

Supporting Sustainable Fisheries in the African Context: A Development Imperative

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Menu for talk

1. *'Entree'*

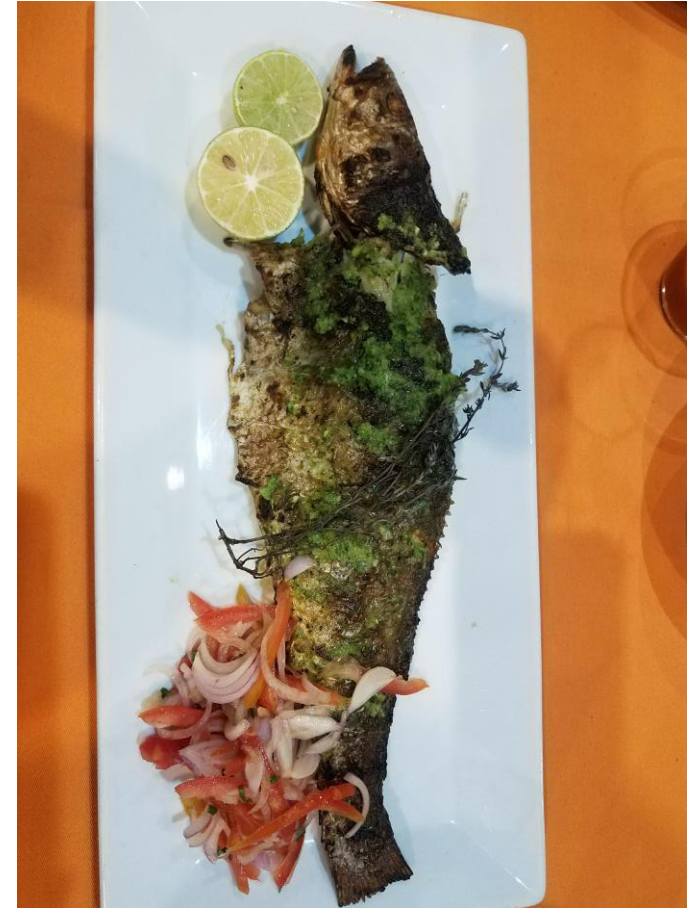
- Situational analyses on fisheries subsidies

2. *'Plat de resistance'*

- The development gap (SDGs)
- Small-scale fisheries and nutrition
- Covid19/fragility/climate change context

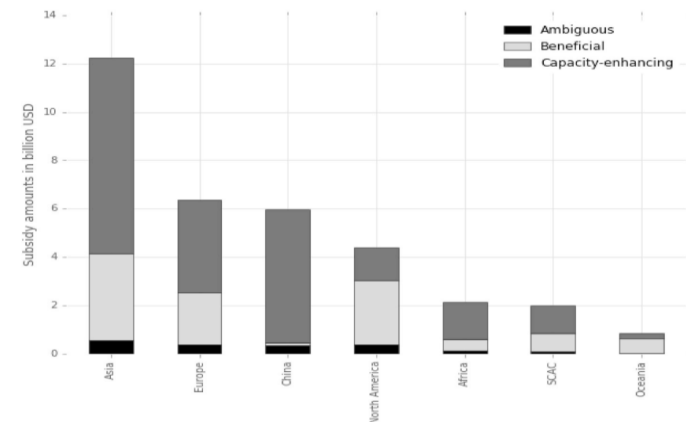
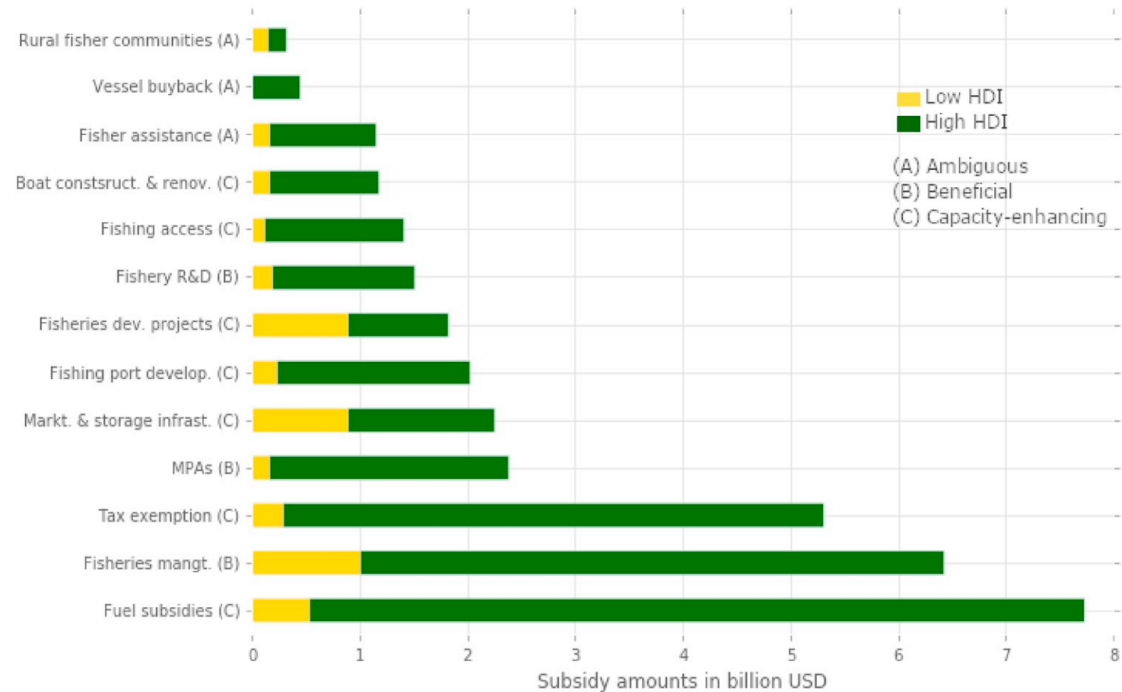
3. *'Dessert'*

