



# Regional Aquaculture Frameworks in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

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# About SADC



- 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





# Why Aquaculture?

- Many SADC Member States have abundant natural resources for inland & marine aquaculture.
- All countries have identified & somehow prioritised aquaculture, but a few have included it in major national planning, policy, priority-setting documents.
- There is a need to include aquaculture in national plans & policies with general aim to contribute to national food & nutrition security, reduce poverty, enhance rural development.
- This is further necessitated by realisation of opportunities that blue transformation can bring to their economies.



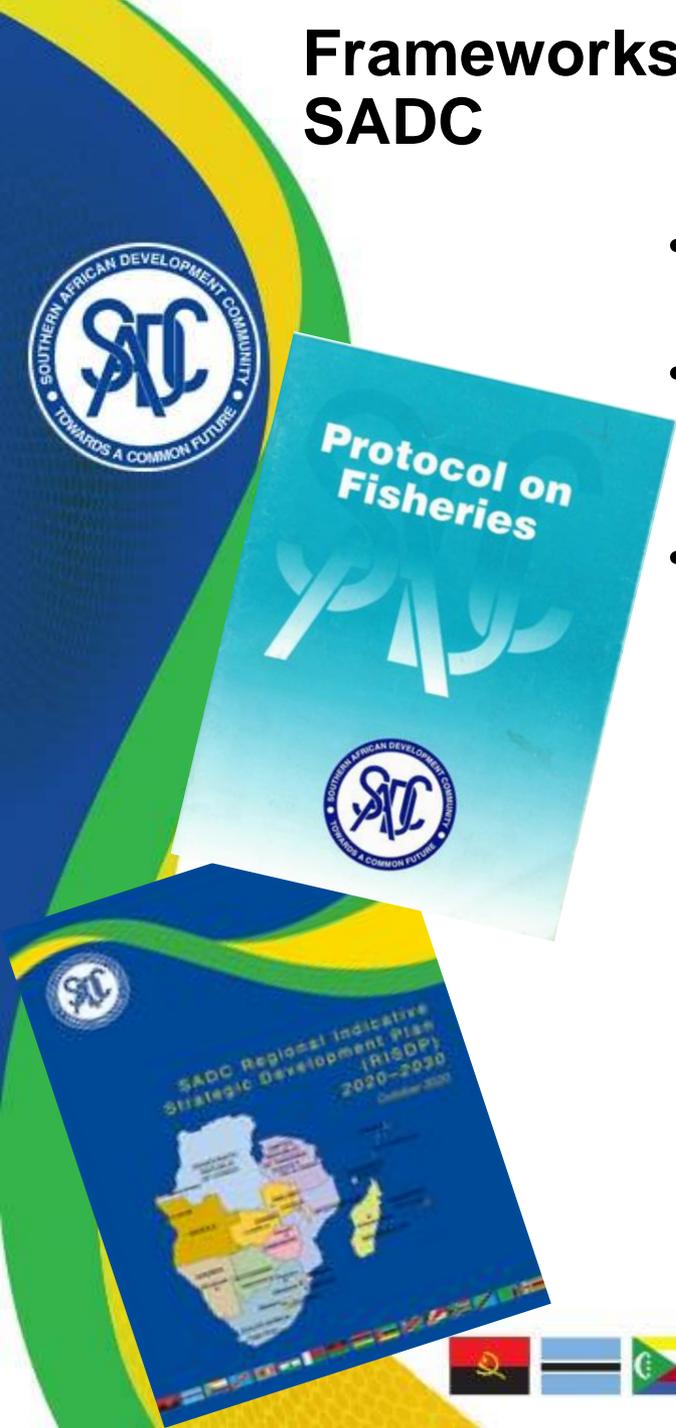
# Why Aquaculture?...

- In 2011, SADC Member State Ministers responsible for fisheries & aquaculture approved the development of a framework to guide aquaculture development in the SADC Region at their meeting in Windhoek, Namibia.
- With the purpose to provide strategic direction for rapid & responsible development of aquaculture in SADC Member States, while simultaneously safeguarding the ecological integrity of ecosystems, conserving common genetic resources & supporting the maintenance of regional aquatic biodiversity.
- A Working Group on Aquaculture was established to guide this process.

