



World Organisation  
for Animal Health



# Training of National Focal Points for Aquatic Animal Health (Cycle IV)

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# AU-IBAR's collaboration with WOAHA under the framework of the second Fisheries Governance Project

*Presented by*

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# BACKGROUND

## Fisheries Governance Project (FishGov 2)

Enhancing Sustainable Fisheries Management and  
Aquaculture Development in Africa:  
A programme for accelerated reform of the sector



- *FishGov 2 is a sequel of FishGov 1 (2014-2018)*
- *The purpose of FishGov 1 was to improve institutional and policy environment for sustainable management and utilization of fisheries resources in Africa*

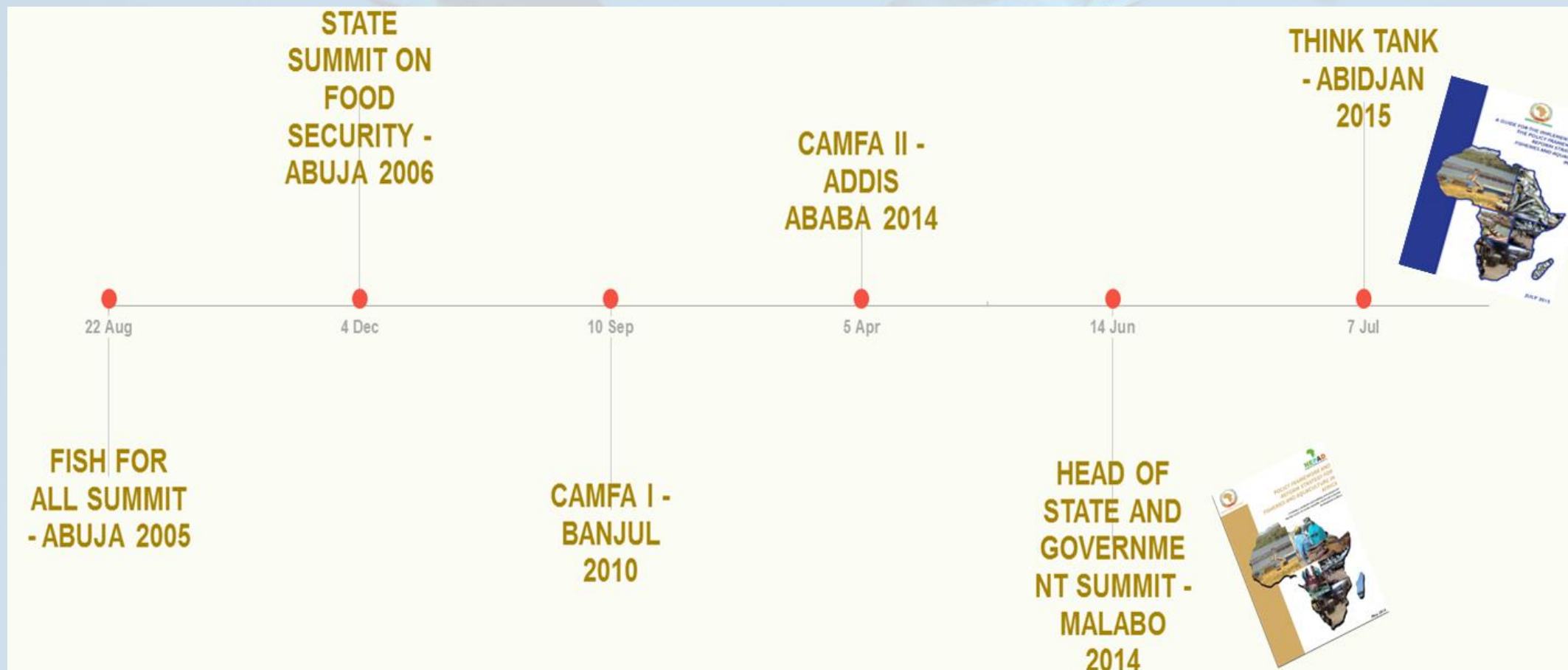
### Overall objective of FishGov 2

To improve food security, livelihoods and wealth creation in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, aligned with AU Agenda 2063

### The specific objectives:

1. African Union decisions on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture policies are evidence-based
2. Fisheries and aquaculture policies in Africa are coherent with the PFRS and other AU priorities and coordinated at continental, regional and national levels 
3. Africa is adequately represented and effectively participates in international fisheries and aquaculture fora and ably domesticates and effectively implements relevant global instruments continental, regional and national levels

