Ensuring food security in Africa through Sustainable aquaculture

Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries

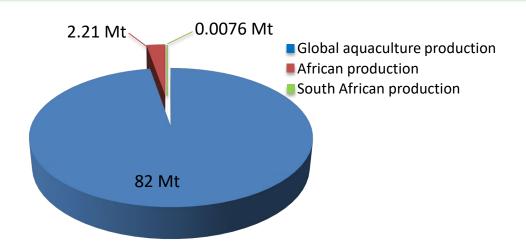
The role of Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) systems







Aquaculture production in South Africa



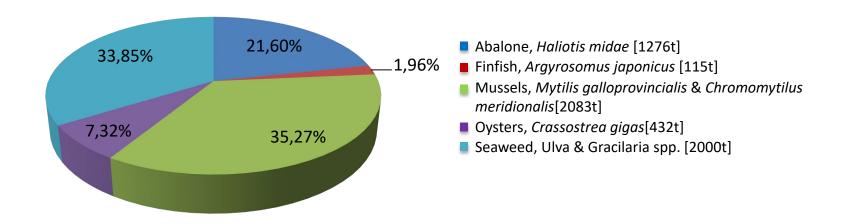
- Aquaculture 54.1% of global fish production
- Africa accounts for 2.69% of global production
- South Africa only contributes towards 0.34% of Africa's production

Table 1: Total number of farms recorded for South Africa's aquaculture sector in 2017.

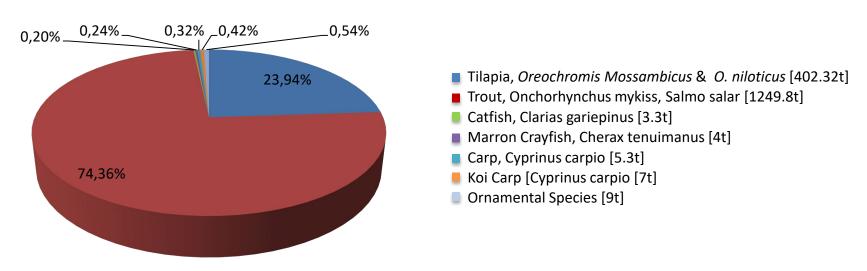
Species	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC	Total
Abalone	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	11	18
Finfish	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Mussels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11*(10)	11*(10)
Oysters	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3*(2)	6*(5)
Total Marine	6	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	24	38
Tilapia	3	0	24	5	18	12	1	16	2	81
Trout	0	0	1	5	0	12	0	0	24	42
Catfish	2	4	1	0	4	1	0	3	0	15
Marron Crayfish	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carp	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Koi Carp	0	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	1	11
Ornamental species	2	2	4	5	1	2	0	0	2	18
Total Freshwater	8	8	36	17	24	28	2	19	30	172
Total Marine and Freshwater	14	8	36	19	24	28	8	19	54	210

- Marine production dominated by molluscs with most farm in WC & NC
- Freshwater production dominated by trout and tilapia
 - Trout WC and MP
 - Tilapia GP, LP, MP & NW

Marine Aquaculture Production in South Africa, 2017 (total of 5907.76 tons)



Freshwater Aquaculture Production in South Africa, 2017 (total of 1680.7 tons)



Need to increase production, but must maintain balance between Environmental and Societal SDGs!



Can be achieved through wider adoption of IMTA technologies

IMTA as a means to improve environmental sustainability & economic stability

"IMTA is the practice which combines, in the appropriate proportions, the <u>cultivation</u> <u>of fed aquaculture species</u> (e.g. finfish/shrimp) with <u>organic extractive</u> aquaculture species (e.g. shellfish/herbivorous fish) and <u>inorganic extractive</u> aquaculture species (e.g. seaweed) to create balanced systems for environmental sustainability (bio-mitigation), economic stability (product diversification and risk reduction) and social acceptability (better management practices) – FAO"









Known BENFITS of IMTA

- Bioremediation of effluent water
- Energy conservation (reduced pumping costs)
- Protection against HABs (Climate change mitigation)
- Co-products, such as seaweeds, can be fed back into system:
 - Supplementary feeds
 - Feed additives (improved consumption, protein retention, improved growth & health of animals)

 Disease risk is a major argument against recirculation/IMTA systems......

Other IMTA considerations....

"A thorough understanding of the biological, biochemical, hydrographic, oceanographic, seasonal and climatic processes, and their interactions, experienced at each IMTA site by the selected species/strains is crucial for management (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper. No. 529. Rome, FAO. 2009)"



Research & Development Topics

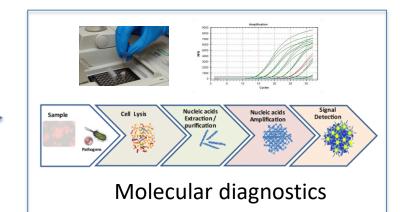








Microbiome research

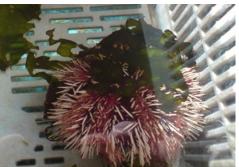




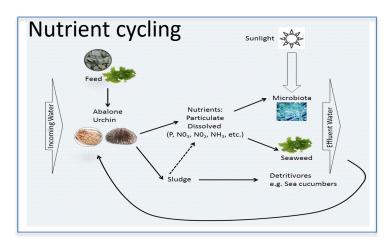
Research & Development Topics









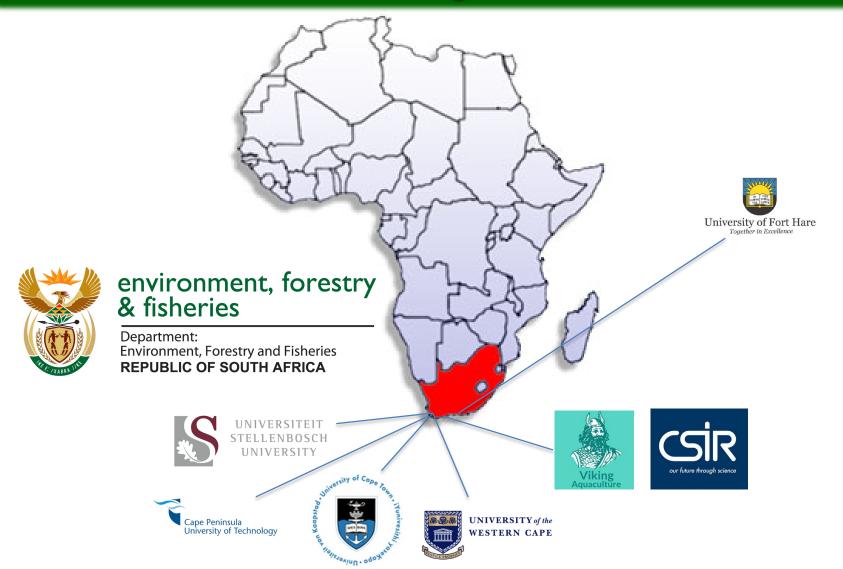




Development of sustainable feeds



Multi-collaborative and -disciplinary approach vital for ensuring success





Senegal

Research Network for Sustainable Marine Aquaculture in Africa



43 researchers and lecturers 6 engineers and technicians 14 PhD students 12 MSc students



Tanzania



Mauritius



South Africa









- European Union Horizon 2020 funded project [https://www.astral-project.eu/]
- AIM: To develop new, sustainable, profitable and resilient value chains for integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) production within the framework of existing, emerging and potential Atlantic markets

