



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Launch of the Regional Aquatic Animal Health Network for Southern Africa (RAAHN-SA)

25 – 27 July 2023 Lusaka, Zambia



Overview of the SADC Aquaculture & Aquatic Animal Health Frameworks

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SADC Secretariat



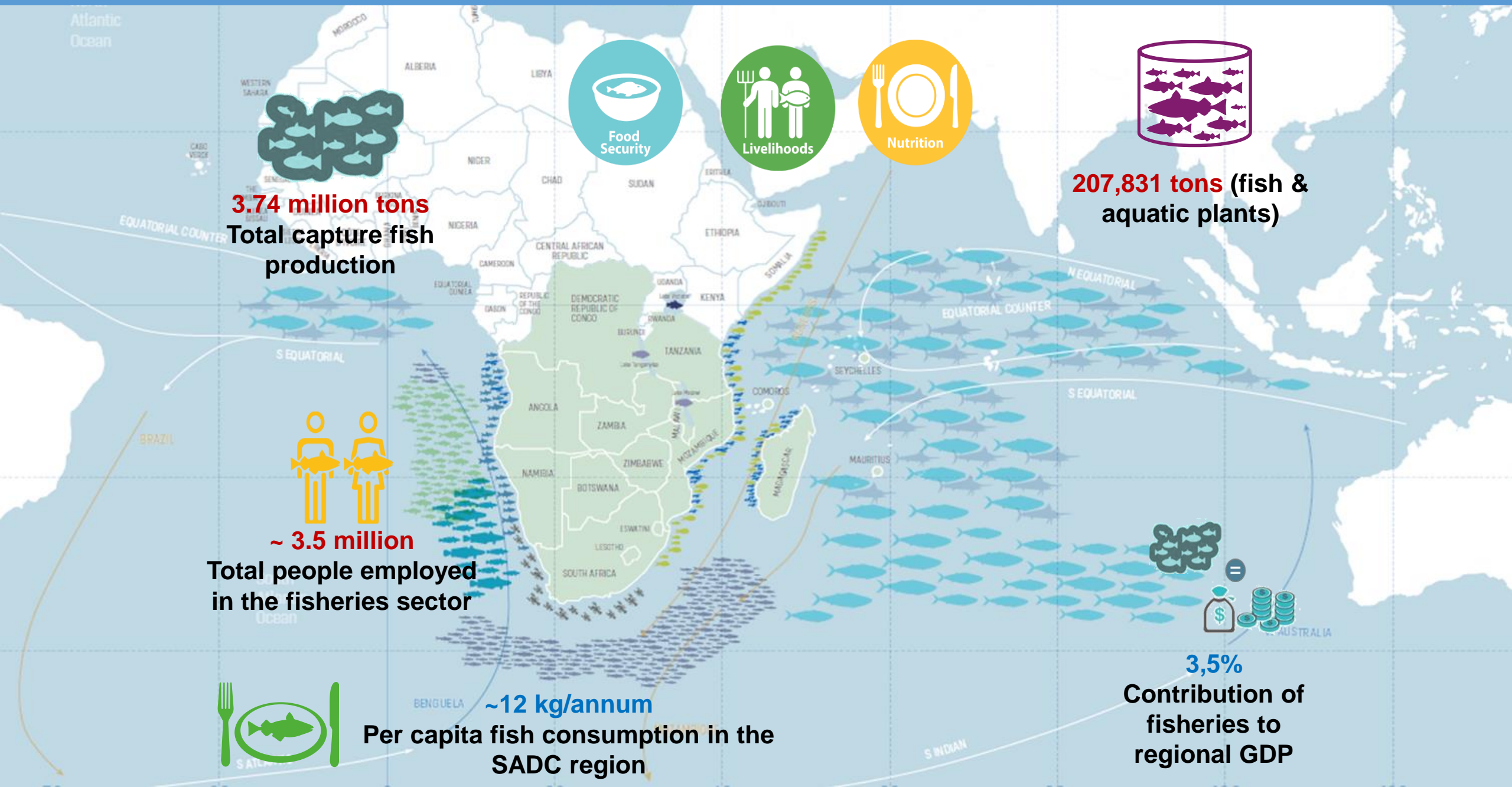
The founding fathers of SADC- The SADC
Heads of State and Government at the historic
1980 SADC Summit in Lusaka.



