



Organisation mondiale  
de la santé animale  
Fondée en 1924



## Formation des points focaux nationaux pour la santé des animaux aquatiques (Cycle IV)

8 - 10 juillet 2024 Tunis, Tunisie





# Activités de l'UA-BIRA (FishGov II) en Afrique, subvention avec l'OMSA.

*Presented by*

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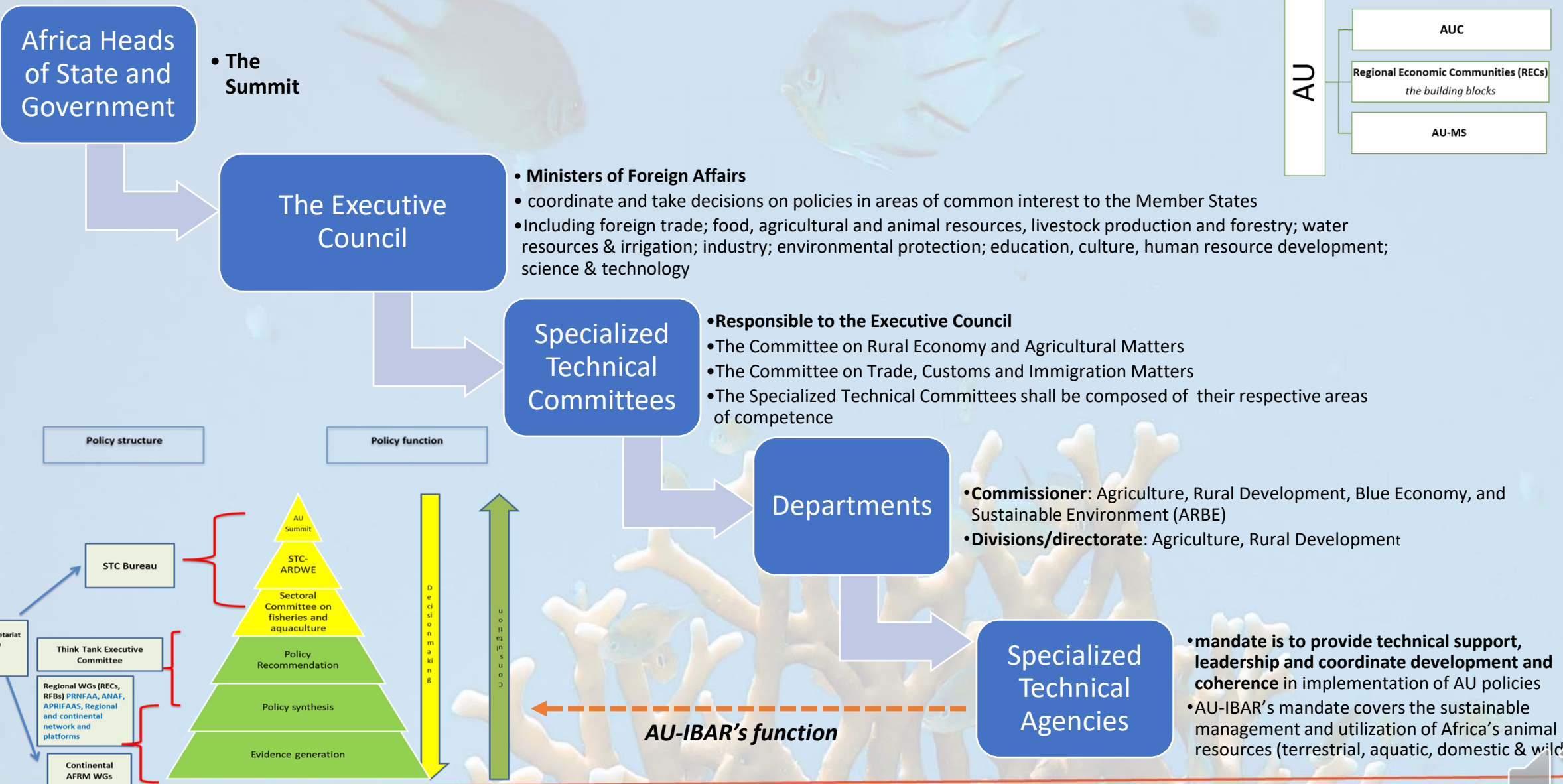


