



**African Union**

**Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources**

## **5th Meeting of ACP Ministers in charge Fisheries and Aquaculture**

**Effectively managing our fisheries:  
The way ahead for ACP  
sustainable fisheries**

***AFRICA UNION PERSPECTIVES AND INITIATIVES***

**18-21 September 2017  
THE BAHAMAS**





# AU-IBAR AT A GLANCE

- The Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) is a specialized technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union Commission (AUC).

## **Current Mandate:**

*To support and coordinate the sustainable development and utilization of animal resources (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) to enhance nutrition and food security and contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of the people in the MSs of the AU*

The AU-IBAR SP is directly anchored to one of the eight priority areas of AUC SP, namely: “to expand agricultural production, increase market access and attain Africa’s collective food self-sufficiency and nutrition.....”,

## **AU-IBAR 2014-2017 Areas**

- *Animal Health, Disease Prevention and Control Systems-*
- *Animal Resource Production Systems and Ecosystem Management –*
- *Access To Inputs, Services and Markets for Animal and Animal Products-*
- *Animal Resources Information and Knowledge Management-*

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## African fisheries and aquaculture sector- Current outlook

African territorial waters possess significant biodiversity and habitats that provide the coastal countries with some of the world's most productive fishing grounds. Together, marine and freshwater resources providing significant sources of:

- animal protein, employment, especially for rural communities, and income (revenue generation)
- Employs about 12 mil people, with women constituting about 27.3 percent
- Production: 10.6 million metric tonnes (6 % of global fish production)
  - Marine capture fisheries 5.9 mil mt (6 % global marine production)
  - Freshwater fisheries 2.9 mil mt (23 % of global inland production)
  - Aquaculture 1.8 mil mt (2 % global aquaculture production)
- Value of Fish and international trade:
  - GDP 1.26 %; 6 % to AGDP
  - Import USD 5.2 billion (4 % of global fish imports)
  - Export USD 5.8 billion (4.2 % of global fish export )
- Food and nutrition security: Ave per capita fish per year (kg/yr) is about 9.6 kg; global average 20 kg

**the continental is experiencing the cumulative effects of growing populations, over-fishing, pollution and degradation of several habitats, climate change and inadequate governance of the sector**



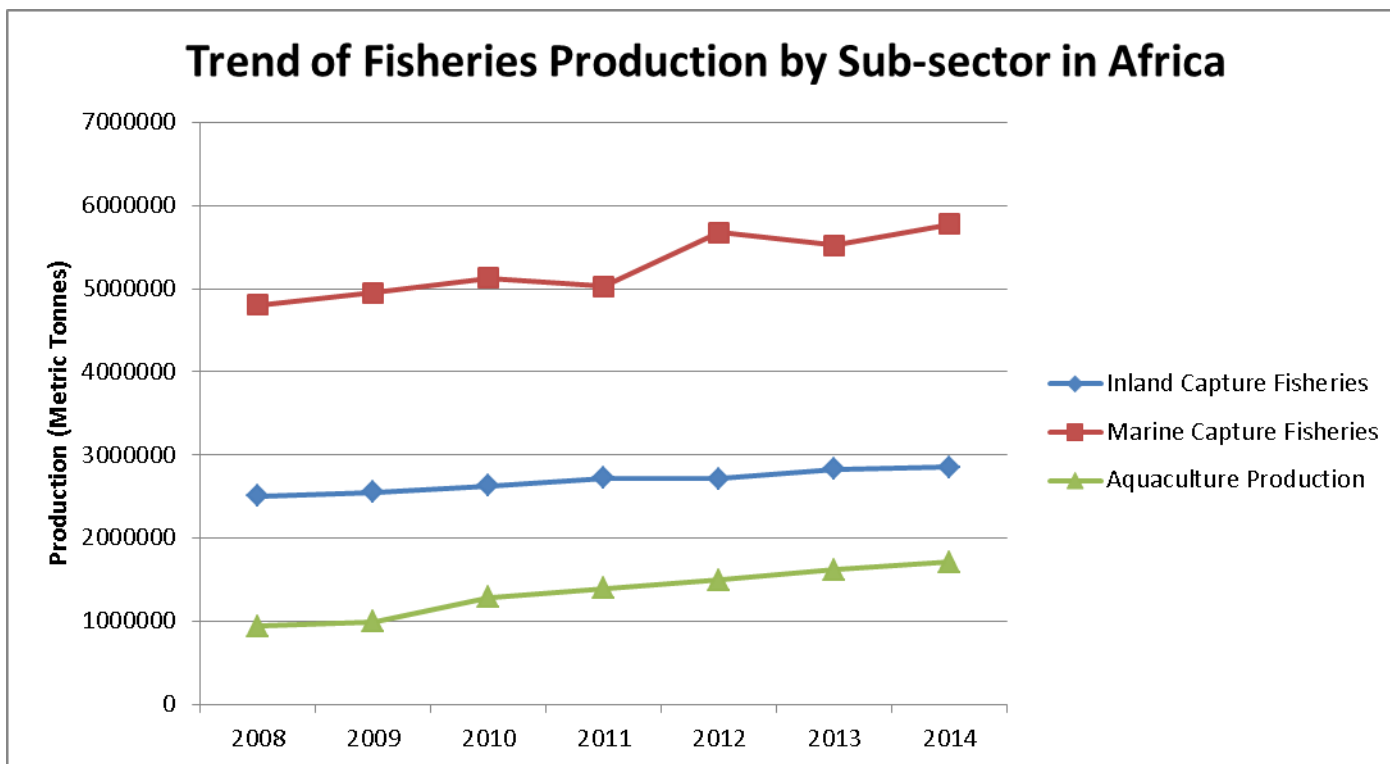
# Challenges and peculiar features of African fisheries and aquaculture

