



AQUACULTURE NETWORK FOR AFRICA

Presenter

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PROVIDING LEADERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA





• ANAF was launched in 2006 after the 2005 Fish for All Summit that noted the need for:

Establishing a regional network of aquaculture policy practitioners, supported by other leading government planning sectors, to accelerate the development of aquaculture development strategies and mainstreaming these into national development agenda





Purpose: establish a regional network of aquaculture policy practitioners to provide the needed skills, technology and information for future development of aquaculture in the African region.

The 15th Session of the Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA)(2006), objectives for ANAF:

(a) maximizing and optimizing utilization of the scarce resources for aquaculture development in Africa

(b) foster sustainable aquaculture development in the region as a means to fight poverty, ensure food security, provide employment and ensure rural development.



At continental level, the actualization of Abuja Declaration:

The Council for Africa Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture prioritized the following transformative actions:

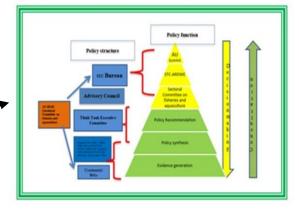
1. Recommended the AU put in place a mechanism for broad-based participatory continental policy dialogue and fisheries management and support Member States to strengthen policy coherence with respect to the CAADP, in order to enhance the role of fish in food security, poverty alleviation and trade development.

2. Recommended that the AU 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.

3. Urged AU Member States to consider options for fisheries reforms and strengthen institutional arrangements in order to improve the productivity of fisheries and aquaculture.

4. Recommended that AU Member States must commit to develop fisheries and aquaculture in a way that focuses on (i) productivity, (ii) profitability, (iii) sustainability, (iv) wealth generation, (v) social welfare, nutrition and food security, (vi) regional management of shared resources and (vi) strengthening south-south (bilateral and regional) cooperation.

The recommendations of CAMFA I were endorsed at the 18th Ordinary Session of the AU Heads of State and Governments in 2011 (Doc. EX. CL/627(XVII).



Africa Fisheries Reform Mechanism



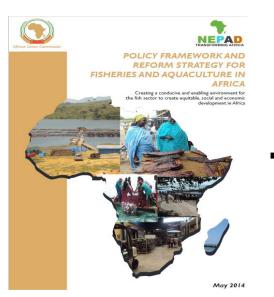


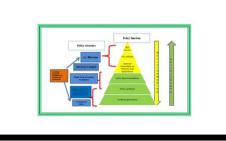
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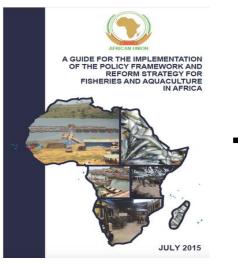
Given its continental mandate to support and coordinate the management and utilization of Africa's animal resources for the benefit of the people's of Africa, AU-IBAR:

- leadership for creating a conducive environment for the implementation of the PFRS
- Fisheries Governance I EU funded Project in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD (2014-2018)

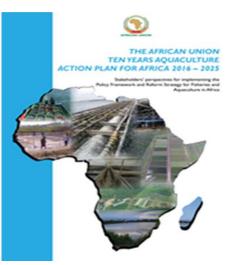




Broad based multi-stakeholder consultative processes



M&E indicators



Priority actions for sustainable aquaculture development

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The PFRS Policy Objectives on Sustainable Aquaculture Development



Policy Objective	Strategies and Actions	Expected Outcomes
Jumpstart market-led	Create an enabling environment	Market led aquaculture investments operating in many countries
sustainable aquaculture through:	Mainstream aquaculture	Accelerated growth rates
 a variety of strategies 	strategies and plans into national development plans and CAADP	Enabling environment for investment and governance significantly improved
 appropriate interventionist approaches 	Create and African Centre of Excellence for	PPP in aquaculture development significantly strengthened
 strong strategic and implementation 	Aquaculture	Strategic cooperation in many areas of aquaculture regionally
implementation plans	Increase research and dissemination of better practices	Harmonised and coherent polices, institutional and legal frameworks for aquaculture in shared ecosystems.
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- Africa's directors of aquaculture were fully involved in the above broad-based multi-stakeholder consultative processes as recommended by the AFRM
- The AU endorsed PFRS indications and AU Aquaculture action plan (2016 to 2024) provided a comprehensive framework guiding implementation actions of public and private aquaculture stakeholders in Africa in alignment with the PFRS
- These tools facilitate achieving coherence in approaches of development actions including PPP's, regional collaboration, multi-stakeholder engagement, investments towards achieving the continental aquaculture development goals
- => Therefore, the then voluntary members of ANAF recommended that ANAF be transferred to AU-IBAR as the continental sector institutional arrangements and processes had effectively established conducive environment so desired by ANAF under CIFAA.

