

# Fishery risk management in regulatory Framework

## Practical outcome from the field: Uganda and Namibia experiences 2016

FROM

TRAINING FOR REGULATORY AUTHORITIES, BUSINESSES AND COMMUNITIES OF THE ARSO MEMBERS  
FROM EAC AND SADC ON RISK MANAGEMENT IN REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS:  
TOWARDS A BETTER MANAGEMENT OF RISKS - PROJECT REF NO: 090-16 – TBT Programme

Mission executed by the HCL group of company by  
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# Content of this presentation

1. Fishery legislation framework risk management theory
2. Practical needs of the fishery stakeholders based on the African experience
3. Short presentation about field experiences in two selected African states: Uganda and Namibia
4. The way forward

# Theory\*:

## United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - UNECE Risk management for Regulatory Frameworks

- The pivotal definition of risk as an effect of uncertainty evaluated against potential hazard/cause
- The UNECE Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks had been extensively used in the field
- Proved to be valuable as a tool to review regulatory systems using a participatory, bottom up approach

UNECE Applies mechanisms and incentives for accountability and responsible risk taking.

\* Risk management already in international standards : ISO 31000:2009, IEC/ISO 31010:2009 and ISO Guide 73:2009

# SDG 14 Ocean (Sustainable Development Goal)

## key points to risk management in regulatory framework

- The lack of consistency in terminology and governance;
- The need to shift from rules-based to risk-based regulations, based on both bottom up and top down engagement;
- The need for risk-based enforcement that encourages the industry to shift to a sustainable model of consumption and production;
- The need for an organizational culture that is conducive to responsible risk taking.

Practical situational needs assessment by the fishery stakeholders  
the African experience for

## **Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks**

- Very low “associationism” feeling
- Low state presence
- Large natural resources available
- Public framework has generally low understanding of the field fishery situation
- Largely informal setting / management of standards for trade
- Existing high quality regulatory framework focussed largely on international market and nearly none on the local and regional fish trade
- No risk theory, no risk comprehension, no stimulus, no training to apply **Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks**
- Definitely a high lack of communication and networks among the different fisheries regulatory private / public stakeholders including among state and international agencies

### Main consequences

- Low efficiency of the natural resources use (example Uganda fish quality versus the markets requests)
- Loss in value of fishery resources and financial returns
- Poorest fishery producers suffer more in this situation (largest part of the fishery population)

# Fisheries Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks Needs in Africa

- Stimulate “associationism”, representiveness and networking
- States through their regulatory organism must have few interested focal points that stimulate Fisheries Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks
- Support establishment of fisheries stakeholders platforms for engagement on regulatory processes to Fisheries Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks
- Support systems for instituting minimum formal or voluntary standards to guide local **Fisheries Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks to practically effect regional fishery products business and trade**


# Main needs

- Very simple media platform accessible to all stakeholders (i.e. «Nokia level») for the **Fisheries Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks communication/discussion and its training**
- Donors collaboration for a minimum budget to plan, execute and manage the above  
(we are speaking about very low budget, a tiny fraction, less **than one percent**, of the total fishery investment in any country) in strict collaboration with local stakeholders

# Country interest

- If there is the interest the states can easily organise the «fishery communication platform» and its use

It is just a question of interest

- The stakeholders without an **easily** accessible communication platform cannot start any «fishery risk management activities»  loss of fishery sector efficiency



## Short presentation about field experiences in two selected African states: Uganda and Namibia

- The Uganda and Namibia missions had similar experiences:

a large success !!!

Participants stakeholders were very interested  
but limited capacity of their institutions

- Just because the stakeholders **were gathered** around a tiny table to discuss their problem and especially their Fisheries Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks
- The main problems and related fishery country risk was assessed and emerged in few hours as the solution to the problems including **their risks, resilience and mitigation and their regulatory needs**

# Uganda and Namibia Mission results

**Title:** TRAINING FOR REGULATORY AUTHORITIES, BUSINESSES AND COMMUNITIES OF THE ARSO MEMBERS FROM EAC AND SADC ON RISK MANAGEMENT IN REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS: TOWARDS A BETTER MANAGEMENT OF RISKS - PROJECT REF NO: 090-16 – TBT programme

Results of the mission in Uganda and Namibia:

- Fishery risk management and regulatory framework assessment
- Practical action plans
- Activity description and budget
- Timeline

The complete reports are available upon request at HCL

# Fisheries Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks

## The way forward

- The local stakeholders have a large capacity to assess, evaluate, plan and enforce their **Fisheries Risk Management for Regulatory Frameworks** needs and find smart solutions



- They need to use a communication platform where is asked to show their responsibility, risks, mitigation and activities

# FINAL

## The way forward

- Very high interest of the different individual stakeholders (including their employers participating to the mission activities)
- Limited capacity of the concerned local institutions – Very sorry !!!

Resources are available

- Donors must stay together and find who is interested to start the risk management communication platform and to see the result (working group activities or sub-working group of existing one for example)
- In the two countries – the process should be facilitated/stimulated to go ahead with implementation of the developed action plans as pilot cases in the region.

VERY LOW INVESTMENT!

GO

Thank you for your attention

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