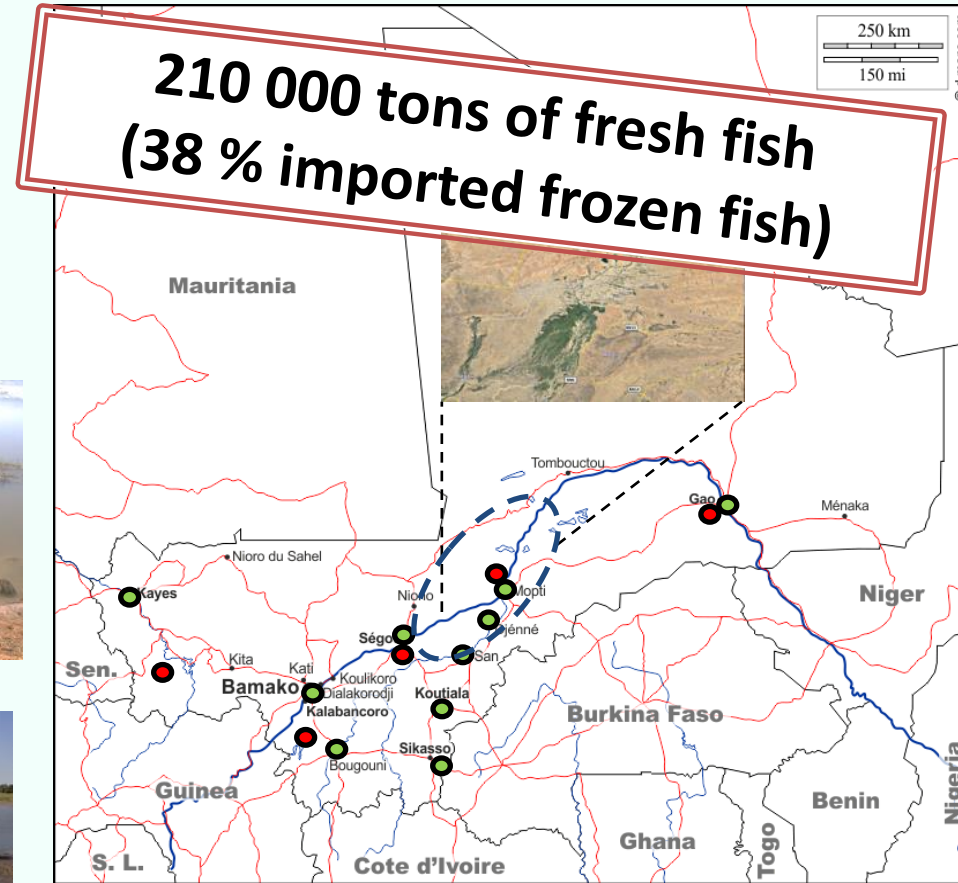
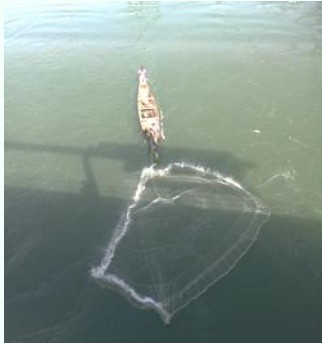


# COVID-19 and the Fisheries Value Chain in Mali

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Covid-19: new challenge or new opportunity to enhance sustainability of  
agricultural and fisheries value chains in EU partner countries?

# Fisheries Value Chain in Mali







● Collective landing sites    ● Markets

2 425 landing sites and artisanal processing in the country

**Country rank 144/191 number of Covid confirmed cases**



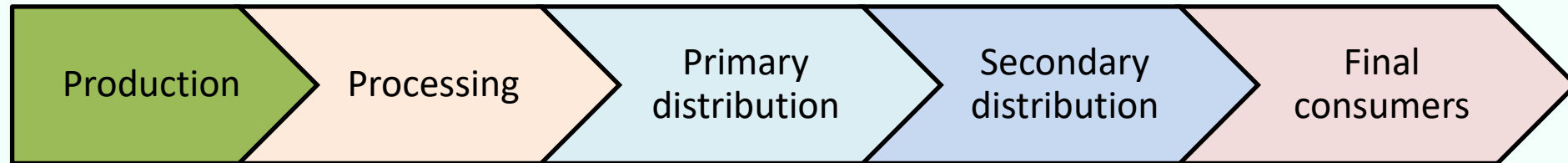
# Disruptions in the VC and pathways

Products of VC		Total fresh volume (%)	Possible disruptions
	Opportunity fishermen - riparian population	13.5%	Increase of opportunity fishers, pressure on resources (T)
	Fresh local markets (small fresh fish)	12%	Diversification of income into polluting activities (T)
	Fresh fish urban and countryside markets (noble fish)	11%	<b>Drop of local consumption due to loss of purchasing power (T)</b>
	Smoked fish – local markets	10%	<b>Fishmongers revenues affected especially for women due to closed markets (T)</b>
	Smoked fish urban and countryside markets	13%	Increase fish processing and direct links between fishermen and consumers (O)
	Export smoked fish	2%	Increase of smoked fish exports (O)
	Imported frozen fish small pelagic marine fishing	30%	<b>Disruptions in supply chain, closed frontiers, lower supply and higher prices 10 to 20% (T)</b>
	Imported frozen fish Asian fish farming	8%	Higher sells of Malian fish? (O)
	Re-export frozen fish	0.5%	