## How come the African Union and AU-IBAR's Role?

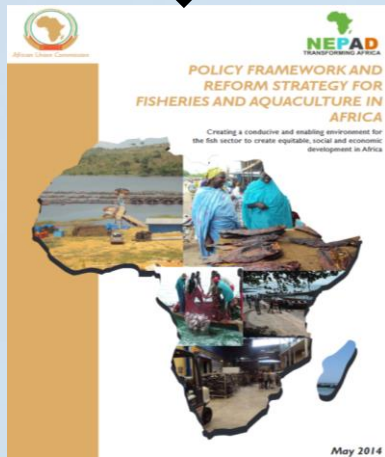
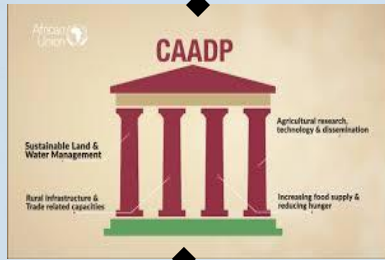
- In the background of the constitutive ACT of the African Union.....

‘GUIDED by our **common vision** of a united and strong Africa and by the need to build a partnership between governments and all segments of civil society, in particular women, youth and the private sector, in order to strengthen solidarity and cohesion among our peoples;’

*=> The comprehensiveness AU-IBAR's mandate with respect to its roles and responsibilities towards Africa's stakeholders: the scope of its convening power*



# The Continental Development Goals and Sectoral Policies: The AU's framework for stakeholder engagement



Equitable, Social and Economic development in Africa

State, Interstate Institutions | Non-State Actors

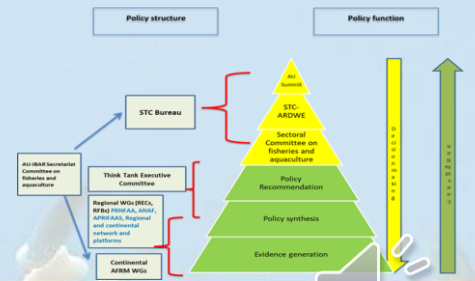
Identified areas of collaboration

1. Agenda Setting; 2. Policies Formulation; 3. Projects and Programs Design, implementation and funding; 4. Knowledge management and dissemination; 5. Maintaining Norms and Standards; 6. Mobilization of resources; 7. Development and Technical programs; 8. Policy dialogue; 9. Advocacy and Communication; and 10. Monitoring and evaluation

Collaboration can be attained through

- Increase involvement of NSA's in AU activities
- Assist Governments in Enhancing collaborations
- Help Archive AU Fisheries and Aquaculture objectives
- Involve NSA's as observers in Regional and International Fora

**Achieve sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa**





# Aquatic Animal Health & Biosecurity Control within the context of Africa's continental Agenda: the PFRS)



## Fish for all Summit, 2005: Status of Africa's fish sector

### Contribution & value

Total inland and marine fish production 7.3 million ton/yr

Food & nutrition for 200 million

income for 10 million  
(production, processing & trade)

Export earnings USD 2.7 billion

### Sustainability & growth?

Natural fish stocks at their limits

Rapid population growth (2.5%)

Declining fish per capita consumption trends (8kg pc)