- The Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), established 1 April 1980
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) established on 17 August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia
- 16 Members States ratified the SADC Treaty

Vision: Common future, a future in a Regional Community that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement of the standards of living & quality of life, freedom & social justice & peace & security for the peoples of Southern Africa

BACKGROUND: SADC boasts of thriving fishing & aquaculture enterprises with interconnected trade corridors that spans the Atlantic & Indian Oceans for centuries.



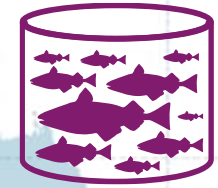
3.74 million tons
Total capture fish production

~ 3.5 million
Total people employed in the fisheries sector

~ 12 kg/annum
Per capita fish consumption in the SADC region

207,831 tons (fish & aquatic plants)

3,5%
Contribution of fisheries to regional GDP



Why Aquaculture?

- Many SADC Member States have abundant natural resources for inland & marine aquaculture
- All Member States have identified & somehow prioritised aquaculture, but not necessarily in major national planning, policy, priority-setting documents
- There is a need to include aquaculture in national plans & policies with general aim to contribute to national food & nutrition security, reduce poverty, enhance rural development



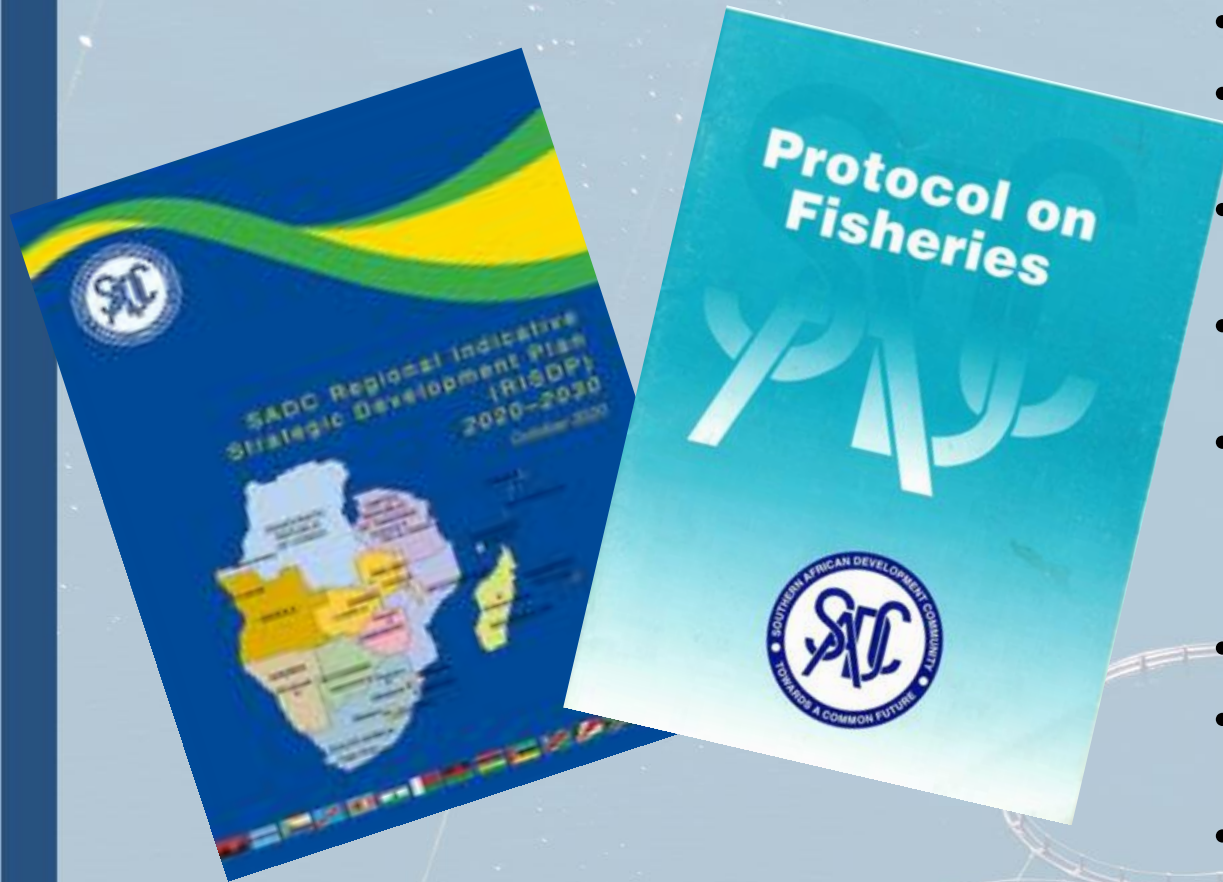
Why Aquaculture?...

