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

ATLAFCO Workshop:
“The contribution of Structured Landing Points (PDA) to realize the artisanal fisheries full potential”
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The SSF Guidelines

Endorsed by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in June 2014

The first **internationally agreed instrument** dedicated entirely to the small-scale fisheries sector

* A global consensus on principles and guidance for small-scale fisheries governance and development
SSF contributes to food security and to poverty reduction

- More than 90% of the world’s capture fishers and fish workers (approximately 108 million) are employed in the small-scale sector
- The vast majority live in developing countries
- About half are women

Why the need for SSF Guidelines?

- Many fishers and fish workers practice seasonal or occasional fishing
- Employment/income & nutrition/availability of food
The importance of SSF, and their role in supporting food security and poverty eradication, is often not well recognized:

- Marginalization and limited access to resources
- Exclusion from public policy and decision-making processes
- Poverty and high level of vulnerability
What are the SSF Guidelines and what do they offer that’s new?

- Based on the realities of SSF communities and brings together the concepts of social development and responsible fishing
- Places SSF within a context of human rights
- Underlines the vital importance of stakeholder participation in the decision-making process
- Draws attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups
- Includes a gender component
Complement to other international instruments

* Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
* Voluntary guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security
* Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security
* The NEPAD-AU policy framework and reform strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa
The voluntary guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries

Global in scope but with a specific focus on the needs of developing countries

Relevant to SSF in both marine and inland waters

Consider the full range of activities along the value chain

Aim to promote economic and social development and alleviate poverty

Concerned with good governance and sustainability

The Guidelines reinforce and complement other initiatives and instruments supporting sustainable development
What are the objectives?

- Food security and nutrition
- Equitable development and poverty eradication
- Responsible management of fisheries resources
- Economic, social and environmental sustainability
- Ecosystem-friendly, participatory policies
- Enhanced knowledge and public awareness

Human rights-based approach (HRBA)
The guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines

- Non-discrimination
- Respect of cultures
- Economic, social & environmental sustainability
- Gender equality & equity
- Equity & equality
- Dignity
- Transparency
- Consultation & participation
- Accountability
- Holistic & integrated approaches
- Social responsibility

Human rights
How were the SSF Guidelines developed?

2008: First Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries, Bangkok + CSO statement

2009: 28th FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) expressed need for an international instrument on SSF

2010: Regional consultation on bringing together responsible fisheries and social development

2011: 29th COFI recommends development of international instrument

2011 – 2013: National, regional, international consultations, workshops, events

May 2013/Feb 2014: “Technical consultations” (government negotiations)

2014: 31st COFI – Endorsement of the SSF Guidelines

Over 4,000 stakeholders directly involved

Crucial role of civil society organizations
Consultations held around the world

- Costa Rica: Dec 2011
- Nicaragua: Jan 2012
- Panama: Jan 2012
- El Salvador: Dec 2012
- Brazil: Nov 2011
- Honduras: Nov 2011
- Barbados: Dec 2011
- Colombia: Nov 2012
- Senegal: Nov 2011
- Cote d'Ivoire: Nov 2011
- Congo: Nov 2012
- Eritrea: Oct 2012
- Uganda: Nov 2011
- Sri Lanka: Nov 2011
- Thailand: Feb 2012
- Viet Nam: Nov 2012
- Mekong: Nov 2012
- Seychelles: Nov 2011
- Malawi: 2011/2012
- Mozambique: Nov 2012
- South Africa: May 2011
- South Africa: Feb 2012
- Denmark: Mar 2012
- Germany: Nov 2011
- Monaco: Nov 2011
- Italy: Oct 2012
- Morocco: Jun 2011, Dec 2012
- Tunisia: Jun 2011
- Yemen: Dec 2012
- Pakistan: Mar 2012
- India: Sep 2011
- Myanmar: Oct 2012
- Bangladesh: Mar 2012
- Philippines: Jan 2012
- Cambodia: 2011/2012
- Indonesia: Nov 2012
- Malaysia: Nov 2012
- Eritrea: Oct 2012
- Congo: Nov 2012
- Yemen: Dec 2012
- Mozambique: Nov 2012
- El Salvador: Dec 2012
- New Caledonia: Jun 2012
- New Zealand: Aug 2011
- South Africa: Feb 2012
- Thailand: Feb 2012
- Indonesia: Mar 2012
- Colombia: Nov 2012
- Denmark: Mar 2012
- Italy: Oct 2012
- Morocco: Jun 2011, Dec 2012
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- El Salvador: Dec 2012
- New Caledonia: Jun 2012
- New Zealand: Aug 2011
What do the SSF Guidelines say?

Part 1: Introduction
1. Objectives
2. Nature and scope
3. Guiding principles
4. Relationship with other international instruments

Part 2: Responsible fisheries and sustainable development
5. Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management
6. Social development, employment and decent work
7. Value chains, post-harvest and trade
8. Gender equality
9. Disaster risks and climate change

Part 3: Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation
10. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration
11. Information, research and communication
12. Capacity development
13. Implementation support and monitoring
Implementation: we all have a role to play!

- Government
- CSOs/Producer organizations
- Research/academia
- Donors
- Regional organizations
- Private sector
- NGOs

Mainstreaming SSF Guidelines principles in policies, strategies and actions

Dedicated activities supporting specific areas of the SSF Guidelines
What’s already happening:

International

- FAO Umbrella Programme to support implementation
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries questionnaire: new section on SSF (first reporting during 2016 FAO Committee on Fisheries)

Regional

- FAO regional consultations
- Inclusion in regional policies and initiatives (e.g. in Central America - OSPESCA, Africa – AU-IBAR/NEPAD, Southeast Asia – SEAFDEC, Mediterranean – GFCM)

National

- Stratégie Aquapêche Algérie
- Executive Decree in Costa Rica
- National Action Plan in Indonesia
Some outcomes from the Oman workshop:

**OPPORTUNITIES**
- Political will accrued at the national and regional level
- Role of CSOs and collaboration with governments
- The important role of women
- Increased focus on co-management

**CHALLENGES**
- Over exploited fisheries resources and production strongly influenced by demand
- Legislative and institutional frameworks that hinder intersectoral collaboration or participation of SSF stakeholders in fisheries management.
- Lack of information and data
- Lack of infrastructure and services
- Increasing threat posed by climate change and disasters
In summary...

- The SSF Guidelines are an internationally agreed framework of principles and guidance for integrated development.
- The SSF Guidelines are a powerful tool for all: different roles for different players.
- The implementation of the SSF Guidelines is essential for fostering participation and empowerment for improved food security and poverty eradication.
THANK YOU
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