- Recalling the Abuja declaration
- Malabo Declaration – PFRS, AFRM and decision on intraregional fish trade
- outputs and recommendations from fish gov 1 and Fish trade projects



## The Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods AHSG decision (Doc. Assembly/AU/2/(XXIII)):

- need for harnessing markets and trade opportunities, locally, regionally, and internationally as being vital for inclusive agricultural growth and transformation
- triple intra-African trade in agricultural (fish inclusive) commodities and services by improving access to markets, halving current levels of post-harvest losses by the year 2025
- facilitating the preferential entry and participation for women and youth in gainful and attractive agri-business opportunities in the Malabo Declaration.
- Intraregional integration to facilitate trade and access to regional markets is consequently among the policy pillars (PFRS) => AfCTA

## The PFRS – Policy Pillars





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# Cross-Cutting Issues in African Fisheries and Aquaculture





## POLICY ARENA 4: Responsible and Equitable Fish Trade and Marketing

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

### Expected Outcomes

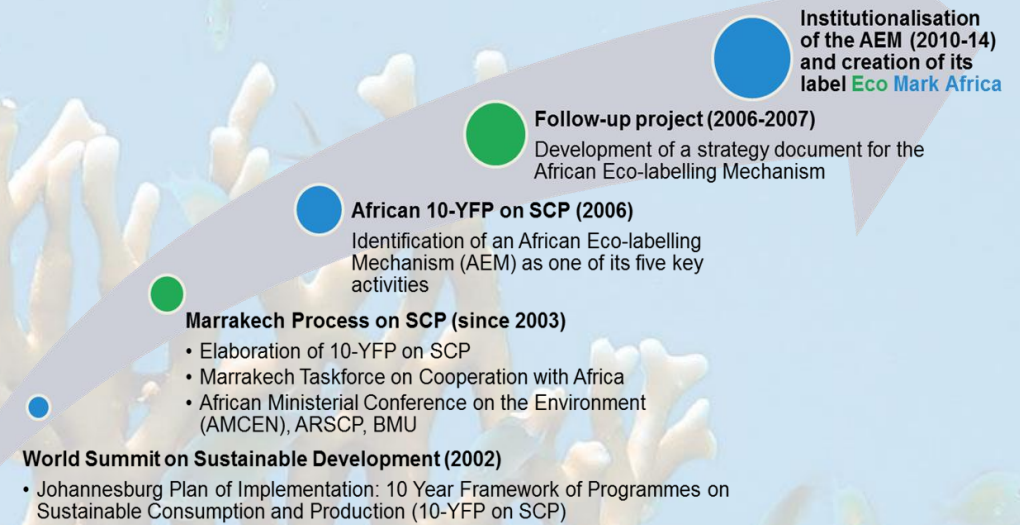
- Conditions and foundation for value addition created in many countries
- Capacity of producers and operators improved across Africa, including women and youth and for effective and wider participation in sector activities
- Access and competitiveness of products enhanced
- Domestic and regional African trades promoted continent-wide
- Wider participation and empowerment of women in the fish trade sector across Africa
- Post-harvest infrastructure and value chains established or improved across Africa
- Rights-based fisheries and/or participatory fisheries management approaches introduced in many countries
- Safety and quality requirements adopted and implemented in ways that are not discriminatory for small-scale fishers across Africa
- Market-led measures, for example eco-labelling, certification, etc., are evaluated and adopted in many countries
- Trade-facilitation strategies enhanced at national, regional and Pan African levels
- Trade Observatories enhance regional marketing capacity by deepening the understanding of regional supply and demand trends and prices
- Underlying factors deterring regional trade addressed through appropriate policies and governance mechanisms at REC levels
- RECs' trade liberalization policies are incorporated in national regulations and enforced

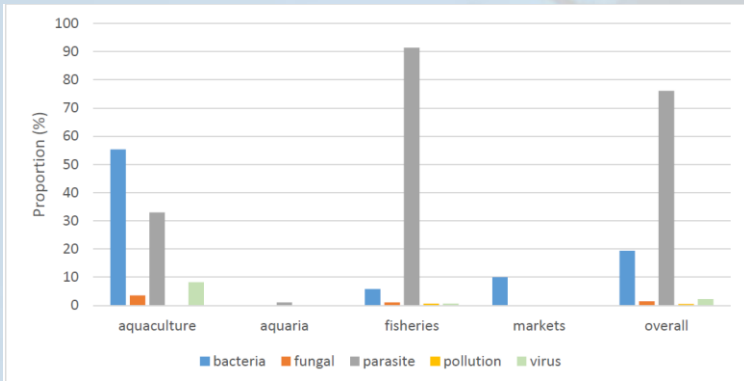
## Major outcomes and recommendations from FishGov 1 and Fish Trade Projects

