



# SADC Fisheries & Aquaculture Programme

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SADC Secretariat

*3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Dialogue With Regional Economic Communities, 18-19 July 2023,  
Gaborone, Botswana*



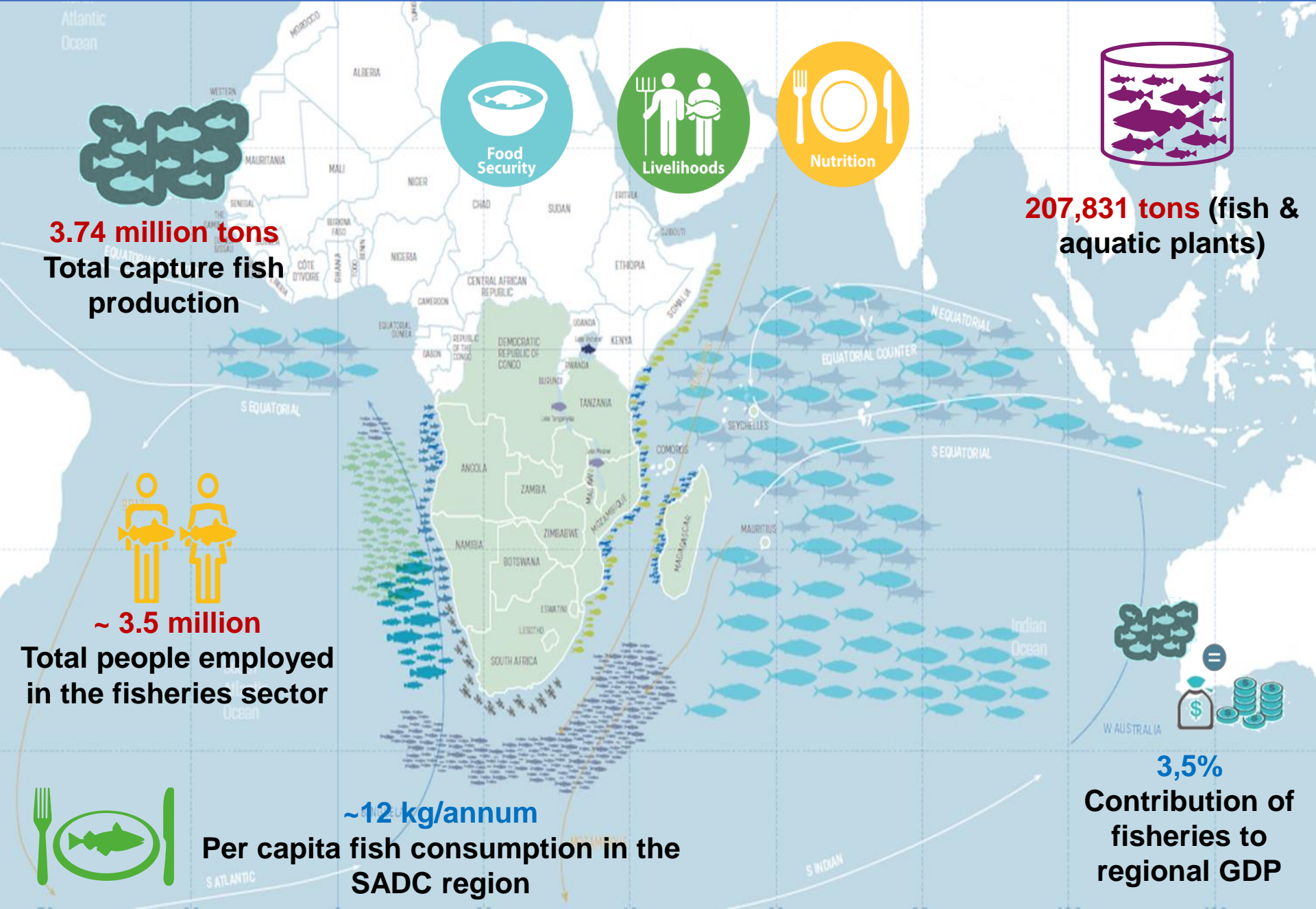


- The Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), established 1 April 1980
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) established on 17 August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia
- 16 Members States ratified the SADC Treaty

