

Maximising Africa's Blue Economy Potential



Strengthening the EA Regional Seaweed Value Chain

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Bernice Mclean

Atg. Head: Industrialisation Division

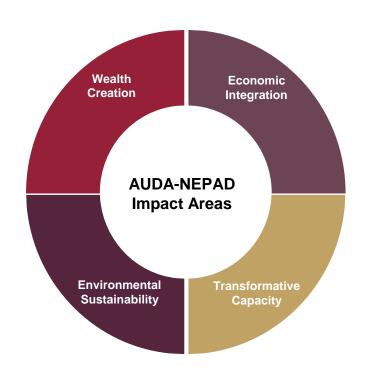


Presentation Overview

- AUDA-NEPAD Mandate
- African Union Enabling Policy Framework
- AUDA-NEPAD BE Programme
- SADC Regional Aquaculture Value Chain
- Value Chain Elements & Opportunities



AUDA-NEPAD Mandate



- To coordinate and execute priority regional and continental projects to promote Regional Integration towards the accelerated implementation of Agenda 2063
- Strengthen capacity of Member States and Regional bodies
- Provide knowledge-based advisory support
- Undertake the full range of resource mobilization
- Serve as the continent's technical interface with all Africa's development stakeholders and partners



Africa's Enabling BE Policy Framework

Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want

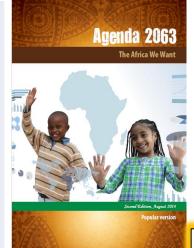
Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development ASPIRATION 6: An Africa where Development is People-Driven, Unleashing the Potential of its Women & Youth

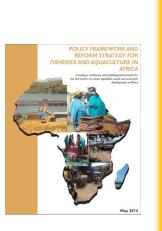
- CAADP Malabo Declaration
- The 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMs)
- The Maritime Transport Charter
- The African Charter on Maritime Security & Safety and Development in Africa (Lomé Charter)
- The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS)
- African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA); Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA); the African Mining Vision; Boosting Intra African Trade (BIAT); Malabo Declaration, African Climate Change Strategy, Africa Water Vision 2025, etc...
- The AU Africa Blue Economy Strategy (2019).

AUDA-NEPAD response:

Development of the AUDA-NEPAD Blue Economy Programme (2019)







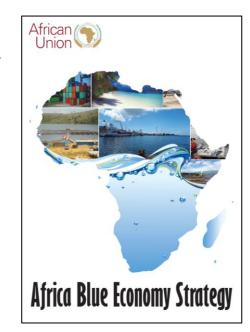






AU Blue Economy Strategy

- **Objective**: To guide the development of an inclusive and sustainable blue economy that becomes a significant contributor to continental transformation and growth, through advancing knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology, environmental sustainability, the growth of an Africa-wide shipping industry, the development of sea, river and lake transport, the management of fishing activities on these aquatic spaces, and the exploitation and beneficiation of deep sea minerals and other resources.
- Implementation Plan (5 intervention areas + 330 proposed actions proposed)
- Fisheries, aquaculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems. ~134 Actions
- Shipping/transportation, trade, ports, maritime security, safety & enforcement. ~28 Actions
- Coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment, infrastructure ~48
 Actions
- Sustainable energy and mineral resources and innovative industries ~79 Actions
- Polices, institutional and governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financing ~42 Actions



