



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FIAP/R1288 (En)

FAO
Fisheries and
Aquaculture Report

ISSN 2070-6987

Report of the

**PAN-AFRICAN WORKSHOP ON STRENGTHENING
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES OF NON-STATE ACTORS FOR
SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN AFRICA**

Kasane, Botswana, 10–12 July 2019



Cover photograph: Fish landing site in Mbour, Senegal. © Brian O'Riordan

Report of the
PAN-AFRICAN WORKSHOP ON STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES OF
NON-STATE ACTORS FOR SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN AFRICA

Kasane, Botswana, 10–12 July 2019

Required citation:

FAO. 2020. *Report of the PAN-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in Africa. Kasane, Botswana, 10–12 July 2019.* Fisheries and Aquaculture Report No. R1288. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8141en>

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

ISSN 2070-6987 (print)
ISSN 2707-546X (online)
ISBN 978-92-5-132289-5

© FAO, 2020



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/legalcode/legalcode>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: "This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original [Language] edition shall be the authoritative edition."

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules> and any arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.

Preparation of this document

This document provides a summary of the presentations, discussions, conclusions and recommendations of the Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa, held in Kasane, Botswana, on 10–12 July 2019. Mr Obinna Anozie, FAO consultant, prepared the main draft of this report, integrating contributions from workshop participants.

Abstract

Small-scale fisheries play a vital role for the food security and livelihoods of millions of people globally, and in Africa in particular. Accordingly, the development of sustainable small-scale fisheries is an integral part of the African Union (AU) Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS – 2014); moreover, a 10-Year Action Plan for Small-Scale Fisheries Development in Africa was published in 2017. At the global policy level, the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) represent the first international instrument specifically dedicated to small-scale fisheries and provide a comprehensive framework for states and stakeholders to support them.

A key premise for both the PFRS and SSF Guidelines is the effective participation of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in decision-making and development processes that concern their lives and livelihoods. To make such participation possible, organizations representing small-scale fisheries need organizations that represent them as well as the appropriate processes to give them a seat around the decision-making table. Accordingly, the AU Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and AU Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) have supported the establishment of non-state actor (NSA) platforms. At the same time, at the global level, a multistakeholder partnership mechanism with an important advisory role for small-scale fisheries actors has been conceived in the context of SSF Guidelines implementation: the SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF).

To continue building these organizational structures already put in place and to strengthen collaboration between small-scale fisheries actors and African regional organizations, while also linking the regional arena to global processes, a Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa was held in Kasane, Botswana, on 10–12 July 2019. The workshop was organized by WorldFish and FAO in collaboration with AU-IBAR and hosted by the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The workshop was attended by some 40 participants, including representatives of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), regional fishery bodies (RFBs), small-scale fisheries (SSF) actor organizations, NSA platforms and other relevant actors.

The main objectives of the workshop were to enhance the functioning of the five subregional NSA platforms in Africa; to develop strategies and recommendations for the establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform; and to link global and regional processes and investigate how regional representation can be reflected in the SSF-GSF mechanism, in particular its Advisory Group.

Contents

Preparation of this document	iii
Abstract.....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	vii
Abbreviations and acronyms.....	viii
Executive summary.....	x
1. Opening of the workshop	1
1.1 Opening statements	1
1.2 Overview of workshop objectives, expected outputs and <i>modus operandi</i>	1
2. Background, overview presentations and discussions	2
2.1 Overview of Non-State Actor platform development process within the African Union policy framework.....	2
2.2 Overview of the Small-Scale Fisheries – Global Strategic Framework and the SSF Guidelines.....	2
2.3 Overview of the WorldFish Small-Scale Fisheries Flagship project.....	4
2.4 Summary of the Non-State Actor pre-meeting on 9 July 2019 on key global and regional processes of relevance to Non-State Actor platform / SSF Guidelines actor organization engagement.....	5
2.5 Proposal for a Pan-African Non-State Actor Platform and possible link to the Small-Scale Fisheries – Global Strategic Framework Advisory Group	6
2.6 General discussion session	6
3. Working group session 1: Discussion on subregional institutional structures and processes, challenges and capacity development needs	8
4. Reporting back from subregional Working Group Session 1	9
4.1 East Africa Group.....	9
4.2 Southern Africa Group	10
4.3 West Africa Group	11
4.4 Central Africa Group.....	12
4.5 North Africa Group	13
5. Working group session 2: Discussion on the proposal for a Pan-African Non-State Actor Platform and the SSF-GSF Advisory Group from an African perspective	14
5.1 Proposal.....	14
5.2 Terms of Reference for working group session 2.....	15
5.3 Reporting back from subregional working group session 2: Anglophone group.....	16
5.4 Reporting back from subregional working group session 2: Francophone Group.....	17

6. Summary conclusions, recommendations and next steps	18
6.1 Conclusions and recommendations	18
6.2 Next steps	19
7. Closing session.....	20

List of annexes

ANNEX 1: Opening statement	22
ANNEX 2: List of participants	23
ANNEX 3: Workshop agenda	25
ANNEX 4: SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework structure	27
ANNEX 5: Report of side event	29
ANNEX 6: Closing statements	36

Acknowledgements

The Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa was jointly organized by WorldFish and FAO in collaboration with the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and hosted by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The workshop greatly benefited from the dedicated contribution of regional and global partners and a large number of individuals. All of them are gratefully acknowledged for their efforts during the preparation of the workshop and throughout its course. Sincere thanks are due to all workshop participants for their active engagement during the workshop discussions. The organizers also thankfully acknowledge the financial contribution to the workshop by the Oak Foundation and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). This work was undertaken as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Fish Agri-Food Systems (FISH) led by WorldFish. The programme is supported by contributors to the CGIAR Trust Fund.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AFRM	African Fisheries Reform Mechanism
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
ATLAFCO	Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	AU Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
AUDA-NEPAD	AU Development Agency
AWFISHNET	African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAMFA	Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CANSAFA	Regional Platform of Active Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in Central Africa
CAOPA	African Confederation of Artisanal Fishing Professional Organizations
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
COREP	Regional Fisheries Committee for the Gulf of Guinea
CSO	Civil society organization
DRM	Disaster risk management
EARFISH	East Africa Platform of Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector
EASTAFISH	Union Est Africaine des Pêcheries Artisanales (East African Artisanal Fisheries Union)
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMEDO	Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCWC	Fishery Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea
GSF	Global Strategic Framework
HLPE	High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (UN)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPC	International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
IYAFA	International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MOSFA	Media Observatory for Sustainable Fishing in Africa
MPA	Marine protected area
MSP	Marine spatial planning
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFFP	NEPAD-FAO Fish Programme
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSA	Non-State Actor

PAF	Partnership for African Fisheries
PAFFA	Pan-African Fish and Fisheries Association
PFRS	Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa
PMPA	Plateforme Maghrébine de la Pêche Artisanale (“Magrebine platform”)
REC	Regional Economic Community
RFB	Regional fishery body
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANSAFA	Southern African Regional Non-State Actors Platform in Fisheries and Aquaculture
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SRFC	Subregional Fisheries Commission
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
SSF-GSF	SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
WANSAFA	West African Regional Platform of Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples

Executive summary

Small-scale fisheries play a vital role for the food security and livelihoods of millions of people globally, and in Africa in particular. Accordingly, the development of sustainable small-scale fisheries is an integral part of the African Union (AU) Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS – 2014); moreover, a 10-Year Action Plan for Small-Scale Fisheries Development in Africa was published in 2017. At the global policy level, the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) represent the first international instrument specifically dedicated to small-scale fisheries and provide a comprehensive framework for states and stakeholders to support them.

A key premise for both the PFRS and SSF Guidelines is the effective participation of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in decision-making and development processes that concern their lives and livelihoods. To make such participation possible, organizations representing small-scale fisheries need organizations that represent them as well as the appropriate processes to give them a seat around the decision-making table. Accordingly, the AU Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and AU Development Agency have supported the establishment of non-state actor (NSA) platforms. At the same time, at the global level, a multistakeholder partnership mechanism with an important advisory role for small-scale fisheries actors has been conceived in the context of SSF Guidelines implementation: the SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF).

To continue building these organizational structures already put in place and to strengthen collaboration between small-scale fisheries actors and African regional organizations, while also linking the regional arena to global processes, a Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa was held in Kasane, Botswana, on 10–12 July 2019. The workshop was organized by WorldFish and FAO in collaboration with AU-IBAR and hosted by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Some 40 participants attended, including representatives of regional organizations (Regional Economic Communities [RECs] and regional fishery bodies [RFBs]), NSA platforms, SSF actor organizations,¹ and other relevant stakeholders.

The main objectives of the workshop were to: enhance the functioning of the five subregional NSA platforms in Africa; develop strategies and recommendations for the establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform; and link global and regional processes and investigate how regional representation can be reflected in the SSF-GSF mechanism, in particular its Advisory Group. The workshop also discussed research on small-scale fisheries, especially in the context of the WorldFish research initiative “Regional Research Priorities for Small-Scale Fisheries: A Case of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Great Lakes” in partnership with Lilongwe Natural Resources Institute, the University of Greenwich and SADC.

The workshop was structured around presentations (plenary) and discussions (both plenary and in working groups). Workshop conclusions and recommendations include:

¹ SSF actor organizations are also sometimes referred to as SSF civil society organizations or social movements.

Functioning of subregional NSA platforms

- Consultation, respect for autonomy, and guaranteeing a space for sharing experiences are key principles and modalities to ensure effective engagement of non-state and small-scale fisheries actors with others. Non-state and small-scale fisheries actors need to be more involved in relevant policy and decision-making processes. Some consultations and meetings are already taking place between NSA platforms and RECs/RFBs but generally this collaboration needs to be strengthened and formalized. For this, strong and representative NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations are needed that are transparent, democratic and accountable to their constituencies, while also keeping in mind the need to be autonomous and to identify sustainable funding solutions.
- Overlap between different subregional NSA platforms (i.e. national organizations may be members of more than one platform) is not a challenge, but priority should be given to finding complementarities and synergies.
- There is a need to strengthen grassroots-level organizations as the basis for regional and global representation. Small-scale fisheries actors need to be organized and their related needs should be assessed and addressed.
- The inventory of NSA organizations at the national level, carried out by AU-IBAR earlier to inform the establishment of the subregional NSA platforms, should be updated.
- The important role of women in small-scale fisheries should be further recognized, and women need to be fully represented at all levels. Although the establishment of the African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network and the inclusion of women in NSA platforms represent progress in this respect, more women actors and organizations need to join this network as well as be represented on the subregional NSA platforms. Further, a day of celebration of African women in fisheries was suggested in consideration of the immense contributions of African women in support of sustainable small-scale fisheries

Establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform

- The process of establishing the Pan-African NSA Platform for fisheries in Africa initiated by AU-IBAR should be pursued. The pan-African platform should be established using a proposed ad hoc committee, consisting of representatives of the subregional NSA platforms.
- Given the earlier involvement of AU-IBAR, it was strongly felt that an AU institution should drive this process. Other organizations, such as FAO, could provide technical support.

Regional representation in the SSF-GSF

- An African SSF-GSF Advisory Group should be modelled on the same criteria and structure as the global affiliate, but tailored to the continental context.
- The five NSA platforms and the women's network set up with the support of the AU include a variety of non-state actors, including producer organizations for small- and large-scale fisheries and aquaculture, NGOs and academic/research organizations. The SSF-GSF however is set up specifically for small-scale fisheries, and the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and the membership of its Advisory Group should thus have a narrower scope than the existing African NSA platforms, with representatives of small-scale fisheries actors only.
- The Pan-African NSA Platform should be established first. This platform would then decide how to move forward with the Advisory Group in relation to the Pan-African framework and the SSF Guidelines.

SSF Guidelines implementation

- There is a need for enhanced political support for small-scale fisheries at the government level in Africa. Effective implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Africa requires engagement of the AU Continental Champions in Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa to help raise awareness, as well as efforts by FAO national and regional offices to involve the relevant national fisheries authorities.

