



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

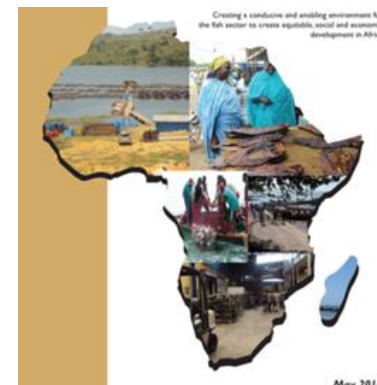
The role of the African Union and Regional Economic Communities in multi-sectoral policy making and implementation



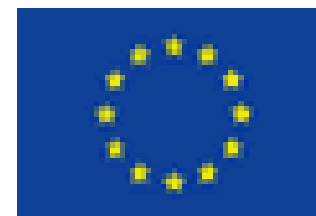
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Presentation of

THE AFRICAN UNION
-INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES
(AU-IBAR)



SWEDEN
JUNE
2018



Introduction and Challenges

African aquatic resources contribute to 1.26% of the continental GDP and a mere 6% to the Africa's agriculture GDP, yet they have the potentials to make greater contributions but because of the following identified challenges:

- **Weak policy vision and institutional context.**
- **Ineffectiveness of top-down management.**
- **Inadequate regional, international cooperation.**
- **Limited budget and capacity.**
- **Increasing fishing pressure and IUU fishing.**
- **Limited access to key regional and foreign markets.**
- **Poor fisheries infrastructure.**

Process: Addressing the Challenges

STATE
SUMMIT ON
FOOD
SECURITY -
ABUJA 2006

CAMFA II -
ADDIS
ABABA 2014

THINK TANK
- ABIDJAN
2015

22 Aug

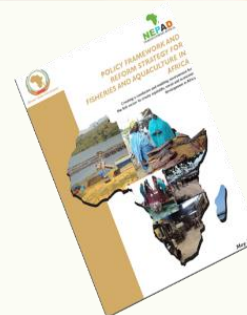
4 Dec

10 Sep

5 Apr

14 Jun

7 Jul



FISH FOR
ALL SUMMIT
- ABUJA 2005

CAMFA I -
BANJUL
2010

HEAD OF
STATE AND
GOVERNMENT
SUMMIT -
MALABO
2014

AU Responses- Key dates

- 2003 Maputo Declaration- on agriculture and food security
- 2004, The Sirte Declaration encouraged the development of African fisheries resources as well as urged regional cooperation in fisheries management



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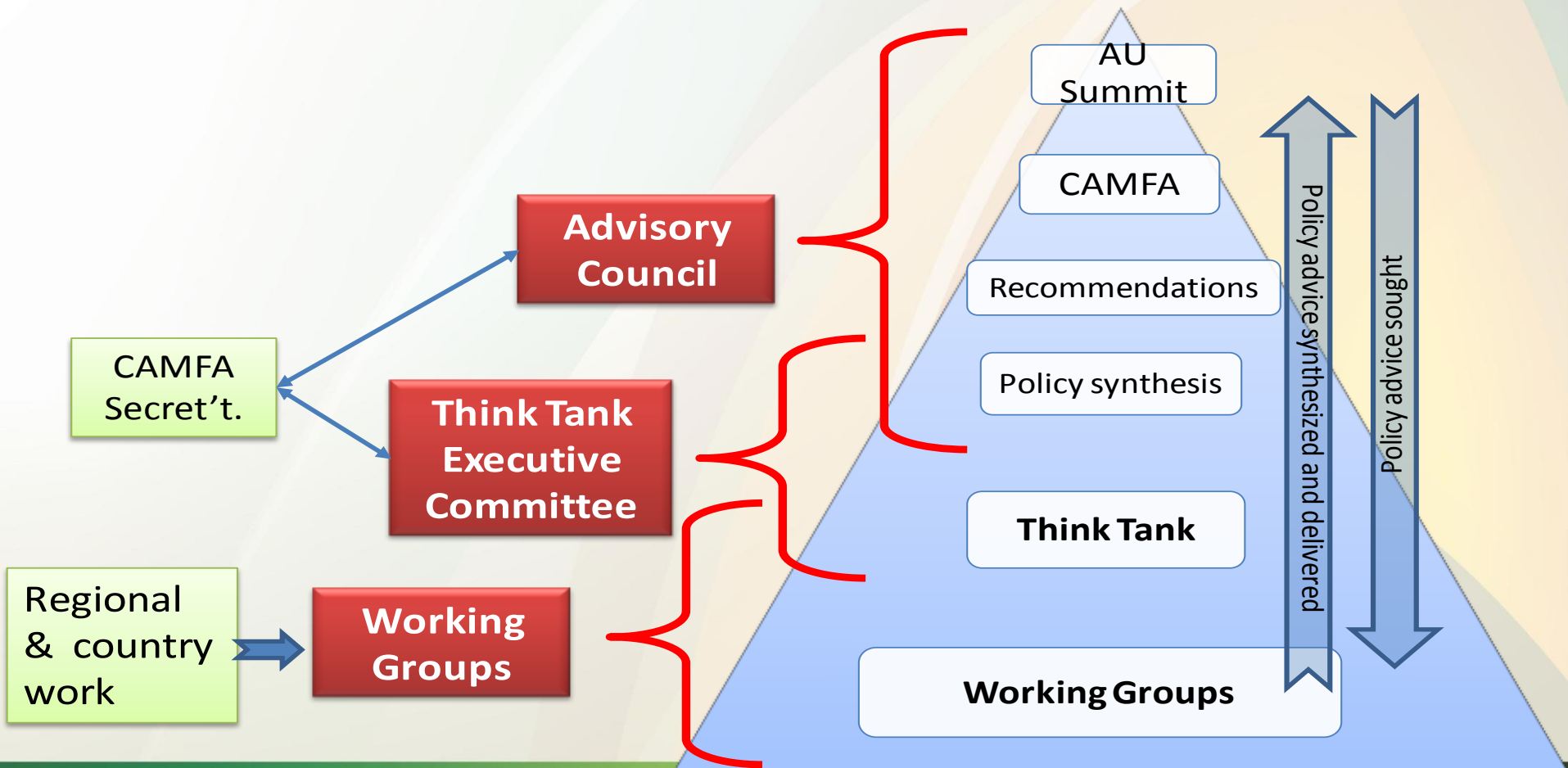
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