**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.**



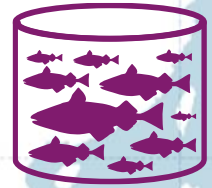
Food Security



Livelihoods



Nutrition



**207,831 tons** (fish & aquatic plants)



**3.74 million tons**  
Total capture fish production



**~ 3.5 million**  
Total people employed in the fisheries sector

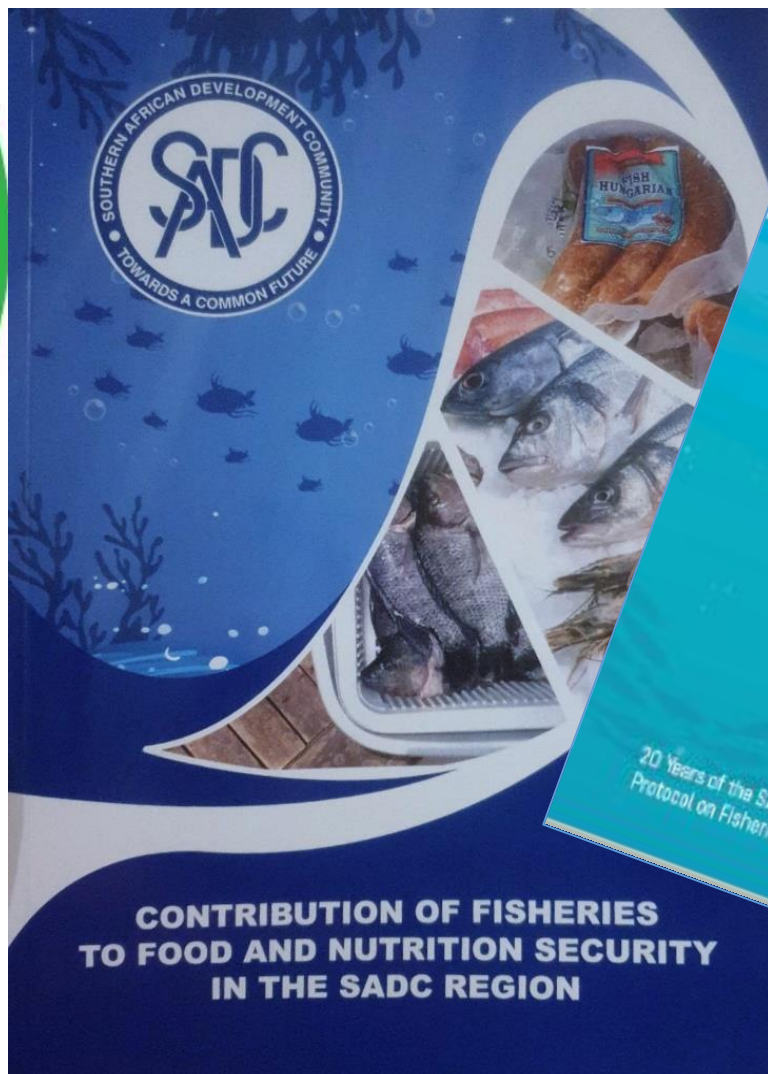


**~12 kg/annum**  
Per capita fish consumption in the SADC region



**3,5%**  
Contribution of fisheries to regional GDP





# What threatens our fisheries?

**2001**

**Key challenges that the region was addressing, when they negotiated the Protocol on Fisheries, included many issues from the CCRF:**

- **Controlling overfishing**
- **Reducing overcapacity**
- **Illegal fishing, violation of CMMs**
- **The need for coordinated management of joint fisheries & water bodies**
- **Developing fisheries management plans & national plans of action**





# What threatens our fisheries?

## Growing demand

- A major challenge to SADC is increasing human population
- SADC's population of 377 million predicted to double by 2050
- Growth will be greatest in poorer countries
- E.g. DRC population expected to increase to 143 million people (from current 92 million)
- Resulting in increased demand on already stretched food & nutrition resources, increase in demand for jobs, demand for government services, such as schooling & healthcare