- Strategies and reform options



Situational analyses

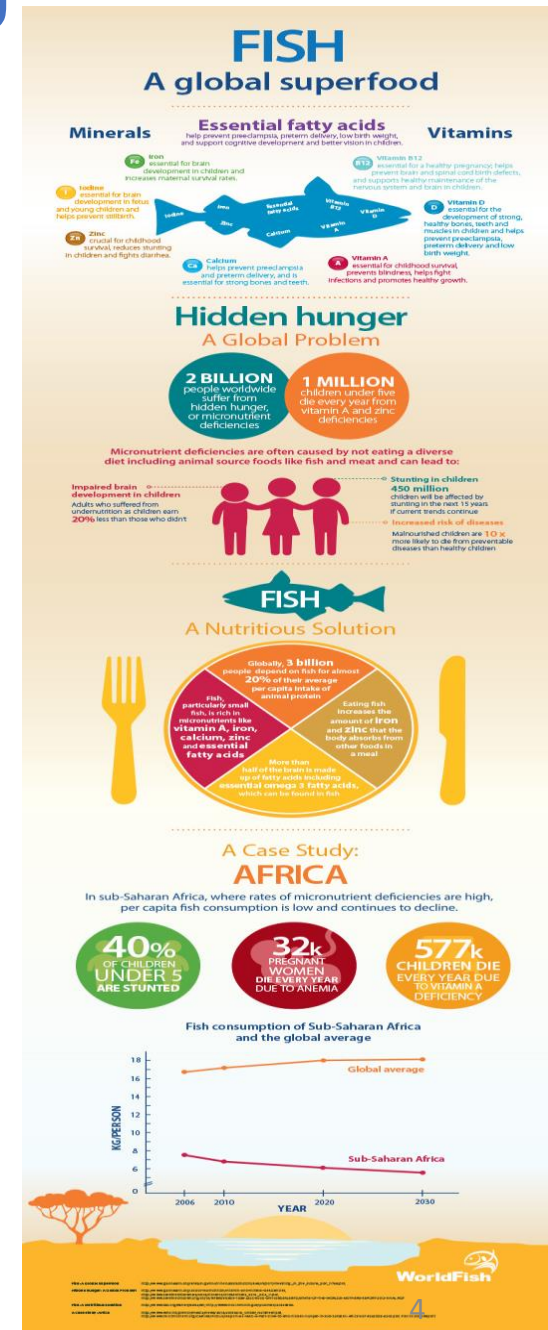
- A trend in subsidization from the 1970s with UN extended jurisdiction (UNCLOS)
- Increasing level of subsidization in high HDI countries (including others)
- Fishing agreements in low HDI countries with DWFs
- \$35 billion USD in subsidies: Overfishing concerns
- WTO negotiating platform