THE AFRICAN FISHERIES REFORM MECHANISM

African Fisheries Reform Mechanism

POLICY STRUCTURE

POLICY FUNCTION



PROVIDING LEADERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA



The Objective:

The development objective is to create a fully functional, AU-based **African Fisheries Reform Mechanism- AFRM**, a new coherent continental partnership platform, which facilitates the development, adoption and implementation of reforms in fishery governance and management that would contribute towards transforming Africa's fisheries from current levels of overexploitation and overcapitalization towards environmental, economic and social sustainability.

In support of principal structural components and supporting components are proposed. A full description is provided in the AFRM document



Working Groups - technical, policy-related groups to discuss key issues in fisheries and aquaculture on the continent and provide technical support to Think Tank events

Think Tank (Executive Committee) – directs and manages the African Fisheries Think Tank process and ensures policy recommendations and syntheses are provided to the Advisory Council. The Think Tank process involves research to generate knowledge necessary to inform policy, as well as conducting policy dialogues by multiple stakeholders

Advisory Council – takes policy messages to political level (including AUC) and informs CAMFA

CAMFA Secretariat – is hosted by AU-IBAR, with overall responsibility for CAMFA events; monitoring CAMFA decision implementation



The GOAL is to strengthen governance, coherence, minimize duplication and hence improve progress in development of African fisheries

The mechanism has working groups that support formulation at the highest level and is a platform that serves for:

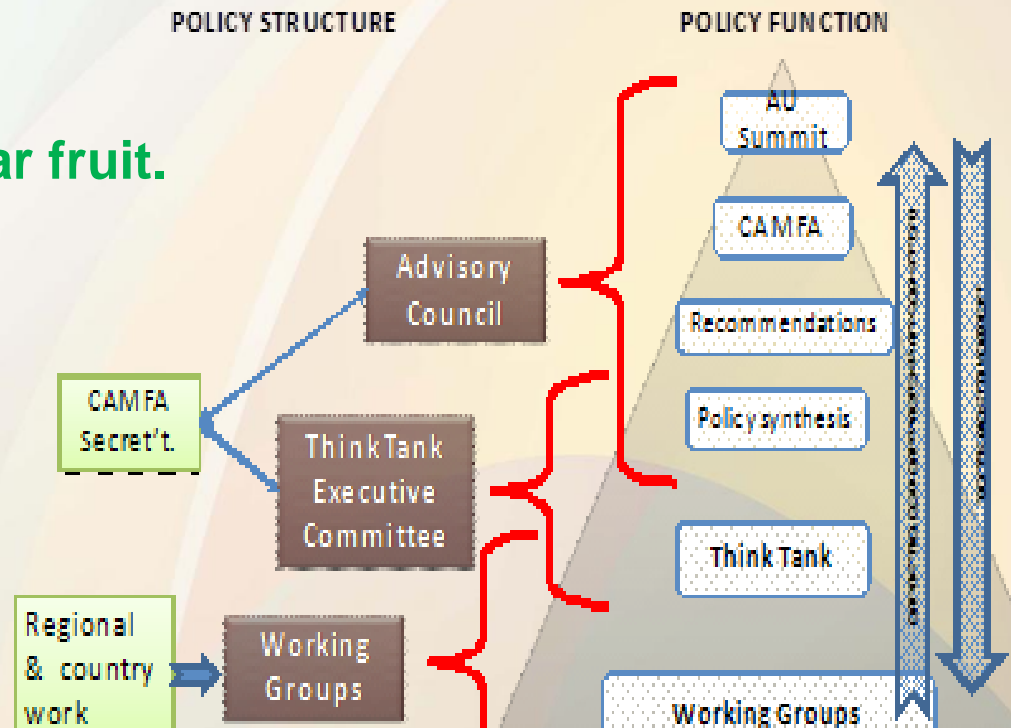
- **Coordination**
- **Information sharing**
- **Knowledge generation**
- **Advocacy !!!**
- **Policy development**
- **Resources mobilization for fisheries and aquaculture development in Africa**