# What threatens our fisheries?

## Climate change (CC)

- CC impacts are affecting our marine fisheries ecosystems, freshwater lakes & rivers
- Policies, plans & actions needed to better protect fisheries & fishers by making them climate-smart & disaster-ready
- There is a need for more integrated MCS, especially in SSF, & implementing of regional approaches that monitor IUU fishing, illegal trade & migration of fishers across borders, all likely to increase in response to pressures from CC impacts



Several cyclones, from Cyclones Ana, Batsirai, Idai, Eloise, Kenneth & Tropical Storms Chalane, Emnati & Dumako have tormented South West Indian Ocean countries (SA, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi & Zimbabwe)





# What threatens our fisheries?

## Harmful subsidies

- Foreign fisheries investors & operators in SADC countries work on win-win manner (helps develop & grow fisheries- fair benefits to locals) others work with unfair advantages that serve to undermine benefits of locals.
- High-level of foreign subsidized industrial fleets does not nurture a long-term approach to management of stocks, good custodianships or compliance.
- Long-term benefits can be maximized by developing win-win partnerships that encourage local ownership & growth.





# What threatens our fisheries?

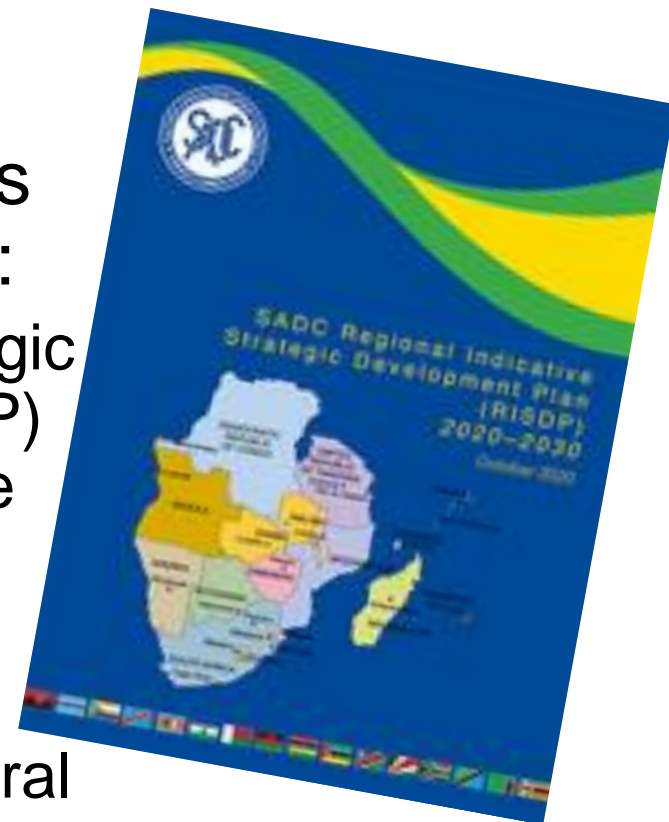
## IUU fishing

- IUU fishing cost up to US\$1.5 to 2 billion/year (Sub-Saharan Africa), & US\$500 to 800 million/year (SADC region).
- Threatens the health of fish stocks, distorts markets, undermines governance, & undermines the wellbeing & livelihoods of coastal communities .
- In SADC region, it is seen as a low risk, high reward activity by perpetrators, partially due to the low levels of MCS & enforcement.