- Relevant indicators should be developed and tested to monitor the implementation the SSF Guidelines, with progress to be reported during celebrations of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) in 2022.
- Communication was considered an important factor for effective implementation of the SSF Guidelines, and requires partnering with the existing African network of journalists on fisheries, the Media Observatory for Sustainable Fishing in Africa, especially in preparations for IYAFA.
- Addressing climate change and disaster risks, need for various types of training and capacity development along the value chain, and collaboration on research were examples of activity areas that were identified in the context of SSF Guidelines implementation. Moreover, it would be important to position small-scale fisheries within the emerging concepts of Blue Economy/Growth and Marine Spatial Planning.

Research

- To promote participatory, action-based research, NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations should be involved in deciding research priorities and activities. Research results should then be shared with fishing communities, and the results implemented.
- Sustainable formal mechanisms for cooperation between NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations and researchers (WorldFish's partnership with universities being an important example) as well as the Policy Research Network for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa should be established.
- Research and development should give priority to formulating a strategic framework that will effectively enable African women to have adequate access to the continent's fisheries resources.

Based on the above, the following next steps were identified:

- Conduct comprehensive groundwork by the workshop organizing partners, WorldFish, FAO and the AU-IBAR, to assess the outcomes of the Kasane workshop and review next steps.
- Establish a new ad hoc committee, with representatives from the subregional NSA platforms (taking gender into consideration), and develop ToR for the establishment of the Pan-African NSA Platform.
- Resume the work on identification of NSA organizations at the national level and update the AU-IBAR inventory.



1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

1.1 Opening statements

The workshop began with an opening address by Mr Ndiaga Gueye, FAO Regional Office for Africa, acknowledging the importance of small-scale fisheries, particularly in attaining national goals for food and nutritional security and contributing to national economies and livelihoods in Africa. He noted that, for these reasons, small-scale fisheries development features prominently in the African Union Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS – 2014) for fisheries and aquaculture adopted by government heads to guide sustainable development of fisheries in Africa. Moreover, for the same reasons, the African Union (AU) has supported the establishment of non-state actor (NSA) platforms. Mr Gueye further underscored the relevance of mainstreaming global initiatives in African fisheries and the need to address key emerging issues.

At the global policy level, the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) represent the first international instrument specifically dedicated to small-scale fisheries. It provides a comprehensive framework for states and stakeholders in supporting the visibility and recognition of small-scale fisheries and their contribution to global and national efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty.

Mr Gueye specified that this workshop was an opportunity to brainstorm and identify key issues that would inform and support the empowerment and effective participation of small-scale fisheries actors. Furthermore, the workshop would also allow for strengthening the synergies and links between existing participatory mechanisms.

The full text of Mr Gueye's statement can be found in ANNEX 1. The list of participants is included in ANNEX 2 and the workshop agenda can be found in ANNEX 3.

1.2 Overview of workshop objectives, expected outputs and *modus operandi*

Ms Lena Westlund, WorldFish consultant, presented a background to the workshop, including the two policy frameworks on which the workshop was predicated: the PFRS and the SSF Guidelines. She stressed that links between African and global efforts in the sustainable development of small-scale fisheries required appropriate and continued support to ensure the success of these efforts.

Ms Westlund also identified the need for continued support to organizations that represent small-scale fisheries, as well as appropriate mechanisms for their active involvement in the relevant decision-making and policy formulation processes. In this context, the expected outputs from the workshop were outlined to include:

- consolidation of the subregional NSA platforms including preparation of draft work plans;
- recommendations for the establishment of a pan-African NSA platform;
- suggestions for the development of the SSF Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF) mechanism with regard to regional linkages and representation;
- experiences shared on challenges and opportunities with regard to non-state actor representation, in particular small-scale fisheries representatives, in policy and decision-making processes at all levels.

2. BACKGROUND, OVERVIEW PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

2.1 Overview of Non-state actor platform development process within the African Union policy framework

Mr Paubert Mahatante, Southern African Regional Non-State Actors Platform in Fisheries and Aquaculture (SANSAFA), presented an overview of NSA platform development within the PFRS.

The mission of the NSAs has been defined as contributing to the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa to raise awareness, lobby and advocate for fisheries and aquaculture development. The overall objective is to provide strategic leadership and coordination of NSAs in fisheries and aquaculture at subregional, continental and global levels in articulating their needs and demands in diverse forums, including engaging with Regional Economic Community (REC) and regional fishery body (RFB) processes while sharing the impacts of NSAs in fisheries governance and management. Consequently, four subregional NSA platforms (WANSAFA,² EARFISH,³ CANSAFA⁴ and SANSAFA) have been created, in addition to an existing organization in the Northern African region, Plateforme Maghrébine de la Pêche Artisanale (PMPA), and the African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network (AWFISHNET), which organizes women actors in fisheries and aquaculture with membership spread across 28 AU Member States.

The keys to the success of these platforms are the diversity of their membership and experiences, their respect for gender balance and the support received from global and regional institutions with which they work closely. Still, subregional NSAs face many different challenges such as the lack of strong NSA organizations at the national level, non-recognition and non-formalization of their roles, weak linkages and synergies between them, weak institutional and organizational capacity and lack of financial sustainability. Also, due to geographical isolation and language issues, there is the added challenge of finding a unifying “voice” to protect the interests of fisheries actors. All of these factors have resulted in weak participation of NSAs in the governance of fisheries and aquaculture at all levels.

Discussion

During the ensuing discussion after the presentation, the following issues emerged:

- There is a need not only to strengthen the AWFISHNET platform for women, but also to ensure women’s representation and participation in it and other platforms.
- There was consensus that an African Women in Fisheries Day should be celebrated in recognition of the immense contributions of women to African small-scale fisheries.
- In some cases, the same people are members in different NSA platforms, resulting in many groups and possibly leading to duplicity of functions. Clear terms of reference are required for each of these organizations to determine their unique value added and thus distinguish one from the other.

2.2 Overview of the Small-Scale Fisheries – Global Strategic Framework and the SSF Guidelines

Ms Nicole Franz, FAO, gave a presentation reiterating that the SSF Guidelines are the first ever negotiated international instrument entirely dedicated to small-scale fisheries. They represent a global

² WANSAFA – West African Regional Platform of Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector.

³ EARFISH – East Africa Platform of Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector.

⁴ CANSAFA – Regional Platform of Active Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in Central Africa.

consensus on principles and guidance for small-scale fisheries governance and development. The Guidelines bring together the concepts of social development and responsible fisheries, with a solid grounding in human rights principles. They were developed through a participatory process in which small-scale fisheries organizations and other non-state actors played a crucial role.

The SSF Guidelines address a number of key thematic issues, including sustainable resource utilization and stewardship, secure rights to fishery resources and land, and the related ability of small-scale fisheries communities to benefit from these. But the Guidelines also address the social development dimension of small-scale fisheries livelihoods (e.g. access to social services, need for equality and equity), employment and incomes, and fair and decent working conditions. They look at the whole value chain, in particular the post-harvest sector and trade. Furthermore, for the first time in an international fisheries instrument, the SSF Guidelines acknowledge the importance of gender and the need to promote equality and equity. In addition, the vulnerabilities of small-scale fishing communities in the context of disaster risks and climate change are considered.

Since the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines in 2014 by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI), a number of regional consultations have been organized to explore their implementation. Four of these have taken place in the following regions of Africa:

- 2015 – Eastern Africa
- 2015 – Near East and Northern Africa
- 2016 – Indian Ocean and Southern Africa
- 2018 – West and Central Africa

These regional consultations made specific recommendations in support of strengthening SSF actor organisations, including actions that they should take.

The development of the SSF-GSF was welcomed by COFI in 2016 as an informal global partnership mechanism to facilitate interaction between COFI members and interested actors in support of SSF Guidelines implementation. The framework helps promote a common vision and implementation approach based on the principles of the SSF Guidelines themselves. Importantly, it promotes the participation of small-scale fisheries actors in the implementation process.

More information on the SSF-GSF is included in ANNEX 4.

Discussion

The discussion following the presentation yielded the following suggestions:

- It was suggested to explore engaging with the African Union Continental Champions in Fisheries and Aquaculture for help in publicizing and implementing the SSF Guidelines in Africa, and for raising awareness of the importance of NSA platforms. To this effect, the help of existing African ambassadors could be solicited: e.g. the President of Guinea as the AU small-scale fisheries ambassador/champion (and the incoming COFI 34th session Chair), and the President of Seychelles for blue economy development in Africa.
- Similarly it was proposed to engage both national and regional FAO Offices as well as national fisheries authorities to raise awareness of the strategic implementation of SSF Guidelines, given that each region and nation has its own specific characteristics.
- The establishment of key performance indicators for measuring implementation of the SSF Guidelines was proposed. Indicators should be developed and tested, with related progress to be reported during the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) celebrations in 2022.

- Communications are an important factor that should be strategically utilized to increase the visibility of small-scale fisheries and to promote effective SSF Guidelines implementation. This includes partnering with media (print and electronic) to publicize relevant small-scale fisheries events and initiatives, and with other allied organizations outside fisheries to showcase their own roles in fisheries. To this end, there already exists an African network of journalists on fisheries (the Media Observatory for Sustainable Fishing in Africa – MOSFA) established by the World Bank and African Union as a potential partner, particularly in relation to IYAFA preparations.
- There exists an African Fisheries Reform Mechanism (AFRM) Working Group on Sustainable Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa, but it was more active while the AU Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) FishGov project, “Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa”, was being carried out. Thus it was recommended to conduct SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis of African NSA platforms, journalist networks, etc. to inform future efforts. This should be combined with lessons from other relevant efforts (e.g. the Pan-African Farmer Platform) to understand how to achieve independence from project funding.
- It was acknowledged that small-scale fisheries communities are very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks (e.g. the effects of the cyclone in Mozambique). Hence there should be support for disaster risk management (DRM) preparedness as well as a funding mechanism for small-scale fisheries actors dedicated to easing the impacts of climate change. To this effect, some guidelines have been prepared, and are already being implemented by FAO.

2.3 Overview of the WorldFish Small-Scale Fisheries Flagship project

Mr Sloans Chimatiro, WorldFish, introduced the WorldFish Flagship 2 project for small-scale fisheries. Although fish is a valuable commodity for global trade, fisheries and aquaculture are often neglected in high-level policy decisions and frameworks concerning food and nutrition programmes. For instance, fish is not included in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Food Basket Programme. It is against this background that the Committee on World Food Security of the UN High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) invited CGIAR to lead research in enhancing sustainability, productivity and access to fish for those in need.

The main goal of the Flagship 2 project is to achieve sustainable increases in production, while making the process and distribution more inclusive and equitable, in order to improve the livelihoods and nutrition of poor households in priority locations. The project takes into consideration the challenges small-scale fisheries face, with a focus on overfishing, poor systems of governance, ecological degradation, and gender and social inequalities.

Mr Chimatiro ended the presentation raising some critical issues to address, particularly on the involvement of NSA platforms and networks in designing and executing research in line with global instruments, including the PFRS. He also noted that the outcomes of this Pan-African workshop will inform a global meeting in Penang in September, where WorldFish is planning to convene groups of NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations along with research, non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental small-scale fisheries actors.

Discussion

Several observations and recommendations were shared after the presentation:

- Data on small-scale fisheries is often lacking, and this weakens the credibility of research efforts.
- There is a disconnect between research and extension. Knowledge generators and users should work together through collaborative research. PhD programmes in this regard should be based on prioritized initiatives and activities generated through the NSA platforms and SSF actor

organizations. It was suggested to establish a Small-Scale Fisheries Research Extension Linkage Platform to connect knowledge generators with users.

- Small-scale fisheries data collection and research is often dependent on donors. NSAs can play a role in lobbying member countries to take on the responsibility of investing in this research.
- There is a need for participatory research that includes small-scale fishers, as they do have valuable knowledge to share. Currently, there is a certain level of mistrust on the part of fishing communities towards researchers, as the process is usually one-directional, without mutual involvement and sharing of results.
- Collaborative, action-based research has proven to be an empowering approach for small-scale fishing communities. NSAs can be engaged to identify the research actions that will be most beneficial to communities.
- The SSF-GSF structure brings together small-scale fisheries representatives, governments and researchers, academia and other partners (through the Knowledge Sharing Platform – see ANNEX 4). The role of research in supporting the SSF-GSF needs to be further explored.