- In 2011, SADC Member State Ministers responsible for fisheries & aquaculture approved the development of a framework to guide aquaculture development in the SADC Region at their meeting in Windhoek, Namibia
- With the purpose to provide strategic direction for rapid & responsible development of aquaculture in SADC Member States, while simultaneously safeguarding the ecological integrity of ecosystems, conserving common genetic resources & supporting the maintenance of regional aquatic biosecurity
- A Working Group on Aquaculture was established to guide this process



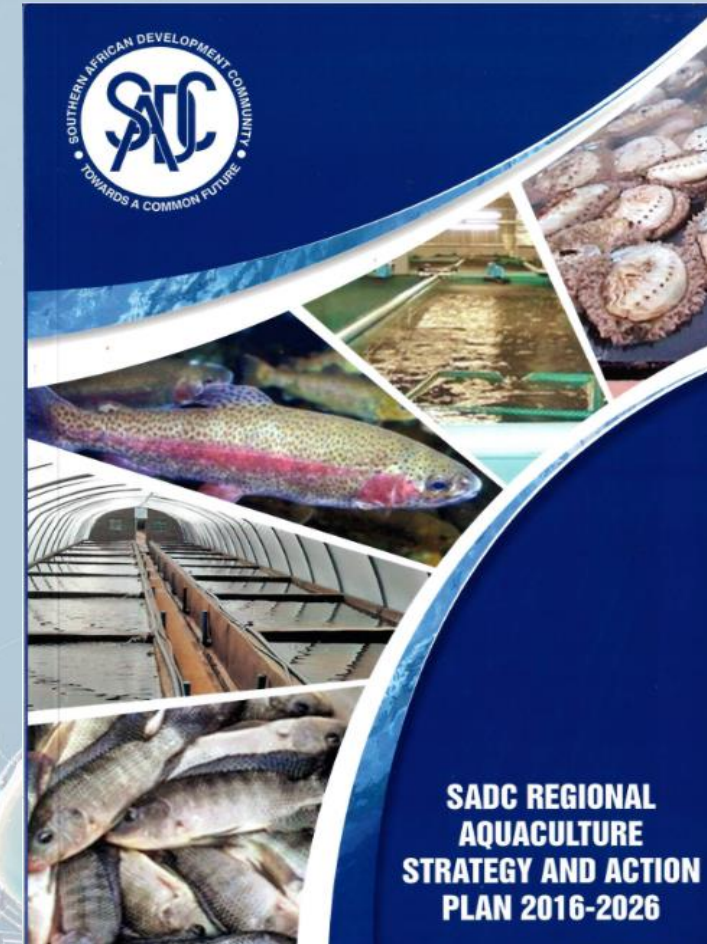
SADC frameworks guiding aquaculture development