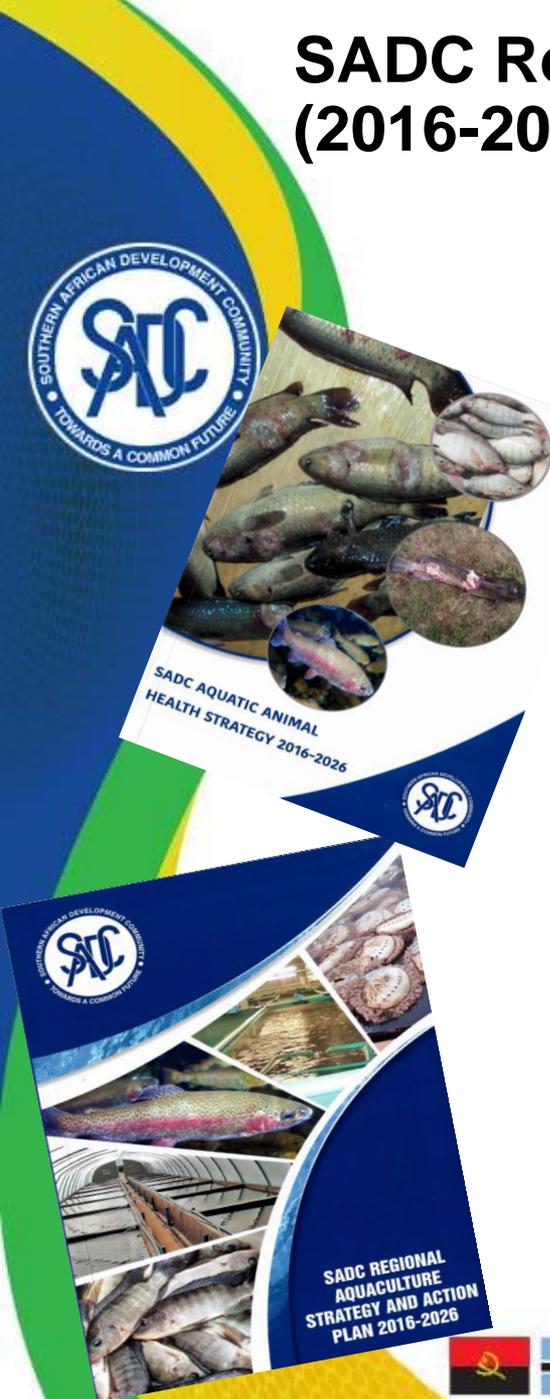


# Frameworks guiding aquaculture development in SADC

- **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)**, 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*



# SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026)



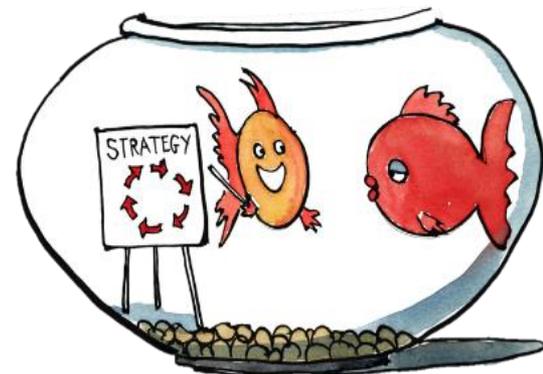
- In line with **Article 13** of the **Protocol on Fisheries (2001)**, SADC Ministers responsible for Fisheries & Aquaculture approved the **Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (RASAP)** in Ezulwini, Eswatini.
- Purpose of RASAP is to provide strategic direction for the rapid, environmentally responsible, development of aquaculture in SADC Member States.
- Safeguarding the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems, conserving common genetic resources & supporting the maintenance of regional aquatic biosecurity (as outlined in the **SADC Aquatic Animal Health Strategy**, also approved in 2016).
- Advancing the development of cross-border value chains that better enable the utilization of aquatic & human resources within the region.



# SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026)...

- **Priorities:**

- Understand & develop the aquaculture value chains.
- Create a user-friendly platform for private sector investments in the commercial aquaculture value chains in Member States.
- Promote public sector support for rapid development of aquaculture value chains.
- Build capacity of all actors in the value chain, particularly women & youth.



# Review of progress on implementation of RASAP

- In supporting implementation of RASAP, Secretariat & partners, working with Member States:
  - Promoted dialogue & lesson sharing through SADC Aquaculture Working Group (2011) & Platform for Genetics & Biodiversity Management in Aquaculture (2017);
  - Developed the **Regional Framework on Environmental Management for Sustainable Aquaculture Development in Southern Africa (2016)** & **Guidelines for Aquaculture Management in the SADC Region (2019)**;
  - Developed **Aquaculture Evaluation Tool for the SADC Region (2016)** to improve planning & decision making;
  - Continue to host **AquaTrans Regional Training Programme (2017 – ongoing)** to improve capacity of youth & women in aquaculture;
  - Supported Member States to develop & align national strategies with RASAP through the “**Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages in SADC**” (SNRL) programme (2021 – ongoing);
  - Supporting implementation of **Regional Tilapia Genetic Improvement Programme** (2017 – ongoing) (WorldFish under **PROFISHBLUE project**); &
  - Promotion of Scientific research collaborations.



# Review of progress on implementation of RASAP...

- Aquaculture production in the SADC region has increased significantly over the last decade.
- Sector growing at 8,5% annually.
- A range of candidate species are produced using a number of production systems that require different levels of expertise & technology:
  - **Food fish (47%)**- 87% (*freshwater finfish, dominated by tilapia*); 6% *crustaceans*; 3% *bivalves*; 2% *gastropods* & 2% *marine finfish*.
  - **Seaweed (53%)**.
  - **77%** of production from commercial operations.



# Abalone farming in Hermanus, Western Cape, South Africa



## Oyster farming in Walvis Bay, Namibia



## Prawn farming in Madagascar



bioas-photo 1481090 (c) Lionel Astruc / Biosphoto  
Bio-breeding black tiger prawns from Madagascar / Sort by size of shrimp in the farm. Shrimp farm I