# How are we protecting our fisheries?

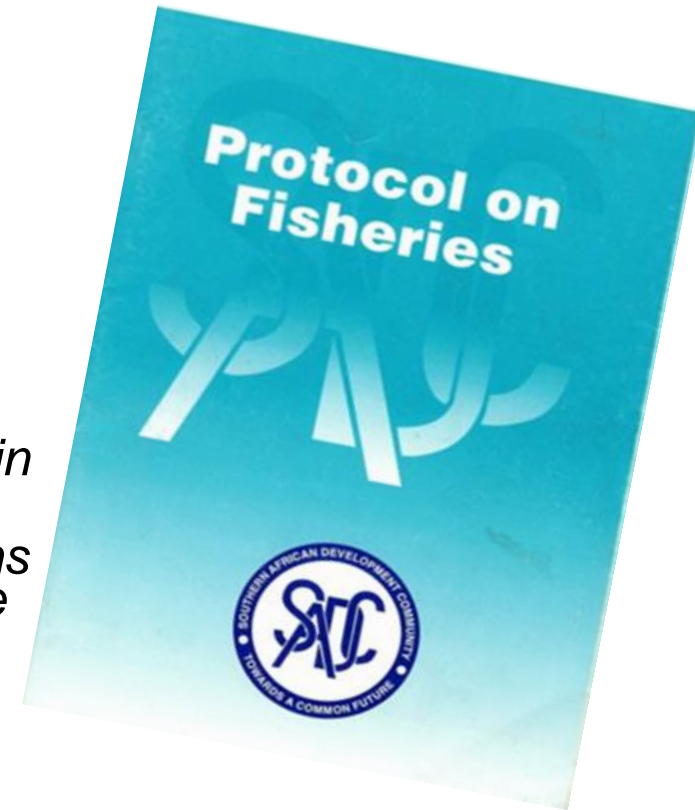
- The SADC Common Agenda is stipulated in Article 5 of the **Treaty** & is implemented through the:
  - Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (**2020-2030** (aligned to the SDGs))
  - SADC Industrialization Strategy & Roadmap to 2063 & Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) (aligned to the AU Agenda 2063)
  - Protocol on Fisheries (2001)





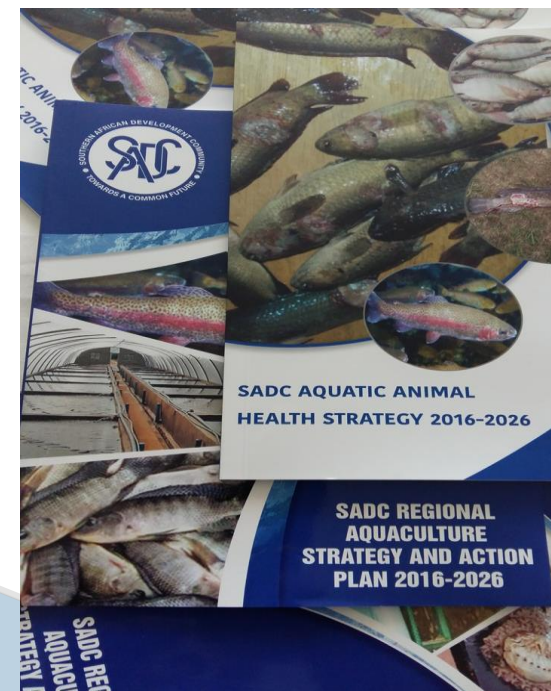
# How are we protecting our fisheries?

- Protocol on Fisheries (2001), aims to promote responsible & sustainable use of the living aquatic resources & aquatic ecosystems of interest to State Parties, in order to:
  - *promote & enhance food security & human health*
  - *safeguard the livelihood of fishing communities*
  - *generate economic opportunities from nationals in the region*
  - *ensure that future generations benefit from these renewable resources*
  - *alleviate poverty with the ultimate objective of its eradication*
- Protocol on Fisheries is aligned to **PFRS** & **CCRF**



# Implementation of the Protocol on Fisheries is guided by the key strategies

- SADC Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026)
- SADC Aquatic Animal Health Strategy (2016-2026)
- SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control & Surveillance (MCS) Strategy (2021-2030)
- Aquaculture Value Chains in the SADC Region: Profiles, Prospects & A Roadmap for Development (2022)







# implementation of Protocol on Fisheries & its strategies

- South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) Fisheries – Improving governance, Livelihoods & Ecosystems & MCSCC project
- Enhancing Sustainable Fisheries Management & Aquaculture Development in Africa (FISHGOV2)
- ECOFISH Programme (COMESA, EAC, IGAD, IOC & SADC)





# The SADC Fisheries Biennium Programme (2023-25)

- Policy alignment & harmonization, & institutional support:

- Monitoring implementation of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries (all Member States)- Report to be developed for adoption by Ministers in 2024)
- Alignment & domestication of Continental & Regional policies & strategies (ABES & SADC-BES in 3 countries)
- Identification of Regional Centres of Excellence (identified for fisheries governance (FishFORCE Academy); for aquaculture (LUANAR) & for inland fisheries research (SADC Sengabay Research Centre- collaborating CoE)
- **GAPS:** (i) Support to some SADC Member States in acceding to Protocol on Fisheries (Eswatini, Lesotho); (ii) Review of domestication & implementation of regional strategies & programmes in achieving regional integration goals; (iii) Support to CoEs & process to establish them



# Policy Brief

A case for  
**MALAWI**



Lilongwe

Guide for alignment and mainstreaming SADC regional policies with national aquaculture policy and strategy.



# REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

NATIONAL AQUACULTURE STRATEGIC PLAN

2020 -2030





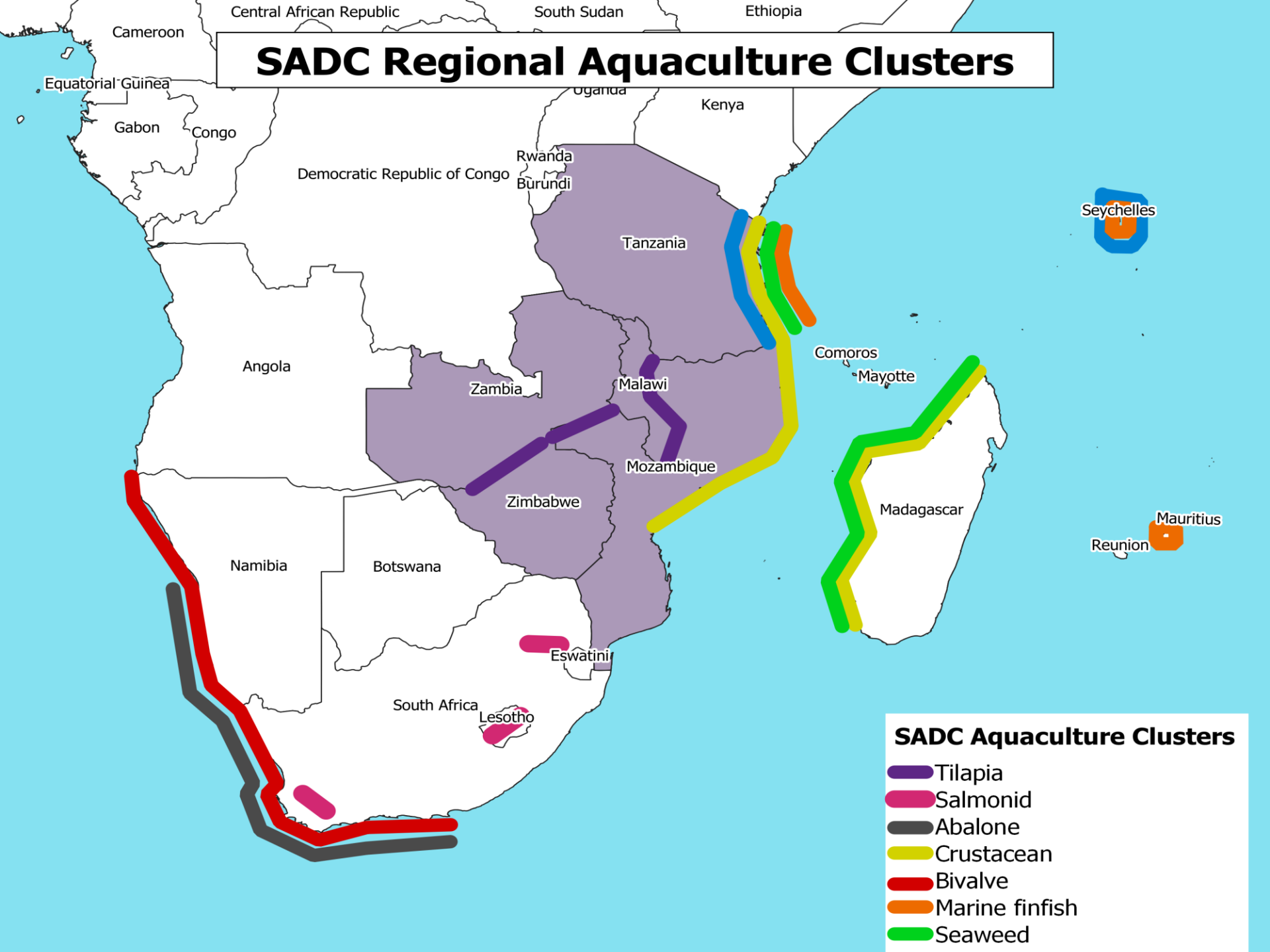
# The SADC Fisheries Biennium Programme (2023-25)...