**Fisheries and aquaculture can be vital in the transition towards a Blue Economy Growth in Africa. There are however challenges:**

- The menace of IUU, - Total IUU fishing catch excluding discards is estimated at 4.7 million tons (valued 10 million US Dollars). The socio-economic value of lost fishing opportunities due to IUU is estimated at at least \$10 billion per year
- Overexploitation in many fisheries; 75 % of exploited stocks are either fully or underexploited;
- Lack of policy coherence and weak coordination
- Weak institutional collaboration and cooperation (e.g. RECS and RFBs)
- Inadequate knowledge (capacity) for evidence-based foster reforms; low returns from the exploitation of resources
- Untapped potential of Small scale fisheries, open nature
- Undeveloped Aquaculture sector
- Population growth – 1.2 billion people. Most AU Member countries have high population growth rates, concentrated in coastal and riparian areas.  
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- Habitat and environmental degradation, CC – e.g. coral reefs

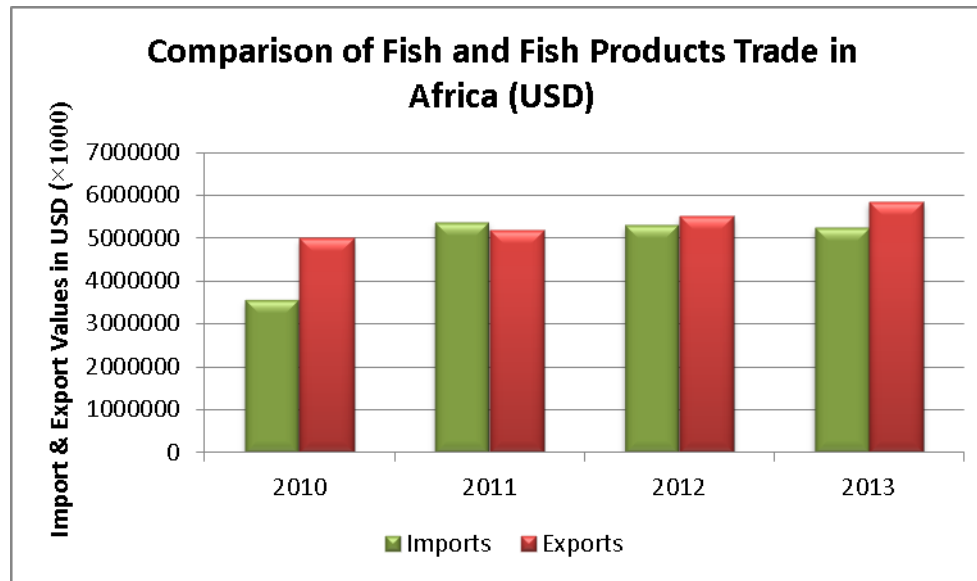


# Fish production trend



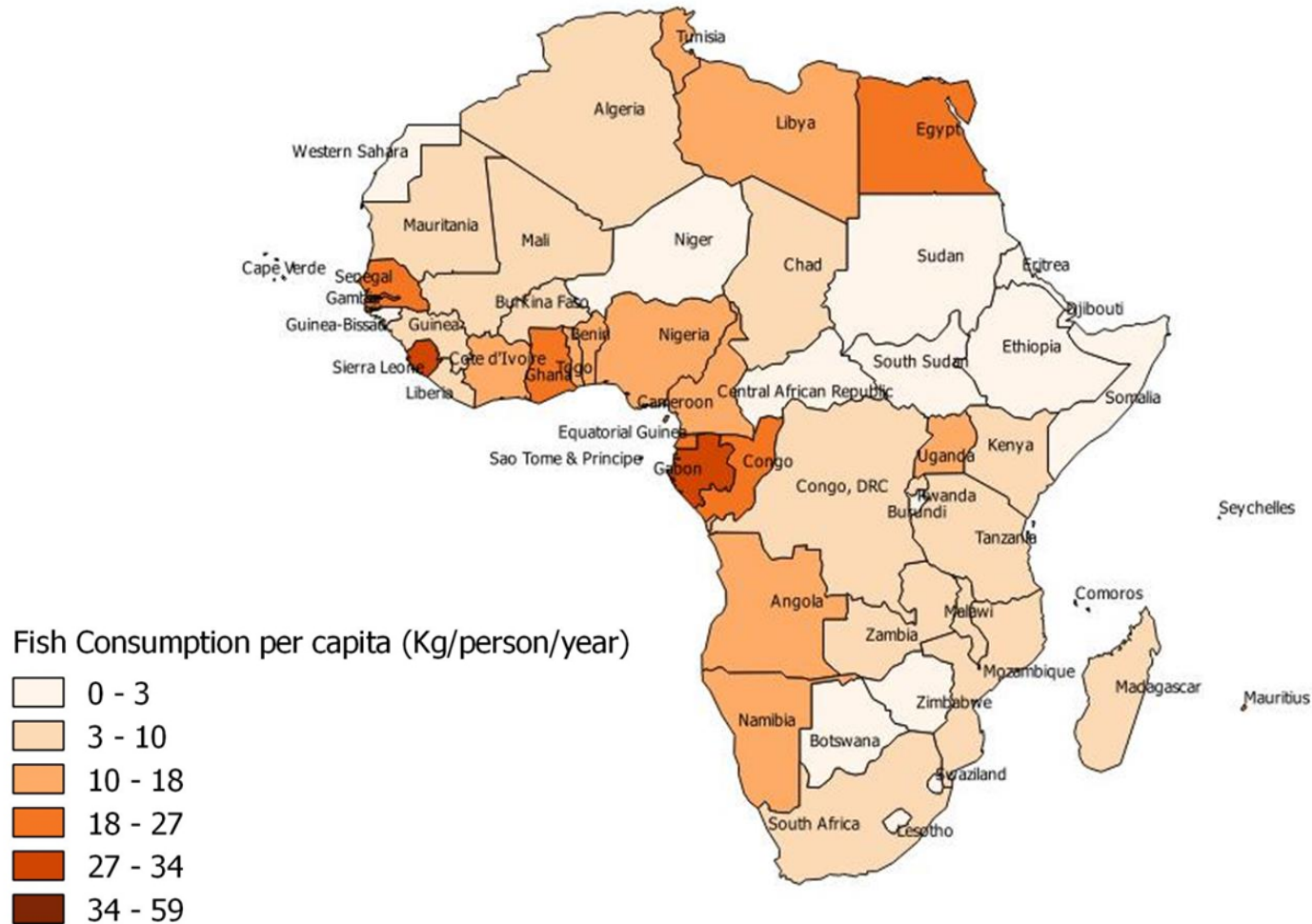


# Fish import and export





# Fish Consumption per capita





# Sustainable Development Goal 14

## **Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

### **Target:**

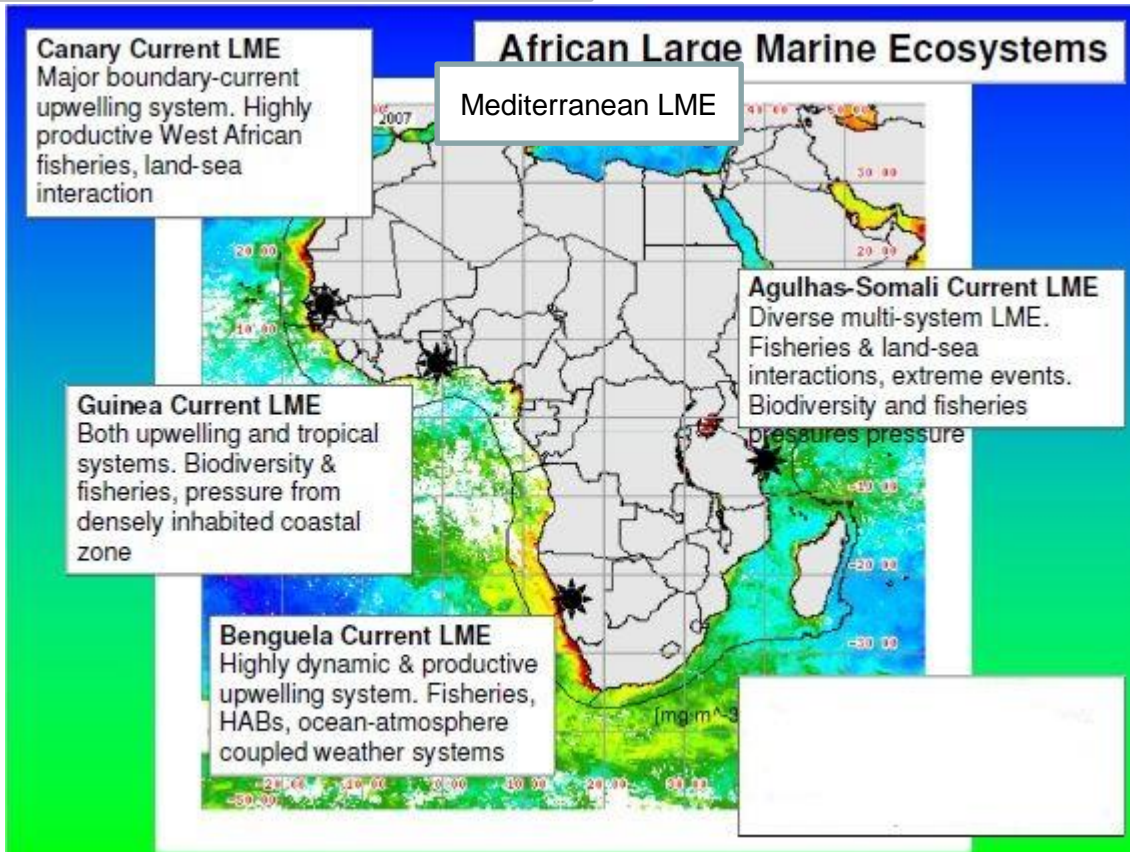
- *By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics*





# Opportunities Growth in Africa

## Marine environment



Large Lakes and Rivers, e.g. Victoria, Tanganyika, Zambezi, Volta, Congo, Nile, etc

The Blue economy in Africa comprises mainly of Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Rivers- providing opportunities for fisheries, aquaculture, transportation, energy, mining etc

The total economic value of the environmental goods and services from African LMEs is estimated at US\$139 billion per year



# IUU fishing





# Combating IUU





# African Union Responses

- 2003 Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food security and the 10 percent national budget allocation to agriculture development
- 2004 Sirte Declaration Sirte declaration on the challenges of implementing integrated and sustainable development in agriculture and **water** in Africa
- **2005 Abuja Fish-for-all Summit**
- 2006 Food security Summit that identified fisheries products as strategic commodities at the continental level
- **2010 CAMFA I**
- 2014, STC- (CAMFA II) and Adoption of the PFRS in Malabo by HSG EX.CL/Dec.831 (XXV- Creating a conducive and enabling environment for the fish sector to create equitable, social and economic development in Africa
- 2015 – STC- Official adoption of AFRM as reform mechanism in the sector
- **2050 AIM Strategy**- *The vision is to foster increased wealth creation from Africa's oceans and seas by developing a sustainable thriving blue economy in a secure and environmentally sustainable manner*
- 2016 LOME Charter on Maritime Security with annex on fisheries sector development
- **AU Agenda 2063**- *A Shared Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development & A Global Strategy to Optimize the Use of Africa's Resources for the Benefit of all Africans*



# Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa - PFRS

- The AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) was in response to the challenges that continue to deny Africa countries the full benefits of their aquatic and ocean endowments.
- The PFRS is aimed at increasing the contribution of the fisheries and aquaculture sector to the socio-economic growth of the continent, increasing food and nutrition security, reducing poverty and enhancing livelihoods
- The PFRS provides a paradigm shift in the management of the sector emphasizing principles of productivity, profitability, resources and environmental sustainability and participation in the governance of the sector.
- The PFRS theory of change underscores wealth generation to be at the centre of any reform agenda taking into account wider societal socio-economic benefits, equity in benefits sharing



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

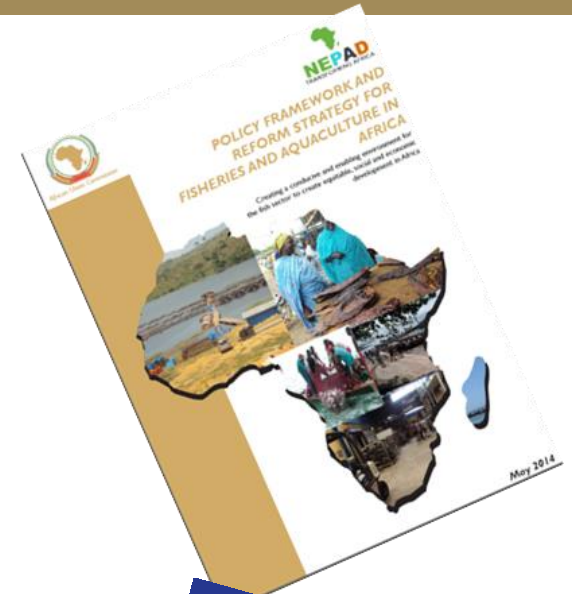
- **Seven Pillars**

- Conservation and sustainable resource use
- Small scale fisheries development
- Sustainable aquaculture development
- Responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing
- Strengthened regional and sub regional cooperation
- Awareness Enhancing and human capacity development
- High seas fisheries

- **Cross-cutting issues:**

- Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change
- Gender and Youth development
- Private sector investments & financing mechanisms

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# CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE

POLICY ARENAS	POLICY OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
<b>CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE</b>	To establish national and subnational governance and institutional arrangements that ensure that the societal contribution generated by Africa's sectors have the greatest impacts at the most appropriate level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Policies, frameworks and tools in place to sustainably increase national benefits from fisheries and aquaculture</li> <li>➤ Effective and sustainable national and regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems in place to ensure that sustainable benefits are realized</li> <li>➤ Healthy ecosystems to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture</li> </ul>
<b>SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT</b>	To improve and strengthen the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ Bilateral and regional cooperation for effective management of shared fishery resources and ecosystems is strengthened</li> <li>➤ Fishers are organized to foster good fisheries governance, sustainable development and responsible use of natural resources</li> </ul>
<b>SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT</b>	To jumpstart market-led sustainable aquaculture through a variety of strategies and, where appropriate, support interventionist development approaches in aquaculture by strong strategic and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improved market-led aquaculture investments</li> <li>➤ Improved regional cooperation in shared ecosystems</li> </ul>



**RESPONSIBLE AND  
EQUITABLE FISH  
TRADE AND  
MARKETING**

To harness significantly the benefits of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture endowments through accelerated trade and marketing

- Improved intra and inter regional trade
- Increased competitiveness for African fish and fishery products

**REGIONAL AND SUB-  
REGIONAL  
COOPERATION**

To strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation, and develop coordinated mechanisms among RECs and RFBs to ensure coherence of fisheries policies and aquaculture development and their adoption and adaptation

- International fisheries issues at regional levels are coherent and harmonized
- RECs and RFBs are positive forces for fisheries management within the framework of regional economic and political integration agenda

**AWARENESS  
ENHANCING AND  
HUMAN CAPACITY  
DEVELOPMENT**

To increase awareness of the potential and importance of sector and enhance the capacity of people and institutions to ensure the sustainable development fisheries and aquaculture, based on current and emerging trends, challenges and needs.