These topics were also discussed during a side event held later in the day, “Regional Research Priorities for Small-Scale Fisheries: A Case of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Great Lakes” (see ANNEX 5 for a summary).

2.4 Summary of the Non-State Actor pre-meeting on 9 July 2019 on key global and regional processes of relevance to Non-State Actor platform / SSF Guidelines actor organization engagement

Ms Editrudith Lukanga, Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization (EMEDO) – Tanzania, gave a presentation on the pre-meeting held by NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations prior to the workshop. The two main subjects discussed during the meeting were the establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform, and the potential for linking global and regional processes in the context of the SSF-GSF.

The pre-meeting gathered 15 representatives from the following NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations: African Confederation of Artisanal Fishing Professional Organizations (CAOPA), AWFISHNET, CANSAFA, EARFISH, East African Artisanal Fisheries Union (EASTAFISH), International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) Fisheries Working Group (World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers / World Forum of Fisher Peoples), PMPA, SANSAFA and WANSAFA.

The pre-meeting identified the following priorities for enhancing the performance of NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations in Africa:

- promoting SSF Guidelines implementation, including the alignment of national policy frameworks with this international instrument for small-scale fisheries governance and development;
- capacity development, in particular for women;
- information and experience sharing.

With regard to the SSF-GSF and the potential for creating a regional strategic framework, the discussions at the pre-meeting concluded that a regional-level structure would be useful and that it should be similar in structure to the one at the global level.

2.5 Proposal for a Pan-African Non-State Actor Platform and possible link to the Small-Scale Fisheries – Global Strategic Framework Advisory Group

In this presentation on the proposal for a Pan-African NSA Platform and its possible link to the SSF-GSF, Mr Obinna Anozie, FAO consultant, highlighted relevant provisions of the Abuja Declaration on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Africa, the Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA), AFRM and the PFRS, as well as the relevant actions taken under the AU-IBAR FishGov project in the areas of small-scale fisheries development and strengthening the roles of relevant NSAs in Africa.

The FishGov project implemented activities to strengthen stakeholder organization, participation and promotion of the participatory approach in the development of small-scale fisheries in Africa. This included the organization of a coordination meeting for NSA platforms in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa on 6–8 August 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya. One of the key outcomes of that meeting was the formation of an ad hoc committee to prepare a coordination mechanism for the NSA platforms and the creation of a Pan-African NSA Platform. The committee developed an action plan that included the following key activities:

- identification of all categories of non-state actors in fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, building on the results of an inventory already conducted by AU-IBAR;
- raising awareness among all stakeholders of the process of setting up the coordination mechanism to ensure collective ownership;
- organization of a workshop to identify a coordination mechanism for NSAs;
- committee participation in a proposed NSA meeting in Maputo.

Although the ad hoc committee and its related work were championed by AU-IBAR and the FishGov project, other events took priority over most of the proposed actions, and these actions were never implemented. The committee was later disbanded, and the Pan-African NSA Platform was never formed. Still, subregional NSA platforms were established, and there are now five NSA platforms covering almost the whole continent.⁵ Mr Anozie concluded the presentation stressing the need to review the lessons learned and to propose next steps.

Discussion

During the discussion after the presentation, the following recommendations were made.

- There is a need for all five platforms to move ahead with a redefined action plan to establish a Pan-African NSA Platform.
- There is a need to build on the existing structure established under the FishGov project, including the existing AFRM small-scale fisheries working group.
- Appropriate consultations are required, and both the AU Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) and AU-IBAR should play a key role in driving the process.

2.6 General discussion session

Ms Westlund introduced a discussion session to address the following questions:

- What does a strong organization/platform look like and what are the key capacity development needs?
- What are key principles and modalities for engagement by non-state and small-scale fisheries actors with others (governments, NGOs, etc)?

⁵ The North African platform (PMPA) does not include Egypt.

- Are the overlaps between different platforms a problem? How can complementarity and synergy be ensured?
- Women are often invisible – Are special efforts needed for women in fisheries and women’s organizations?
- Should there be a link between a Pan-African NSA Platform and the SSF-GSF? What would the structure look like?

The following bullet points summarize the discussions for each topic.

Characteristics of a strong organization/platform

- Members of the organization should:
 - be credible in character;
 - have experience dealing with pertinent issues;
 - have proven capacity for service delivery with a successful track record;
 - have the capacity to do the job, or the will to acquire the necessary knowledge;
 - be “real actors” representing small-scale fisheries
 - have the ability to meet financial obligations and commitments.
- The organization should be founded on democratic principles and follow good governance practices including transparency, accountability, credibility, integrity and recognition by all actors. Members should be able to organize and speak for themselves.
- The organization needs a clearly articulated vision, mission and goals, and an action plan.
- Existing well-functioning organizations should be studied to learn and emulate their successful processes and principles.
- The organization should aspire to achieve financial sustainability and autonomy.

Principles and modalities for engagement by non-state and small-scale fisheries actors with others

- consultation of all small-scale fisheries actors from all backgrounds in order to reach consensus during decision-making processes, and guaranteeing of spaces for sharing experiences;
- respect for ethics and privileges, rules and regulations, professionalism and good practices, as well as facilitation of information sharing;
- capacity for anticipatory engagement planning, including allocating enough time for dialogue with all concerned stakeholders;
- inclusive participation in all processes that can affect small-scale fishing communities.

Overlap between different platforms: complementarities and synergies

- As a result of subregional configurations and arrangements, some countries have members in more than one subregional NSA platform, but this overlap has not caused any problems.
- Instances of overlap should be transformed into complementarities.
- Gender sensitivity will add value to the organizational/institutional arrangements, i.e. by ensuring women are represented in the platforms to reduce domination by men. Organizations like AWFISHNET that are dedicated to women’s issues are important but women’s participation should also be promoted in the other NSA platforms.

Efforts to support women in fisheries and women’s organizations

- Provide encouragement and support to women through sharing of knowledge and experiences, skills and professional development, and implementation of best practices in all aspects of fisheries throughout Africa.
- Enact policies to ensure that women are recognized, accommodated and more actively involved in deliberations, decision-making processes and policy formulations.
- Develop research proposals to formulate a strategic framework that will effectively enable African women to have adequate access to the continent’s fisheries resources.
- Conduct extensive research to identify the reasons for women’s lack of participation in fisheries.

- Develop programmes, projects or activities in tandem with national non fisheries-related ministries, departments and agencies (e.g. Ministry for Women Affairs, small and medium-sized enterprise organs) to encourage the inclusion of women in decision-making.
- Specify a minimum threshold for women's membership in organizations (usually 30 percent in accordance with affirmative action on women's rights).
- Make it easier for nursing mothers and pregnant to attend events and participate in fisheries activities in Africa, for example by scheduling meetings at times that are convenient for them.
- Encourage women's inclusion in management committees and capacity development activities, for example by allowing women to come to meetings with their babies or by providing child care.

Potential linkage between Pan-African NSA Platform and SSF-GSF Advisory Group

- In view of the common objectives focusing on contexts and frameworks for sustainable small-scale fisheries development, a linkage between the proposed Pan-African NSA Platform and SSF-GSF Advisory Group would be a healthy improvement which should be encouraged and supported.
- All subregional platforms should first be in place and in agreement with the process, procedures and structure of the linkage.
- The linkage should be devoid of unnecessary bureaucratic processes especially in terms of representation, function and mandate.
- The linkage should also be connected to the effective implementation of actions that promote the principles and values of the SSF Guidelines.
- There is a need to recognize the differences that exist within the broad membership of the NSA platforms (including all fisheries and aquaculture), but small-scale fisheries actors and fisherfolk should have the primary voice in the linkage.

3. WORKING GROUP SESSION 1: DISCUSSION ON SUBREGIONAL INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES, CHALLENGES AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Ms Westlund briefly explained the structure and purpose of the working groups, which focused on identification and evaluation of existing institutional structures and processes at subregional levels, as well as challenges and development needs. Participants were divided into five groups based on subregion and existing subregional platforms (East, Southern, West, Central and North Africa), and were given the following topics for discussion:

- Part 1: Current institutional set-up, relevant policy processes and challenges/opportunities
 - Review the current situation with regard to institutional structures and processes for participation of non-state and small-scale fisheries actors in relevant policy and development processes, as well as identify key processes and thematic areas to engage in.
 - Discuss key challenges and opportunities for ensuring non-state and small-scale fisheries actor participation and representation.
- Part 2: Objectives and proposed activities
 - Define the objectives for strengthening subregional collaboration between policymakers and non-state actors.
 - Propose activities, leadership and timeline for achieving the objectives.

4. REPORTING BACK FROM SUBREGIONAL WORKING GROUP SESSION 1

The main outcomes of each group discussion, including the comments received during the plenary discussions chaired by Ndiaga Gueye, are summarized below.

4.1 East Africa Group

Part 1: Current institutional set-up, relevant policy processes and challenges/opportunities

The East Africa Group identified the following existing institutions and related challenges and opportunities:

(i) East Africa Platform of Non-State Actors in Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (EARFISH)

EARFISH has members from 15 countries, including Beach Management Units and women fisher groups, and has successfully engaged two national NSA organizations in the reviewing and updating of their respective national fisheries policies. The platform is currently working with RECs, RFBs, the AU and FAO and other relevant subregional networks to influence policy and legislative processes.

Challenges: unresponsiveness of officers in national NSA platforms and organizations; lack of national networks, except for in Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania; fragmentation and duplication of efforts; weak and fragile linkages between national and regional networks; deliberate interference by government officials as well as inadequate funding to function effectively.

Opportunities: inclusion of special interest groups in its membership, such as youth and people living with disabilities; existence of national networks; representation of diverse fisherfolk and farmers; existence of RECs and RFBs in the region can provide strong linkages between NSAs and relevant government agencies; RFBs in the region allow for formal and effective collaboration.

(ii) The African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network (AWFISHNET)

AWFISHNET has been able to fund members' engagement in national consultations and provide an effective platform in the organization of women in fisheries and aquaculture in the region, for capacity building and other programmes.

(iii) World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers (WFF)

WFF in the subregion has members from Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. The platform has participated in the development of the SSF Guidelines and fisheries legislative policy review at national levels in the subregion.

Challenges: lack of capacity for learning and sharing within the region through face-to-face meetings.

Opportunities: already a self-organized fisher folk organization; existing working relationship with IFAD, FAO and Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) on the SSF Guidelines; global policy implementation can be linked to the regional and local level; active in other subregional forums (e.g. East African Farmers Forum); focuses on women and youth.

(iv) Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD, a REC in Africa with eight member countries, has a dedicated civil society organization (CSO) focal person for all sectors in the region, including fisheries CSOs. CSOs have participated with IGAD in the development of the Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategy and IGAD Action Plan, which aim to harness, develop and review the fisheries and aquaculture resources in the IGAD region.

Challenges: lack of a clear mechanism in CSOs for sharing feedback; limited access to data on all fisheries CSOs in the region; region's large size poses a challenge to serving all sectors efficiently.

Opportunities: appropriate recognition of the CSOs in the region and the presence of contact persons that represent the CSOs.

Part 2: Objectives and proposed activities

A shared vision on *sustainability of resource utilization that contributes to the development of the people, including food security and well-being* was agreed. Suggested activities focused on:

- creating a conducive environment for NSAs to work in, including standards, guidelines and structures;
- achieving financial sustainability of NSA platforms and SSF organizations;
- building institutional capacity including governance of NSA platforms and SSF organizations.

4.2 Southern Africa Group

Part 1: Current institutional set-up, relevant policy processes and challenges/opportunities

In addition to SANSFA, the Southern Africa Group identified the following institutional structures, related policy processes and challenges and opportunities:

(i) Syndicat des pêcheurs/Associations des pêcheurs de l'Île Maurice

This NGO receives funding from the government. Processes exist through different consultations and meetings.

Challenges: weak consultations and exchanges between NSAs and the government.

Opportunities: access to resources by different actors; marine spatial planning (MSP); government brings small-scale fisheries actors to attend consultations.

(ii) LMMAs, cooperatives, fisher associations, research institutions

Established processes exist but these are not perfect, as small-scale fisheries actors are frequently excluded.

A major **challenge** is the issue of NSA sustainability at the national level.

(iii) Federation des Pêcheurs de l'Océan Indien, SWIOTUNA, SANSFA

Key policy processes: the SADC protocol on fisheries and aquaculture.

Challenges: lack of appropriate alignment and harmonization of national policies and strategic plans with the SSF Guidelines, the PFRS and existing protocol.

Opportunities: existence of the SSF Guidelines, the PFRS and SADC protocol.

(iv) Fishermen Federation Associations

Key policy processes: existing framework for management of Lake Edward and Lake Tanganyika as well as creation of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the lake.

Challenges: the utilization of obsolete national policies as legislation (e.g. 1936 for DRC) for the promotion of fisheries and aquaculture.

Opportunities: new legislation has been proposed but is still in process of adoption by the Parliament.

(v) Masifundise Association and Coastal Links, South African United Fishers Front

Challenges: limited inclusion of small-scale fisheries actors in consultations; limited access to fishery resources, as some MPAs are in small-scale fisheries zones; insufficient areas of access, as most of the coastal areas have been designated for tourism and other activities (such as drilling and mining).

(vi) FPAOI – Professional Fishermen Federation of Indian Ocean

FPAOI has five member countries.

Challenges: MSP; different interpretations of the blue economy concept and poor understanding of ecosystem management.

(vii) SADC Technical Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture

Key policy processes: the Benguela Current Convention (Namibia, Angola and South Africa), the Regional Strategy on MSP, and the Lake Tanganyika Authority convention on the sustainable management of Tanganyika Lake and its fisheries; ongoing project (5 years) on fisheries resilience and measures to mitigate climate change (three communities involved).

Challenges: conflicts in spatial access between the fisheries industry and the oil exploration industry.

Opportunities: NSAs work with the fishers and the community to educate them on blue economy concept, the SSF Guidelines, the PFRS and MSP; NSAs effectively represent small-scale fisheries actors when meeting with government officials and address issues concerning small-scale fisheries development processes.

Part 2: Objectives and proposed activities

A major objective the group agreed upon was the reconfiguration and operationalization of NSA organizations and platforms to facilitate links with the SSF-GSF. A specific objective of subregional institutions should be for RECs and RFBs to accompany and facilitate the work of NSA organizations and platforms. Suggested activities within this context included:

- carrying out mapping, SWOT analysis and capacity building of existing NSA organizations at the national level;
- identifying main issues that hinder the development of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture (technical but also legislative);
- promoting alignment of national policy to PFRS, SSF Guidelines and SADC Protocol on fisheries and aquaculture.

4.3 West Africa Group**Part 1: Current institutional set-up, relevant policy processes and challenges/opportunities**

The subregional institutional structures and partners identified by the West Africa group include the WANSFAFA Regional Coordinating Council and its Regional Executive Office, CAOPA, National Fisheries Organizations, national and regional NGOs, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Subregional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), Fishery Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC), AU-IBAR, the European Union and FAO.

Key policy processes: food security and nutrition, sustainable management of resources and good governance, including:

- combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- promoting co-management and participatory data collection and monitoring;
- improving working conditions of women and fisher safety;
- conflict resolution and management;
- sustainable management of resources;
- negotiation of fisheries access agreements;
- climate change mitigation programmes.

Challenges: unsustainable resource management practices; lack of participatory monitoring and surveillance; lack of capacity and political independence of the NSA platforms; insufficient access to resources by women; negative effect of proliferation of fishmeal manufacturing plants.

Opportunities: existence of political commitment at the regional level from AU-IBAR, AUDA-NEPAD, ECOWAS, SRFC and FCWC; existence of an inventory of NSA organizations.

Part 2: Objectives and proposed activities

Objectives for NSA organizations and platforms:

- Contribute to the formulation and implementation of policy frameworks and strategies at the local, national and subregional levels.
- Foster respect for the principles of ethics and participatory governance.
- Contribute to the coherence and viability of policies and interventions.
- Contribute to the capitalization and dissemination of best practices, innovations and research results.
- Foster cooperation and collaboration between NSAs, RECs and RFBs.
- Support actors in improving their resistance to climate change, competition from oil and gas exploration companies, and other conflicts.
- Strengthen the influencing capacity of NSAs.
- Contribute to the establishment of the pan-African NSA platform.

Objectives for RECs and RFBs:

- Support NSAs in their mission and implementation of their work plan.
- Strengthen cooperation at the subregional level with a view to improve coherence in fisheries policies.
- Reinforce the inclusive participation of NSAs in all fisheries issues in order to achieve transparency in the sector.
- Strengthen the inclusive participation of NSAs in all matters related to good governance in the fisheries sector.

Activities:

- Establish national NSA platforms where they are missing.
- Carry out information campaigns and seek strategic partnerships.
- Build capacity of NSA platforms and organizations at national, subregional and continental levels (i.e. organizational, technical, financial and leadership capacity).
- Establish formal consultation frameworks between RECs, RFOs and NSA platforms.

4.4 Central Africa Group

Part 1: Current institutional set-up, relevant policy processes and challenges/opportunities

In addition to CANSFA, the existing institutional structures in the Central Africa region are the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Regional Fisheries Committee for the Gulf of Guinea (COREP), Subregional Office of FAO, AUDA-NEPAD and AU-IBAR.

Key policy processes: further development of CANSFA, including elaboration and adoption of the statutes and procedural rules; and establishment of its Executive Bureau; the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process, which is currently ongoing at national and subregional levels, under coordination from ECCAS.

Challenges: need for formal anchoring of CANSFAFA at ECCAS and COREP; lack of reliable national structures as the foundational basis for CANSFAFA; financial uncertainty of CANSFAFA; difficult access to technical and financial support to implement the action plan.

Opportunities: ECCAS/COREP involvement in non-state and small-scale fisheries actor processes, especially in setting up CANSFAFA; provision and ownership of good governance and funding mechanisms offered by the partners; continued identification, sensitization and revitalization of NSA platforms and SSF actor organizations.

Part 2: Objectives and proposed activities

Objectives for NSAs:

- Share experiences of good practices and techniques for sustainable fishing (e.g. prohibition of certain types of gear).
- Build capacity of national platforms (e.g. for fisheries legislation, hygiene and product quality).
- Continue the identification, sensitization and revitalization of national NSA platforms and SSF actor organizations.
- Improve working conditions of the actors in the small-scale fisheries sector.
- Mobilize public and private financing for the sector.
- Promote the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by the members of the platform.
- Contribute to better coherence of fisheries policies at national and subregional levels.
- Achieve economies of scale in the acquisition of fishing and aquaculture equipment and inputs.

Objectives for RECs and RFBs:

- Ensure a unique and representative (i.e. legitimate) interface of non-state actors, within the framework of dialogue and action involving stakeholders in the sector.

Activities:

- Conduct training at all levels of the value chain.
- Promote collaboration in aquaculture research, including the identification of new local species for aquaculture in addition to catfish and tilapia.

4.5 North Africa Group

Part 1: Current institutional set-up, relevant policy processes and challenges/opportunities

Current institutional structures and processes identified by the North Africa Group include: interprofessional groups and fisheries and aquaculture NGOs (at the national level); Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) and its organs (Ministerial Council and Working Party on Fisheries), PMPA, and the Magrebi Network of Research Institutions (at the subregional level).

Key policy processes: FAO COFI (at the international level); participation in the fisheries working groups at AMU (regional level); and Parliamentary Committees (national level).

Challenges: low NSA involvement in the decision-making process and inadequate financing mechanisms.

Opportunities: existence of the SSF-GSF; existence of the PFRS; increased awareness of the importance of fisheries and aquaculture for national economies and food security.

Part 2: Objectives and proposed activities

Objectives for NSAs:

- Adopt and apply the SSF Guidelines for the development of small-scale fisheries in the region.
- Defend the interests of small-scale fisheries actors.

Objectives for RECs and RFBs:

- Support and strengthen the establishment of subregional and national small-scale fisheries organizations and networks.
- Enhance the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food security and eradication of poverty.
- Promote investments to improve the services offered to small-scale fisheries actors.
- Ensure the voices of workers in the sector are heard in international-level bodies, such as FAO.
- Align regional policies with the pan-African small-scale fisheries strategy within the PFRS.

Activities:

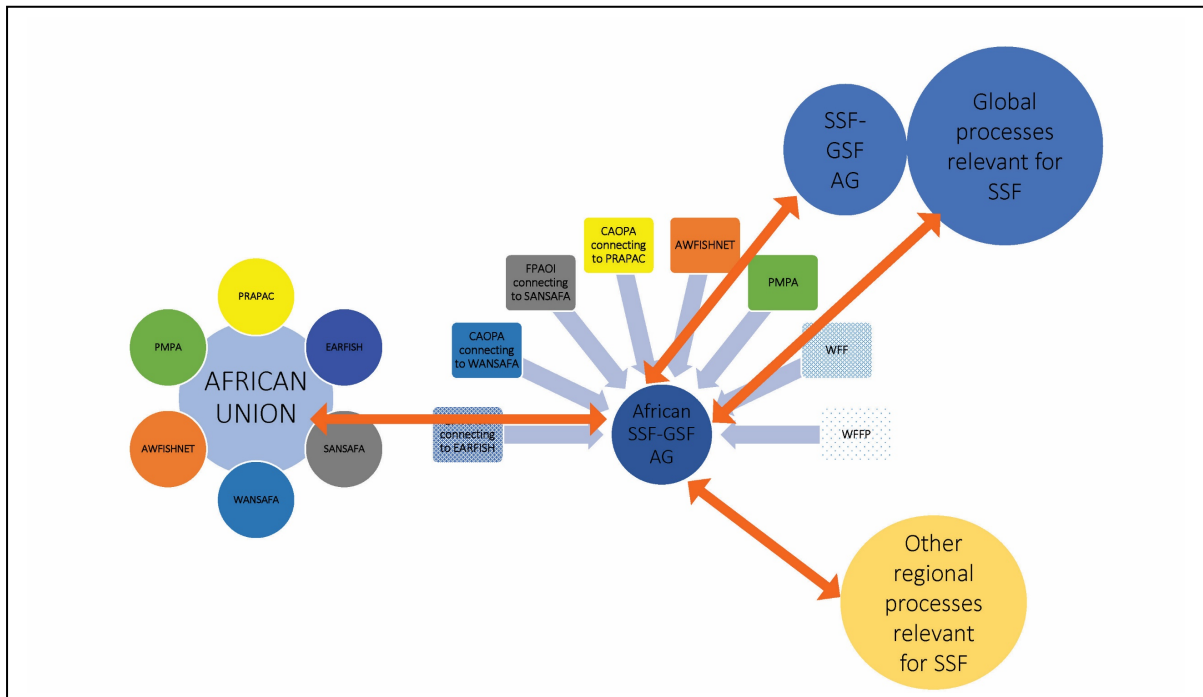
- Strengthen communication and advocacy capacities.
- Develop the management capacity of fisheries organizations (cooperatives, associations, SMSA).
- Provide training in product upgrading processes for artisanal fisheries and for the application of standards of hygiene and quality for fisheries and aquaculture products.
- Promote knowledge-sharing sessions on good practices in fisheries and aquaculture.
- Organize workshops for research development in the artisanal fishing sector.
- Elaborate a regional pan-African small-scale fisheries action plan.

5. WORKING GROUP SESSION 2: DISCUSSION ON THE PROPOSAL FOR A PAN-AFRICAN NON-STATE ACTOR PLATFORM AND THE SSF-GSF ADVISORY GROUP FROM AN AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE

5.1 Proposal

The next working group session began with a background presentation from Ms Franz. The five NSA platforms and the women's network set up with the support of the AU include a variety of non-state actors, including producer organizations for small- and large-scale fisheries and aquaculture, non-governmental organizations and academic/research organizations. The SSF-GSF however is set up specifically for small-scale fisheries, and both the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and its membership thus have a narrower scope than the existing African NSA platforms.

To explore how to establish a Pan-African NSA Platform, as well as a regional SSF-GSF Advisory Group for Africa, a potential structure was suggested for the working groups to consider, as illustrated here below:



Principles guiding FAO's engagement with civil society were shared to help guide participants in the working group session:

- autonomy and self-organization: once granted access to a forum, CSOs are given autonomy to organize, deciding how to best occupy the different spaces of dialogue and express their positions;
- internal consultations: CSOs are to carry out internal consultations among their constituencies to establish their positions and identify their representatives;
- sufficient time: CSOs need time to disseminate relevant information with their main offices and members prior to consolidating their positions.

In addition, the following considerations for balanced participation apply:

- constituencies: ensure that different voices are listened to with equal weight;
- geography: ensure that those inhabitants living in remote areas are included in relevant discussions affecting their lives;
- gender: ensure that women are included and represented;
- groups: take into account the differences between organizations, such as social movements, NGOs or member-based organizations.

5.2 Terms of Reference for working group session 2

Ms Westlund presented the ToR for Working Group Session 2, where the discussion was to focus on recommendations for the possible establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform for fisheries and an African SSF-GSF Advisory Group. Participants were divided into two main groups based on language preferences (English and French), and were given the following three core topics for discussion.

- Part 1: Review draft proposals for a Pan-African NSA Platform and African SSF-GSF Advisory Group

- Part 2: Next steps
 - Proposal for an African SSF-GSF Advisory Group (meetings, development of membership/representation criteria)
 - Next steps for the development of a Pan-African NSA Platform
 - Next steps for the development of an African SSF-GSF Advisory Group
- Part 3: Key recommendations
 - Recommendations that should be discussed as part of the way forward at the concluding session of this workshop.

5.3 Reporting back from subregional working group session 2: Anglophone group

Part 1: Review proposals for a Pan-African NSA Platform and African SSF-GSF Advisory Group

Pan-African NSA Platform

- **Create a new ad hoc committee for the establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform**
 - The new ad hoc committee should have two representatives (one woman and one man) from each of the five subregional NSA platforms (the subregions should decide on who they should put forward as representatives).
 - Develop ToR for the new ad hoc committee based on the ToR of the earlier committee.
 - Request conveners from WorldFish, FAO, SADC and AU to facilitate a meeting of the ad hoc committee.
- **Roles, mandates and functions**
 - NSA organizations and platforms should continue to advocate for and support the implementation of the PFRS.
 - NSA organizations and platforms should play a role in advocating for fisheries and aquaculture in each country.
 - Country-level NSA organizations should be consolidated into national-level NSA platforms for coherency in representation and commonality of voice.
 - NSA organizations and platforms should continue to safeguard the culture, livelihoods, and food security and nutrition of small-scale fisheries actors and communities.

African SSF-GSF Advisory Group

- The global platform should be modelled at the continental level.
- In the global SSF-GSF, FAO is the secretariat; at the African level a secretariat is required to engage with the AU for SSF Guidelines implementation priorities and processes.
- The CAMFA Secretariat under AU-IBAR was proposed to host the secretariat of the African SSF-GSF Advisory Group.

Roles, mandates and functions

- Collaboration can only be with multinational small-scale fisheries organizations, such as WFF, the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) and CAOPA.
- The membership of the subregional NSA platforms goes beyond small-scale fisheries but members of the Advisory Group should be fisherfolk/small-scale fisheries actor representatives.

Part 2: Next steps

- Reassess the changes happening within the AU-IBAR and the resulting impacts on processes.
- Within two months (maximum three), conduct an Advisory Group committee meeting with AU-IBAR, AUDA-NEPAD, FAO and WorldFish.

Part 3: Key recommendations

- Key **principles** of engagement should be based on FAO principles, including the following:
 - autonomy
 - self-organization
 - internal consultation
 - sufficient time
- Key **capacity needs** for NSAs
 - support formation and strengthening of national NSA networks
 - updating inventory of the NSAs

5.4 Reporting back from subregional working group session 2: Francophone Group**Part 1: Review proposals for a Pan-African NSA Platform and African SSF-GSF Advisory Group****Pan-African NSA Platform**

- **Composition:** Two representatives per subregional platform, taking into account gender equity.
- **Process for representation:** Each platform is responsible for appointing its representatives on the platform.
- **Mandate:** Three years tenure, to be renewed only once.
- **Functions:** The Pan-African NSA Platform should be responsible for the coordination of the functions of subregional platforms and advocacy activities at continental and global levels.

African SSF-GSF Advisory Group

The Francophone Group recommended that the questions relating to the constitution of the African SSF-GSF Advisory Group be addressed by the proposed Pan-African NSA Platform, once it has been created.

Part 2: Next steps**Next steps for the establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform**

- Subregional platforms would set up an ad hoc committee in September 2019.
- The committee would elaborate ToR, statutes and procedural rules in the draft action plan by October 2019.
- The committee would convene a consultative general assembly meeting in partnership with AU-IBAR, AUDA-NEPAD, FAO and WorldFish before the end of November 2019.
- The Pan-African NSA Platform would adopt documents prepared by the ad hoc committee (ToR, statutes, procedural rules, plan of action) in November 2019.

Next steps for the development of an African SSF-GSF Advisory Group

These steps would be debated by the Pan-African NSA Platform during discussions on its plan of action for November 2019.

Part 3: Key recommendations

- **Principles:**
 - General application of the principle of good governance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
 - Establishment, support and strengthening of national NSA platforms.
 - Co-management.
 - Inclusive development, taking into account gender and the involvement of youth.
- **Key requirements for capacity development:**
 - Support and enhance institutional, technical and financial capacity building programmes.
- **Research activities:**
 - Establish sustainable formal mechanisms for cooperation between fisheries actors and researchers (universities, research institutes, etc.).
 - Conduct research in line with the needs of artisanal fisheries stakeholders.
 - Involve artisanal fishers in research activities (participatory research).
 - Develop and capitalize on the empirical knowledge of research and development actors.

6. SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

6.1 Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the presentations and discussions in plenary and in the working groups, the following conclusions and recommendations were brought forward:

Functioning of subregional NSA platforms

- Consultation, respect for autonomy, and guaranteeing a space for sharing experiences are key principles and modalities to ensure effective engagement of non-state and small-scale fisheries actors with others. Non-state and small-scale fisheries actors need to be more involved in relevant policy and decision-making processes. Some consultations and meetings are already taking place between NSA platforms and RECs/RFBs but generally this collaboration needs to be strengthened and formalized. For this, strong and representative NSA platforms and SSF actor organizations are needed that are transparent, democratic and accountable to their constituencies, while also keeping in mind the need to be autonomous and to identify sustainable funding solutions.
- Overlap between different subregional NSA platforms (i.e. national organizations may be members of more than one platform) is not a challenge, but priority should be given to finding complementarities and synergies.
- There is a need to strengthen grassroots-level organizations as the basis for regional and global representation. Small-scale fisheries actors need to be organized and their related needs should be assessed and addressed.
- The inventory of NSA organizations at the national level, carried out by AU-IBAR earlier to inform the establishment of the subregional NSA platforms, should be updated.
- The important role of women in small-scale fisheries should be further recognized, and women need to be fully represented at all levels. Although the establishment of AWFISHNET and the inclusion of women in NSA platforms represent progress in this respect, more women actors and organizations need to join this network as well as be represented on the subregional NSA platforms. Further, a day of celebration of African women in fisheries was suggested in consideration of the immense contributions of African women in support of sustainable small-scale fisheries.

Establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform

- The process of establishing the Pan-African NSA Platform for fisheries in Africa initiated by AU-IBAR should be pursued. The pan-African platform should be established using a proposed ad hoc committee, consisting of representatives of the subregional NSA platforms.
- Given the earlier involvement of AU-IBAR, it was strongly felt that an AU institution should drive this process. Other organizations, such as FAO, could provide technical support.

Regional representation in the SSF-GSF

- An African SSF-GSF Advisory Group should be modelled on the same criteria and structure as the global affiliate, but tailored to the continental context.
- The five NSA platforms and the women's network set up with the support of the AU include a variety of non-state actors, including producer organizations for small- and large-scale fisheries and aquaculture, NGOs and academic/research organizations. The SSF-GSF however is set up specifically for small-scale fisheries, and the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and the membership of its Advisory Group should thus have a narrower scope than the existing African NSA platforms, with representatives of small-scale fisheries actors only.
- The Pan-African NSA Platform should be established first. This platform would then decide how to move forward with the Advisory Group in relation to the Pan-African framework and the SSF Guidelines.

SSF Guidelines implementation

- There is a need for enhanced political support for small-scale fisheries at the government level in Africa. Effective implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Africa requires engagement of the AU Continental Champions in Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa to help raise awareness, as well as efforts by FAO national and regional offices to involve the relevant national fisheries authorities.
- Relevant indicators should be developed and tested to monitor the implementation the SSF Guidelines, with progress to be reported during IYAFA celebrations in 2022.
- Communication was considered an important factor for effective implementation of the SSF Guidelines, and requires partnering with the existing African network of journalists on fisheries (MOSFA), especially in preparations for IYAFA.
- Addressing climate change and disaster risks, need for various types of training and capacity development along the value chain, and collaboration on research were examples of activity areas that were identified in the context of SSF Guidelines implementation. Moreover, it would be important to position small-scale fisheries within the emerging concepts of Blue Economy/Growth and MSP.

Research

- To promote participatory, action-based research, NSA platforms and SSF actor organizations should be involved in deciding research priorities and activities. Research results should then be shared with fishing communities, and the results implemented.
- Sustainable formal mechanisms for cooperation between NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations and researchers (WorldFish's partnership with universities being an important example) as well as the Policy Research Network for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PRNFA) should be established.
- Research and development should give priority to formulating a strategic framework that will effectively enable African women to have adequate access to the continent's fisheries resources.

6.2 Next steps

After intense deliberations between the Anglophone and Francophone working groups on the development of the African SSF-GSF Advisory Group, it was proposed that it would be more efficient

to first consolidate the establishment of the Pan-African NSA Platform before devoting time to formulating another process. Once established, the Pan-African NSA Platform would then decide how to move forward with the Advisory Group in relation to the Pan-African framework and the SSF Guidelines. In line with this approach, key issues and next steps identified included:

- Conduct comprehensive groundwork by the workshop organizing partners, WorldFish, FAO and the AU-IBAR, to assess the outcomes of the Kasane workshop and review next steps.
- Establish a new ad hoc committee, with representatives from the subregional NSA platforms (taking gender into consideration), and develop ToR for the establishment of the Pan-African NSA Platform.
- Resume the work on identification of NSA organizations at the national level and update the AU-IBAR inventory.

7. CLOSING SESSION

The end of the workshop was officially marked with a brief closing ceremony during which a vote of thanks was provided by a representative of the participants, followed by closing remarks from the organizing partners.

Vote of thanks

A vote of thanks on behalf of the participants was given by Margaret Nakato, WFF (Uganda). She acknowledged and congratulated the participants for all the hard work and effort they had put into making the workshop a very productive one. She also expressed gratitude to the organizers for providing an excellent opportunity for participants from far and wide to engage in discussions and contribute to developing strategic approaches to improving small-scale fisheries in Africa.

Ms Nakato expressed satisfaction for the achievements and outcomes of the workshop, especially for improving visibility on the role of women in fisheries and promoting collaboration among NSAs and relevant institutions to unite Africa at the global level.

Finally, she expressed hope for the establishment of a viable pan-African platform to enhance collaboration towards improving the conditions of non-state actors, including women, in small-scale fisheries.

FAO

Mr Ndiaga Gueye, FAO Regional Office for Africa, expressed satisfaction for the level of interaction and outcomes of the workshop. On behalf of FAO, he noted the Organization's gratitude for the time spent in discussing the issues and its readiness to collaborate with the NSAs. Mr Gueye further expressed gratitude to the donors for their financial and technical support. He called on everyone to be part of the momentum that must be maintained to ensure the accomplishment of the workshop's goals and aspirations.

WorldFish

Mr Sloans Chimatiro closed the meeting on behalf of SADC, after expressing gratitude to the organization for hosting the programme and providing guidance and leadership to ensure small-scale fisheries are safeguarded. He also commended FAO for its cooperation in organizing the workshop. In its capacity as a research-based organization, the WorldFish Center is looking forward to working with NSAs to carry out important research and make WorldFish relevant in Africa.

Mr Chimatiro expressed satisfaction that the objectives and expected outcomes of the workshop had been effectively accomplished. He reminded everyone that the process should be viewed as complementary to the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa, and that the prioritized actions for supporting NSAs identified during the workshop would contribute immensely to the implementation of SSF Guidelines in Africa. Mr Chimatiro recognized the commitment, cooperation, display of professional maturity and technical expertise displayed by participants during discussions, which to him was a reflection of their dedication to accomplishing common African goals in the quest to effectively harness and optimize the benefits from Africa's small-scale fisheries. He wished participants a safe journey back to their homes.

Full copies of the vote of thanks and closing statements are included in ANNEX 6.

ANNEX 1: Opening statement

PAN-AFRICAN WORKSHOP ON STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES OF NON-STATE ACTORS FOR SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN AFRICA

10–12 July 2019 Kasane, Botswana

Opening Address

by

Ndiaga Gueye, Senior Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer, FAO Regional Office for Africa

It is a great pleasure to address you all today and welcome you on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WorldFish and SADC to this Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa.

Small-scale fisheries play a vital role for the food security and livelihoods of millions of people globally and in Africa in particular. Accordingly, the development of sustainable small-scale fisheries is an integral part of the African Union Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa.

At the global policy level, the SSF Guidelines represent the first international instrument specifically dedicated to small-scale fisheries. They provide a comprehensive framework for states and stakeholders in supporting the visibility, recognition and enhancement of the important role of small-scale fisheries and their contribution to global and national efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty.

A key premise for both these policy instruments is the effective participation of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in decision and development processes that concern their lives and livelihoods.

In the context of the SSF Guidelines, a multistakeholder partnership mechanism with an important advisory role for small-scale fisheries actors has been conceived: the SSF-GSF.

At the African level, the African Union has supported the establishment of non-state actor platforms.

We are therefore here to support the empowerment and effective participation of small-scale fisheries actors, and other related non-state actors within these frameworks. We also seek to strengthen the synergies and links between these participatory mechanisms.

Dear colleagues,

This workshop will hopefully provide valuable suggestions and recommendations for all of us on this.

I am looking forward to fruitful discussions over the coming three days.

Thank you all for your attention – I wish you a successful workshop!

ANNEX 2: List of participant

NSA PLATFORMS

West African Regional Platform of Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (WANSAFA)

Ms Theresa Bayon
Secretary, LAFA
Liberia Artisanal Fishermen Association (LAFA) Inc.
Monrovia, Liberia

Mr Moussa Mbengue
Executive Secretary
ADEPA/WADAF
156 city Lobatt FALL, Pikine, BP 958
Dakar, Senegal

Southern African Regional Non-State Actors Platform in Fisheries and Aquaculture (SANSAFA)

Paubert T. Mahatante
Secretary General, SANSAFA
Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines
Centre Universitaire Régional Androy –
Université de Toliara Madagascar

Maisha Ishingwa Patricia
Coordinatrice du Réseau pour le Développement Intégral
du Congo REDIC-RDC
Vice-présidente de SANSAFA-SADC
BP 509 Kin1

East Africa Platform of Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (EARFISH)

Silvano Okeloh W'Namadoa
Chairperson, EARFISH
Director, FISHNET AFRICA
PO Box 15699-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Gentrix Wanyonyi
EARFISH
Nairobi, Kenya

Regional Platform of Active Non-State Actors in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector in Central Africa – (CANSAFA)

Essone Mengué Vincent

Beyene Ateba Epe Baliaba
President, AWFISHNET
S/C Baliaba Thomas D'Aquin
BP 12772 Cameroon

Mongi Chniter
Plateforme Maghrébine de la Pêche Artisanale (PMPA)
Tunis, Tunisia

REGIONAL FISHERY BODIES (RFBs)

Abdou Khadir Diakhate
Assistant de Programme
Département Harmonisation des Politiques et Législations
des pêches
Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches (CSRFP)
121, Allées Ababacar Sy, N° 5218 – SICAP Liberté 4,
Dakar Sénégal

Asante Abena Serwah
Fisheries Advisor
Fishery Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea
(FCWC)
PO Box BT 385
Tema, Ghana

Mr Sidiya Diouf
Adjoint Directeur des Pêches Maritimes
Chef du Projet PROCOVAL/JICA
Direction des Pêches Maritimes MPEN

Nyakorema Beatrice Marwa
Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture
Lake Tanganyika Authority
BP 4910, Ngangaa, Kigobe North Avenue
Bujumbura, Burundi

Rhoda Tumwebaze
Director fisheries management
Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
PO Box 1625
Jinja, Uganda

Emmanuel Sabuni Kasereka
Administrateur
COREP (Commission Régionale des Pêches du Golfe de
Guinée)
BP 161
Libreville, Gabon

Mr Xolela Wellem
Manager – Compliance
Benguela Current Convention
No. 1 Strand Street, Private Bag 5031
Swakopmund, Namibia

David Balikowa
Senior Livestock Officer
East African Community
EAC Close
Afrika Mashariki Road
PO Box 1096
Arusha
United Republic of Tanzania
Eshete Dresilign Dejen
Fisheries Expert
IGAD Secretariat
PO Box 2653
Djibouti

Baschirou Moussa Demsa

ECCAS Consultant for the development of Animal Resources
PO Box 2112
Libreville, Gabon

Habib Hlali

AMU/UMA

Mohamed Sadiki

Conseiller au secretariat Executif
COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO
2 rue Ben Darkoul Ain Khalouiya, Souisi,
Rabat, Morocco

Daroomalingum Mauree

Regional Project Coordinator
WB-SWIOFish1
Ebène, Mauritius

IPC Fisheries Working Group (WFF/WFFP)**Mr Naseegh Jaffer**

WFFP General Secretary
1 Station Road
PO Box 13012, Mowbray 7705
Cape Town, South Africa

Jean Pierre Kapalay Kabemba

Coordinator
Tanganyika Farmers and Fishermen
Solidariété des Producteurs Agricoles du Tanganyika
Collectif des Associations des Pecheurs du Tanganika
(COPETANG)

Nedwa Moctar Nech

Directrice, Mauritanie 2000

Margaret Nakato

Executive Director
World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers (WFF)
Katosi Women Development Trust (KWDT)
Plot 671, Lungujja, Kavuma Zone
PO Box 33929
Kampala, Uganda

Fatou Camara

National Association of Artisanal Fisheries Operations
Banjul, the Gambia

Mauro Conti

President
CROCEVIA Centro Internazionale
Via Francesco Antonio Pigafetta, 84
Scala A Interno 1-00154
Rome, Italy

Gueye Gaoussou

President
CAOPA
BP 1144 Mbour
Dakar, Sénégal

Mohamed Ismael Roblé

EASTFISH
Djibouti

Editrudith Lukanga

Executive Director
EMEDO
PO Box 2964
Mwanza
United Republic of Tanzania

Prof Emmanuel Kaunda

NEPAD Regional Fishnode
Bunda College
Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources
(LUANAR)
PO Box 219
Lilongwe, Malawi

Sloans Chimatiro

Advisor Africa
WorldFish
PO Box 51289
Lusaka, Zambia

Lena Westlund

Policy Economics and Institutions Branch
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
FAO

Ndiaga Gueye

Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
(CECAF) Secretary
Senior Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer
FAO Regional Office for Africa

Nicole Franz

Fishery Planning Analyst, FIAP
FAO
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy

Sibyl Adjei

Programme Assistant
Regional Office for Africa (RAF)

Dismas Mbabazi

Fisheries and Aquaculture specialist
FAO Regional Office for Africa
PO Box GP 1628
Accra, Ghana

Obinna Anozie

Fisheries & Aquaculture Expert/Consultant
Museum Hill Courts, No 40 Ojjo Road,
Parklands, Nairobi, Kenya

ANNEX 3: Workshop agenda

PAN-AFRICAN WORKSHOP ON STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES OF NON-STATE ACTORS FOR SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN AFRICA

Kasane, Botswana, 10–12 July 2019

Day 1: Wednesday, 10 July 2019	
Time	Event
8:00–9:00	Arrival and registration of participants
9:00–9:45	Official opening session
	Remarks by WorldFish
	Statement by FAO
	Official opening speech
	Introductions
	Overview of workshop objectives, expected outputs and <i>modus operandi</i>
	Adoption of agenda and selection of chair
10:45–11:00	PHOTO SESSION AND TEA/COFFEE BREAK
11:00–13:00	Background, overview presentations and discussions
	○ Overview of NSA platform development process within the African Union Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa
	○ Overview of the SSF-GSF and the SSF Guidelines
	○ Overview of the WorldFish Small-Scale Fisheries Flagship project
13:00–14:00	LUNCH BREAK
14:00–17:00	○ Summary of the NSA pre-meeting on 9 July 2019 on key global and regional processes of relevance to NSA platform / SSF actor organization engagement
	○ Proposal for a Pan-African NSA Platform and its possible link to the SSF-GSF Advisory Group
	TEA/COFFEE BREAK (15 minutes)
	General discussion:
	○ What does a strong organization look like?
	○ How can representativeness be ensured?
	○ What are key capacity development needs?
18:00–20:00	COCKTAIL RECEPTION

Day 2: Thursday, 11 July 2019	
8:00–13:00	Working Group Session 1: Working groups by the five subregions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussion on subregional-level institutional structures and processes, challenges and capacity development needs
13:00–14:00	LUNCH BREAK
14:00–17:00	Reporting back from subregional Working Group Session 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ East Africa Group ○ Southern Africa Group ○ West Africa Group ○ Central Africa Group ○ North Africa Group
	TEA/COFFEE BREAK (15 minutes)
	General discussions on subregional group presentations
17:30–19:00	Side Event: WorldFish, LUANAR and University of Greenwich Regional Research Priorities for Small-Scale Fisheries: A Case of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Great Lakes

Day 3: Friday, 12 July 2019	
08:00–12:00	Working Group Session 2: Anglophone and Francophone working groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussion on the proposal for a Pan-African NSA Platform and the SSF-GSF Advisory Group from an African perspective
	TEA/COFFEE BREAK (15 minutes)
12:00–13:00	Reporting back from subregional Working Group Session 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anglophone Group ○ Francophone Group
	General discussions on group presentations
13:00–14:00	LUNCH BREAK
14:00–15:30	Summary conclusions, recommendations and next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conclusions and recommendations ○ Next steps
15:30–16:00	Closing session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vote of thanks by a representative of the participants ○ Closing remarks by a representative of the partners (FAO/WorldFish) ○ Official closing remarks by SADC
16:00–17:00	TEA/COFFEE BREAK AND END OF THE WORKSHOP

ANNEX 4: SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework structure

The Global Strategic Framework

in support of the implementation of the
Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

Broad consultations have led to holistic guidelines

The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication ([SSF Guidelines](#)) are the result of extensive consultations with more than 4 000 representatives of small-scale fishing communities, civil society organizations, governments, research organizations, regional organizations and other stakeholders from over 120 countries. They were endorsed by the Committee on Fisheries ([COFI](#))⁶ of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ([FAO](#)) in 2014.