Source: Sumaila et al. 2019 : Marine Policy

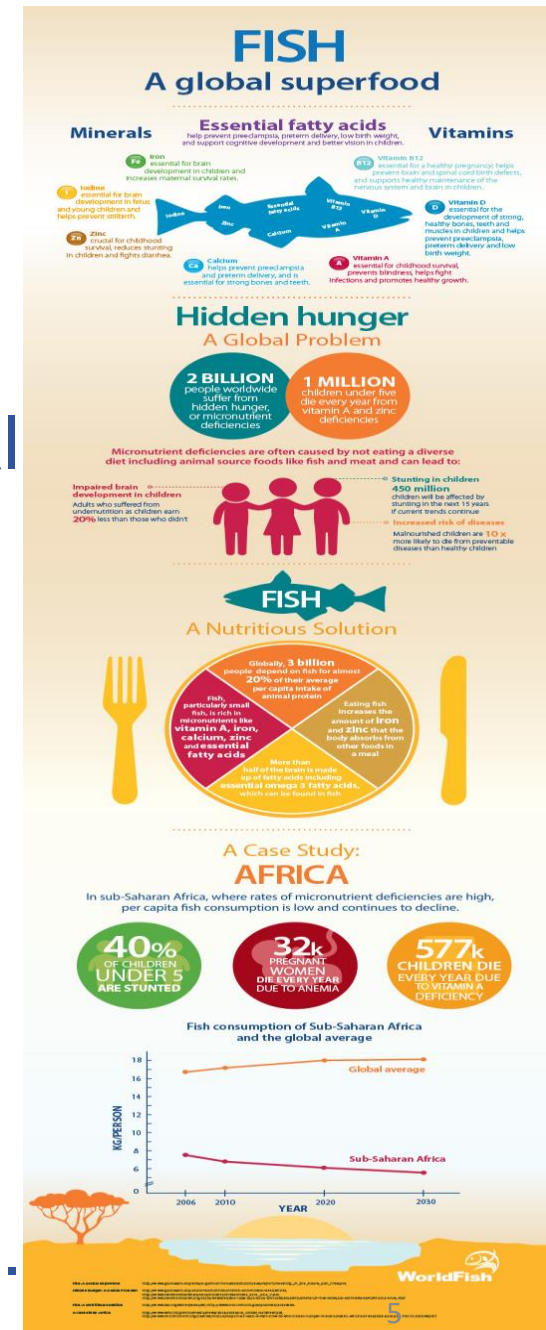
The development 'hook'

- Human development needs an essential component to reform
- Fisheries is multisectoral and resonates with food, jobs, trade, conservation, etc.
- High impact to the bottom billion and missing middle (inclusive economies).
- Rationale for MDBs support to governments with strong sustainability elements (Integrated Social and Environmental Safeguards)



The African context

- Fish is the most important animal source food in Africa in most coastal and SIDS
- Important for brain development, immune systems, strong bones and teeth, maternal health (1000 days), and diet deficiencies
- Fisheries (under Blue Economy Flagship) supports the AfDB Feed Africa Strategy & the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plan
- Focus on value chain approach in small-scale fisheries & aquaculture (herbivores)
- Development imperative consistent with The Future We Want, Agenda 2030 (“No one is left behind”), and AU Malabo Accord.



Strategies for transition & reform

1. Prioritize fisheries as a renewable resource with governance and sustainability mechanisms (e.g. port state Measures, VMS, traceability)