- Protocol on Fisheries (2001), SADC Industrialisation Strategy (2015-2063) & RISDP (2020-2030), aims to:
- increase fish production in the region
- safeguard sustainable fish production from aquaculture
- Facilitate development of national strategies aligned with regional strategies (RASAP & AAH)
- Facilitate implementation of strategies (RASAP & AAH)
- Facilitate implementation of Regional Framework on Environmental Management for Sustainable Aquaculture, including Best Management Practices & Harmonized Regional Standards
- Coordinate capacity building & mentorship
- Develop & implement regional aquaculture value chains priority action plans
- Promote responsible genetic improvement & sustainable biodiversity management in aquaculture



SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026)

- Purpose is to provide strategic direction for the rapid, environmentally responsible, development of aquaculture in SADC Member States
- Safe guarding the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems, conserving common genetic resources & supporting the maintenance of regional aquatic biosecurity (as outlined in the **SADC Aquatic Animal Health and Biosecurity Strategy**)
- Advance the development of cross border value chains that better enable the utilization of aquatic & human resources within the region



SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026)...

• **Priorities:**

- Understand & develop the aquaculture value chains
- Create a user-friendly platform for private sector investments in the commercial aquaculture value chain in Member States
- Promote public sector support for rapid development of aquaculture value chains
- Build capacity of all actors in the value chain, particularly women & youth



Tilapia - dominated by Zambia, Zimbabwe, URT & Malawi



Rainbow trout - dominated by Lesotho & RSA



Production systems: Mainly cages (round & square), LVHD cages, commercial-scale pond culture, small volumes from smallholder ponds



Marine finfish (red drum, milkfish, rabbitfish, yellowtail & dusky kob) - only noteworthy in Mauritius



Production systems: Red drum in cages, milkfish & rabbitfish in smallholder ponds, yellowtail & dusky kob in RAS

Prawns (black tiger prawns, mud crab - dominated by Madagascar followed by URT; recovering in Mozambique)



Production systems: Hatcheries & grow-out ponds for prawns; single-cell cages for crab fattening

Bivalves (Mediterranean mussels & Pacific oysters)(food) - only in South Africa & Namibia

Bivalves (black-lipped pearl & penguin's wing oysters (jewellery) – Seychelles, URT



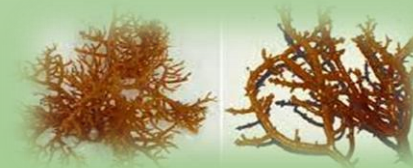
Abalone - only in South Africa & Namibia



Production systems: Rafts & rope culture for mussels, longlines & lantern nets for oysters, submerged rafts for pearl oysters & floating rafts & substrate pens for half pearls. Land based flow-to-waste systems & ranching for abalone.



Seaweed (Eucheumatoid species (*Eucheuma denticulatum* & *Kappaphycus alvarezii*)) - URT mainly Zanzibar, followed by Madagascar



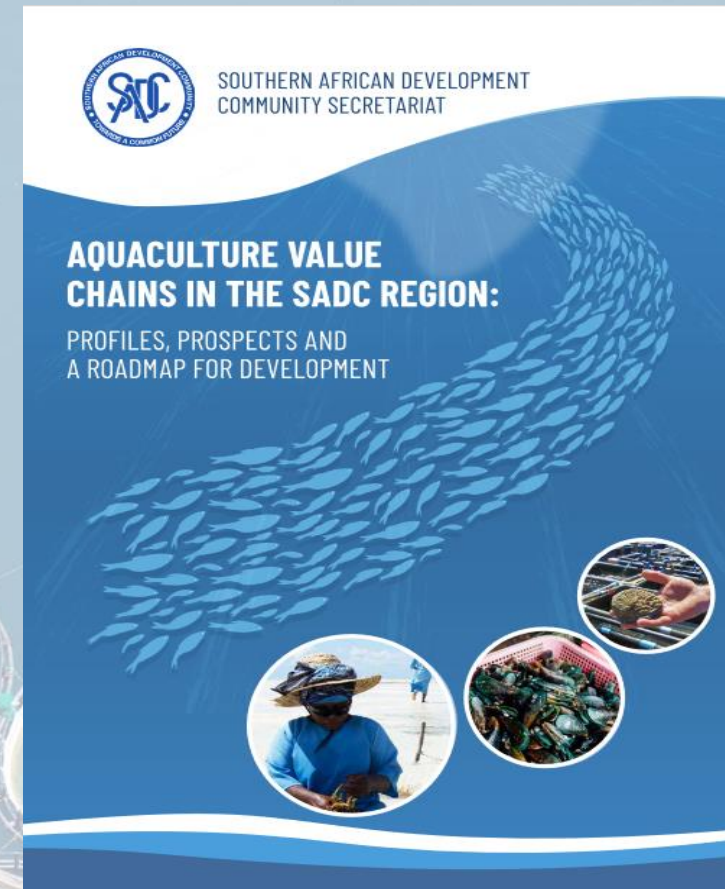
Production systems:

Farmed in intertidal areas using off-bottom method. Recently, move to submerged raft method in deeper waters to counter impacts of warmer water temperatures (climate change)



Aquaculture Value Chains in the SADC Region: Profiles, Prospects & A Roadmap for Development (2020-2030)

- SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026) is complemented by the Aquaculture Value Chains in SADC Region: Profiles, Prospects & A Roadmap for Development (2020-20230)
- To provide a broad-scale & holistic perspective on the issues that either support or constrain aquaculture development & existing & future aquaculture value chains in the SADC region



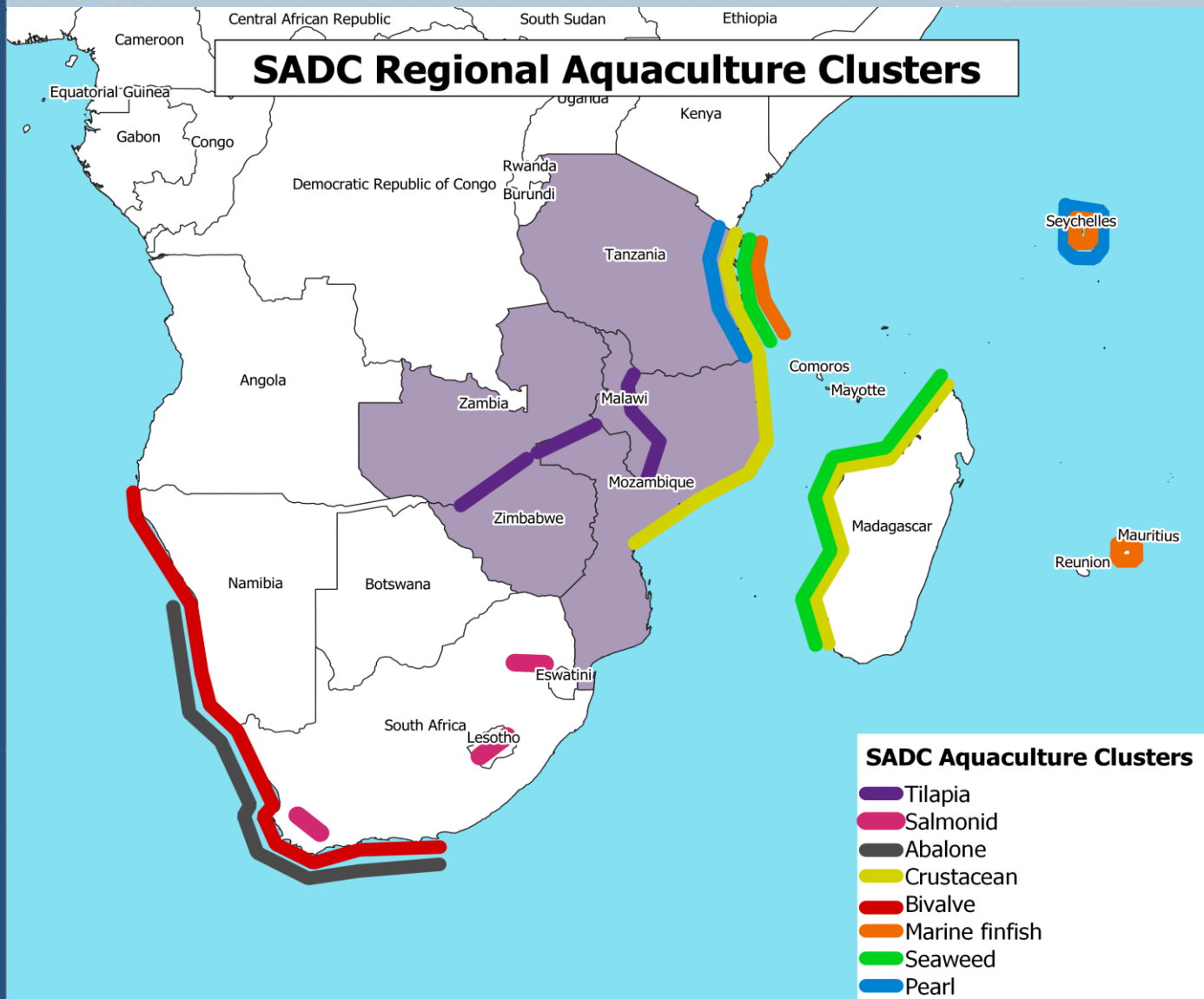
Business Case for SADC Regional Aquaculture Value Chains