**T:** Threat - **O :** Opportunity

# Solutions and effectiveness

March 26<sup>th</sup> to May 9<sup>th</sup>: curfews and border closures -- July 25<sup>th</sup>: resumption of commercial flights -- August 18<sup>th</sup>: Coup d'état - Resignation of the President



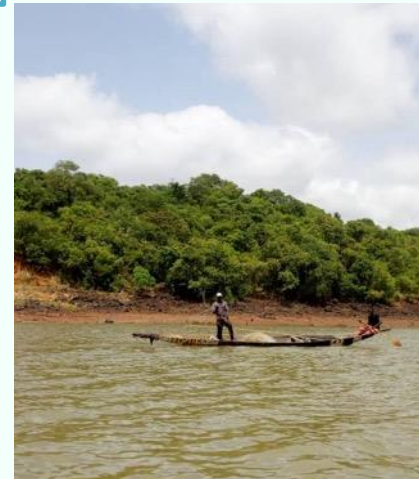
- Barter exchanges
- Focus on local markets
- Diversification of activities

- Diversification of processing methods to stock longer



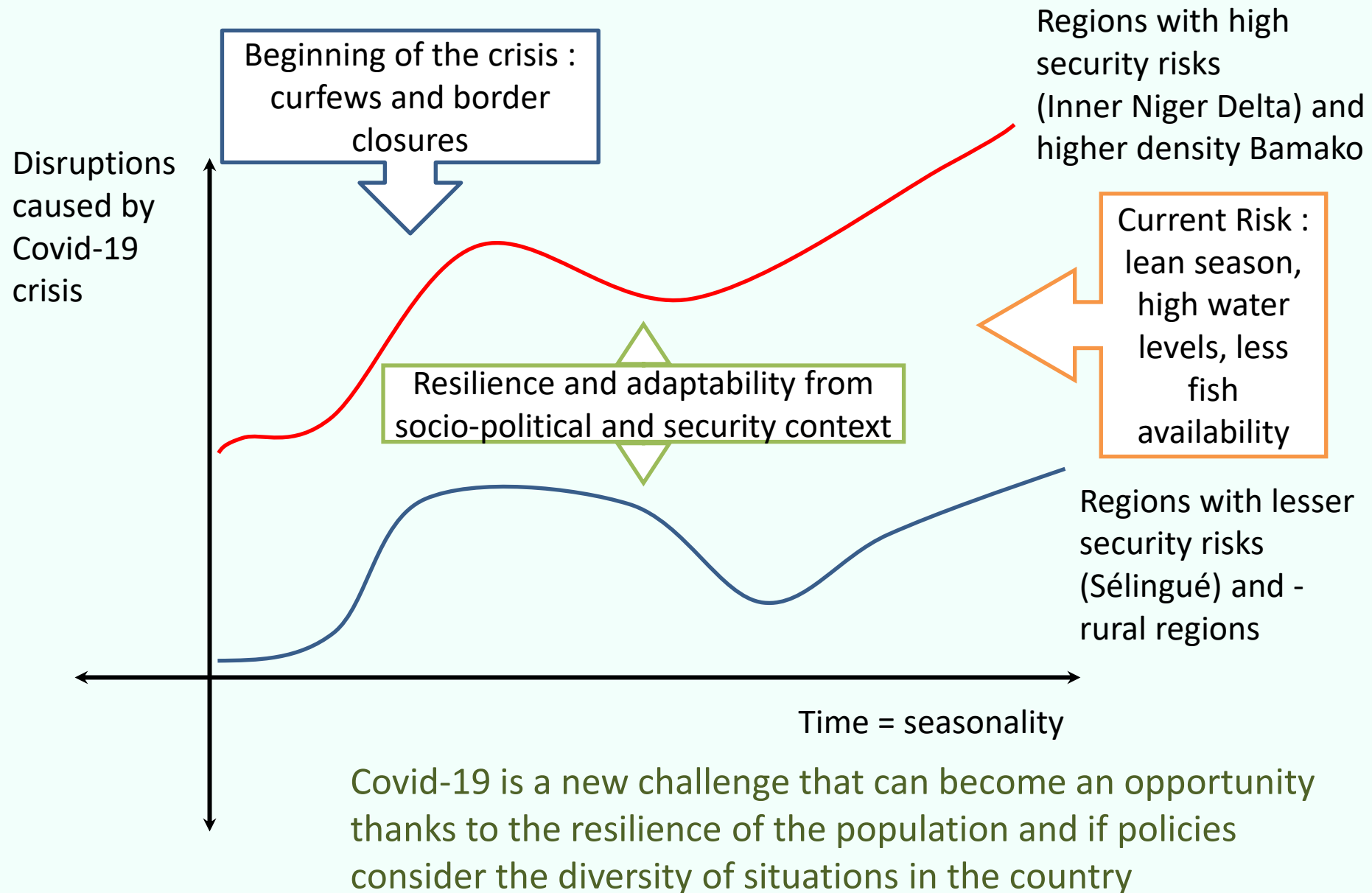
- Strategies to send the fish to markets (canoes)

- Reduction of transports (Increased insecurity)



- Reduced fish consumption due to higher prices (in cities at the beginning of the crisis)
- Increased consumption of local fish..?

# New challenge or new opportunity?





## Concluding remarks: lessons learned

Fisheries in Mali are an asset for development, the resilience of populations and food security :

- **Better recognition** of the fishermen knowledge
- Clearly define the land status/ land access of fishermen
- Generate collective activities to **identify and support actors directly** and facilitate their empowerment (fishmongers and fishermen)
- Development of **extensive** fish-farming **systems** (rice-fish farming) or grow small fish before sale (with no concentrated feed) as **diversification** of fishing activities