increase aquaculture production by 260% to maintain 8kg pc to 2020

## Profile of Africa's Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture

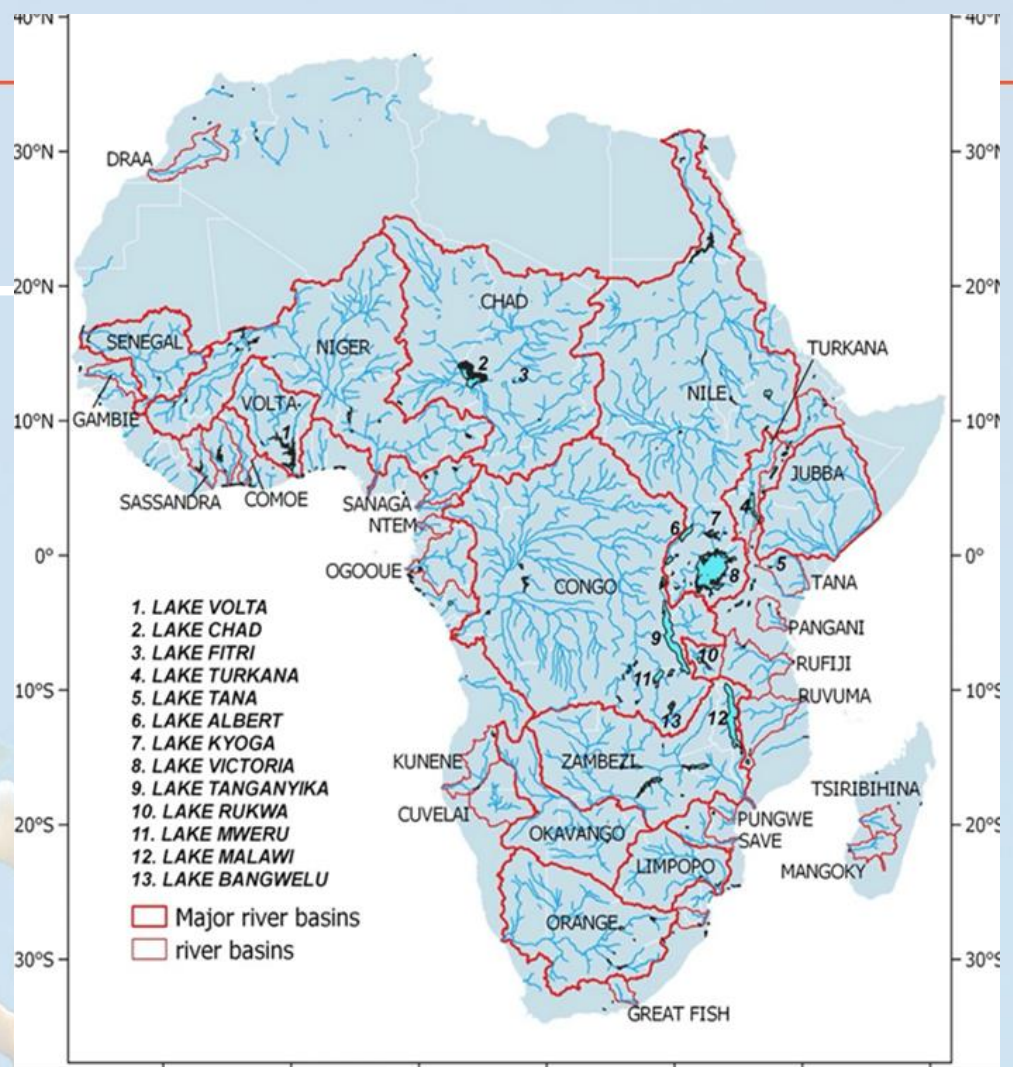
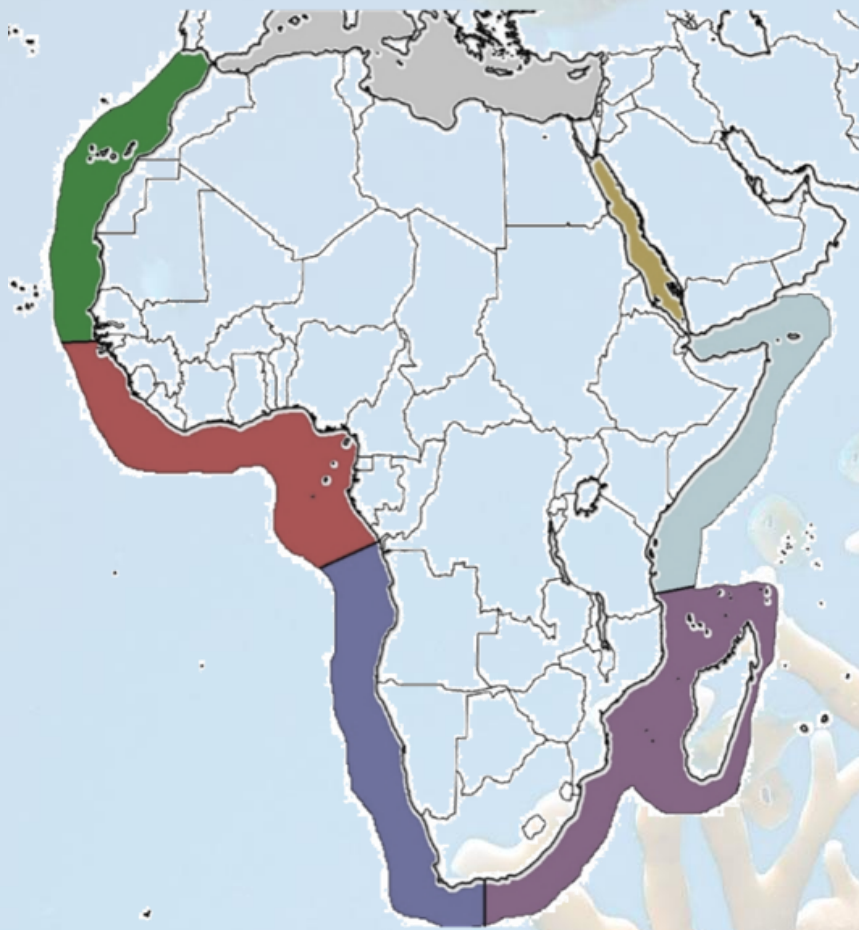
- 60% of Africa's fishery production
- 90% of SSF production => human consumption within the continent
- 0.76% Africa's GDP
- Primary source of livelihood for +20 million
- Secondary source of income of +90 million (farmers and resource poor)
- +200 million major source of animal protein/affordable
- Post-harvest value chain => 50% women
- For millions, it is the only source of income and jobs

