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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PARLIAM
OF KEN
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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT – FOURTH SESSION – 2016

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND
COOPERATIVES

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By the ML champion
Hon Kareke mburwa
on Trust
15.11.2016
[Signature]*

REPORT ON THE THIRTY SECOND SESSION ON COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES HELD
IN ROME, ITALY FROM 11-16 JULY 2016.

DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES,
CLERK'S CHAMBERS
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

NOVEMBER, 2016

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ABBREVIATIONS

COFI-Committee on Fisheries

FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization

LIFDC-Low Income Food Deficiency Countries

ICN2-International Conference on Nutrition

MT –Metric Tonnes

RFMO-Regional Fisheries Organization

EAC-East Africa Community

IUU-Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing

PSMA-Ports State Measures Agreement

SSF- Small Scale Fisheries

CHAIR'S FOREWORD

On its 36th Committee sitting, four Honorable Members were nominated to attend a meeting on the 32nd Session on Committee on Fisheries in Rome, Italy from 11th -15th July 2016.

The nominated honorable members attended the high level meeting that discussed the following agendas; High level special event celebrating the entry into force of the agreement on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated Fishing; Decision and recommendations of the 15th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and Sub-Committee of fish trade, Agadir, Morocco, 22-26 February 2016 Catch Documentation Schemes; Combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; Role of Fisheries in Aquaculture in food security and the second international conference on nutrition ICN2;Securing Small-scale Fisheries ;Global and Regional processes; Proposal of Republic of Korea for the establishment of an FAO Strategic Framework.

The Committee wishes to thank the office of the Speaker and Clerk of the National assembly for the support accorded to members.

On behalf of the Committee, and pursuant to Standing Order, 227 it is my pleasant duty to table in the House the Report on the 32nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries that was held in Rome Italy from 11-16th July 2016.

Hon. Adan Noor, MBS, CBS, MP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has captured several salient issues that were keenly addressed by the plenary, considering that Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's most recent blueprint for National development covering the period 2008 to 2030. The Vision aims at transforming Kenya into a newly industrialized middle-income nation that is able to provide a high quality life to all its citizens in a clean environment.

The document identifies three main development pillars, namely; economic, social and political. Under the economic pillar, Kenya Vision 2030 identifies agriculture (fisheries as a sub-sector) as one of the key sectors to deliver the envisaged 10% annual national economic growth rate.

In Kenya's national annual fish production is about 167,000 metric tonnes (Economic Review of Agriculture, 2015) valued at about Kshs.40 billion at the farm gate price and another Kshs.2.66 billion in foreign exchange earnings. The fish is derived from freshwater (70%), aquaculture (24%), and marine waters (6%).

In addition, exports of fish and fishery products earn the country about Kshs. 5 billion in foreign exchange annually. The sub-sector contributes about 0.8% of the Gross Domestic product (GDP) without considering the upstream and downstream linkages.

The sector supports over 2 million people directly and indirectly along the value chain and significantly supports food security and nutritional uptake for most vulnerable members of riparian communities, rural incomes and employment creation. The total fresh water fish production in Kenya is 145,000 metric tons. This comes from lakes, rivers, wetlands and man-made dams.

Capture fisheries in the marine waters is predominantly undertaken by artisanal fishers in the shallow waters and within the reef using small non-mechanized fishing crafts. The marine fishery is estimated to have a potential of between 150,000 – 300,000 MT per year with an annual value of over Kshs 7.5 billion.

Aquaculture makes a significant contribution to food security and livelihoods of millions of people. Vulnerable populations in Low Income Food Deficiency Countries (LIFDC), such as Kenya largely rely on fish for their intake of animal protein in the rural areas. Kenya's overall fish consumption has remained low at about 2.5kg/person/year.

The blue economic development model for Kenya Fishery waters is poised to accelerate economic growth in the country, create new frontiers for development, create employment and fix the food security deficit which Kenya has been experiencing over the years.