- Address technical barriers to fish trade
- Enhance women and youth access to markets
- Strengthen aquatic biosecurity and biosafety control

*Coherence, sector and its stakeholders need be better organized to meet standards = ARSO*

**Africa's Eco-Label 'Eco Mark Africa'**



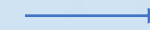


## Risks



## Gaps

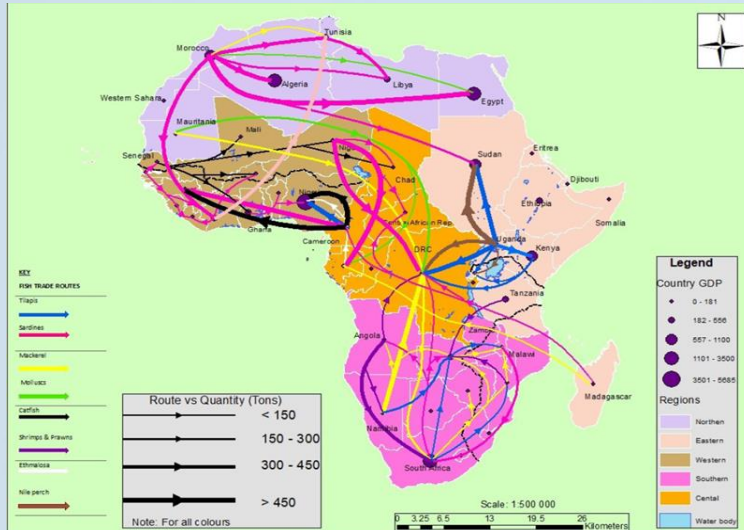
- Practical Knowledge and skills
- Data and information
- Infrastructure (systems, facilities, marketing, etc)
- Feasible, pragmatic and cost-effective solutions with high indices for sustainability and expansion/growth



## Achievements

- Continental and regional sectoral NSA networks (e.g. AWFISHNET)
- Raised awareness
- Draft regional frameworks, data collection tools

=> Regional approaches (RECs)  
=> Centers of Excellence  
=> Networks



# RATIONALE AU-IBAR COLLABORATION WITH WOAH UNDER FISHGOV

## 2

## Specific Objective 2

Fisheries and aquaculture policies in Africa are coherent with the PFRS and coordinated at continental, regional and national levels in order to maintain healthy and resilient marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems in the context of climate change

### Output 2.3

Capacities are strengthened to facilitate intra and inter regional fish trade in line with the regional integration trade agenda and the Protocol on Trade in Goods of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area.

Identify strategic regional value chains for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

Support regional approaches for the establishment of regional reference laboratories and diagnostic networks

Enhance the capacity of fisheries and aquaculture traders with due consideration for small scale traders and women engaged in fish trade and processing

Improve aquatic disease outbreak detection, notification and support coordinated response.

**Strengthening value chains – biosecurity, biosafety => quality assurance and traceability ,  
safety of products => access to markets**



*Practical training, exposure, engaged in policy dialogue, and development of regional and national standards for their commodities*

## At industry level

*=> a major challenge to adopt, adapt and implement the Aquatic Code for the benefit our local industries*

- System and infrastructure design and establishment (production systems, markets, distribution, trade)
- Develop appropriate health management tools for different production systems and agro-ecological zones/aquatic environments = epidemiology
- Veterinary services and inputs
- Environmental and ecosystem health => health, welfare and quality of aquatic animals and their products
- Biosecurity control/certification of production systems and products
- Case definition, appropriate health management tools, disease control strategies and diagnostics
- Public health = occupational hazards, AMR, zoonoses
- Policy development, regulations
- Awareness, locally relevant information, knowledge and skills => regional industry/value chains



Hence through the RECs

- Regional Aquatic Animal Health Networks
- Regional Laboratory Networks

*Generate and share data, information and knowledge in a manner that fosters equity and access for all stakeholders to address the aforementioned bottlenecks*

# AU-IBAR's activities (FishGov II) in Africa, sub-grant with WOAHA

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