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NSAs IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN AFRICA:

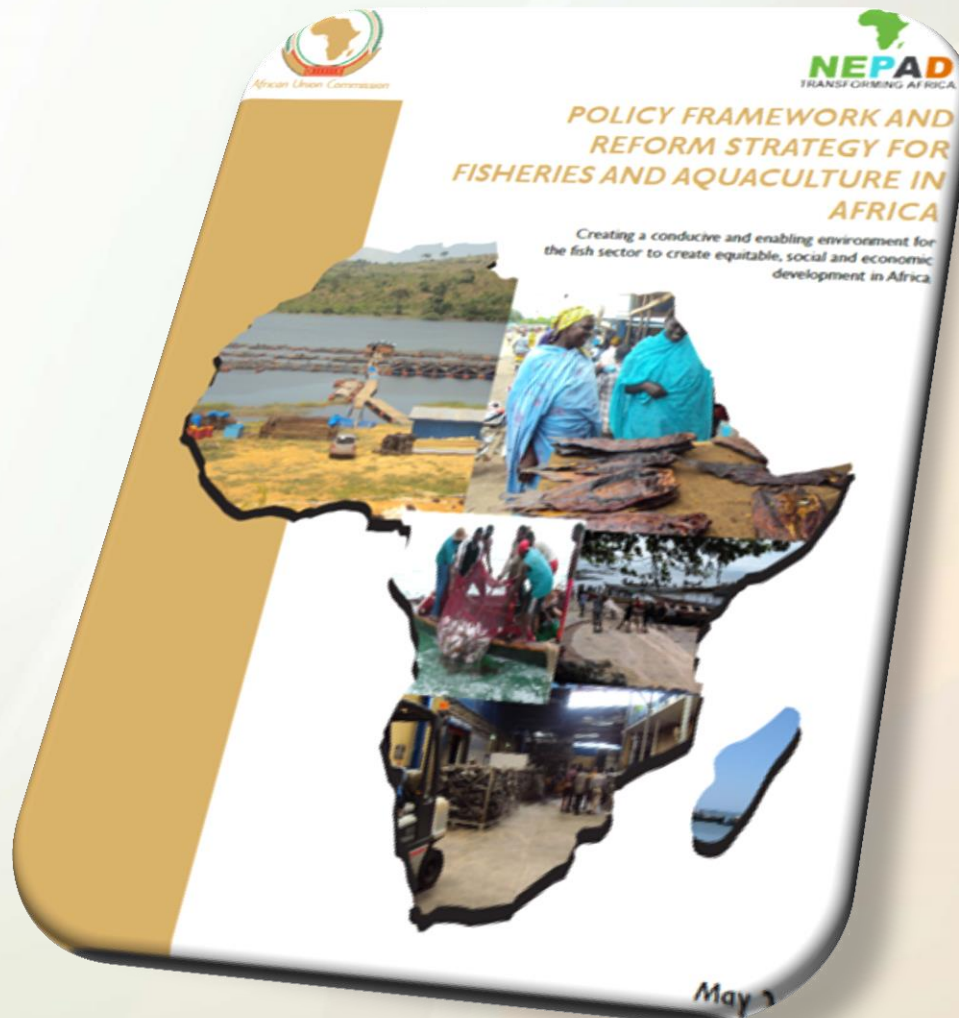
Policy and governance mechanisms

1. Sustainability
2. Value/benefits of fisheries and resources
3. Reforms may take time to bear fruit.
4. Appropriate institutional arrangements
5. Equitable benefits
6. Assists Member States to meet their obligations

African Fisheries Reform Mechanism



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



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

The Policy Framework and the Reform Strategy is the product of a broad and inclusive, participatory and transparent, interactive and collaborative process that identified the **7 policy objectives** as critical to Africa's fisheries development:-