The 32nd session addressed national importance so as to achieve the Vision 2030 goal, and it expressed the concern about the state of fish stocks globally and noting that the proportion of overfished stocks had increased. The threat of Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing should be combated. It was suggested that members implement management of fishing capacity.

It was articulated that technical capacity in the field of aquaculture should be strengthened and maintained. Because the importance of aquaculture in the provisions of livelihoods and fish as a food was underscored as the sector provides more than half of all fish for human consumption.

Importance of small scale fisheries sector was recognized and ways of improving sustainability of capture fisheries and aquaculture. The committee was requested to draw up efficient climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

The important linkage between fish and nutrition were also addressed, particularly from the Second International Conference on Nutrition. Therefore there is need for the development of international guidelines on the post-harvest losses and member states were urged to address the issues in this field.

1.0 MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee under Standing Order 227 is mandated to respond to the petitioner by way of a report addressed to the petitioner or petitioners and laid on the floor of the House

The Committee is established in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order No. 216, with the following terms of reference: -

- i. To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;
- ii. To study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;
- iii. To study and review all legislation referred to it;
- iv. To study, access and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- v. To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House or a Minister;
- vi. To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments); and
- vii. To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation.

The Committee is mandated to consider the following subjects:-

- i. Agricultural services
- ii. Livestock services
- iii. Fisheries
- iv. Cooperatives

1.1 Oversight

In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following Government Departments and agencies, namely:-

- i. The State department of Agriculture
- ii. The State Department of livestock
- iii. The State Department for fisheries
- iv. The State Department of Cooperatives

1.2 Members of the Committee

Chairperson	The Hon. Adan M. Nooru, MBS, CBS, MP
Vice Chairperson	The Hon. Kareke Mbiuki, M.P
Members	The Hon. Daniel Maanzo, MBS, The Hon. Silas Tiren, M.P The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P The Hon. Mary Wambui, M.P The Hon. (Dr.) Victor Munyaka, M.P The Hon. Korei Ole Lemein, M.P The Hon. John B. Serut, M.P The Hon. Peter N. Gitau, M.P The Hon. Florence Mutua, M.P The Hon. John Kobado, M.P The Hon. Benjamin Washiali, M.P The Hon. Patrick Wangamati, M.P The Hon. Andrew Anyanga Toboso, M.P The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, M.P The Hon. Ayub Savula Angatia, M.P. The Hon. Waititu Munyua, M.P The Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah, M.P The Hon. Ferdinand Wanyonyi, M.P The Hon. Kabando Wa Kabando, M.P The Hon. Justice Kemei, M.P The Hon. Benjamin Andayi, M.P The Hon. Millie Odhiambo - Mabona, M.P The Hon. Jude Njomo, M.P The Hon. Fredrick Outa, M.P The Hon. Aisha Jumwa, M.P The Hon. Alfred Kiptoo Keter, M.P The Hon. Paul Simba Arati, M

1.3 Committee Secretariat

First Clerk Assistant	Mr. Benjamin Magut
Clerk Assistant	Ms. Naserian Lotuai
Clerk Assistant	Mr. Ahmad Guliye
Legal Counsel	Ms. BrigitaMati
Research & Policy Analyst	Mr. David Ngeno
Fiscal Analyst	Ms. Lucy Makara

1.4 List of Recommendations

1. It was recommended that Member states should strengthen data collection systems in order to support scientific and decision making processes on fisheries and aquaculture management.
2. There is need to combat Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing for the sustainability of marine resources ,this is due to state of fish stock that had been noted to increase in overfished stock.
3. Maintenance and strengthening of technical capacity in the fields of aquaculture is important as this will fulfill FAO mandate's as the lead global agency. Because aquaculture is regarded the sector that provides more than half of all fish for human consumption.
4. Small-scale fisheries should be improved by drawing up efficient climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
5. There is need for the development of international guidelines on the post-harvest loses and member's states were urged to address the issues in this field. Due to the important linkage between fish and nutrition, particularly from the Second International Conference on Nutrition
6. The need for enhancing youth and women employment, capacity development in aquaculture, farmer networks, access to markets, addressing occupation and safety hazards and requested the assistance of FAO in these areas.
7. The need to govern Lake Victoria and other shared water body fisheries as a single ecosystem under a regional fisheries organization (RFMO). Lake Victoria Fisheries organization is the special institution under the EAC with the mandate to coordinate fisheries management of the Lake and as such require to be strengthened to enable harmonization of management measures , policies and research and joint patrols