2. Adopt a value chain approach & reduce on PHL



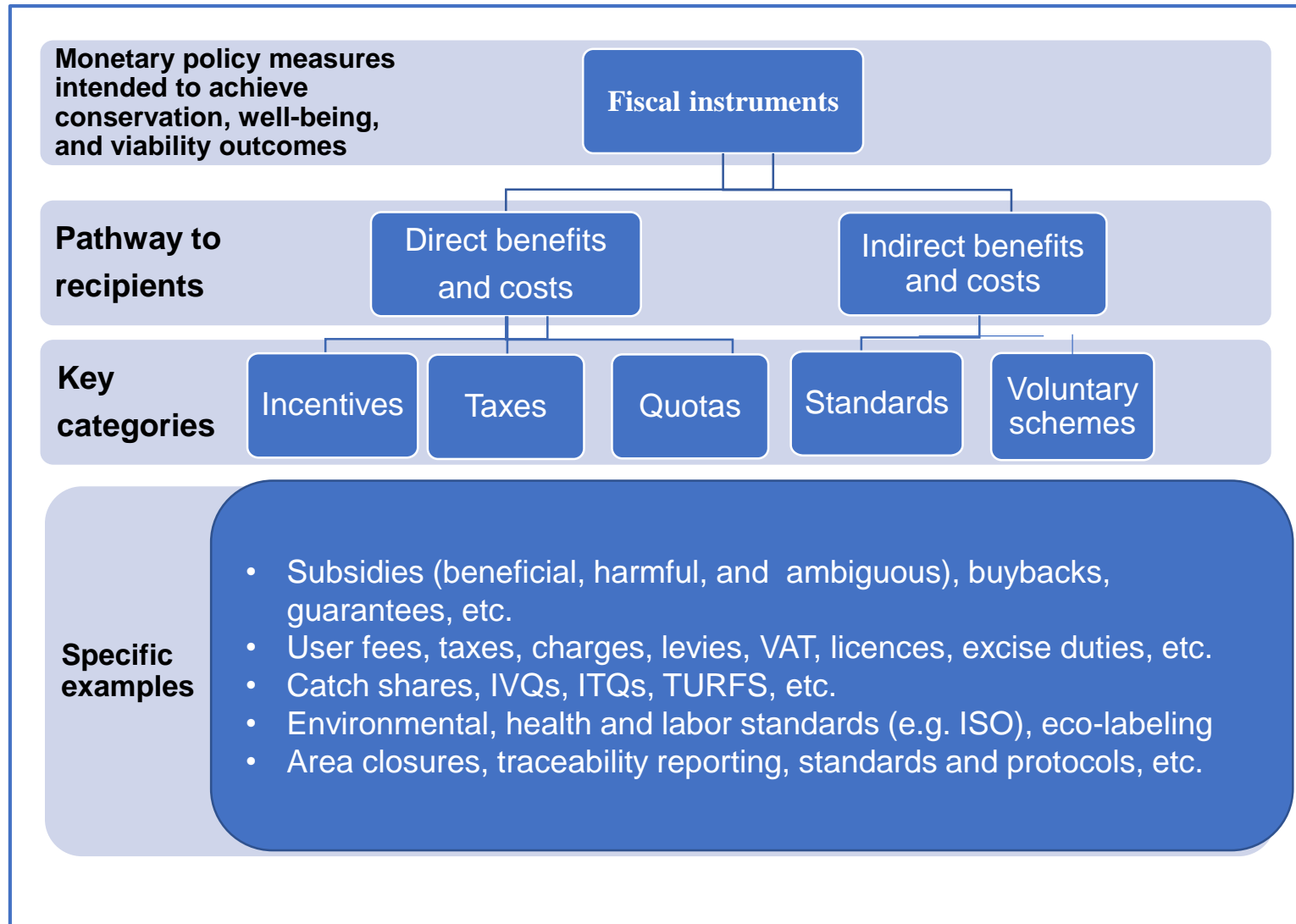
3. Realign fiscal instruments along the fish chain for multiple sustainability benefits across SDGs (gender empowerment, labor/health standards)