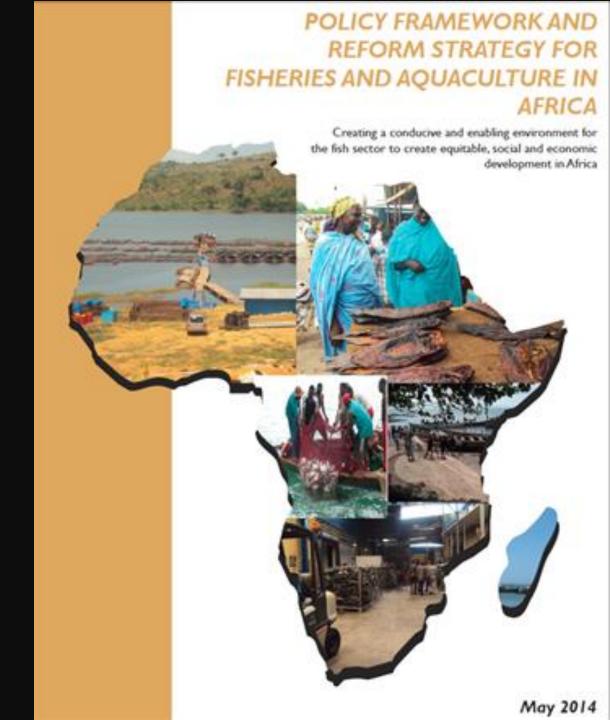


Policy Framework & Reform Strategy: Policy Arenas

Seven Pillars

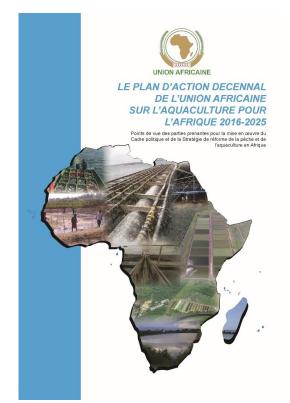
- Conservation & sustainable resource use
- Small scale fisheries development
- Sustainable aquaculture development
- Responsible & equitable fish trade & marketing
- Strengthened regional & sub regional cooperation
- Awareness Enhancing & human capacity development
- High seas fisheries

 Cross-cutting issues: i) Strengthened resilience & reducing vulnerability to climate change; ii) Gender & Youth; iii) Private Sector Investments & Financing Mechanisms



Continental Aquaculture Framework & Tools

- Aquaculture development is a priority for the continent
- Development attributed to three key factors:
 - Increasing demand for aquatic products
 - Improved environment for investment
 - Reduced risk of production















Policy Framework for Fisheries & Aquaculture Development in SADC region

- The SADC Common Agenda is stipulated in Article 5 of the Treaty & is implemented through the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (2020-2030) & SADC Industrialization Strategy & Roadmap to 2063
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), 1995
- SADC Protocol on Fisheries, 2001
- Dar es Salaam Declaration, 2004
- Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), 2014
- Policy Framework & Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS), 2014
- SADC Industrialisation Strategy & Roadmap to 2063
- Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015-2030)
- SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026) & SADC Regional Aquatic Animal Health Strategy (2016-2026)
- Regional Framework on Environmental Management for Sustainable Aquaculture Development in Africa- Southern Africa Region, 2016
- Guidelines for Aquaculture Management in SADC, 2020
- SADC Aquaculture Value Chains- Priority Action Roadmap, 2021

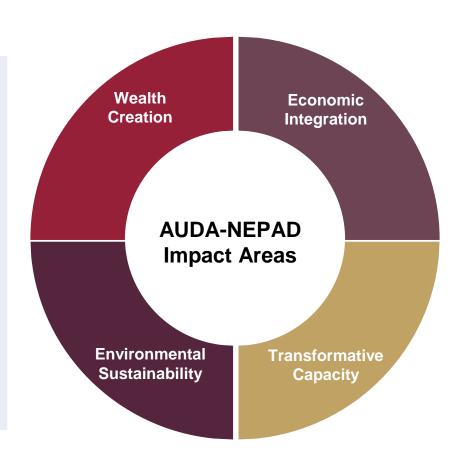
AUDA-NEPAD Blue Economy Programme Vision & Purpose

Vision

An inclusive, sustainable and resilient blue economy that significantly contributes to Africa's transformation and growth

Purpose

To support and facilitate the implementation of the African Union priorities and address the four impact areas of AUDA – NEPAD





AUDA-NEPAD Blue Economy Programme: Theory of Change

Goal & Objectives

Problem

Responses

Outputs

Outcomes

Impact

Overall Goal:

Integrated and sustainable development of Africa's Blue Economy through coordination of and support to MSs and Regional Bodies in developing and implementing their Blue Economies in alignment with Agenda 2063

Specific Objectives

- To strengthen capacity of Regional bodies & MSs for implementation of sustainable BE concents
- To facilitate market linkages, communication & equitable stakeholder partnerships & engagement in priority BE value & supply chains
- To promote effective Private Sector Involvement, financing & technology for innovative & equitable approaches to investment & trade
- 4. To strengthen BE knowledge generation & management (data production, collection & management)
- 5. To develop common African positions at Global Level

Lack of common understanding of the value of the broader BE or the need for integrated coordinated governance approaches

African states not maximising the benefits from sustainable development & utilisation of aquatic areas & resources

Current planning & management approaches of the diverse BE sectors are disparate & uncoordinated, resulting in conflicts among competing user groups & degradation of essential ecosystem goods & services

Investment (public and private) in diverse BE sectors is ineffectual, misdirected or not concomitant with need or value of the sector

Inadequate African common voice in international fora or global negotiations

Strengthen capacity:

- Technical backstopping for integrated & strategic planning & Implementation of evidence-based governance frameworks
- Building capacity for impact assessment, learning & resilience

Knowledge generation, analysis and research:

- Facilitating platforms for coordinated & inclusive engagement
- Supporting targeted research for improved management
- Promoting knowledge generation, use & management