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The committee on fisheries (COFI) held its thirty second session in Rome from 11-15 July 2016. The session was attended by 108 members of the Committee and one associated member, by observers from 13 other FAO Member nations, the Holy See, representatives from four specialized agencies of the United Nations and observers from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

2.1 Report of the Fifteenth Session of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade held in Agadir, 22nd-26th February 2016

Committee underlined the importance function of the sub-committee on fish trade a forum for members on technical and policy related trades issues and some members also highlighted the importance of the technical expertise of FAO in support of the sub-committee work.

Committee expressed support for the capacity building activities of FAO on post-harvest and market access issues, in particular for small-scale producers and processors in developing countries.

The role of fisheries and aquaculture in food security and nutrition welcomed the efforts of FAO to better integrate fisheries and aquaculture in food security and nutrition strategies programs.

The subcommittee expressed its support to the proposal of the Republic of Korea to create and host the FAO world Fisheries University, noting that it would be further discussed at the thirty second session of COFI.

It was emphasized the importance of resilience throughout the seafood value chain, especially for the small-scale sector and vulnerable coastal states and small developing states in the face of natural disasters and climate change .

2.2 Catch Documentation Schemes

The committee reiterated the critical role that catch documentation scheme can play in combating IUU fishing. The committee agreed that the voluntary guidelines for the guidelines could serve as a fundamental document for members and the international community and specifically benefit working groups.

It was noted that two sessions of the technical consultation and two informal meetings, an agreement had not been reached on two outstanding paragraphs. The Committee agreed that the technical consultation should resume briefly, to allow members to table new proposals aimed at solving the two outstanding paragraphs.

It was underscored that more time is needed to finalize the guidelines and stressed that different fishery situations and responsibilities along the supply chain should be considered. The guidelines did not allow developing countries to express their views on the agenda.

It was reiterated the importance of capacity building and technical assistance in implementing the guidelines for the developing countries and small-fisheries.

The committee invited members to offer financial support to resume the technical consultation and called for cooperation amongst all members to finalize the guidelines as soon as possible.

2.3 Combatting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

The committee welcomed entry force of the 2009 FAO Agreement on port state members to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and encouraged the non-parties to join the agreement. Several members informed that they had initiated their internal processes to become party

It was noted that the implementation of the Ports state measures agreement (PSMA) would not eliminate fishing on its own and highlighted the importance of addressing IUU fishing through appropriate means including strengthened flag state performance, coastal state responsibility and market measures. In this regard the committee was informed of the commitment and coordination at national, sub regional and regional levels to combat IUU fishing was also underscored.

Members expressed the need for collaboration with existing vessel record initiatives, particularly the ones provided under the FAO compliance agreement and those of

RFMO'. The committee endorsed the proposal to declare an international day for the fight against IUU fishing. Some members referred to specific challenges that inland fisheries face with IUU fishing and that these should be urgently addressed.

The committee supported the development of technical guidelines on methodologies and indicators by FAO for the estimation of the magnitude and impact of IUU fishing. It also called for the reliable periodic estimates of IUU fishing including regional level.

2.4 Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries

It was reconfirmed the multi-dimensional function of small scale fisheries in poverty reduction, food security, nutrition, social cohesion, stability, development cultural values, income and employment generation and livelihoods.

Importance guidelines was stressed for securing sustainable small-scale in the context of food security and poverty eradication as a tool for achieving sustainable small-scale in developing and developed countries. The committee noted the guidance on Eco labeling, market access, benefit distribution and competitiveness in the context of the SSF guidelines implementation.