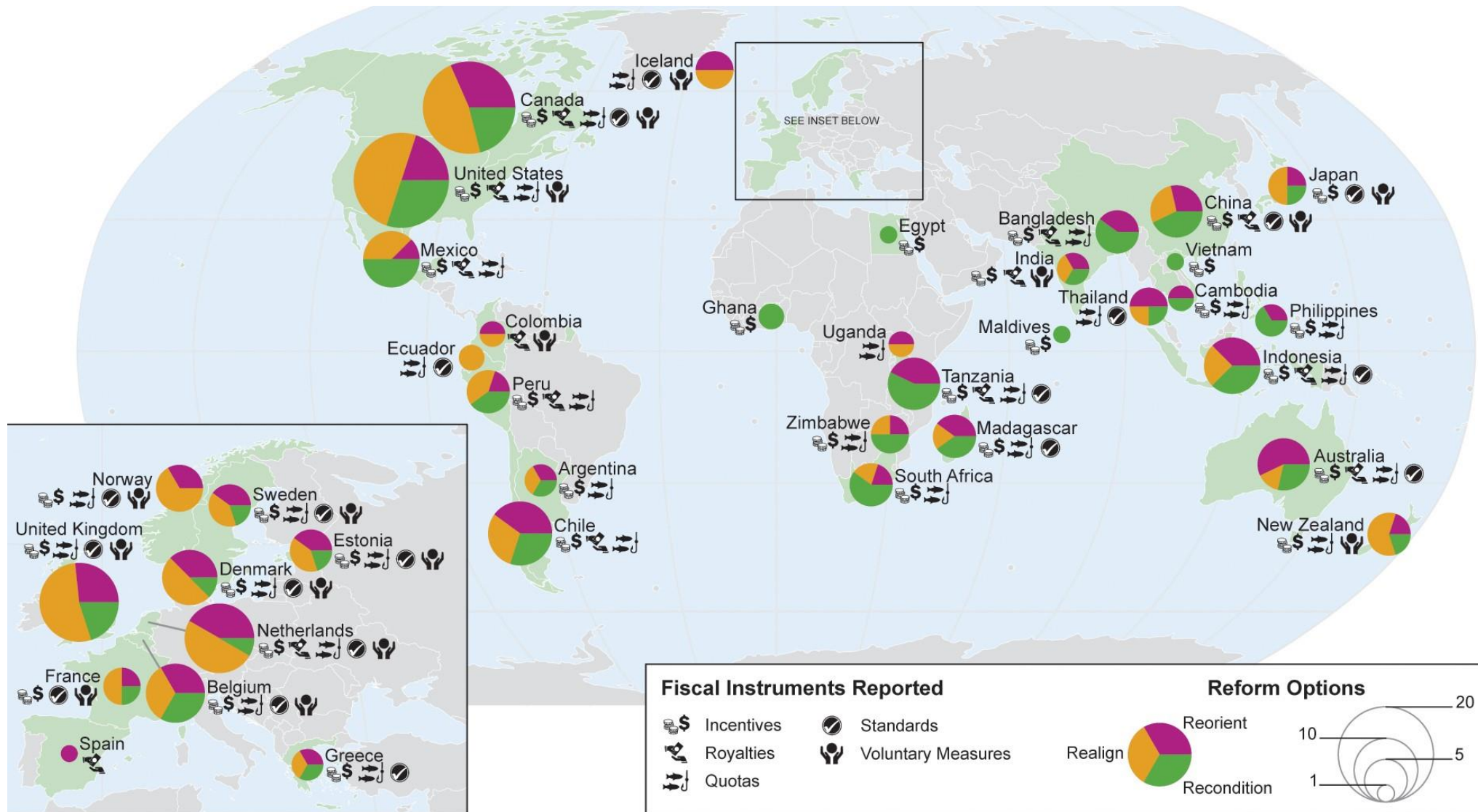
4. Re-orientate management approach towards a Blue Economy and recondition incentives for co-benefits with ecosystem-based adaptation



Holistic fiscal reform agenda



Reform options



Key message and conclusion

1. For developing countries, an integrated approach is needed to sustain fisheries (nutrition-livelihoods-conservation-climate resilience nexus). SDG tenets.
2. Collective action: Coordinate development programming, mobilize resources with other MDBs and development partners –sustainable financing principles.
3. Also liaise with other internal Departments: Governance (sector support, dialogue and policy reforms), Climate Change and Green Growth (GEF co-financing), African Natural Resource Centre on governance and capacity building (e.g. Fisheries Transparency Initiative).

Key message and conclusion

4. AfDB fisheries portfolio is eclectic spanning blue economy frameworks for SIDS, inland fisheries management, aquaculture development, and coastal small scale fisheries development.
5. The 'value chain' approach reduces on post harvest loss, improve on nutritional intake, foster inclusive development and draws on ecosystem principles.
6. Towards the pandemic, \$10 billion USD COVID-19 Rapid Response Facility with provisions for 'food-nutritional-health' interventions.

Thank you



Questions and comments to Ahmed Khan:
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