- Enhanced sectoral competencies and proficiencies
- Improved evidence based decision making

**HIGH SEAS  
FISHERIES**

Increase and consolidate the African Voice in the governance and management of high seas fisheries

- Greater African Voice in high seas fisheries
  - Increased participation and benefits for MS in high seas fisheries
- Active participation of MS in RFMOs processes and agenda





## CROSS-CUTTING POLICY ARENAS

<p><b>Strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in African fisheries and aquaculture</b></p>	<p>To address the sector's climate change and disaster risks in an integrated and holistic manner at the political level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Adaptive capacity and resilience at the local level built</li> <li>➤ Policy coherence and coordination at the national and regional levels improved</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gender and Youth</b></p>	<p>To include knowledge-based gender and youth considerations in policies, laws and plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased access to resources</li> <li>➤ Improved working conditions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Private Sector Investments &amp; Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa</b></p>	<p>To improve the financial services offered to SMEs in the fisheries and aquaculture value chains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improved enterprise performance within the fisheries and aquaculture sector.</li> <li>➤ Improved private sector governance</li> </ul>

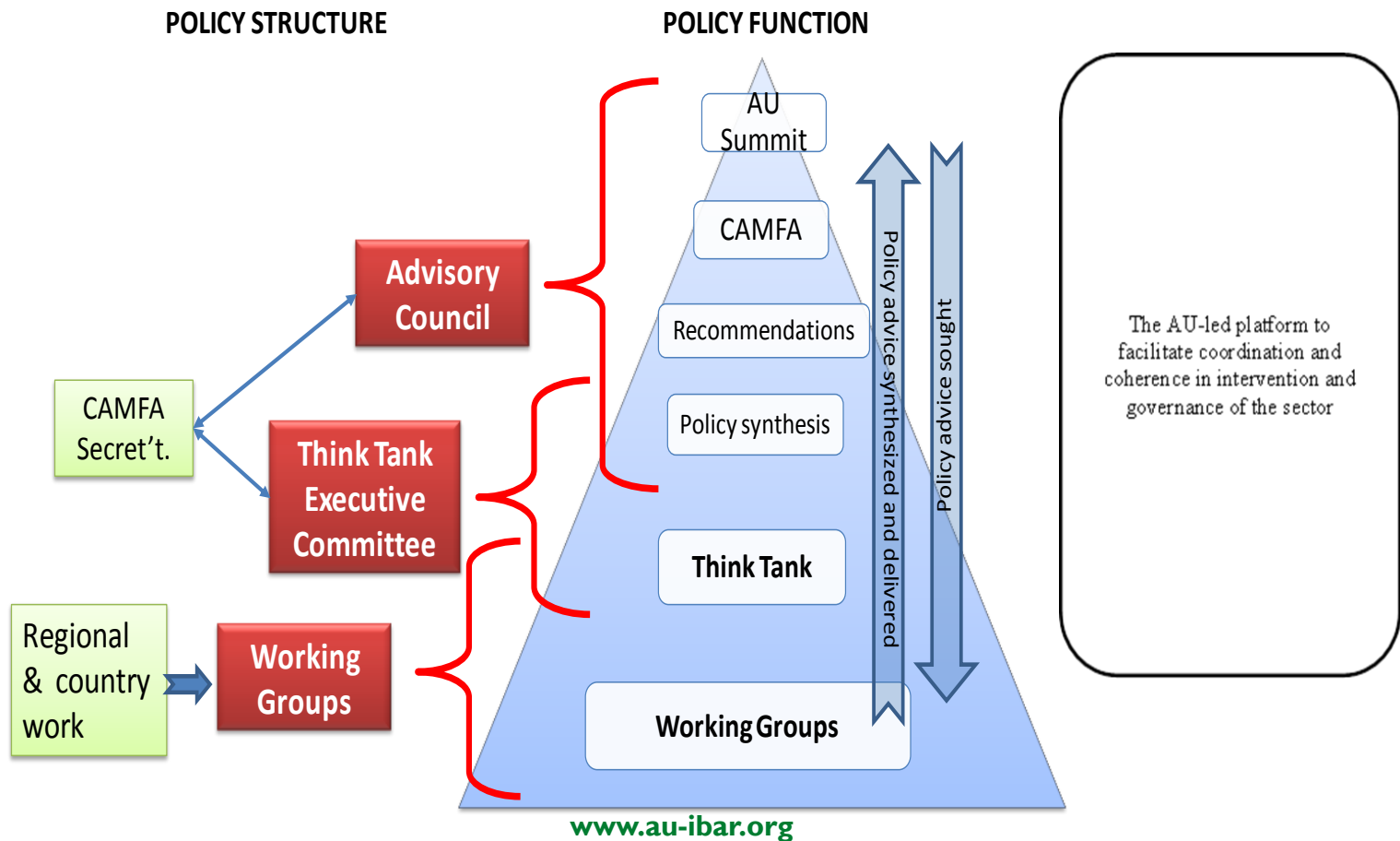


- Progress in the implementation of the policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa



# Establishing a continental platform for coherence and coordination

## *African Fisheries Reform Mechanism*





## Enhancing Coordination and institutional collaboration

- Establishment of African Platform for Regional Institutions in Fisheries, aquaculture and aquatic resources (APRIFAAS)
- Promoting institutional linkages for regional fisheries management and aquaculture development (e.g. between RECs, RFBs, WBC, LME-based)
- Facilitating synergies and complementarities between donor interventions/support and donor projects



## Supporting coherent policies and strategies

- Supporting realistic and coherent regional fisheries and aquaculture policies and strategies through alignment to the PFRS
- Support to AU member states to align national policies and strategies to the PFRS
- Facilitate the ratification and implementation of relevant global fisheries instruments e.g PSMA, EU IUU Regulations, UNFA, Compliance Agreement for highly Migratory species, UNCLOS
- Facilitate the implementation of Minimum Conditions for Access into Fisheries
- Establish Working Groups in fisheries and aquaculture under the provision of AFRM to facilitate coherence in interventions



# Strengthening MCS capability for effective IUU combat

- Promoting and strengthening regional or sub-regional cooperation on MCS;
- Strengthening capacity and promoting effective Regional Observer programmes and Regional Vessel Registers
- Strengthening inter-agency collaboration
- Supporting development of regional plan of actions for regional cooperation for effective combat of IUU
- Supporting establishment of regional MCS centres, equipped with modern VMS, communication equipment
- Build capacity of member states in enforcement and prosecutions for fish crimes
- Enhancing capacity for community-based surveillance



## Capacity for effective fisheries managements and increasaing returns

- Develop capacity for negotiation of fair and sustainable fisheries access agreements; promote regional approach for negotiation for shared fish resources
- Enhance capacity of member states in the analyses and interpretation of fisheries scientific, socio-economic data for informed decision-making
- Reinforcing awareness on underlying principles and implementation mechanisms of member states for rational implementation of fisheries management approaches and tools- MPA, RBFM, WBFM, Co-management, EAF
- Strengthen capacity for effective participation and governance of high seas fisheries – forums of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)



## Enhance management of small-scale fisheries- for increased sustainable food security, livelihoods

- Formulate continental plan of action for sustainable management of SSF for increased contribution to food security, livelihoods
- Supporting formulation of realistic regional fisheries management plans for shared inland water bodies, marine fisheries
- Facilitate establishment of regional NSA platforms for increased coordination and empowerments of stakeholders
- Support establishment of continental network of women in fisheries





## Enhance market access to Africa fish products and strengthening intra-regional fish trade

- Strengthen capacity for coherent and effective Africa voice in international forums for trade e.g. Codex, OIE
- Strengthen capacity in SPS issues, food safety and quality assurance
- Promote regional fish trade policy development to enhance intra-regional trade
- Create awareness and develop capacity in Fisheries Improvements Programmes towards sustainable fisheries and for Eco labelling certification of Africa fish and fish products to ensure sustainability and market opportunities
- Development regulatory mechanism for monitoring ornamental fish exploitation and trade
- Strengthening fish trade and market information systems



# Promoting evidence-based advocacy

- Production of advocacy documents on: economic, social, environmental impacts of IUU, fish trade flows
- ✓ The case for regional cooperation on MCS;
- ✓ Lessons learnt on enhancing governance of LME;
- ✓ Awareness creation on potential of inland fisheries in food security and livelihoods;
- Establishment of fisheries policy research network to promote exchange of information, policy research outputs, analysis of policy options and gaps
- Creation of centres of excellence in fisheries and aquaculture for capacity development and enhanced rational management of the sector
- Facilitate lesson learning and exchange of experience



# Promoting development of Africa aquaculture

- Formulation of a continental plan of action for market-led aquaculture development for contribution to Africa's aquaculture accelerated growth
- Support development of aquaculture business models and extension services
- Formulation for continental guidelines for transboundary production, trade and distribution of aquaculture seeds and feeds
- Build capacity in fish diseases diagnosis, control and surveillance in aquatic production systems
- Formulation regional environmental and biosecurity frameworks for sustainable aquaculture develop

# Thank You



**AU-IBAR: Providing leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa**