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Towards implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)

Executive Summary

This is an Information Paper in support of the document COFI/2016/7 on Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries: towards implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). In particular, it gives additional examples of activities and achievements by FAO, governments and partners since the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines in June 2014.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This Information Paper describes additional examples of activities and achievements by FAO, governments and partners since the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in June 2014. It also recaps the key principles and provisions of the SSF Guidelines and draws attention to the need for extra-budgetary funding under the FAO Umbrella Programme for the Promotion and Application of the SSF Guidelines (FAO SSF Umbrella Programme).
2. The SSF Guidelines constitute a broad framework for promoting responsible fisheries and secure the livelihoods small-scale fisheries. Hence, many initiatives may be supportive of their overall objectives even when they are not carried out directly under the banner of the SSF Guidelines. Common to all initiatives is the importance to adhere to the principles of the SSF Guidelines, i.e., their anchorage in international human rights standards and the importance of effective participation of small-scale fisheries actors in decision-making and SSF Guidelines implementation.
3. This document is structured around the sections of the SSF Guidelines. It starts by restating some of their key principles from Part 1. Following the chapters of Part 2, examples of developments and activities that have taken place in the context of these different thematic areas are described. Thereafter, information on other activities in support of the implementation within the framework and guidance given in Part 3 of the SSF Guidelines is provided. The last section of this document gives information on the FAO SSF Umbrella Programme.
4. During 2015, FAO, together with partners, organized several workshops to support implementation planning at the regional level. The regions included Southeast Asia, South Asia, Eastern Africa, North Africa and the Near East, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, FAO collaborated with the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and other partners in a Regional Conference for the GFCM area. Key common recommendations from these workshops, as well as other relevant activities, are reported under the different thematic areas below.

KEY PRINCIPLES – PART 1

5. The SSF Guidelines are based on international human rights standards and promote the application of a human rights-based approach to development (HRBA). United Nations (UN) agencies came together in 2003 to adopt a Common Understanding on HRBA for cooperation and programming. The Common Understanding aims to ensure that an HRBA is applied consistently at the global, regional and country level. Within the FAO mandate, the right to food and to decent employment, together with the human rights and good governance principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and rule of law (known at FAO by the acronym PANTHER), receive particular attention within this broader area. Related important instruments include the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (the Right to Food Guidelines), the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (the VGGT) and the Committee on World Food Security Framework for action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA).
6. The SSF Guidelines make reference to sustainable development according to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) as well as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) outcome document. This document – The Future We Want – reaffirmed the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to

development, and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food and water, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, women's empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development. Human rights hence underpin the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are also based on the three pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic and social.

7. Because of the holistic scope of the SSF Guidelines, cross-sectoral collaboration will be fundamental for their implementation. A balanced and equitable partnership approach will be required and there are different roles for different partners in the implementation process:

- Governments have a key responsibility to make the implementation happen at the national and local level, and to incorporate the SSF Guidelines principles in relevant policies, strategies, etc. – not only for fisheries but for overall socio-economic development. Political engagement at the high level, together with investments in capacity and participatory decision-making processes, will be required in order to realize the new vision for small-scale fisheries.
- Fishers and fish workers, through their organizations, are main drivers of change and play a major role in the “bottom-up” processes. The SSF Guidelines need to empower collective action to ensure that small-scale fisheries are mainstreamed into relevant policies, strategies and actions at the local, national and regional level, and to ensure the implementation of these policies, strategies and actions.
- Other players, in particular academia and research, but also regional organizations, NGOs and others, should be at the interface of this dual strategy, with a function to connect, to supplement, to document and to strengthen the above-mentioned efforts.

THEMATIC AREAS - PART 2

8. Chapter 5 of the SSF Guidelines addresses governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management. This is an area that is also supported by the VGGT and more generally by the Code. Responsible fisheries are of course at the core of the work tackled by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department; but as an example of an initiative focusing more specifically on small-scale fisheries, the review of rights-based fisheries strategies in Sierra Leone against the provisions of the SSF Guidelines and the VGGT should be mentioned. At the global level, a FAO work programme on rights-based approaches is being proposed that takes the SSF Guidelines and the VGGT into account (see COFI/2016/Inf.15).

9. The recommendations by the regional workshops (see paragraph 4 above) with regard to tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management included, among other things, the need to improve access and secure tenure arrangements for small-scale fisheries, support capacity and organizational development to allow small-scale fisheries actors to effectively participate in the decision-making, establish structures for co-management and promote the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF).

10. Social development, employment and decent work are addressed in chapter 6 of the SSF Guidelines. FAO has a longstanding collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on decent work issues, including on child labour in fisheries. In Cambodia, for example, work in support of an action plan to combat child labour in the fisheries sector has been carried out, and further support for broader implementation of the SSF Guidelines is planned. Decent work is an important aspect in small-scale processing. For example, current fish smoking techniques are often suboptimal with regard to working conditions and health. Evidence-based data on the occupational safety and health impacts in this respect are being documented in West Africa (Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana) to

support informed policy support and practitioners' interventions, in particular for the benefit of women fish smokers.

11. FAO also organized a technical workshop on social protection to foster sustainable management of natural resources and reduce poverty in fisheries-dependent communities in 2015. Social protection systems can play an important supporting role for vulnerable communities and vulnerable and marginalized groups, increasing their resilience to shocks and enhancing the sustainability of their livelihood through improved community-led natural resource management. The objective of the technical workshop was to present and discuss findings of case studies and good practices that contribute to further exploring and filling the knowledge gap at the interface of social protection and natural resource management with attention to resilience to shocks. Overarching messages from the workshop include that (i) social protection is part of a wider poverty reduction agenda and should contribute to sustainable resource management, (ii) partnerships are essential and *sine qua non* for FAO's work on social protection, (iii) the entire fisheries value chain, as well as livelihood options – in inland, marine fisheries and aquaculture – need to be considered, and (iv) the guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines should be applied.

12. With regard to social development, employment and decent work, the regional workshops on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines (see paragraph 4) recommended, *inter alia*, to improve access to education and social protection for small-scale fishing communities, use integrated approaches in fisheries that take social and economic development needs into consideration, and promote compliance with existing international labour instruments and guidance.

13. In chapter 7, value chains, postharvest and trade are discussed. Post-harvest losses are known to have significant impact on livelihoods, including through loss of nutritional attributes in poor quality fish and reduced incomes. In this context, FAO has analyzed existing production systems and normative regulatory and institutional mechanisms for smoked and sun-dried fish. A study on Strengthening the Performance of Post-Harvest Systems and Regional Trade in Small-Scale Fisheries: Case Study of Post-Harvest Loss Reduction in the Volta Basin Riparian Countries, was carried out under the NEPAD-FAO Fish Programme (NFFP). This study developed elements of a strategy for sustainable and competitive post-harvest chains and highlighted the need to mainstream all dimensions, including gender, in post-harvest losses, cross-border trade analyses and in loss reduction interventions¹. This inclusive approach to post-harvest losses for sustainable value chain development has also been applied in case studies in Indonesia and is soon to provide an in-depth understanding of the gillnet fisheries value chain in India.

14. With regard to food safety and value addition, FAO has been working with competent authorities to strengthen inspection services and has carried out training for small-scale operators, which contributed very positively to market access at the national level. The NFFP has worked on the introduction of a new fish smoking oven, the FAO Thiaroye kiln (FTT), supporting women fish processing organizations in Côte d'Ivoire. The new technology is popular in other African fishing nations as well, and its use is starting to spread in other countries in West Africa and Tanzania, and is explored in Asia (Sri Lanka).

15. Conclusions from the regional workshops (see paragraph 4) included noting that the links between trade (demand) and production are not always understood, and that better knowledge on how international trade in particular may affect fishing is needed. Reducing postharvest losses and better product quality can increase fishers' income and support sustainable fisheries management. It was recommended that attention be paid to ensuring equitable distribution of benefits and that all fish value chain actors should be actively involved in the decision-making process in the sector.

¹ The report is available at www.fao.org/3/a-i5141e.pdf

16. The regional workshops also discussed gender as it is dealt with in chapter 8 of the SSF Guidelines, and recommendations included a call for better compliance with and implementation of existing gender instruments, including through empowerment of and affirmative action for women. It was noted that the small-scale fisheries sector often fails to provide equal opportunities and a safe and fair source of income, in particular for women and in inland fisheries.
17. The GLOBEFISH report: The role of women in the seafood industry, published in May 2015, illustrated the lack of consideration for women's role and work and their invisibility to industry players and policy makers. This situation was discussed during a round table dialogue at the International Fisheries Stakeholders Forum in Vigo, Spain, in October 2015 with a view to build an international network for women in the seafood industry.
18. The International Women's Day 2016 was celebrated in Nouakchott, Mauritania, with an event hosted by the African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Professional organizations (CAOPA) in collaboration with international and regional partners. The declaration of the event called for, among other things, the efficient implementation of SSF Guidelines by African Union Member States through their policies and reform strategies for African fisheries and aquaculture.
19. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13.3 of the SSF Guidelines, FAO is currently preparing guidance on gender equality in small-scale fisheries to empower women and ensure gender mainstreaming. The guidance will take recommendations from relevant events into consideration and aims to provide practical guidance to advance the small-scale fisheries agenda.
20. Climate change and disaster risks are discussed in chapter 9 of the SSF Guidelines. Building the resilience of communities and nations to climate change and disaster risks is critical, especially for developing countries and small islands developing states (SIDS) as these are the countries/States that suffer the most from impacts of shocks and stresses. Together with the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (the Sendai Framework) and the Paris Agreement, which were both adopted in 2015, have put in place the frameworks and milestones to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster risks and losses and to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change through the pursuit of sustainable development. The Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CSF-FFA), approved in October 2015, aims to improve the food security and nutrition of people affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises in a way that addressed underlying causes, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.
21. Enhancing the quality of and accountability in relation to preparedness and response to emergencies affecting fisheries and aquaculture, in line with existing instruments, is an important part of FAO's work. At the request of its partners, FAO has developed specific guidance to respond to fisheries and aquaculture emergencies. As part of a strategy to develop regional and national capacity in fisheries and aquaculture emergency response, a Training of Trainers (ToT) was held in Fiuggi, Italy, in March 2015. Twenty-two participants were trained and are equipped and available to carry out subsequent training courses in their own country and region.
22. The Sub-Committee on Fish Trade of the COFI, held in Morocco in 2016, acknowledged the important role of FAO in providing guidance and training to respond to emergencies that affect the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, particularly for small-scale fishers and producers, and falls in line with the concept of "building back better" and sustainability principles. The Sub-Committee encouraged FAO to develop further training sessions.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT – PART 3

23. Part 3 of the SSF Guidelines addresses the need to ensure an enabling environment and support implementation. There is a need for policy coherence, institutional coordination, and collaboration, information, research and communication, and capacity development in addition to overall implementation support and monitoring. Several initiatives have taken place in this context, in particular with regard to policy development, capacity development, communications for awareness raising, and implementation planning.

24. There have been important developments at all levels in support of policy coherence and mainstreaming the SSF Guidelines into policies, strategies and work programmes. The regional workshops organized by FAO and partners have been mentioned above and some national developments were reported in the document COFI/2016/7. Other examples of policy processes at the regional level include:

- A consultative Think Tank meeting on enhancing the governance of small-scale fisheries in Africa was jointly organized by the African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) and the Government of Senegal, with support from the European Union, in Senegal, in January 2016. The results of this workshop will support the implementation of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa, which has a component specifically on small-scale fisheries.
- The GFCM and FAO, including its Mediterranean regional projects, organized in partnership with other partners and in collaboration with the Algerian Ministry for Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, a Regional Conference on Building a future for sustainable small-scale fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea and it was proposed to establish a GFCM working group on small-scale fisheries to facilitate the implementation of the SSF Guidelines².
- OSPESCA has signed a protocol of intent with FAO including collaboration on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
- In 2015, the 9th Heads of Fisheries Meeting of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) welcomed the endorsement by COFI of the SSF Guidelines and recognized the high degree of concordance with The New Song for regional coastal fisheries management.

