-annual Meeting in June 2014 with a Focus on the Voluntary Guidelines on Small-scale Fisheries**

Nicole Franz, Fishery Planning Analyst, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome

- 3.15 p.m. **Function and Role in Promoting Dialogue on Sustainable Fisheries**
Manuela Iglesias Alonso, Policy Officer, Long Distance Regional Advisory Council (LDRAC), Madrid and **Béatrice Gorez**, Coordinator, Coalition for Fair Fisheries Agreements (CFFA), Belgium
-
- 3.35 p.m. **“Proteins and Global Food Security by 2050 – a Tight Squeeze?”**
Karoline Schacht, Fisheries Policy Officer, Marine Protection, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Germany
-
- 4.00 p.m. **Short coffee break**
-
- 4.15 p.m. **EFDAN Group – Exchange of Information and Ideas for Future Cooperation**
Executive Summary of the HLPE Report on the Role of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition
Dr Christophe Béné, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, United Kingdom
- Norad Supported Activities by INTERPOL against Fisheries Crime**
Eve de Coning, Advisor, Norwegian National Advisory Group against Organized Fisheries Crime and IUU Fishing, Norway
- Brief Picture of the Norwegian Support to Fisheries and Aquaculture and Future Possible Areas of Support**
Brit Ragnhild Øydna Fisknes, Senior Advisor on Fisheries, Department for Climate, Energy and Environment, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), Norway
- GAPfish: ILO Global Action Programme against Forced Labour and Trafficking of Fishers at Sea**
Dr Jean-Marie Kagabo, Programme Coordinator and Operations Officer, Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour, International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva

**Fisheries and Aquaculture Sustainability Standards in Development Cooperation:
Experience and Potential**

Dr Mark Prein, Advisor on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture,
Agriculture and Rural Development Division, Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany

Further Input of EFDAN-Members are very welcome!

6.00 p.m.

Concluding observation and outlook

Tim Sauler, Policy Advisor, Special Unit “One World – No Hunger”,
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany

from 6.15 p.m. **End of official programme – Invitation to buffet**

List of Participants

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Dr Jean-Marie Kagabo

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