

AGRICULTURE WORKING GROUP

MEETING 19.01.2021

Topic	Action point
<p>1. Welcome and introduction Co-chair: Jan Morrow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries: presentation with a general and a focus on South Sudan • The 2 presentations are available here and more specific to <p>Overall presentation (Florence Poulain) available here and more specific on South Sudan (Felix Marttin)</p> <p>Florence introduced the sector's characteristics highlighting its complexity and diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She highlighted the key challenge: this sector is often forgotten during an emergency response. • When it comes to natural disasters, this sector is more vulnerable to storm and floods. • Fishery and Aquaculture (F&A) make important contributions to the response in terms of food security and nutrition. Fish provides high quality food (i.e. animal proteins and vital nutrients). Fish production can be restored relatively quickly and, with a rapid, often daily turn-over, can stimulate the local economy if the markets are functioning. • She describes what could possibility go wrong during an emergency response (e.g. too many gears means that it goes to waste or contribute to overfishing, unsafe boats may be supplied or there may be overreplacement of boats contributing to overfishing, etc.) • She presented the Fisheries and Aquaculture Response to Emergency (FARE) training programme, which is built on the same model as Sphere and LEGS with two sets of tools developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fisheries and aquaculture emergency response guidance (which includes minimum standards, indicators and guiding notes) ○ Guidelines for the fisheries and aquaculture sector on damage and needs assessments in emergencies (which focuses on needs assessments) • Two complementary tools have been developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Guidance on spatial technologies for disaster risk management in aquaculture ○ FISHERIES EMERGENCY RAPID ASSESSMENT TOOL – FERAT • FARE Trainings available: 3 day training, 3 hours introductory course, 6 day ToT and e-learning course <p>Felix's presentation focused on Assessing FERAT in South Sudan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, he presented South Sudan situation (food security, IPC and fishery resource) • FAO provided fishing kits to the selected people (50 hooks, 2 balls of twine and 2*50 lines) • FAO used FERA tool, which has 5 steps assessment: 1. People; 2. Existing fisheries; 3. Stocks/sustainability; 4. Enabling environment and 5. Quantifying inputs and support to be provided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Step 1: People: lot of information already available through NGO, UN, IPC ○ Step 2: it was harder to quantity because the area is waste; the toolkit produced a lost tonnage ○ Step 3: information is available according to the habitat; it ranges from 35 to 166.5 000 tons ○ Step 4: environmental risk was well understood in terms of security, access, etc. ○ Step 5: quantifying beneficiaries: IPC was one of the key factors to determine the number of kits to be distributed ○ Non fishery expert can support the collection of evidence for need assessment but fishery expert are needed and field visit 	

Questions/Answers/comments

- Issue of overfishing: how do you manage this in the FERAT tool? Estimation of the fish available in the area (lake, river) or use the table of production per habitat but quite rough estimate. In South Sudan, overfishing was not an issue due to low population density/low pressure on natural resource
- Then, if you have this information, you can then identify the number of kits can be distributed
- For the estimate of fish, there are many parameters to be taken into account: presence of bigger fishing boats, drought, rainfall pattern, etc.
- In South Sudan, the challenge was the absence of data.
- F&A is often overlooked and more can be done to raise awareness about this sector; especially if we consider the importance of F&A
- Fishery in South Sudan has been a major contribution for food security;
- Is access limited to specific group? Access is not always opened; this needs to be assessed and no general approach
- COVID-19: any guideline regarding the handling of fish in market? There is no evidence in the literature that links C19 infection to seafood or fish consumption. Issues are more around packaging. Virus cannot be in the body/meat of the fish. As long as fish are handled with care and well cooked, there should not be any issue
- Tools and training are available; if interested please contact Florence and Felix
 - Poulain, Florence (NFIP) Florence.Poulain@fao.org
 - Marttin, Felix (NFIF) Felix.Marttin@fao.org

The recording is available [here](#)

Action: NtR

- AOB: None
- **Next meeting: 3rd February 2021 @ 3pm GMT+1**

13 participants as shown on Zoom