Key issues in the SSF Guidelines include allocating tenure rights equitably; managing resources responsibly; supporting social development and decent work; empowering fish workers along the entire value chain; promoting gender equality; and addressing climate change and disaster risks.

The SSF Guidelines are the first internationally agreed instrument dedicated entirely to the small-scale fisheries sector. They are also unique in that they approach sustainable fisheries from the point of human rights.

A global strategic framework puts words into action

Implementing the SSF Guidelines takes combined efforts by many actors. These actors need easy ways to exchange ideas and concerns, and a space for collaboration. FAO is therefore supporting the *Global Strategic Framework in support of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines (SSF-GSF)*.

The SSF-GSF is a partnership mechanism giving small-scale fishery actors, government representatives and other stakeholders a space to collaborate at a global level. One key objective is to give small-scale fishery actors an opportunity to advise others on how they would like to see the SSF Guidelines put into action.

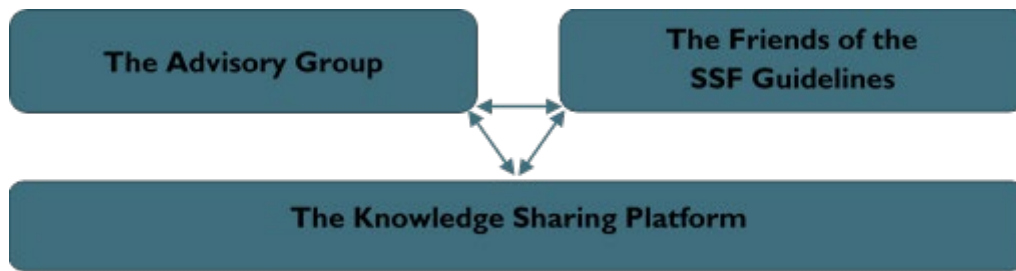
The SSF-GSF has an advisory and facilitative role. Its members can share experiences, mobilize resources together, develop synergies and coordinate efforts to advocate for policies and approaches that favour the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

The work in the SSF-GSF complements the [FAO Umbrella Programme for the promotion and application of the SSF Guidelines](#).

The SSF-GSF was developed on recommendation from COFI, and its activities are reported back to COFI.

⁶ COFI is a global inter-governmental forum where major international fisheries issues are examined.





How the Global Strategic Framework operates

The SSF-GSF is made up of three main components: an Advisory Group, a Friends of the SSF Guidelines group, and a Knowledge Sharing Platform. Their work is facilitated by a Secretariat in FAO.

The Advisory Group consists of representatives from global small-scale fisheries organizations including representatives of indigenous peoples and rural workers. The Advisory Group members are identified through a consultative process following criteria for geographical representation and gender balance. The [United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights \(OHCHR\)](#) and the [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\)](#) are also part of the Advisory Group.

The Friends of the SSF Guidelines are FAO Members participating on a voluntary basis. They share experiences from implementing the SSF Guidelines with other FAO Members, and they receive and channel advice from the Advisory Group to COFI.

The Knowledge Sharing Platform is composed of other actors, for example from academia, research institutes, regional organizations, or NGOs. As the name suggests, they contribute knowledge and support the Advisory Group and the Friends of the SSF Guidelines with research, capacity development, resource mobilization, communication, and other relevant activities. They also seek advice from the Advisory Group on their initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines.

The FAO Secretariat supports the SSF-GSF administratively and technically. It consults with representatives from the SSF-GSF on a regular basis, gaining valuable input for FAO's work to implement the SSF Guidelines. The FAO Secretariat also prepares a summary of SSF-GSF activities for consideration by COFI.

Learn more about the implementation of the SSF Guidelines on fao.org/2/ssf-guidelines or contact the FAO Secretariat at SSF-Guidelines@fao.org



ANNEX 5: Report of side event

**Speech by Dr Sloans Chimatiro, Africa Advisor, WorldFish,
at the side event on
Regional Research Priorities for Small-Scale Fisheries: A Case of
Small-Scale Fisheries in the Great Lakes
12 July 2019**

**The Representative of FAO, Dr Ndiaga Gueye;
The Representatives of non-state actors from all the five regions of Africa;
DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS;**

I am speaking on behalf of the SADC Secretariat because Dr Motseki Hlatshwayo, the Fisheries Advisor, was unable to return to the meeting because of important official meetings in South Africa. I would like to express SADC's profound gratitude to FAO and WorldFish for the partnership which you have demonstrated in holding this important Pan-African meeting here in the Southern African region.

I would like to thank, in a special way, Dr Gueye for his untiring efforts in supporting not only this meeting, but also being the champion for the "African Voice". I recall when NEPAD held the first Africa Voice at the COFI in 2009, Dr Gueye provided the African delegates with a room to hold their morning preparatory meetings, where they agreed upon a common African position to be presented during the COFI deliberations.

I also wish to thank Ms Lena Westlund, because she has been instrumental in supporting African small-scale fisheries. Ms Westlund was one of the key players in the NEPAD-FAO Fish Programme (NFFP) which was a partner project to the Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF). And it was through NFFP and PAF that the African Union Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) was developed.

Thanks are also due to Ms Nicole Franz, for providing the overall guidance to the implementation of the SSF Guidelines as well as being the bridge between Africa and FAO headquarters.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the NSAs for your support to the African Union during the process of developing the PFRS until when it was approved by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2014. Your willingness to form the Non-state Actors Network is also a manifestation of your continued belief in the PFRS as an instrument with which to achieve the sustainable management and utilization of Africa's small-scale fisheries.

Distinguished participants, I wish to note that furthermore, I am also standing for all the partners to this workshop, namely FAO and WorldFish with the Minister of WorldFish, who is greatly honoured to co-host and participate in the Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa. Before I proceed with this speech, allow me to convey warm greetings from Dr Philippa Cohen, the Programme Leader for WorldFish's Resilient Small-Scale Fisheries. Dr Cohen has been unable to come to this important meeting because of other pressing engagements. Therefore, she has delegated me to represent her at this workshop.

I would like to express WorldFish's gratitude to FAO and the SADC Secretariat for sharing our vision for small-scale fisheries and allowing us to co-host this meeting. WorldFish and FAO signed a memorandum of understanding on the sidelines of the COFI in 2018, and we agreed to collaborate in all fisheries and aquaculture activities in regions and countries where we both have common interests. Therefore, the NSA platform here in Africa has been one of such common interests.

Furthermore, WorldFish and the SADC Secretariat have a memorandum of understanding with a comprehensive implementation plan that runs from 2018 to 2020. In line with our WorldFish-SADC Implementation Plan, through this workshop we will deliver on Objective 4 (Managing shared fisheries resources for resilience, with special focus on small-scale fisheries, women and youth in fish value chains); and Objective 5 (Improving shared food security and reducing poverty through intraregional fish trade – fish in regional food systems).

As for the WorldFish / Lilongwe University of Agriculture & Natural Resources (LUANAR) / University of Greenwich PhD programme, this Side Event is informed by the outcomes of the SADC-WorldFish Side Event that was held at the Pan-African Fish and Fisheries Association (PAFFA) Science Conference in Mangochi, on the shores of Lake Malawi in Malawi, in September 2018. The Side Event noted the following:

1. The need to close the knowledge gap on the role of fish in nutrition by drawing on WorldFish's experience in Asia. This is where the PhDs fit as we will use the PhD programme to (i) develop the critical mass of scientists and (ii) generate data/evidence to inform policy and strategy;
2. The need to promote transboundary collaborative fisheries resources management (using the example of the KAZA Transboundary Initiative among Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Botswana). Hence, the NSA workshop is being held here in Botswana at the KAZA where we hope to draw lessons from SADC-KAZA and use them on small-scale fisheries transboundary initiatives; and
3. The need for SADC and its research wing (the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa) to strengthen partnership for science with CGIAR Centres (WorldFish).

SANSFAFA was present at the Side Event in Mangochi. Therefore, WorldFish is looking forward to using this workshop in order to strengthen our partnership with the African NSA Network, using SANSFAFA as an example.

Distinguished participants allow me to thank the Oak Foundation for the funding with which we have co-funded this workshop. The Oak partnership aims to "increase capacity to coordinate and build collective action among the multiple actors in order to maximize progress towards common environmental and social goals through improved small-scale fisheries governance, with a particular attention to inclusion of the perspectives and priorities of poor communities and user groups typically marginalized in policy and investment decisions". In addition to NSA actors building capacity and capacity to coordinate, I believe we want to increase capacity to drive and respond to a research agenda (and specifically our research agenda with partners). This matters to us at WorldFish, in terms of the legitimacy and relevance aspects of research quality – and increases the likelihood our research will have impact.

Therefore, we strongly believe that the PhD programme and the entire WorldFish Africa Strategy can respond and fit into and be made visible through this NSA workshop. Distinguished participants, with these remarks, I wish you fruitful deliberations during this PhD Programme Side Event.

I thank you for your attention.

REPORT ON PRESENTATION OF REGIONAL RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR SMALL SCALE FISHERIES: A CASE OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN THE GREAT LAKES

by

Professor Emmanuel Kaunda and Dr Sloans Chimatiro
Lilongwe University of Agriculture and WorldFish Center

Presented at the African Non-state Actors on Small-Scale Fisheries Meeting in Kasane, Botswana: 10–12 July 2019

1.0 Background and details of the presentation

The presentation was made as a follow-up to the resolutions that were made during the SADC/SANSAFA and WorldFish Side Event in Malawi at the PAFFA conference in September 2018, where it was found that:

- The state of malnutrition in the SADC region is severe and chronic, especially the level of stunting. This is compounded by high population growth and slow economic growth, which is leading to poverty.
- As the proportion of malnutrition is rising, there is a need to identify options for enhancing the role of fisheries to address malnutrition.
- There is a role for animal-sourced food, such as fish, to help alleviate malnutrition. This food contains micronutrients and is readily available.
- There is a need for a framework for linking fisheries with human nutrition. This can be done through a number of pathways, including (i) enhancing production and consumption, (ii) increasing incomes in order to enhance access, and (iii) empowering women.
- There is paucity of research on the role of fish in nutrition in Africa and the SADC region.
- **It is critical to have clear linkages between various actors in the value chain, from fish to nutrition.**

The presenters further noted that it is absolutely essential to have comprehensive linkages between research and policy processes, as in the past such linkages have yielded positive results. Two examples of success stories were given as:

- a) Data collection by the PAF working groups, which resulted in an evidenced-based formulation process for the African Fisheries and Aquaculture Reform Policy;
- b) University involvement in the Fish Trade Programmes, which generated knowledge on the fish trade corridor mapping for the whole of Africa.

In the specific case of small-scale fisheries in the Great Lakes, presenters noted that:

- Small pelagic fish are caught in abundance throughout the Great Lakes in Central/Southern Africa.
- Catches well in excess of 1 million tonnes are taken from lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Malawi alone. The fish are traded locally and across borders.
- Recent research has shown that small pelagic fish make significant contributions to the nutritional status and welfare of the poor.
- However, there are strong indications that the use of these small pelagic fish in the food system is not optimal.

Presenters noted that, based on detailed analysis by Greenwich University, WorldFish and the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), it was evident that many of the key indicators in the food system, such as post-harvest losses, trade flows, nutritional losses and the role of fish in the nutritional landscape, are not clearly measured or understood. The paucity of information became the basis for a North–South collaborative sandwich PhD programme (Figure 1).