### The CAMFA noted that given:

- *the transboundary nature of Africa's aquatic ecosystems and role of Regional Economic Bodies,*
  - **the absence of policy coherence in Africa's fishery and aquaculture sector,**
- =>difficult to comprehensively address the challenges of the sector,

*Impacts of inadequate capacity for aquatic biosecurity control, environmental degradation on the sector for the sector were also raised*

# Vast and diverse marine and fresh-water aquatic ecosystems and resources



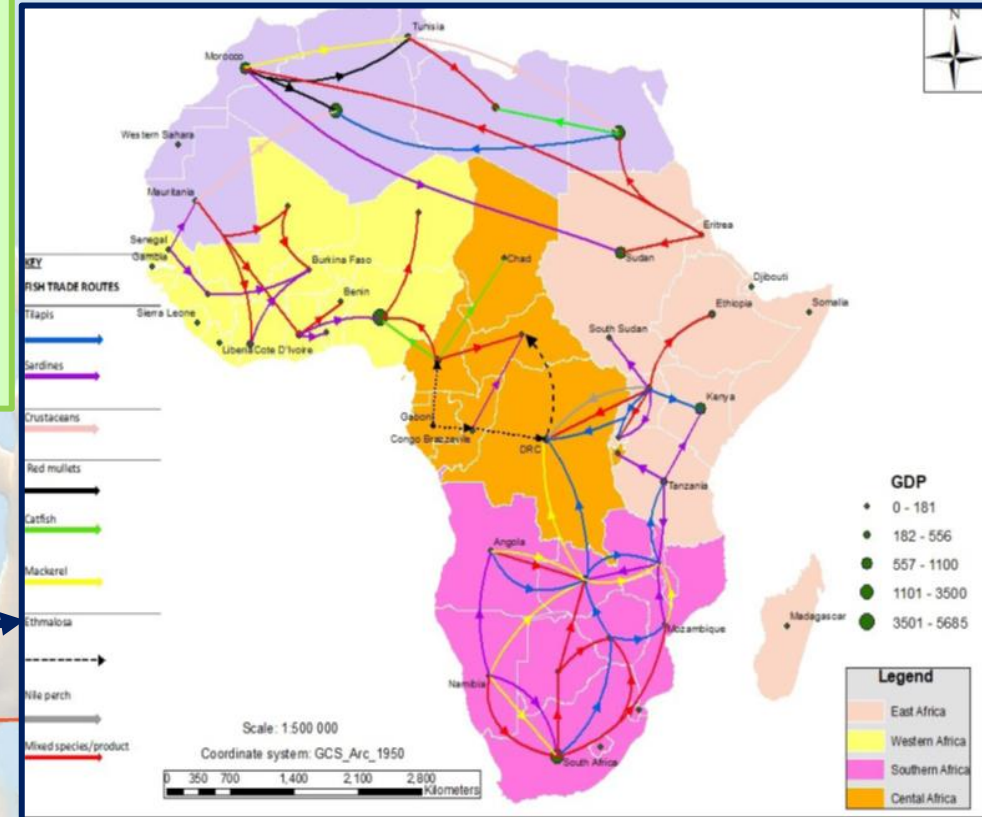
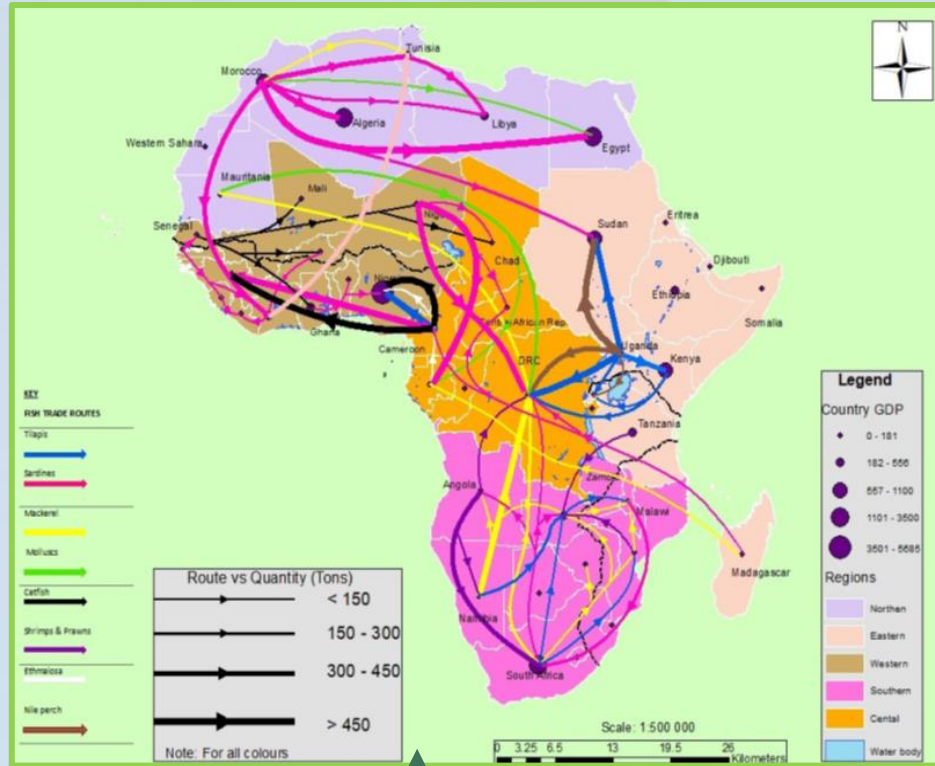
Papa, F., et al. Water Resources in Africa under Global Change: Monitoring Surface Waters from Space. *Surv Geophys* (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10712-022-09700-9>