## Seaweed farming in Zanzibar, URT



# Trout cage-culture in the Highlands, Lesotho



# Tilapia cage farming in Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe....

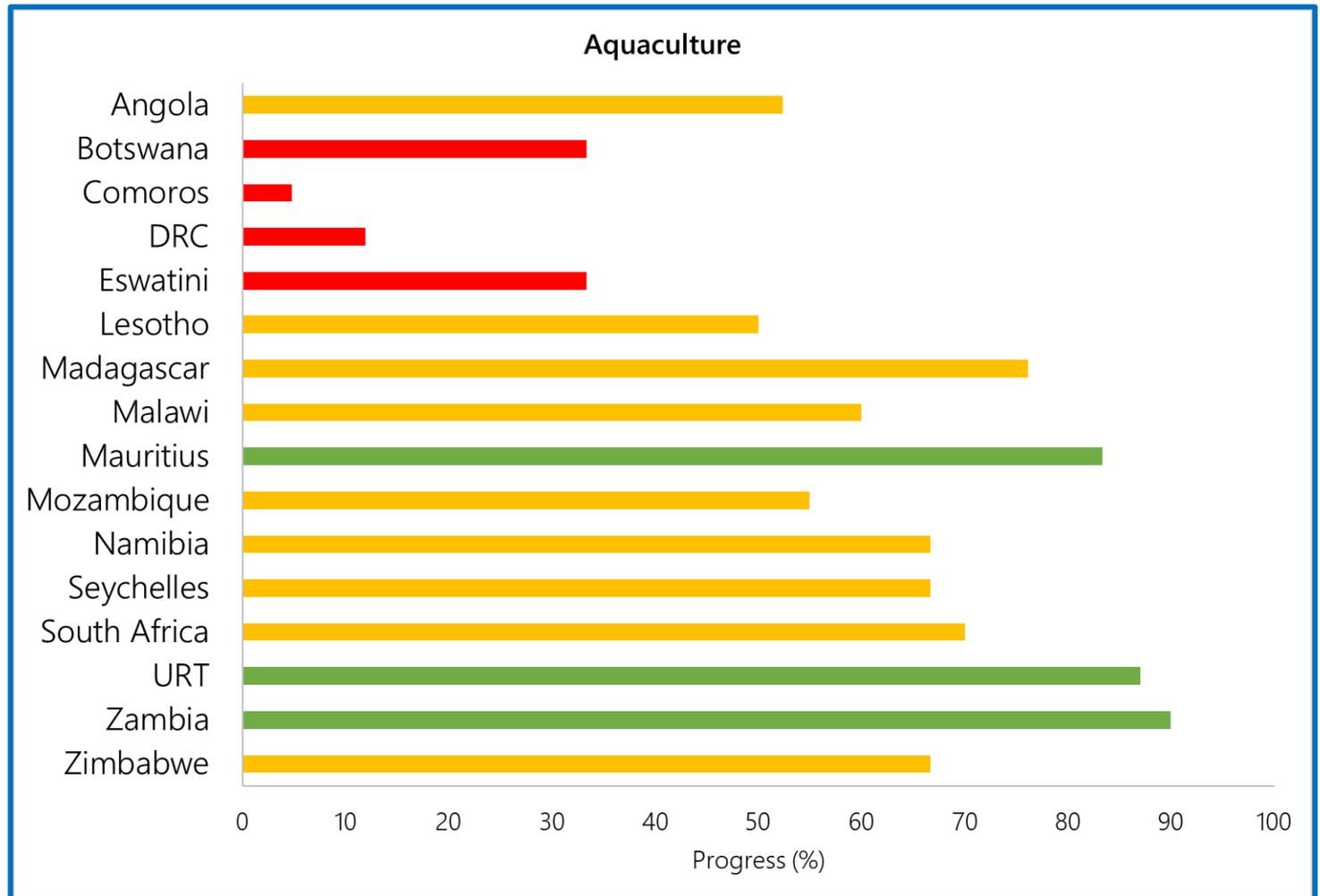


# Review of progress on implementation of RASAP...

- Article 13 of the Protocol on Fisheries (which finds expression in RASAP) stresses the need for Member States to develop enabling policy, legislation &/or regulatory frameworks, undertake research & extension activities, promote private sector participation, & undertake environmentally-responsible & sustainable aquaculture.
- The extent to which Member States have implemented these provisions varies, with Zambia & the URT leading the way. Their success provides important lessons for other Member States wishing to promote the growth of their aquaculture sectors in line with the Protocol.
- Across the SADC region, limited to moderate progress has been made in implementing the different provisions of Article 13.
- However, good progress has been made in ensuring environmentally-responsible aquaculture in line with Articles 13 & 14 through the development & implementation of Best Practice Aquaculture Management Guidelines (BPAM).