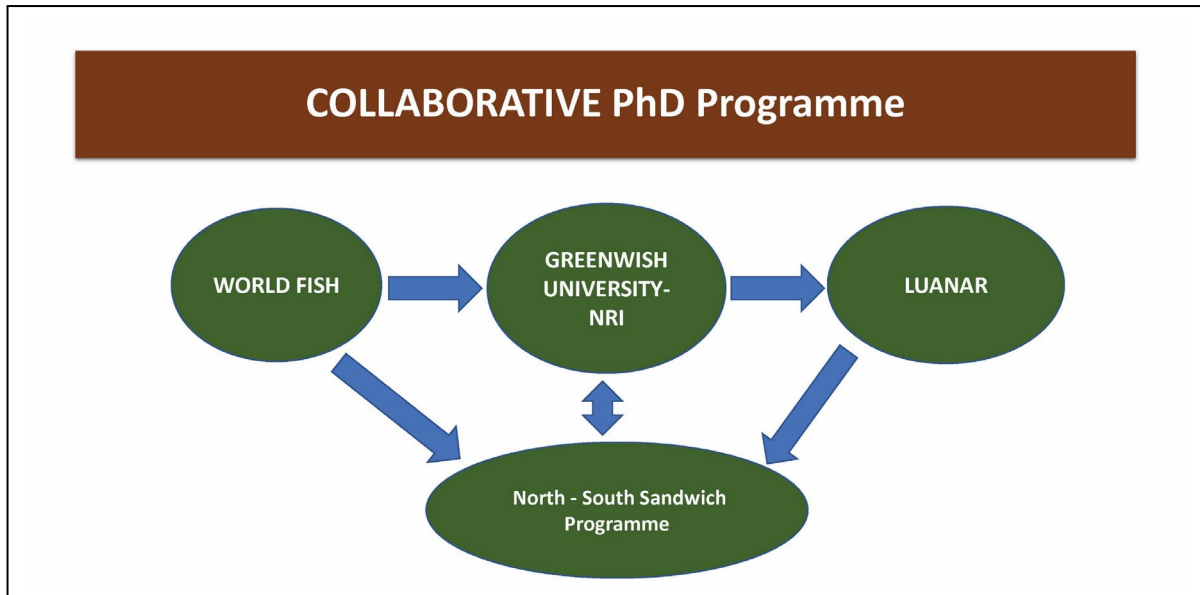


Figure 1: Proposed sandwich PhD programme with WorldFish, Greenwich University and LUANAR.

It was noted that in this programme, the inclusion of non-state actors in small-scale fisheries would

- Enhance the linkage between policy and research;
- Enable countries to achieve policy and research outcomes more efficiently;
- Allow for creation of a critical mass of scientists and practitioners who understand the development priorities of their countries, while carrying out both training and research;
- Promote a North–South partnership in science and technology development.

The presenters also noted the need to having a sustainable platform for engagement between non-state actors in small-scale fisheries and research/academia, which should be supported by public/private institutions and development partners (Figure 2).

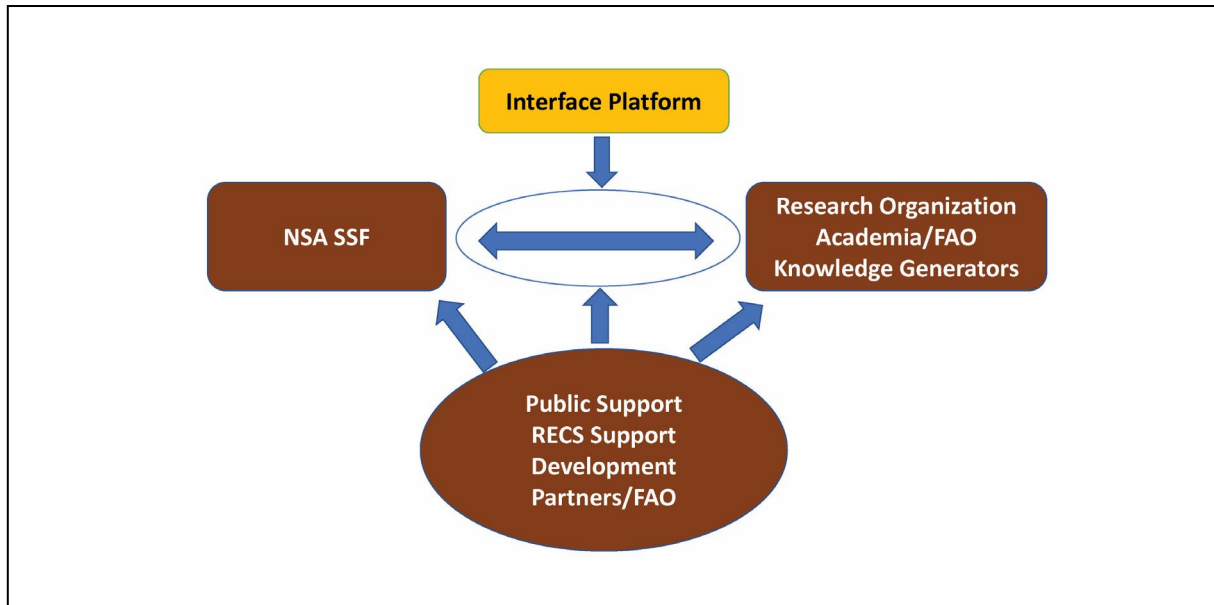


Figure 2: Need for an interface platform for engagement between NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations and research organizations.

2.0 Summary of discussion and recommendations

After the presentation, members of the African NSA platforms / SFF actor organizations deliberated extensively. The discussion and recommendations are summarized below.

Ownership of research and results thereof

One member was quoted as saying “Anything you do for me without me is against me”. Members wondered who would decide the research topics under the programme, and whether these would be drawn from the literature. It was strongly recommended that the topics be determined through thorough needs analysis and after consultation with those affected – i.e. the fisher communities. Members also strongly recommended that participatory research methods be adopted so that research results are owned and implemented by those affected.

Collaborative research

Members applauded North–South cooperation efforts such as that between LUANAR and Greenwich University, but wished to see strengthened South–South cooperation among academic/research organizations. Members also recommended diversification of student supervision.

Need for more support to centres of excellence in fisheries in Africa

While applauding the programme, members bemoaned the fact that most universities were now focusing on other disciplines, such as business, rather than agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture. It was agreed to lobby the African Union for support to create more centres of excellence spread across the Africa region.

Strategies to retain trained personnel in Africa

To curb the “brain drain” which is said to be rampant in Africa, members recommended creating a human capacity building initiative that incorporates strategies to retain trained personnel.

Linkage between NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations and researchers and policy

Given the lack of engagement between NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations and research/academia, it was agreed that each regional platform/organization should have a research and development officer to liaise with researchers and report on research initiatives annually.

Linkage between the programme and the African Union Policy Research Network

Members agreed that the programme should be linked to the existing African Union Policy Research Network.

3. Conclusion

The presentation generated much debate and discussion on the importance of research for informing policy processes, and became a relevant topic in the various discussion groups that were held throughout the workshop.

4. Acknowledgements

The presented are grateful to WorldFish for supporting their participation, to the SADC Secretariat and FAO for their organization, and to the participating members of the NSA platforms / SSF actor organizations for fully embracing and extensively discussing the programme.

ANNEX 6: Closing statements

VOTE OF THANKS ON BEHALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS

First let us congratulate ourselves for all the hard work and effort we have put into making this workshop productive.

We thank the organizers in no particular order, AU-IBAR, SADC, WorldFish and FAO, for bringing us together to enable us to engage in the discussion and explore how we can contribute to the improvement of fisheries in Africa.

The main achievement has been providing us a platform to discuss as Africans how we can engage in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. It has been five years since the adoption of the Guidelines and it is never too late to start exploring implementation structures on the African continent. The discussion is timely to enable us to move forward as we prepare and plan for the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2022.

During the past days, we have focussed on improving awareness of the role of women in fisheries, as we sought to explore and establish structures of cooperation.

We have also explored collaboration within the establishment of non-state actors in fisheries in Africa. We thank you for creating this space where we can discuss as non-state actors how we can contribute to fisheries. We hope to effectively use this space, and hope the discussions have positively shaped our perception of each other and will enhance our collaboration.

We thank all those who have endeavoured to prepare presentations. Your work has enriched our mind and understanding of fisheries in Africa.

We have made many commitments. We will only be able to celebrate Kasane when the benefits of this meeting are celebrated by millions of fisherfolk worldwide. We will not be able to do this alone. We therefore seek and request your continued support to enable us to put our aspirations into action.

Thanking everyone again for all your efforts, special thanks go to Mr Anozie who has made sure we are in the right place and doing the right thing, and to President Conti for the coordination role of the IPC Fisheries Working Group.

Margaret Nakato

Uganda

Katosi Women Development Trust

World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers

**Speech by Dr Sloans Chimatiro – Africa Advisor, WorldFish
during the Closing Ceremony of the Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational
Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa, Kasane,
Botswana,
12 July 2019**

The Representative of FAO, Dr Ndiaga Gueye

The Representatives of non-state actors from all the five regions of Africa

Distinguished participants

I am speaking on behalf of the SADC Secretariat because Dr Motseki Hlatshwayo, the Fisheries Advisor, was unable to return to the meeting because of important official meetings in South Africa. I would like to express SADC's profound gratitude to FAO and WorldFish for the partnership which you have demonstrated in holding this important Pan-African meeting here in the Southern African region.

I would like to thank, in a special way, Dr Gueye for his untiring efforts in supporting not only this meeting, but also being the champion for the "African Voice". I recall when NEPAD held the first Africa Voice at the COFI in 2009, Dr Gueye provided the African delegates with a room to hold their morning preparatory meetings, where they agreed upon a common African position to be presented during the COFI deliberations.

I also wish to thank Ms Lena Westlund, because she has been instrumental in supporting African small-scale fisheries. Mr Westlund was one of the key players in the NEPAD-FAO Fish Programme (NFFP) which was a partner project to the Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF). And it was through NFFP and PAF that the African Union Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) was developed.

Thanks are also due to Ms Nicole Franz, for providing the overall guidance to the implementation of the SSF Guidelines as well as being the bridge between Africa and FAO headquarters. I wish to thank Mr Obinna Onozie for supporting this workshop, because he was one of the architects of the Non-state Actors Network during his time at AU-IBAR.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the NSAs for your support to the African Union during the process of developing the PFRS until when it was approved by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2014. Your willingness to form the Non-state Actors Network is also a manifestation of your continued belief in the PFRS as an instrument with which to achieve the sustainable management and utilization of Africa's small-scale fisheries.

I also wish to thank the technical support provided by the FAO Africa Regional Office in Accra as well as the FAO National Office here in Botswana. More importantly, the role of the interpreters has been indispensable as without them, we would have not been able to understand each other during this meeting.

Distinguished participants, I am pleased to note that the FAO SSF Guidelines and the AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy are aligned because the small-scale fisheries chapter of the PFRS was developed by borrowing from the SSF Guidelines. Therefore, the COFI that endorsed the SSF Guidelines was heavily informed by the African delegates because it took place soon after the Second CAMFA had approved the PFRS. Therefore, I am pleased to note that the FAO's SSF-GSF Advisory Group will include some of the members of the various African NSA networks.

SADC is pleased to be associated with this development and we are hopeful that the workshop was convened in order to agree on an institutional structure (a Pan-African NSA Platform), within the framework of the PFRS, that would align with the goals of the regional-level SSF-GSF Advisory Group, and linked to the global SSF-GSF and SSF Guidelines implementation. As you may be aware, SADC is one of the first Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to develop a Regional Fisheries Policy, the SADC Protocol on Fisheries, which was signed by Heads of State and Government in 2001. Therefore, we look forward to be a model REC with regard to the implementation of the SSF Guidelines as well as the PFRS.

With these remarks I wish to pronounce the Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa, officially closed.

I thank you for your attention.

This document reports on the Pan-African Workshop on Strengthening Organizational Structures of Non-state Actors for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in Africa that was held in Kasane, Botswana, on 10–12 July 2019. The workshop was organized by WorldFish and FAO in collaboration with the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and hosted by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Within the context of implementing the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) and the AU Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS), the workshop aimed at supporting the participation of small-scale fishers and fishworkers in decision-making and development processes that concern their lives and livelihoods. The main objectives were to enhance the functioning of the five subregional non-state actor (NSA) platforms in Africa; to develop strategies and recommendations for the establishment of a Pan-African NSA Platform; and to link global and regional processes and investigate how regional representation can be reflected in the SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF) mechanism, in particular its Advisory Group.

ISBN 978-92-5-132289-5 ISSN 2070-6987



9 789251 322895

CA8141EN/1/03.20