25. Other events in which FAO members, partners and stakeholder organizations have recognized the critical importance of the SSF Guidelines and discussed needs for, among other things, capacity development, research and information, include:

- The meeting of FAO and indigenous peoples on Indigenous Food Systems, Agroecology and the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure, held in Rome, Italy, in February 2015, gave recommendations in relation to the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, including on the need for capacity development and dissemination of materials at the local level.
- The 2nd World Small-scale Fisheries Congress convened in Mérida, Mexico, by the Too Big To Ignore (TBTI) research partnership network in October 2014 discussed SSF Guidelines implementation. The TBTI has established a research cluster on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and a TBTI forum will be held in collaboration with FAO in 2017 to discuss outcomes.

² See www.fao.org/gfcm/meetings/ssfconference2016/en/

- At the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia, in November 2014, a side event was held on Connecting the dots: Marine protected areas (MPAs) and sustainable small-scale fisheries³, which explored the importance of the SSF Guidelines in the context of MPAs.

26. The SSF Guidelines explicitly point out to the need for legitimate representatives for small-scale fishing communities to be involved both in the development and application of implementation strategies as well as in monitoring with regard to the SSF Guidelines. States are called upon to facilitate the formation of national level platforms with cross-sectoral representation, including civil society organizations (CSOs) representing small-scale fisheries actors, to oversee the SSF Guidelines implementation. There is a need to empower small-scale fishing communities, including both men and women, to participate in decision-making processes and to assume responsibilities for sustainable use of fishery resources.

27. CSOs play a major role in bringing discussions on the SSF Guidelines to global events to raise awareness and promote implementation planning. FAO has a partnership agreement with the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) Fisheries Working Group representing member fisheries organizations (the WFF and the WFFP, supported by ICSF and Crocevia⁴). Shortly after the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines, ICSF gathered CSOs and others for an International Workshop Towards Socially Just and Sustainable Fisheries: Workshop on implementing the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in July 2014, in Puducherry, India.

28. The SSF Guidelines implementation was also discussed at the 6th General Assembly of World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) in South Africa in September 2014. In addition, ICSF has organized workshops on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in India, Thailand and Myanmar in the context of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project in 2015.

29. FAO supports the strengthening of small-scale fisheries organizations also beyond the IPC group. A diversity of collective action and organizations exist in the fisheries sector. In-depth case studies of specific organizations led to recommendations on how to strengthen organizations in fisheries. Activities are being undertaken accordingly and also to raise awareness about the SSF Guidelines, facilitate networking and promote exchanges among fisher organizations that contribute to the empowerment of rural people to raise out of poverty.

30. FAO has also supported the establishment of a sub-regional network for small-scale fisheries actors in North Africa: the Maghreb Platform for Small-Scale Fisheries. Support continues to strengthen this organization, including training, formulation of an action plan and preparation of communication, technical products and guidelines.

31. The SSF Guidelines draw attention to the importance of monitoring systems that allow an assessment of if and how the objectives of the SSF Guidelines are implemented. Monitoring of SSF Guidelines implementation should be linked to monitoring the progress of the SDGs achievement and there is a new SSF Guidelines section of the COFI biannual questionnaire to which 102 countries have replied this year. In addition, a complementary monitoring mechanism is foreseen in the context of the SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF) described in the document COFI/2016/7.

32. There is an urgent need to improve the availability of data and information on small-scale fisheries to support monitoring and to allow for better assessments of how the sector contributes to

³ The side event was organized by FAO, Fisheries Expert Group of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (IUCN/CEM/FEG), the IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi), European Bureau for Conservation and Development (EBCD) and the CSO Coordinating committee for the Small-scale Fisheries (SSF) Guidelines (ICSF, WFF and WFFP – see also footnote 6).

⁴ World Forum of Fishers People (WFFP), World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF) and the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF). Crocevia operates the Rome based IPC secretariat.

food security and poverty eradication. In March 2016, FAO, in collaboration with the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) organized a Regional Workshop towards Improving Small-scale Fisheries and Aquaculture Data Collection. The workshop was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, and there were participants from ten countries of the region. Similar workshops may be carried out in other regions in the future.