- Since 2016 to now, progress in domesticating RASAP has been slow, but RASAP managed to raise key imperatives for sustainable aquaculture development in SADC
- More countries in the region are now grappling with aquaculture than before RASAP, & a few have adopted the RASAP (South Africa, Zambia...& results are beginning to show)
- Recently Botswana, **Malawi** & Namibia completed processes to align/develop aligned national strategies with the RASAP
- Following approval of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy & Roadmap to 2063, aquaculture value chains were identified as priority
- Hence it was agreed that a study to profile regional aquaculture value chains (VCs) must be conducted, with the aim of developing a business case
- Country profiles & evaluations provided basis to identify the SADC Aquaculture VCs within the eight aquaculture clusters



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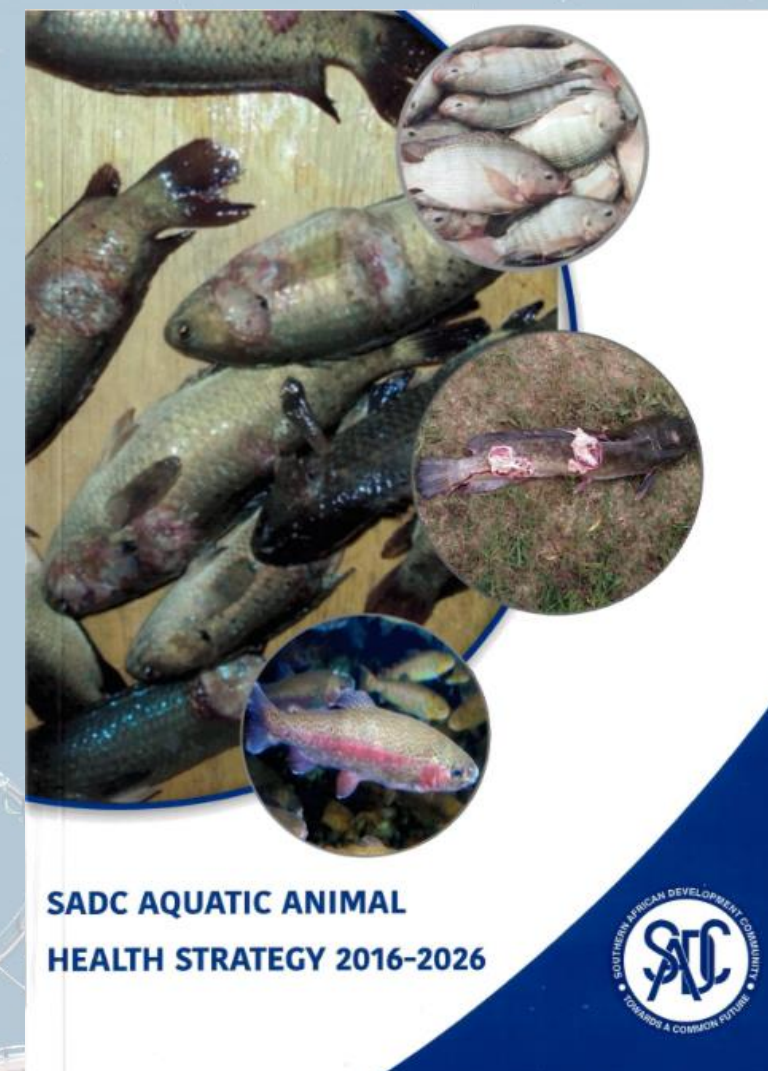
SADC Regional Aquaculture Clusters