Blue area Benguela Current LME, Red area Guinea Current LME, Green area Canary Current LME, Grey area Mediterranean LME, Orange area Red sea LME, Light Blue area Somali Current LME, Purple area Agulhas Current LME





- Fish is Africa's second most traded commodity after sugar
- About 40% of the fish consumed on the continent, crosses a border
- Distribution of aquatic animal food products inland and intra-regionally is done overland by smallholders and informally.

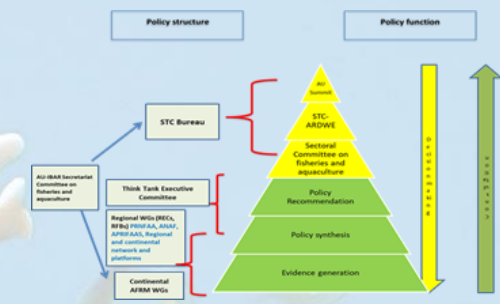
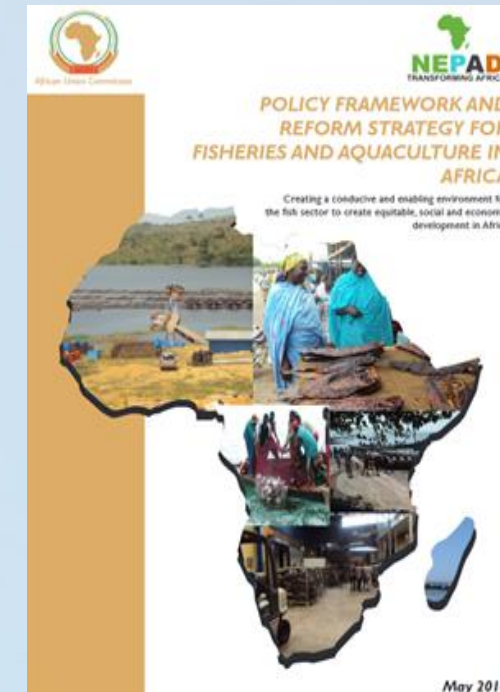


Common species traded formally (left)  
informally (right)