THE FAO SSF UMBRELLA PROGRAMME

33. As explained in the document COFI/2016/7, the further development of the SSF Guidelines Global Assistance Programme (GAP), which was recommended by the Thirty-first session of COFI in 2014, has led to the design of two complementary mechanisms: (i) FAO Umbrella Programme for the Promotion and Application of the SSF Guidelines – Enhancing the Contribution of Small-scale Fisheries to Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods (the FAO SSF Umbrella Programme), and (ii) a proposed SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF). Document COFI/2016/7 describes the SSF-GSF and the FAO SSF Umbrella Programme, which was established in September 2015, is described in more detail.

34. The FAO SSF Umbrella Programme is a partnership framework intending to bring together several projects with the same overall goal and objectives. It will contribute to food and nutrition security and poverty eradication as a result of improved policies, strategies and initiatives at all levels based on the application of the principles and provisions of the SSF Guidelines. Within this framework, the specific objective of the Programme is to: "Contribute to the development and implementation of national small-scale fisheries policies, strategies and initiatives by FAO member countries and other partners that apply relevant principles and recommendations of the SSF Guidelines in the context of food security and poverty eradication".

35. The programme is structured around four interlinked outcomes (see also APPENDIX):
APPENDIX

- 1) Raising awareness: knowledge products and outreach
- 2) Strengthening the science-policy interface: sharing of knowledge and supporting policy reform
- 3) Empowering stakeholders: capacity development and institutional strengthening
- 4) Supporting implementation: collaboration and monitoring

Raising awareness: knowledge products and outreach

36. The expected outcome of the first component is that Governments and relevant stakeholders are aware of the SSF Guidelines, understand their principles and provisions, and can apply these in their work. Outputs and activities under this component therefore include, for example, the preparation of implementation guides on specific issues and for specific target audiences, information products and communication tools and materials for different audiences, including fishers, fishworkers and their communities and organizations, as well as the organization of relevant events and participation of key actors.

Strengthening the science-policy interface: sharing of knowledge and supporting policy reform

37. The expected outcome of this component is that national and regional policies embrace the principles of the SSF Guidelines, and relevant information guide strategies and interventions for the sustainable use of aquatic resources and secure livelihoods. Activities and outputs include legal and policy framework reviews; the identification and documentation of good practices and scientific knowledge (e.g. with respect to fisheries/resource assessment in data poor situations, participatory management systems and holistic approaches integrating EAF fisheries management (including secure tenure rights) and a livelihood perspective within a human rights context) as well as the development and implementation of regional and national strategic action plans for SSF Guidelines implementation.

Empowering stakeholders: capacity development and institutional strengthening

38. The expected outcome of this component is that the capacities and institutional mechanisms needed for effective representation and participation of relevant stakeholders in SSF Guidelines implementation are available and contribute to sustainable fisheries and livelihoods. Outputs and activities target primarily national and regional fisher and fishworker organizations as well as public institutions in relation to strengthen their capacities to support sustainable small-scale fisheries governance and contribute to sustainable fisheries and livelihoods.

Supporting implementation: programme management, collaboration and monitoring

39. The expected outcome of this component is that the SSF Guidelines implementation benefits from support for coordination and from a monitoring system promoting experience sharing and dissemination of lessons learnt. Outputs and activities under this component include the development of a monitoring system which generates information on good practices for sharing, and fostering partnerships to encourage an increased number of projects on SSF Guidelines implementation. Further development of and support to the SSF-GSF, with a particular emphasis on the need for monitoring and governance mechanisms for SSF Guidelines implementation, is included in this component.

40. In order to generate the expected results, the Umbrella Programme takes a multi-level approach:

- At the global and regional levels, the Programme facilitates awareness raising, develops elements to provide policy support, and respond to direct requests from key partners, such as regional fishery bodies (RFBs) and CSOs, for support in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. FAO has already received expressions of interest and requests for support and collaboration from some of these regional partners.
- At the national level, the Programme provides technical support to countries on selected and well-defined priority issues. The prioritization of countries and the prioritization of technical support along the above outcomes will be discussed between FAO and its resource partners. The Programme also provides assistance to countries or organizations for the development of further national projects.

