

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTAION ON FISH CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES, STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS TO PROMOTE INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP



AU-IBAR



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ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA













BACKGROUND OF THE WORKSHOP

Reliable market information is a key ingredient of successful trade development for fish and fish products......

- 2014, African HSG endorsed the Malabo declaration,
- Committed to boosting Intra-African trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services and to harnessing markets and trade opportunities.
- Resolved to triple, intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services by the year 2025. (fish enlisted as one of the priority commodity)
- 2014 in Malabo, African HSG Adopted of the PFRS as a blue print for the sustainable management and development of fisheries and aquaculture sector in the continent

POLICY ARENAS OF THE PFRS

- 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
- Cross-Cutting -Resilience to CC, G&Y, Private Sector Investments & Financing Mechanisms



RESPONSIBLE AND EQUITABLE TRADE AND MARKETING

POLICY OBJECTIVE

" Harness Significantly the Benefits of Africa's Fisheries and Aquaculture Endowments through Accelerated Trade and Marketing"











EXPECTED OUTCOMES

| Conditions for Value Addition | Safety and Quality Requirements Adopted |
|---|--|
| Capacity of Producers and Operators Improved | Market Led Measures (e.g Ecolabeling, Certification) evaluated |
| Access and Competitiveness of Products Enhanced | Trade Facilitation Strategies Enhanced |
| Domestic and Regional African trade Promoted | Regional Supply and Demand Trends Understood |
| Enhanced Women Participation | Appropriate Policies and Governance Mechanisms Introduced |

Post Harvest Infrastructure and Value REC's trade policies incorporated in Chains Established National Regulation and Enforced

Participatory Fisheries Management Approaches Introduced



STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS FOR FISHERIES REFORM

- Improve and align trade systems between Member States in the same RECs
- Improve quality and safety of products to better access regional and international markets
- Put in place efficient fish-trade information systems
- Develop mechanisms to increase fish consumption within Africa
- Enhance the capacity of fisheries and aquaculture traders
- Improve the capacity of countries to implement traceability mechanisms
- Develop a common fisheries trade framework

Aimed at establishing the efficacy of these portals in facilitating inter and intra-regional trade.



- Publishes a bimonthly newsletter called "Trade News" broad information on trade trends Africa, Asia, America...etc
- Does not publish information on fish quantities in AU MS, no capacity to collect timely data
- Webmaster who frequently updates the website
- Before publishing any information it is approved by a committee
- Belongs to FISH INFONETWORK, work with MS, RFBs and private sector
- No collaboration with other agricultural Info Systems
- Membership organization but challenges to collect fees from MS
- No communication policy however uses ISO



- Need to establish a strong field base data collection network for the continuous collection of quantitative timely data
- Staff capacity upgrading in fields such as Information technology, and data analysis
- Strengthen linkages with public and private sector through advocacy and raising awareness to reduce information asymmetries
- Improve its communication and dissemination strategy (Communication Expert)



- Generates fish market information from landing sites, markets and input suppliers.
- Info on: price, quantities, species, weather, No trucks
- Data Centre at KEMRI where data "synthesis and packaging" are undertaken.
- Accessed by SMS code 22565 and it has an automated rapid response of less than 10 seconds.
- Accessible 24 hours from anywhere in Kenya.
- Information is disseminated via the internet, radio and print media.
- Covers 180 landing sites (Lake Victoria, Lake Turkana, and Lake Naivasha) and 40 fish markets in Kenya
- Depends on trained data collectors in the landing sites and markets



- Difficult to meet information needs of different stakeholders including fishers, fish traders, and fish farmers, processors...
- Lack of clear standards regarding fish quality, handling and pricing
- Dealing with highly diverse products
- Contribution (particularly financial) of fishers (Beach Management Units) has been inconsistent.
- High costs of sustaining the Information System and maintaining the data hub.
- Gross lack of financial and technical resources to maintain and expand the portal.
- Lack of appropriate software for in-depth data analysis.



Recommendations: EFMIS-KE

- Support the development of strategy to strengthen the link between INFOPECHE and other fish trade portals
- Need for a thorough survey (consultancy) to document the real benefits of trade portals on a number of stakeholders in order to identify the support needed and the points of entry for such support
- Leverage the success of the EFMIS-KE to develop a user-friendly information system for Eastern and Southern Africa that can be replicated in the rest of African regions
- Need for African countries and RECs to find ways of developing/strengthening existing fish trade portals or information systems in the continent

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To share experiences between trade portals and explore options for strengthening these portals.



A. Sharing of experience and best practices between fish trade portals from different regions in the continent and how they can help improve one another;

B. Jointly with all stakeholders, assess the current status and linkages of information system implemented on the continent;

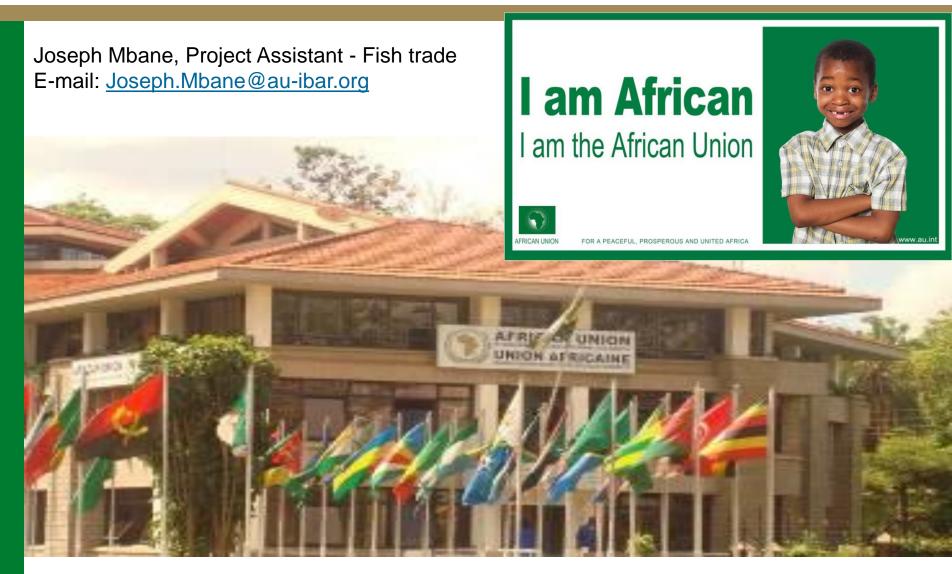
C. Develop a clear roadmap/ work plan with specific activities to be undertaken, in order to strengthen these portals, their promotion and how to make them sustainable.

A. Experience and best practices of fish trade portals from different regions in the continent and how these can help improve one another; Shared

B. Status of information system implemented on the continent assessed and linkages established.

C. Clear roadmap/ work plan with specific activities to be undertaken, in order to strengthen the portals, their promotion and how to make them sustainable developed.

Thank You For Your Attention



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