Communication, Advocacy & Linking policy to practice:

- Increasing awareness & understanding of BE concepts & approaches
- Supporting interventions for relevant sectoral reforms
- Promoting resource mobilization, targeted investment & PS engagement

MS & Regional Bodies capacitated to prepare & implement integrated, equitable & sustainable BE development

Relevant knowledge for Africa's BE generated, used & managed for evidence-based decision-making

Decision makers
better able to
coordinate among
diverse sectors & to
negotiate effectively
to meet Africa's needs
& aspirations

Stakeholder
engagement platforms
operational at all
levels & players
effectively engaged

Public & Private sector financing flows adequately targeted & resourced

BE value chains strengthened for wealth generation, food security & resilience Annual growth of contribution of BE sectors to GDP & continental development indices increases

Benefits from Africa's BE are maximised & contributing to socio-economic resilience, wealth generation, food security, nutrition & environmental sustainability

Investment (public and private) in BE sectors doubles within 10 years

Continental,
regional &
international value
chains operating
effectively &
contributing to
development
targets

All stakeholders actively & equitably engaged in setting Africa's BE agenda The relative contribution of the Blue Economy to Africa's wealth, food security & nutrition & resilience grows equitably, consistently

&

sustainably



AUDA-NEPAD Blue Economy Programme

Outcomes

- 1 Annual growth of contribution of BE sectors to GDP & continental development indices increases
- 2 Benefits from Africa's BE are maximised & contributing to socio-economic resilience, wealth generation, food security, nutrition & environmental sustainability
- 3 Continental, regional & international value chains operating effectively & contributing to development targets

- 4 Investment (public and private) in BE sectors innovation and technology doubles within 10 years
- 5 Africa's BE development is driven by relevant, targeted, & regularly updated evidence-based knowledge
- 6 All stakeholders actively & equitably engaged in setting Africa's BE agenda

Implementation Modalities

- Knowledge generation, analysis & research;
- Technical backstopping & support on strategic development planning;
- Project preparation;
- Resource mobilisation (development financing); &
- Impact assessment and learning



Current Focus

- Strengthening our internal structures for meeting our mandate
- Building partnerships Resource mobilization for multistakeholder & Inter-sectoral approaches & partnerships
- Supporting the appropriate enabling policy environment, building a community of practice, for Blue Economy in selected areas & supporting the African voice
- Production of Knowledge products and Advisory (COVID Response Plan, foresight studies, global dialogues etc.)
- Developing priority flagship initiatives & projects in selected areas (i.e. specifically targeting MSMEs along the value chain to improve resilience, productivity, value addition)
- Working to enable opportunities for women & youth in intraregional trade, circular economy approaches / technology innovations
- Alignment with other AUDA-NEPAD and AU programmes:
 - Gender & Climate Smart Agriculture;
 - AFR100 (African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative)
 - Fisheries Governance
 - Renewable Energy
 - Tourism
 - Regional Integration & Trade (AfCFTA & PIDA)



Business Case for SADC Regional Aquaculture Value Chains - 24 Identified

Tilapia Cluster

Tilapia Cage Lake Kariba

Tilapia Cage Lake Cahora Bassa

Tilapia Cage Lake Tanganyika

Tilapia Cage Lake Victoria

Chambo Cage Lake Malawi

Tilapia Pond Commercial

Tilapia Pond Smallholder

Tilapia RAS

Salmonid Cluster

Rainbow Trout Lesotho

Rainbow Trout RSA

Abalone Cluster

Abalone (RSA & Namibia)

Crustacean Cluster

Prawns Madagascar

Prawns Tanzania

Mud Crab

Bivalve Cluster

Mussels RSA & Namibia

Pacific Oysters RSA & Namibia

Marine Finfish Cluster

Mauritius Red Drum VC

Milkfish URT VC

Seychelles Finfish VC

Pearl Cluster

Black Pearl Seychelles

Half Pearl Zanzibar

Seaweed Cluster

Seaweed URT

Seaweed Madagascar

Seaweed URT VC is classified as:

ENHANCEMENT

Expansion of production is constrained by climate change impacts

Seaweed Madagascar VC is classified as:

DEVELOPMENTAL

Advantage: deep-water farming techniques already adopted for high-value Kappaphycus.