The committee strongly welcomed the inclusion of the SSF in regional and national policies, strategies and related implementation of activities, including beyond the fisheries sector and encourage FAO to continue mainstreaming efforts, including the involvement of FAO regional offices and regional organizations.

The committee stressed the prominent role of governments in securing sustainable small-scale fisheries. The committee also suggested exploring the role of the SSF-GSF in relation to monitoring the progress of achieving the relevant SDG targets, while recognizing that the responsibility of SDG reporting lies with countries.

2.5 Climate Change and Other Environment Related Matters

The Committee welcomed the proposed FAO corporate climate strategy and action plan and the FAO draft strategy for fisheries. Aquaculture and climate change 2017-2022.

The committee requested that FAO provides a more detailed roadmap and guidance on adaptive management measures for decision making in response to the impacts of climate change on fisheries.

COFI welcomed the work of FAO with respect to the issue of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear and recommendations from the expert consultation on the marking of fishing.

The committee supported the proposed technical consultation to further develop the guidelines on marking of fishing gear. Members encouraged FAO to conduct pilot projects to avoid ghost fishing by retrieving ALDFG and on fishing gear marking in developing countries to facilitate the implementation of these guidelines

The committee noted concern over threats to marine life and ecosystems originating from oil spills, from shipping and offshore oil platforms, and the lack of effective international instruments applicable to address this issue.

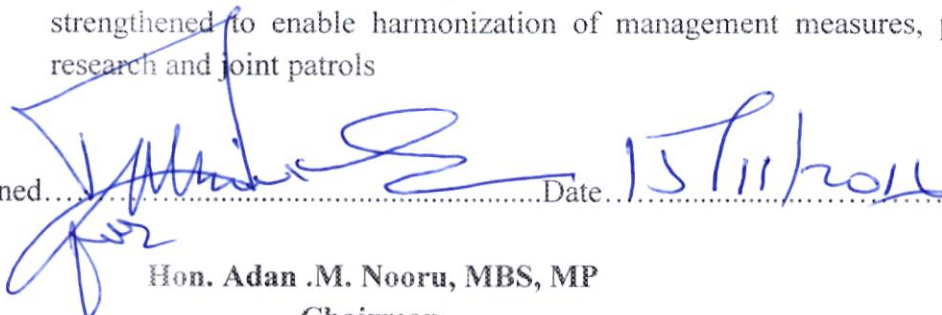
3.0 FINDINGS

1. It was noted the state fish stocks has decreased globally while the proportion of overfished stocks has increased this is due to the threat of illegal,unrepprted and unregulated fishing to the sustainability of marine resources.
2. Aquaculture has contributed an immenserole in provision of livelihoods and fish as food was underscored important as it provides more than half of the human consumption in the world.
3. It was observed that small scale fisheries plays a big role in povertyeradication, improvement on nutrition, social cohesion, uphold of cultural values, income and employment generation as efforts to sustain food security in the world.
4. It was noted that data and information submitted through code questionnaire could be used by members for reporting on sustainable development goals. It was also recognized the challenges faced by developing countries in implementing the code.
5. Catch documentation schemes is critical in combatting IUU, therefore important guidelines could serve a fundamental guiding document in addressing this issue. But a strong reservation was expressed over limited resources that would be necessary in order to conduct the above need.
6. It was noted that global record of fishing vessels would be important role in combatting IUU fishing and supporting the implementation of PSMA and other international instruments.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It was recommended that member states should strengthen data collection systems in order to support scientific and decision making processes on fisheries and aquaculture management.
2. There is need to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing for the sustainability of marine resources, this is due to state of fish stock that had been noted to increase in overfished stock.
3. Maintenance and strengthening of technical capacity in the fields of aquaculture is important as this will fulfill FAO mandate's as the lead global agency. Because aquaculture is regarded the sector that provides more than half of all fish for human consumption.
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Signed..... Date..

 15/11/2016

Hon. Adan .M. Nooru, MBS, MP
Chairman

Departmental Committee on Agriculture, livestock and Cooperatives.