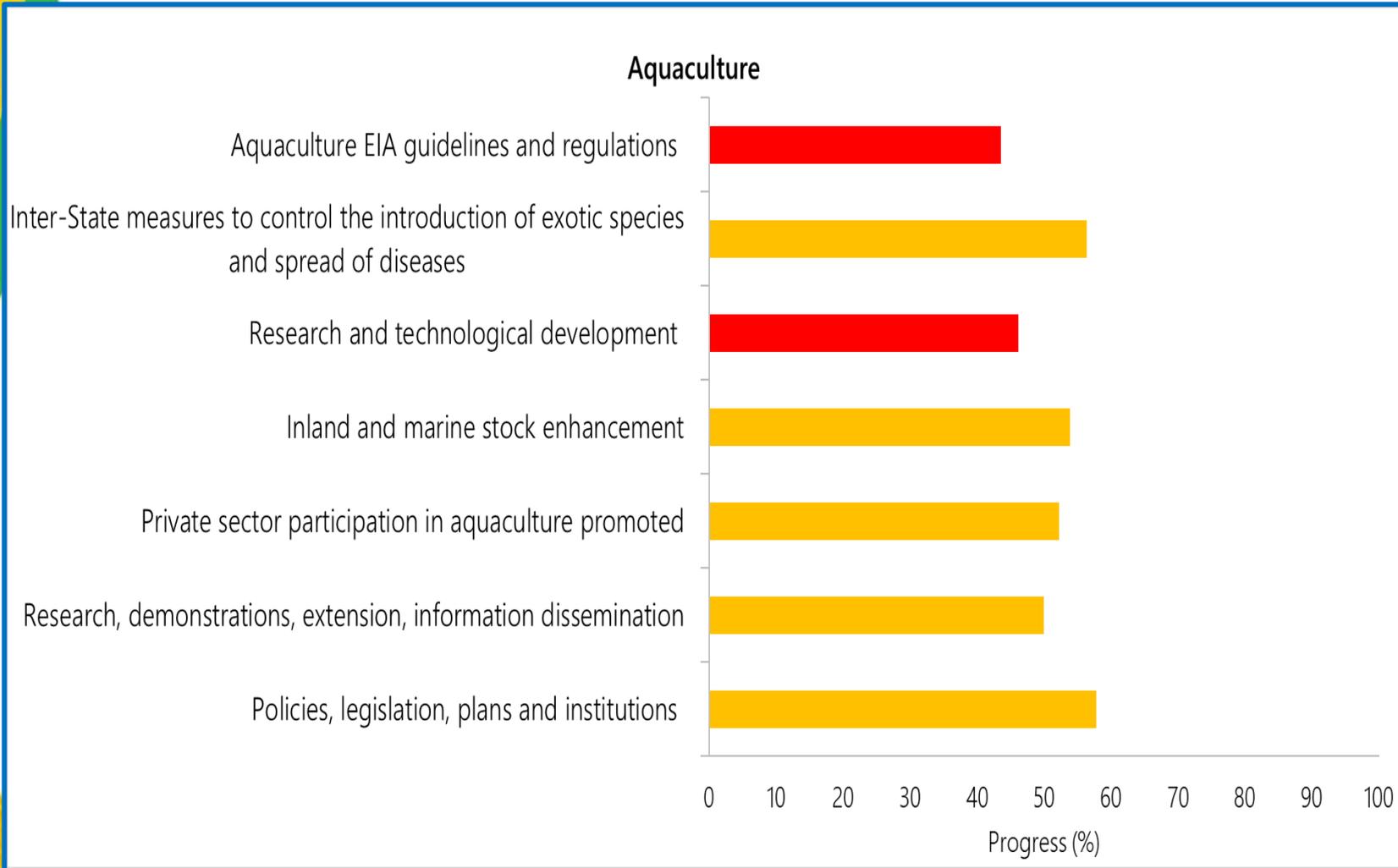
# Progress of Member States in implementing Article 13 (Aquaculture) of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries) & RASAP



***The SADC Protocol on Fisheries- 20 Years on (SADC, 2022)***



# Regional progress in implementing the different provisions of Article 13 (Aquaculture) of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries



# SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026)...

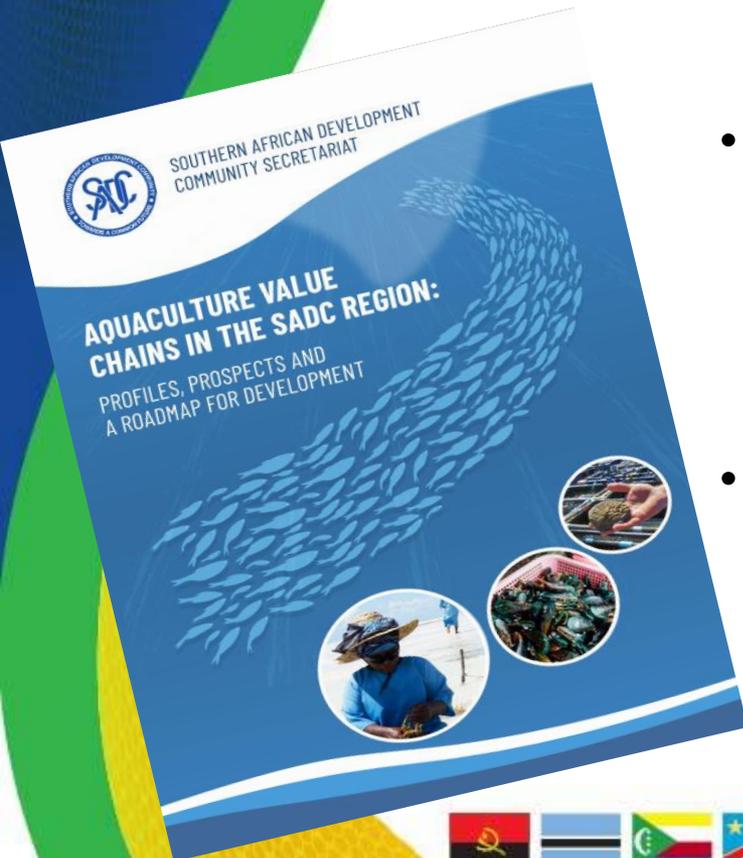
- Despite most countries now having aquaculture strategies (aligned to the RASAP), there are still major overarching constraints to aquaculture development:
  - a lack of legislation, policy & an enabling regulatory & financial environment to facilitate private sector investments;
  - limited access to finance;
  - high capital costs;
  - limited public sector support;
  - a shortage of human capacity & skills;
  - genetics issues;
  - lack of R&D & pilot projects; &
  - market access issues.



# Aquaculture Value Chains in the SADC Region: Profiles, Prospects & A Roadmap for Development (2020-2030)



- Regional aquaculture value chain study conducted in 2020-21 as part of mid-term review of the SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy & Action Plan (2016-2026).
- Study led to development of the ***Aquaculture Value Chains in SADC Region: Profiles, Prospects & A Roadmap for Development (2020-2030)***.
- With the objective to provide a broad-scale & holistic perspective on the issues that either support or constrain aquaculture development & existing & future aquaculture value chains in the SADC region.