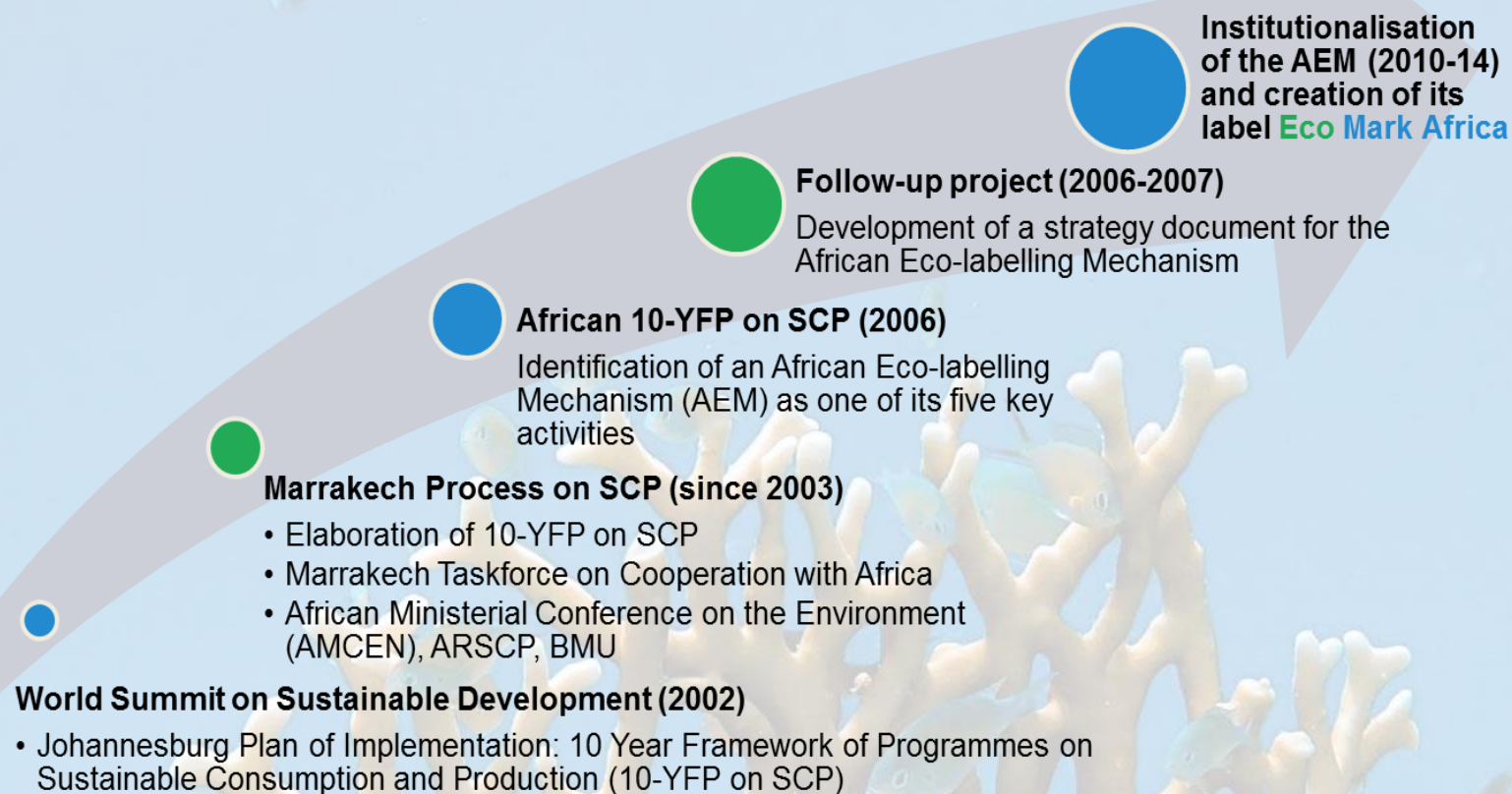
Adapted from AU-IBAR, 2019.

## Key recommendations from the Fish for All Summit (2005)

- Strategic investments were urgently needed to safeguard the future contribution of Africa's fish sector to poverty alleviation and regional economic development in:
  - (i) improve the management of natural fish stocks;
  - (ii) develop aquaculture production; and
  - (iii) enhance fish trade within domestic, regional and global markets.
- put in place a **mechanism for broad-based participatory** continental policy dialogue and fisheries management and support Member States to strengthen policy coherence with respect to the CAADP (=> **AFRM**)
- develop and implement a **coordination mechanism among Africa's Regional Economic Communities (REC) and Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFB)**, to ensure coherence of fisheries policies and initiatives with the regional economic integration agenda (=> **APFRIFAAS**)
- consider options for **fisheries reforms and strengthen institutional** arrangements in order to improve the productivity of fisheries and aquaculture (e.g. including **multi-stakeholder networks like RAAHNS**).