- ❑ Estimate of future production volumes (2020-2030) per VC & cluster estimated using VC analysis results
- ❑ Assumption - appropriate interventions made over the coming 10-year period
- ❑ Total SADC projected production capacity of **355 400 tpa** by 2030
 - ❖ Compounding annual growth rate of 7.6%
 - ❖ Almost **doubling** aquaculture production: aggregate 93% expansion
- ❑ Total value of SADC aquaculture :
 - ❖ **Current**: USD 211m in farm-gate sales & USD 353m retail sales
 - ❖ **Future 2030** production: USD 655m in farm-gate sales & USD 924m retail sales

Safeguarding sustainable aquaculture in SADC

- SADC Aquatic Animal Health Strategy (2016-2026)
- Developed through a partnership SADC, South African Government, FAO, AU (A0-IBAR, AUDA-NEPAD) & WOAHA, with funding from (EU), WTO (Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF))
- To assist in improving national & regional aquatic biosecurity & aquatic animal health, facilitating regional aquaculture development for the well-being of the people of the SADC Region through increased employment, availability of inexpensive, protein-rich food, & increased foreign exchange earnings through regional & international trade in live aquatic animals and their products



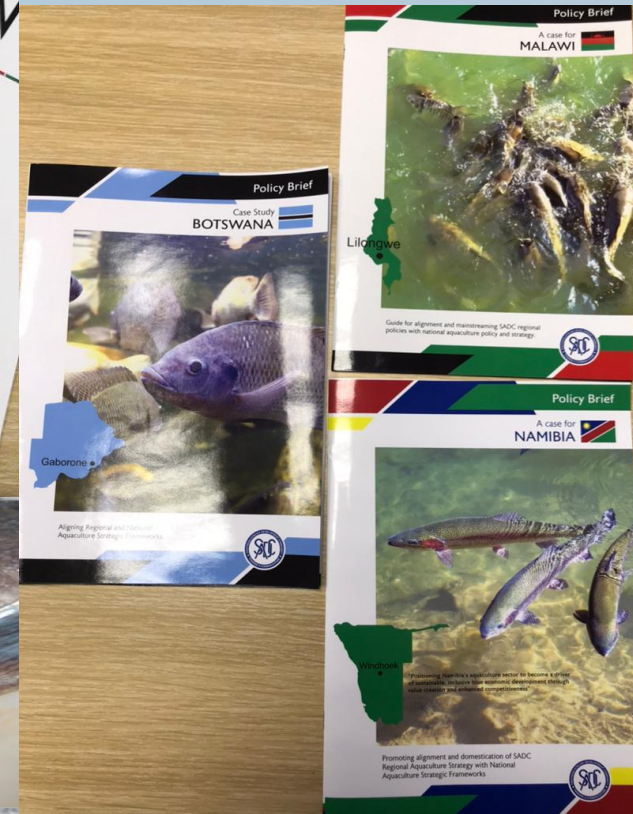
SADC-AAH Strategy 12 Major Programmes

- (1) Policy & Legislation
- (2) Risk Analysis
- (3) Pathogen List
- (4) Disease Diagnostics
- (5) Border Inspection & Quarantine
- (6) Surveillance, Monitoring & Reporting
- (7) Emergency Preparedness & Contingency Planning
- (8) Research & Development
- (9) Communication
- (10) Human Resources & Institutional Capacity Building
- (11) Infrastructure
- (12) Regional & International Cooperation

