

trading. Amongst those, about 50% are women who often depend exclusively on post-harvest activities as unique source of income and economic empowerment.

Other beneficiaries will be the 400 million rural and urban African households whose food and nutritional security increasingly depends on low value fish.



Project implementation

The implementing institutions are the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in collaboration with NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA).

The Project is funded by the European Union (EU).



The African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) is a specialized technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union Commission (AUC). AU-IBAR's mandate is to support and coordinate the utilization of livestock, fisheries and wildlife as resources for both human wellbeing and economic development in the Member States of the African Union (AU).

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AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**



Fisheries Governance Project
*'Strengthening Institutional Capacity to
Enhance Governance of the fisheries sector in
Africa'*

Overall Goal

To enhance the contribution of fisheries resources to food security and economic growth in Africa



Background

The continent has vast fish resources that generate a variety of benefits including nutritional and food security, livelihoods, employment, exports and foreign currency as well as conservation and biodiversity value that are of global significance.

The percentage global consumption ratio between fish protein and all animal proteins is estimated at 16.1 % for the world but 17.9 % for Africa, signifying the importance of fish in the diet of Africans.

Despite its vast fisheries resources, the African continent continues to be saddled with numerous problems that are impeding long term resources sustainability and minimizing prospects of increased contribution to food security and economic growth. Among these are:

- Weak monitoring, control and surveillance resulting in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing
- Weak and uncoordinated institutions governing the sector
- Low returns from the exploitation of resources
- Lack of knowledge on fisheries, statistics and evidence to foster reforms
- Untapped potential of Small scale fisheries
- Undeveloped Aquaculture sector

Specific objective

The specific objective of the Project is to improve institutional and policy environment for sustainable management, development and utilization of fisheries resources and aquaculture in Africa.

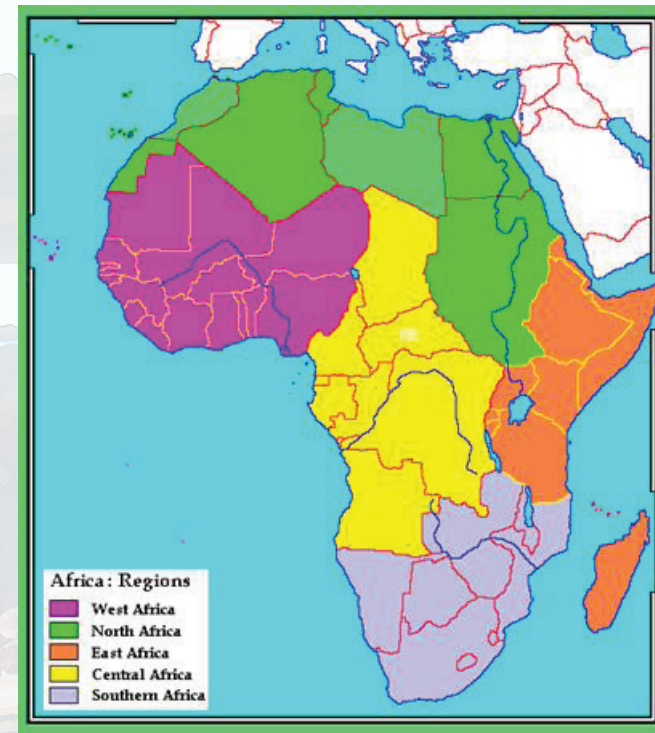


Duration

The current phase of the Project is operational for 3.5 years (2014-2017)

Geographical Coverage

The project will have a continental coverage and will be implemented in the 5 regions and 54 Members States of African Union



Expected results

- Institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for sustainable fisheries management improved
- Sustainable fisheries management in small-scale fisheries including inland water bodies enhanced
- Institutional capacity and regulatory framework for aquaculture development strengthened
- Advocacy, Lessons Learning for knowledge sharing and capacity for increased returns from fisheries and access to market enhanced

Beneficiaries of the Project

The beneficiaries of the project are fishermen, aquaculture producers, fisherfolks engaged in artisanal fishing, small-scale and informal fish processing and fish