41. Programme management is under the overall responsibility of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department SSF Task Force. This Task Force consists of Fisheries and Aquaculture Department technical officers as well as staff from other FAO departments and the regional/sub-regional offices concerned by the Programme.

42. The Government of Norway as the first initiator of a project under the Umbrella is gratefully acknowledged. IFAD has also provided and committed complementary funding which contributes to the objectives of the Umbrella Programme. In order to allow FAO to continue in its facilitating role in relation to the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines, resource partners are invited to initiate projects under this Umbrella Programme.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

43. The SSF Guidelines constitute a powerful tool for supporting small-scale fisheries by their comprehensiveness and inbuilt holistic framework for policy and action. Their implementation will however require concerted efforts by all, including political will and resources. Governments, international and regional organizations, CSOs and NGOs, research institutions and all other stakeholders are called upon to support this process.

44. Implementation needs to be promoted at different scales and with different means. Initiatives directly implementing key SSF Guidelines provisions as well as initiatives supporting awareness raising and experience sharing – allowing a broad use of the SSF Guidelines in all activities related to small-scale fisheries – are needed. The provisions of the SSF Guidelines should be mainstreamed in regional, national and local policies, strategies and action plans. Once the SSF Guidelines become an integral and natural part of everything concerning governance, management and development of the sector, a major step forward will have been taken towards securing sustainable small-scale fisheries for the benefit of those directly involved as well as to society at large.

APPENDIX

Outcomes and outputs of the FAO SSF Umbrella Programme

Component, outcomes and outputs of the FAO SSF Umbrella Programme
<p>COMPONENT 1: Raising awareness and providing policy support: knowledge products and outreach</p> <p>OUTCOME 1: Governments and relevant stakeholders are aware of the SSF Guidelines, understand their principles and provisions, and can apply these in their work.</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.1: Implementation guides, information products and communication tools and materials, appropriate for different audiences including fishers, fishworkers and their communities and organizations, are available and disseminated, and awareness raising activities are carried out.</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.2: Awareness and knowledge of the SSF Guidelines are available at the regional and global level.</p>
<p>COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the science-policy interface: sharing of knowledge and supporting policy reform</p> <p>OUTCOME 2: National and regional policies embrace the principles of the SSF Guidelines and relevant information guide strategies and interventions for the sustainable use of aquatic resources and secure livelihoods.</p> <p>OUTPUT 2.1: The legal and policy frameworks needed for SSF Guidelines implementation (including both fisheries management (ecosystem approach to fisheries – EAF) and social and economic development aspects) identified/strengthened, developed and shared.</p> <p>OUTPUT 2.2: Good practices and scientific knowledge identified and documented (e.g. with respect to fisheries/resource assessment in data poor situations, participatory management systems and holistic approaches integrating EAF fisheries management (including secure tenure rights) and a livelihood perspective within a human rights context).</p> <p>OUTPUT 2.3: Regional and national strategic action plans for SSF Guidelines implementation are available and implementation is ongoing.</p>
<p>COMPONENT 3: Empowering stakeholders: capacity development and institutional strengthening</p> <p>OUTCOME 3: The capacities and institutional mechanisms needed for effective representation and participation of relevant stakeholders in SSF Guidelines implementation are available and contribute to sustainable fisheries and livelihoods.</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.1: Needs for organizational development and capacity strengthening (particularly for fisher and fish worker organizations) at local and national levels identified and support to address these needs has been provided.</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.2: Regional level platforms for national fisher and fishworker organizations established and strengthened.</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.3: Strengthened capacities of public institutions to support sustainable small-scale fisheries governance and contribute to sustainable fisheries and livelihoods.</p>
<p>COMPONENT 4: Supporting implementation: programme management, collaboration and monitoring</p> <p>OUTCOME 4: SSF Guidelines implementation benefits from support for coordination and from a monitoring system promoting experience sharing and dissemination of lessons learnt.</p> <p>OUTPUT 4.1: A global SSF Guidelines implementation monitoring system is in place and generates information on best practices for sharing.</p> <p>OUTPUT 4.2: Agreement on the GAP is achieved among development partners and stakeholders and an increased number of projects on SSF Guidelines implementation are under implementation.</p>