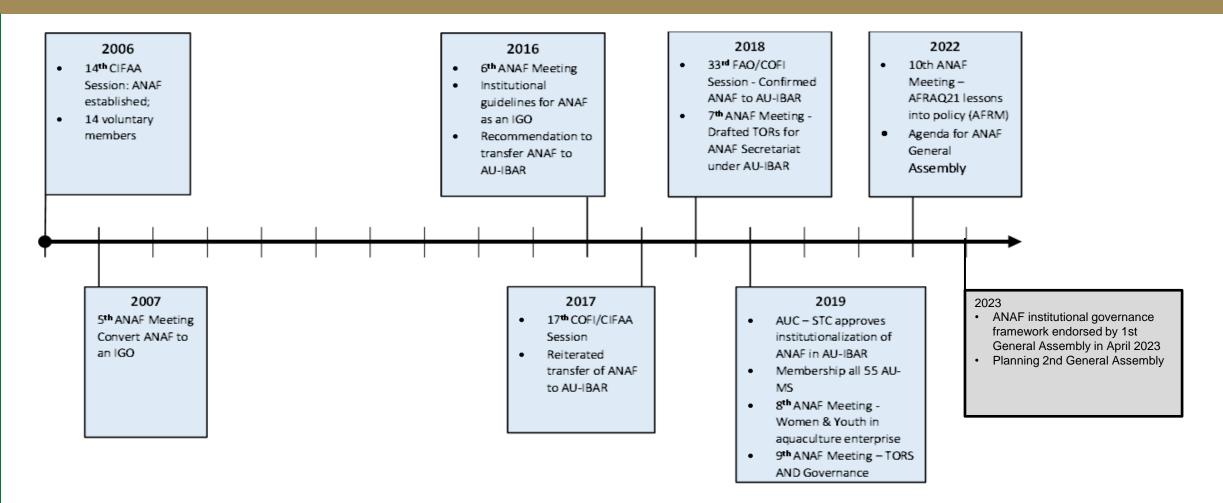




- The 6th ANAF Working Group (2017) recommended integrating the ANAF secretariat into AU-IBAR because:
 - *i. it was the most financially viable option that guaranteed long-term sustainability,*
 - *ii.* allowed for the full and equitable participation of all African Union Member States (AU-MS), and
 - *iii. removed the administrative and legal obstacles associated with forming a new independent InterGovernmental Organization (IGO).*
- 17th Session of CIFAA, Banjul, Gambia in 2017 endorsed the decision to transfer and integrate the ANAF Secretariat from FAO to AU-IBAR.
- The FAO 33rd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), Rome Italy in 2018 endorsed the recommendation the 17th Session of the Committee on Inland Fisheries (CIFAA)
- Director General FAO thereafter officially initiated the transfer of ANAF Secretariat to AU-IBAR in 2018.
- On account of (i) the strong Africa Voice made at regional and international fora endorsing this transfer and (ii) bearing in mind continental Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS), African Fisheries Reform Mechanism (AFRM) and African Union (AU) Ten Years Aquaculture Action Plan for Africa (2016 2025), the Director AU-IBAR welcomed the initiative.







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The Governance and management organs of ANAF are:

- (1) The STC-ARDWE;
- (2) The General Congress;
- (3) The Steering Committee;
- (4) The Secretariat;
- (5) The Nominations Committee;
- (5) The Technical Advisory Committee;
- (6) National Focal Point Persons;
- (7) Regional Economic Community Coordinators;
- (8) Technical Working Groups and Committees as shall be established by the General Congress, the Steering Committee or the Technical Advisory Committee.





- 1. Develop a long-term phased strategic and investment plan to enable ANAF transition to implementation phase
- 2. Build partnerships



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