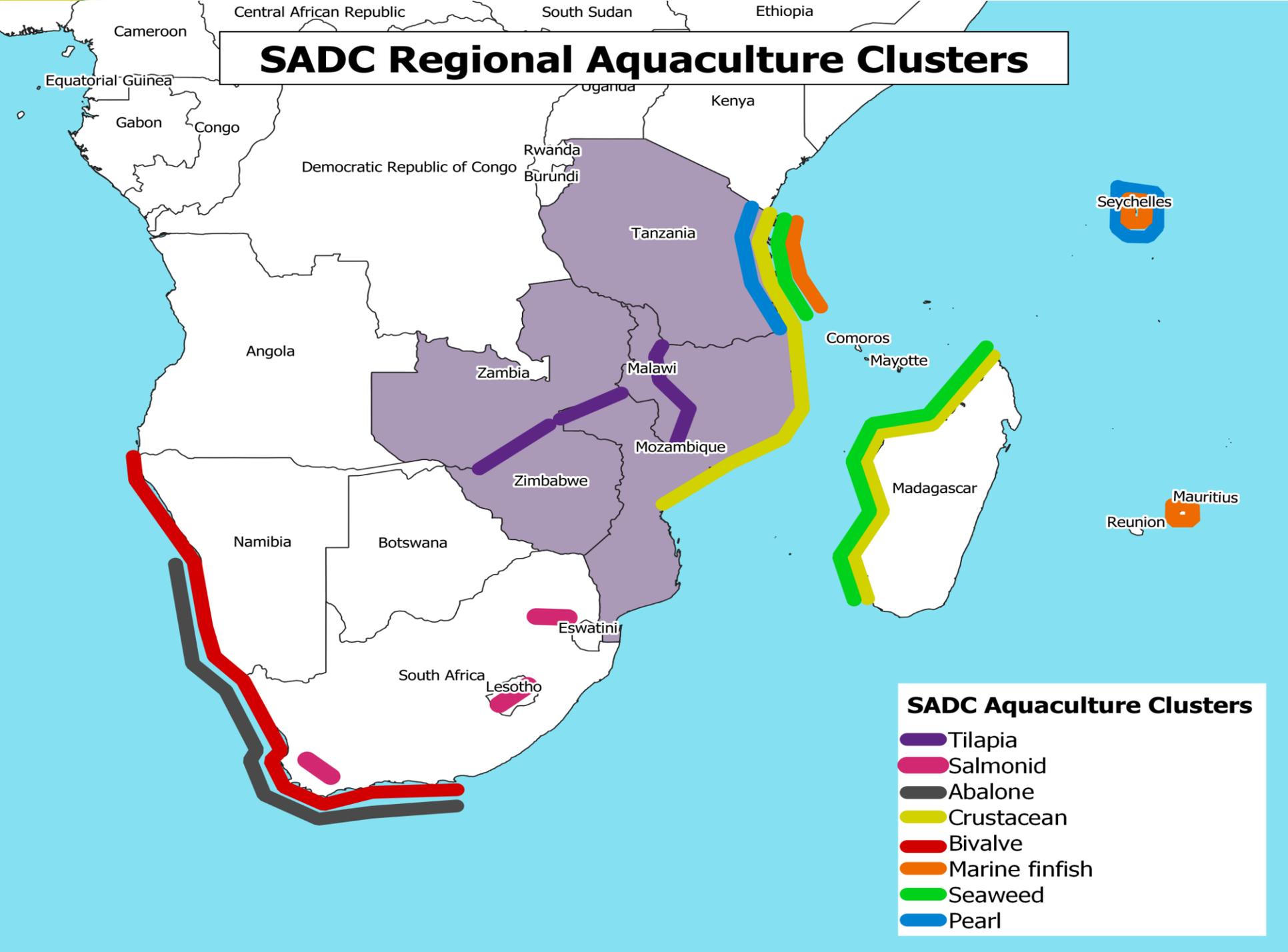


# Aquaculture Value Chains in the SADC Region: Profiles, Prospects & A Roadmap for Development (2020-2030)...

- **Estimate of future production** volumes (2020-2030) per VC & cluster estimated using VC analysis results
- **Assumption - appropriate interventions made** over the coming 10-year period
- **Total SADC projected production** capacity of **355 400 tpa** by 2030:
  - Compounding annual growth rate of 7.6%;
  - Almost **doubling** aquaculture production: aggregate 93% expansion.
- **Total value** of SADC aquaculture :
  - **Current:** USD 211m in farm-gate sales & USD 353m retail sales
  - **Future 2030 production:** USD 655m in farm-gate sales & USD 924m retail sales



# SADC Regional Aquaculture Clusters



## SADC Aquaculture Clusters

- Tilapia
- Salmonid
- Abalone
- Crustacean
- Bivalve
- Marine finfish
- Seaweed
- Pearl



## Programme for Improving Fisheries Governance and Blue Economy Trade Corridors (PROFISHBLUE project)

- Improving collaborative governance of transboundary fisheries & genetic resources;
- Policy harmonization & trade facilitation towards intra-regional trade & investment promotion;
- Building climate resilience & institutional adaptability to shocks.



# Partners involved in the Implementation of the SADC Aquaculture Programme



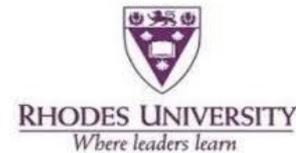
World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE



WORLD BANK



AWFISHNET





شكرا جزيلا على حسن استماعكم لك  
非常感谢您的关注

***Thank you very much for your kind attention  
Merci beaucoup pour votre aimable attention  
Muito obrigado pela sua atenção  
Большое спасибо за ваше внимание  
Muchas gracias por su atención  
Asante sana kwa kunisikiliza***



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