## To improve access to markets: Africa's Eco-Label '*Eco Mark Africa*'

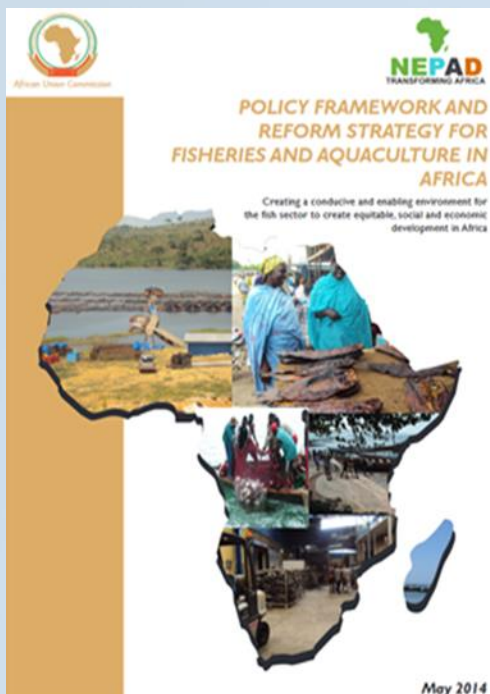


## ARSO: Sustainability Standard 'Eco Mark Africa'

Principles	Agriculture	Fisheries	Forestry	Tourism
Legal Compliance	✓	✓	✓	✓
S & E Management System	✓	✓	✓	✓
Good Social Practices	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conservation of Biodiversity	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stock Management				
Soil Management	✓	✓	✓	
Water Management	✓	✓		✓
Energy Efficiency	✓	✓	✓	✓
Air and GHG Management	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pesticide Management	✓	✓	✓	
Waste Management	✓	✓	✓	✓
Good Business Practices	✓	✓	✓	✓