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

- Overall **blue print** for fisheries and aquaculture sector to effectively contribute to the Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared prosperity and Improved Livelihoods in Africa (**Malabo Declaration**)
- Endorsed by the African Union Heads of States and Government in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea 2014



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

- **Three cross-cutting issues**

- Strengthened resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in African Fisheries and aquaculture
- Gender and Youths
- Private Sector Investments & Financing Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa



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INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

www.au.int/maritime



**2050
AFRICA'S
INTEGRATED
MARITIME STRATEGY
(2050 AIM STRATEGY®)***

PROVIDING LEADERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA

2050
AFRICA'S
INTEGRATED
MARITIME STRATEGY
(2050 AIM STRATEGY®)*



- African leaders adopted the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIM Strategy) at the 22nd Ordinary Session of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2014.
- The African Union Foundation is to deliver on the AIM Strategy.
- Theme, “Harnessing the Blue Economy in Achieving the African Union Agenda 2063”,
- An estimated 90% of Africa’s imports and exports are conducted by sea.
- Africa’s inland waters, oceans and seas are under pressure.
- Over the years, traditional maritime activities such as fishing and shipping have intensified, while aquaculture has emerged.
- Mounting security concerns such as piracy, degradation of marine environment and the negative impact of climate change.
- This has cost the continent billions of dollars.

The strategy is an effort to drive Africa's maritime security agenda and use the continent's maritime sector to its fullest.



INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES



**AFRICAN CHARTER ON MARITIME SECURITY AND
SAFETY AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
(LOMÉ CHARTER)**

PROVIDING LEADERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA

AIMS

- ANNEX 1: Natural Resources and Energy; has 3 Parts according to the following Sectoral Plans;
- Parts 1 – Living Resources made up of Marine Fisheries, Continental Fisheries, Mariculture, Aquaculture, Bioprospecting and Artisanal Fisheries;
- Part 2 – Non Living Resources made up of Delineation of Marine spaces, Deep seabed mining and Marine salt Harvesting
- Part 3 – Energy which include Offshore oil and Gas as well as Renewable energy
- ANNEX 2: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability
- ANNEX 3: Poverty Reduction, Employment and Social welfare
- ANNEX 4: Maritime Transportation, Commerce and Trade
- ANNEX 5: Cabotage – Continental Cabotage Mechanism
- ANNEX 6: General Provisions (Security, Cooperation, Knowledge Production, Fund Development, Governance, Legal Issues etc).



INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Agenda 2063

The Africa We Want



PROVIDING LEADERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA

AGENDA 2063

‘A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development’.

The Agenda identifies amongst others the following as priority actions to achieve this aspirations:

- (i) transforming Africa’s economies through benefits from Africa’s natural resources,
- (ii) raising productivity and competitiveness;
- (iii) transforming African agriculture to enable the continent to feed itself and be a major player as a net food exporter;
- (iv) exploiting the vast potential of Africa’s blue/ocean economy; and finally
- (v) putting in place measures to sustainably manage the continent’s rich biodiversity, and waters and using mainly adaptive measures to address climate change risks.

The Fisheries Governance Project



Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa

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



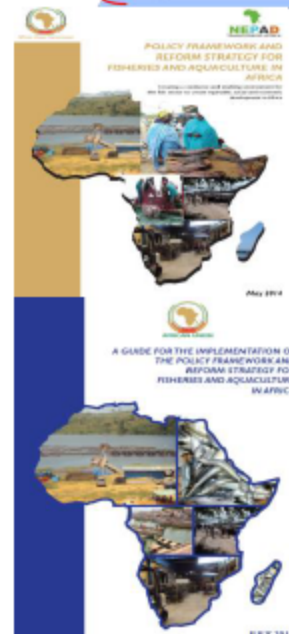


A General Overview of the Implementation Status of the PFRS

CAADP, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Goals: Agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food security and nutrition, economic growth and prosperity for all Increase agricultural production by 6%
CAMFA I AND II, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about poor performance of fisheries and aquaculture given their potential to contribute to the CAADP Seek political solutions to major challenges: weak institutional and human resource capacity, inappropriate technology and limited resources
AFRM, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-way bottom-up and top-down all inclusive and participatory consultation, information exchange, policy development and implementation on AU fisheries programs
PFRS, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall objective is to transform Africa's fisheries and aquaculture into a well-managed sustainable sector for food, equitable livelihoods and wealth creation
IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tangible and monitor -able outputs, outcomes and impacts
AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES ACTION PLANS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority actions to ensure effective implementation and accomplishment of PFRS objectives and goals

→ NSA's

African Fisheries Reform Mechanism



CONCLUSION

Through these tasks and exercises, the AU-IBAR intends to establish institutions, values and practices that will safeguard the future of fish resources and the health and livelihood of communities that depend on these resources for enhanced income, nutrition and quality of life.

Thank You



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