Establishment of RAAHN-SA is in line with the objectives of the SADC-AAH Strategy, & RAAHN will play a critical role in the implementation of the strategy, both at national & regional level

Some of the AAH Interventions so far (with partners AU-IBAR, FAO, Rhodes University, University of Botswana, WOAHA & WorldFish)

- Alignment & domestication of the SADC Aquatic Animal Health Strategy 2016-2026 (pilot in Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique & Namibia)
- Developed EUS awareness materials to support national campaigns (Malawi campaign- regional campaign (materials developed & ready for dissemination- MSs encouraged to make requests)



Some of the AAH Interventions so far (with partners AU-IBAR, FAO, Rhodes University, University of Botswana, WOAHA & WorldFish)

- Training programmes in aquatic animal health, disease risk assessment, EUS & TiLV management & diagnostics with support from AU-IBAR, FAO, Rhodes University, WOAHA, WorldFish, University of Botswana)
- Revised the SADC Fish Diseases Maps; Developed the AquaVet Plan & Training on EUS Emergency Preparedness



We are hoping to intensify implementation of the SADC Aquatic Animal Health Strategy

PROFISHBLUE PROJECT COMPONENTS

Improving collaborative governance of transboundary fisheries & genetic resources

Policy harmonization and trade facilitation towards intra-regional trade

Building climate resilience & institutional adaptability to shocks

Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

GEF funds



Development & operationalization of a regional AAH & BS emergency & diagnostic response framework

Development & implementation of an education & sensitisation programme on aquatic animal health & biosecurity

**PROFISHBLUE
Project- AAH**

Training of officials & other stakeholders on the management & control of aquatic animal diseases

Procurement of equipment for aquatic animal health (AAH) institutions



Establishment of the SADC Fisheries Monitoring Control & Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC)



- Current focus: Combating IUU fishing & fish crimes:
 - Operationalisation of the MCSCC (setting up institutional mechanisms; construction of Centre building)
 - Support studies & development of promotional materials on IUU fishing (technical studies on topical areas (PSM, transparency, transshipment etc.), development of policy briefs based on recommendations from studies, development of promotional videos for MCSCC work through PROFISHBLUE, SADC Atlantic & SWIO projects)
 - Setting up of services for the MCSCC (information sharing, regional VMS, Risk assessment, Vessel Register, SOPs for coordinated patrols, regional fisheries observer coordination, evidence gathering, inspection etc.; Port State Measures support) (WWF, SIF, TMT)
 - Other actions (i) Coordinating capacity building for MCS & customs officers, prosecution authorities (FishFORCE Academy); (ii) Institutional support to MCSCC (Board establishment & supporting Board's work); (iii) Coordinating Joint Ocean & Fishery Patrols (Operation Vanguard); (iv) Creating synergies with regional partners (RECs, RFBs etc.)



Welcome to the SADC Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Centre (MCSCC)



Our mission

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is a threat to us all. It leads to unfair competition and a worldwide loss between USD 10 and 23.5 billion annually.

Declining stocks put the coastal and inland

The SADC MCSCC is a joint effort of member states to curb IUU fishing in the Southwestern Indian Ocean. Through the systematic sharing of information on licensed and flagged vessels in the region, including in shared lakes, the MCSCC will build a powerful database of vessels, their operators and agents, accessible to all member states, that can support decision making and enforcement action. Together, we will combat IUU fishing, protect small-scale fisheries and secure livelihoods for millions of people living in the region.



Asante

Merci

Obrigado

Thank You

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SADC will be here...



2023 AFRAQ
AQUACULTURE AFRICA

November 13 - 16, 2023
Mulungushi International
Convention Centre (MICC)
Lusaka, Zambia

"Resilient value chains in the blue economy"

Second African Aquaculture Event, 2023
organised by the African Chapter of the WAS

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