### AU-IBAR

. Aquaculture & aquatic biosecurity control in 2017



# AU-IBAR consequent actions on aquatic biosecurity control

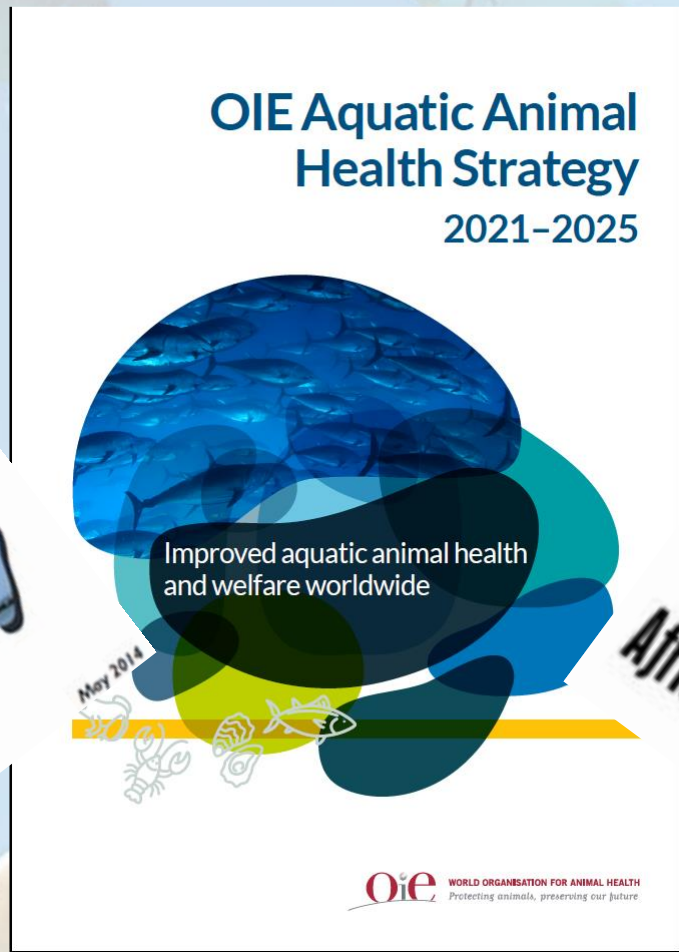


Year	Action	Outputs/Recommendations on aquatic biosecurity and safe fish trade
2015	<b>Five Regional Consultative Workshops</b> on Aquaculture Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft regional environmental management frameworks to aquaculture providing guidelines for regional harmonisation and collaboration for rational management and utilisation of aquatic resources, safeguarding aquatic ecosystem health and ensuring the supply of aquatic resources goods and services for climate-smart sustainable aquaculture development</li> <li>• Continental guidelines for implementing the regional environmental frameworks for aquaculture (2017)</li> </ul>
Egypt 2016	<b>Continental consultative Think Tank meeting</b> on sustainable aquaculture development in Africa. The meeting was attended by over 100 participants representing AU-MS, RECs, RFBs, private sector, youth, experts and development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority action on transboundary Ecosystem Management for Aquaculture in The AU Ten years Aquaculture Action Plan for Africa 2016 – 2025: Stakeholders’ perspectives for implementing the PFRS in Africa to promote ecosystem health and biosecurity for sustainable aquaculture development</li> </ul>
2015-2016	<b>Five Regional studies</b> to map the status of aquatic animal diseases in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated status recommended improved information sharing, establishing and strengthening capacities to enhance information sharing, diagnostic capacity, community participation, policy and governance</li> </ul>
Egypt & Cameroun 2017	<b>Continental training workshops on the diagnosis, control and surveillance of aquatic animal diseases</b> 171 participants comprising veterinary and fisheries managers from 51 AU-MS, RECs Regional animal health laboratory, epidemiology networks, VETGOV regional coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish continental mechanism to guide stakeholders establish integrated regional approaches for biosecurity control and fish trade anchored on WOAHA Aquatic Code and One Health approach: =&gt; notably regional fish disease control frameworks, regional aquatic animal health networks, regional aquatic animal laboratory diagnostic and epidemiological networks ⇒ Education, training, R&amp;D ⇒ Aquatic veterinary governance &amp; services integrated into national animal health services following WOAHA, continental &amp; regional SPS protocols to foster sustainability, access to markets &amp; regional trade</li> <li>• AU-IBAR ARIS a One Health aquatic animal disease control reporting module (2018)</li> </ul>
South Africa 2017	World Aquaculture Society, Global Aquaculture Centre for Africa (WAS-GACA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AU-IBAR was urged on training, regional diagnostic laboratories, establish mechanisms to facilitate</li> </ul>



Year	Action	Outputs/Recommendations on aquatic biosecurity and safe fish trade
<b>South Africa, 2017</b>	World Aquaculture Society, Global Aquaculture Conference (WAS17),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AU-IBAR was urged on training, regional diagnostic laboratories, establish mechanisms to facilitate control, monitoring and spread of aquatic animal diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Nigeria, 2021</b>	The 1 <sup>st</sup> Hybrid Aquaculture Conference Of World Aquaculture Society African Chapter - West African Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aquatic environments that are the basis of aquaculture are not protected in aquaculture law.</li> <li>The region lacks expertise to monitor the importation of new species from other continents into West Africa. Borders are porous and supervision at the points of entry weak facilitating disease spread.</li> <li>regional guidelines for the introduction and movement of new species and fish into water bodies needed and capacity built to facilitate effective adoption.</li> <li>Indiscriminate discharge of effluent including with infectious agents discharged into water bodies used for fish production.</li> </ul>
<b>Uganda, 2021</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Eastern Africa Regional Aquaculture Conference, Kampala (online)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cage culture farmers raised concern over lack of aquatic animal welfare standards and field tools because emerging fish markets were beginning to demand certification on fish welfare.</li> </ul>
<b>Egypt, 2022</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> ANAF Technical Committee Meeting at AFRAQ21, Alexandria, Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The African Union should establish additional centres of excellence to provide advisory services on fish disease control, genetic improvement of Africa's fish stock, and trade facilitation in the context of AfCFTA</li> <li>Facilitate the establishment of mechanisms for aquaculture SPS. It was noted that aquaculture SPS could only be best addressed through regionally harmonised policy and regulatory mechanisms, bearing in mind the transboundary nature of the continents' aquatic ecosystems. For the same reason AU-IBAR need promote the adoption of ecosystem-based policies and approaches to enhance environmental sustainability and resilience to climate-change</li> </ul>

# AU-IBAR collaborative partnership with WOAH





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- WOAHA AU-IBAR's long standing technical partner
- To achieve the continental objectives & goals outlined in above leveraging on technical expertise and capacity to build continental capacity for:
  - developing regional SPS standards and compliance acceptable in all markets
  - Laboratory diagnostics and reporting
  - Institutional and human resource capacity development (e.g. Aquatic PVS, CoE?)
 ⇒ Initially networks (RAAHNS & RAAHLNs)
- What AU-IBAR has accomplished:
  - ⇒ Create a conducive environment
  - ⇒ Through AFRM => Regional integration and collaboration (APRIFAAS, RECs, NSA networks, ANAF, CVO, AUC, AHSG)
  - ⇒ **2024 => Single Continental AAH Policy**

<b>Kenya 2023</b>	<b>Report of the animal health expert meeting on aquatic animal health standards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Develop an Aquatic Animal Health Strategy for Africa and a Water Quality Management Framework for Africa as guiding mechanism to promote integrated multisectoral approach, harmonization and coherence for aquatic biosecurity and biosafety control in Africa harmonization coherence of biosecurity and biosafety control across shared aquatic ecosystems</b></li><li>• <b>Undertake a continental assessment to establish the epidemiological status of TAADs in Africa in order to develop evidence-based control strategies against recurrences and spread</b></li></ul>
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# Thank You



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