- Aquaculture value chains:

- SADC Tilapia Genetic Improvement Programme (PROFISHBLUE supporting GIP in Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique & South Africa)
- Aquatic Animal Health (AAH) (Establish Regional AAH Network) (AU-IBAR, WOAHA)
- **GAPS:** (i) Roll out domestication & implementation of the Regional Aquaculture Value Chain Priority Action Roadmap (2022); (ii) Support for Annual AquaTrans Training Programme (FAO, LUANAR); (iii) Support to AAH (EUS) Capacity Building (AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE & WorldFish); (iv) Support towards implementation of Aquaculture & AAH strategies in Member States; (v) Support to regional stakeholder platforms (fish producers, processors, traders etc.)



# SADC Regional Aquaculture Clusters





# The SADC Fisheries Biennium Programme (2023-25)...

- 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, development of policy briefs based on recommendations from studies, development of promotional videos for MCSCC work through PROFISHBLUE, SADC Atlantic & SWIO project)
  - 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)
  - **GAPS:** (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.)





**Transparency of  
Selected Inland and  
Marine Fisheries  
Management Systems**  
in the SADC and East African Region



www.sadc.int

February 2021

SADC Fisheries Policy Brief

**PORT STATE MEASURES  
KEEPING ILLEGALLY CAUGHT FISH OUT OF SADC MARKETS**





# Operation Vanguard



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# The SADC Fisheries Biennium Programme (2023-25)...

- Management of shared fisheries resources:
  - Cooperation with SWIOFC (Fisheries management, fisheries governance, implementation modalities for MTCs for access by foreign fleets)
  - Strengthening collaborative governance & management frameworks for Okavango & Zambezi systems (Resuscitation of SADC Fisheries Research Centre in Sengabay, Malawi; Assessments of status quo & institutional frameworks through PROFISHBLUE)
  - Development of blue economy multi-sector investment plans with a focus on aquatic foods & integrated livelihoods including joint fisheries assessments & vessel frame surveys (Lakes Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa, Tanganyika & Kariba through PROFISHBLUE project)
  - **GAPS:** (i) Support for strengthening institutional mechanisms; (ii) Development of joint plans & capacity building in fisheries management; (iii) Support to regional research interventions



# The SADC Fisheries Biennium Programme (2023-25)...

- Small-scale fisheries & institutional strengthening:

- Support to SSF (ECOFISH project; Focus on SMEs, women & youth enterprises through PROFISHBLUE project)
- Strengthening of Regional Non-State Actors Platforms (FISHGOV2 supported establishment of National level NSAs in South Africa, Malawi)
- **GAPS:** (i) Strengthening of Regional Non-State Actors Platforms (need to support NSAs through RECs as well as establishment of more national level NSAs in other countries) (ii) Improving fish post harvest losses through labour saving technologies in the SADC region (need to disseminate best practices & capacity building workshops SSF); (iii) Support development of a Regional Plan of Action for SSF (working with SANSAFA, EARFISH & FAO)







# The SADC Fisheries Biennium Programme (2023-25)...

- Fish trade facilitation towards intra-regional trade:
  - Replicate the 'One Stop Border Post' program for fish products across 6 countries (Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Madagascar & United Republic of Tanzania) (implemented by UNIDO, supported by ARSO under PROFISHBLUE project)
  - Support cold-room storage networks & trade corridors for women & youth SME & support market information infrastructure (e.g. INFOSA) & ICT) (SADC Secretariat working with Member States, cold storage facilities & identification of beneficiary associations/SMEs/cooperatives under PROFISHBLUE project)
  - Provide business development services, accelerator & incubation/investment support for women & youth SMEs in fish trade & eco-tourism (implemented by UNIDO supported by WorldFish under PROFISHBLUE project)



# The SADC Fisheries Biennium Programme (2023-25)...

- Fish trade facilitation towards intra-regional trade:
  - Harmonization of fish value chain standards, technical regulations, quality control & packaging for sanitary conditions, SPS, & chain of custody rules/eco-certification (Implemented by ARSO supported by INIDO under PROFISHBLUE project)
  - Development of a compendium & inventory of BE actors & support sensitization of regional fisheries & aquaculture SMEs, eco-tourism, & market connectivity to the AfCFTA & its positive impact to industrial development (implemented by UNIDO with support from ARSO & AfCFTA under PROFISHBLUE project)
  - **GAPS:** (i) Creation of an enabling environment for investment & PPPs in the blue economy sectors; (ii) Support for more cold storage facilities for SMEs; (iii) Support associations & cooperatives with market infrastructure







# Notes & Recommendations

- Lack of an aligned Calendar of Events on the Continent & regionally
  - Leading to challenges of limited participation
  - APRIFAAS recommendation in Cotonou, Benin
- Lack of ownership of projects by RECs because of no control on implementation at regional level aligned with regional priorities
  - Top down approach: Appointing consultants without RECs involvement
  - Undermining capacities existing in Recs
  - Avoid implementing every action through consultants
  - Support needs of RECs as per the approved regional programmes
- AU agencies absent in Regional platforms, need to align amongst themselves



# Notes & Recommendations...

- Duplication of regional efforts by AU agencies due to limited consultation (alignment of projects)
- AU agencies to work at high-level policy level, to ensure better alignment, coordination between RECs, strengthening Africa Voice at international for a (considering regional inputs), strengthening institutional capacities of RECs
- Lack of sustainability of institutions/platforms/networks across the continent, some already face redundancy (let us avoid a tick-box exercise)
- Development of policy supporting documents at continental level which are not providing required technical guidance to Member States (including their communities)- most of these documents are not helpful as they come at a very high level



# International, Continental & Regional Partners involved in the Implementation of the SADC Fisheries & Aquaculture Programme



AfCFTA



INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION

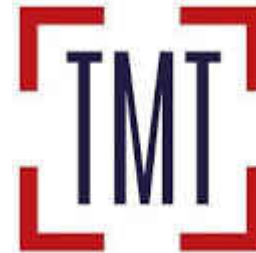


Three countries sharing a productive ecosystem  
Três países que compartilham um ecossistema produtivo





# International & Regional Technical Partners involved in the Implementation of the SADC Fisheries & Aquaculture Programme



40 years in development



# Non-State Actors Platforms supporting Implementation of the SADC Fisheries & Aquaculture Programme



# International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) funding Implementation of the SADC Fisheries & Aquaculture Programme



Bloomberg  
Philanthropies







# 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.

Depleting 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.





**SADC**  
Business  
Council

# 7TH ANNUAL SADC INDUSTRIALISATION WEEK & EXHIBITION

**Human and Financial Capital:  
The Key Drivers for Sustainable  
Industrialisation in the SADC Region**

 **31st July – 4th August 2023**

**Intercontinental Hotel, Luanda, Angola**

# Fisheries and Aquaculture Session

*Tuesday, 01 August 2023, 08H30-15H30*

**Sub-Theme:** *Promoting Regional Market Clusters & Competitive Fish Value Chains in SADC region*

1. Genetic improvement and domestication of best practices to improve competitiveness of aquaculture value chains in SADC region
2. Attracting Finance and Investment for Aquaculture Value Chain Enterprises: A Pathway for Transformation of Aquatic Food Systems in the SADC
3. Harmonisation of fish and fishery products policies to facilitate intra-regional and continental fish trade







Asante

Merci

Obrigado

Thank You

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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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