Major market constraints:

- Competitive market place
- Low supply volumes subject to boom-&-bust cycles which may not attract bulk buyers looking for large & consistent volumes
- Production potential could be increased if local value creation is introduced to improve economic opportunity for farmers & exporters







































SEAWEED CLUSTER VC PRODUCTION POTENTIAL



Seaweed Cluster has potential to increase production by **20%** from 123 000 to 147 000 tonnes wet weight in 2030

- R&D into climate change mitigation technology & development & adoption of deep-water culture techniques on a commercial scale
 - Technological interventions
 - Socio-economic interventions: methods are unknown to many farmers in the region
- □ Almost all value added is generated outside of SADC: local carrageenan industry where seaweeds can be processed such that employment & livelihoods are created & the market value of the product in the member state can be enhanced
- Current production volumes from seaweed value chains must be sustained particularly for socio-economic reasons.





























Maximising Africa's Blue Economy Potential

Stakeholder Consultation and Capacity Development Workshop

8-10 November 2021



STRENGTHENING THE EA REGIONAL SEAWEED VALUE CHAIN

Overall objective:

 To identify ways to strengthen the regional seaweed aquaculture value chain in East Africa, by facilitating discussions among key stakeholder on improved seaweed production, processing and marketing.

Specific Objectives:

- Raise awareness of the impacts of climate change on seaweed production and the need for climate adaptive technology to enhance productivity.
- b) Identify opportunities for improved value addition and competitiveness along the seaweed production value chain in the region and in Zanzibar in particular
- c) Identify a potential for inclusion of project activities into ongoing initiatives in the region such as the seaweed industry as a contribution to the Blue Economy, and Blue Carbon





Elements of the Seaweed Industry

- Commercial seaweed Farming started over 30 yrs. ago
- Using imported strains of Eucheuma and Kappaphycus (Local variety did not grow under cultivation not commercially viable



Kappaphycus-Cottonii



Eucheuma-Spinosum

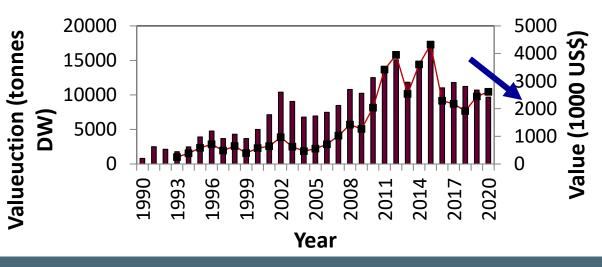


Elements of the Seaweed Industry

- Key sector of the Blue Economy: Employs ~30, 000 farmers, >80% women
- In Zanzibar is the 3rd largest forex earning industry (7.6% GDP)
- Production declining (impacted by climate change, disease)
- Seaweed exported mainly to USA, Denmark, and France, others: China, Singapore, South Korea, Spain
- Small amounts (ca. 1%) used to make value add products
- Prospects for a Multi-Billion dollar industry









Value Chain Actors & Supporters

UNIDO Supported:

- Feasibility Assessment for a Zanzibar MUZE (ZanMUZE) Seaweed Processing Facility.
- Seaweed Value Chain Assessment of Zanzibar: Creating value for poor.







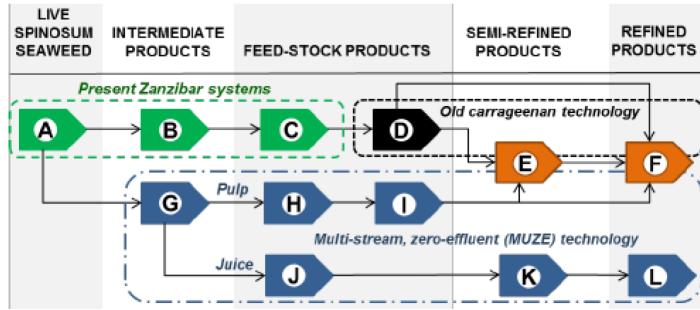








The Zanzibar Multi-stream, Zero-Effluent (ZanMUZE) technology versus Conventional (old) Carrageenan Production Technology:









Opportunities for Value Chain Development

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

- Improved agronomy, new technologies & approaches (deep water / integrated farming practices IMTA) seed development - tissue culture & hatcheries)
- Diversification (agar producing species, edible seaweed) Pilots on Gracilaria and Caulerpa sp on going
- Post harvest processing, value addition, production technology, product diversification & market development
- Building the value chains and market systems To invest increasingly in

NATIONAL & REGIONAL UPSCALING

- Site identification and Suitability Mapping (integrated with MSP)
- Strengthened capacity along the value chain including governance, resilience to environmental, economic & social shocks)
- Regional / international cooperation and partnership development
- Financial resources and institutional strengthening
- Conducive enabling environment & Quality Infrastructure (standards development / harmonisation)



Asante

Merci



Bernice Mclean

www.nepad.org

Office: +27 (0) 11 256 3600

Mobile: +27 (0) 82 858 6513

Email: bernicem@nepad.org

