

# IYAFA 2022

## Small-Scale Fisheries Summit

### Report

2-4 September 2022  
Città dell'Altra Economia, Rome, Italy



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



General Fisheries Commission  
for the Mediterranean  
Commission générale des pêches  
pour la Méditerranée



SSF  
Hub



SUPPORT THE  
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
ARTISANAL FISHERIES  
AND AQUACULTURE  
2022

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## Organizers

[International Planning Committee \(IPC\) Working Group on Fisheries](#), [General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean \(GFCM\)](#), [Small-Scale Fisheries Resource and Collaboration Hub \(SSF Hub\)](#) with support from the [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#)

Short descriptions of each partner are included in *Annex 1*.

## Background

The United Nations General Assembly has declared 2022 the [International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture \(IYAFA 2022\)](#). The [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#) is the lead agency for celebrating the year in collaboration with other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system.

IYAFA 2022 aims to raise awareness on the role of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, strengthen science-policy interaction, empower stakeholders to take action, and to build new and strengthen existing partnerships. IYAFA 2022 also provides the opportunity to advance the visibility and uptake of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), and take concrete actions towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also falls within the UN Decade of Family Farming; the two observances reinforce one another in providing greater visibility to small-scale artisanal fishers, fishfarmers and fish workers.

It is against this background that the organizers decided during the UN Oceans conference in Lisbon on 27 June - 1 July 2022 to join forces to convene a Small-Scale Fisheries Summit.

## Purpose and Format of the Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) Summit 2022

The main purpose of the [Small-Scale Fisheries Summit](#) was to create a true opportunity to promote dialogue among small-scale fishers and fish workers, key partners and decision-makers in advance of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) 35<sup>th</sup> Session on 5-9 September in Rome, Italy.

The SSF Summit took place over the course of three days, using a phased approach that first provided a secure space for small-scale fisheries actors and social movements and then opened up to other stakeholders:

- **DAY 1** (2 September 2022 - by invitation only) - Led by the [IPC Working Group on Fisheries](#), this day provided an opportunity for invited representatives of small-scale fisheries organizations from around the world, both IPC members and non-members, to meet and engage in dialogue. It concluded with a dinner and a concert open to other stakeholders.
- **DAY 2** (3 September 2022) - On Day 2, the event was open to other stakeholder organizations in addition to the small-scale fisheries organizations participating on Day 1. It provided an opportunity to share experiences and good practices, starting with a shared plenary and followed by parallel sessions in three separate rooms.
- **DAY 3** (4 September 2022) - Space was provided in the morning of Day 3 to small-scale fisheries stakeholders to hold informal bilateral and preparatory meetings in advance of COFI. In the afternoon, a concluding dialogue and a reception took place. In addition to the small-scale fisheries

stakeholders present on Day 1 and 2, the afternoon events were open to COFI delegations providing space for informal dialogue and exchange.

The agenda is available in *Annex 2* and a summary of each day is provided in the next section.

Despite the short time available for the organization, the SSF Summit was attended by 145 participants from 47 countries (see *Annex 3* for the list of participants).

## Summary of SSF Summit sessions

### DAY 1 (2 September 2022 - by invitation only)

#### **The Peasants of the Oceans and Inland Water Bodies: living with nature (by invitation only)**

Organizer: [The International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty \(IPC\)](#)



The SSF Summit started on 2 September with a gathering of small-scale fisheries organizations and movements hosted by the Working Group on Fisheries of the International Planning Committee of Food Sovereignty (IPC). 45 participants, representing SSF social movements and organizations, Indigenous Peoples, SSF workers and youths gathered to share their struggles and fights and identify common solutions and visions for the implementation of the Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) Guidelines while ensuring a human rights approach. Along with 32 members of the IPC Working Group on Fisheries, many other organizations from all over the world joined the event, including representatives from CAOPA, the Ibero-American SSF network (Ripapa), the Sambo Creek fisher Association, as well as representatives from Garifuna Indigenous Peoples, Central American Network of Indigenous Peoples small-scale fishers, NGO Mauritania 2000 and others.

The IPC Working Group on Fisheries took the opportunity of the 35th COFI edition being held in conjunction with IYAF 2022 to celebrate small-scale fisher people's movements around the world. The purpose of this day was to build common views around crucial topics relevant to small-scale

fisheries people's survival and dignity as well as to create a convergent space of solidarity, assert the role that can be played by fisher movements to change the global fishery system and present and launch the "SSF People-Centered Methodology to Assess the Implementation of the SSF Guidelines" along with the related first pilot report, as a tool to strengthen advocacy actions and voices of small-scale fisheries movements.

The meeting drew the attention to small-scale fisher people as rights holders. It called and reaffirmed the rights of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, afro-descendants and fishing communities, in order to ensure food sovereignty and human rights, to which small-scale fishing peoples are entitled to. It was an opportunity to explore and show how the small-scale fishing communities and social movements live and work with nature. Finally, it showed how the natural environment interacts with human lives and how it shapes small-scale fisheries diversity of cultures and local livelihoods even during the COVID pandemic, thus demonstrating that small-scale fisheries is a way of life and a source of livelihood and not a form of profit.

At the end of the meeting, Manuel Barange, Director of FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Division met with the small-scale fisheries representatives for a dialogue around small-scale fisheries needs and FAO priorities in the fishery sectors.

## DAY 2 (3 September 2022)

### **Welcome and sharing of views from small-scale fisheries organizations**

*Organizer: [IPC Working Group on Fisheries](#) members; non-IPC small-scale fisheries organizations*

This two hour session served to bring to a broad audience, the discussion held the day before by the SSF Movements. Various Civil Society Organizations, NGOs, Governments, FAO representatives, and other actors engaged in small-scale fisheries took part in the event. The IPC Working Group on Fisheries reported on the outcomes of the previous day which are also reflected in the main conclusions below. The IPC members presented the principles and the aim of the SSF People-Centered Methodology to assess the SSF Guidelines implementation and highlighted some of the preliminary results included in the first IPC report: some initial data and analysis collected by small-scale fisheries communities on the status of implementation of the SSF Guidelines in different countries around the world. The presentations aimed to provide governments and relevant stakeholders with small-scale fisheries communities' perspectives and evidence on the progress of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, to provide a basis for ongoing small-scale fisheries advocacy at both national and international levels to ensure the implementation of the SSF Guidelines continue to be a priority for the different actors involved and to strengthen small-scale fisheries global movements' understanding on gaps and challenges in the core areas of the SSF Guidelines, as well as paving the way for continued and improved mutual collaboration.

Along with it, IPC members presented a case study from South Africa highlighting how small-scale fisheries movements are pushing for their rights and the SSF Guidelines implementation at the national level. SSF organizations from the Mediterranean and West Africa, Latin America and Asia

also actively contributed to the discussion bringing their experiences and sharing their challenges and views.

**Main conclusions:**

The discussion contributed to building a common vision among different organizations and movements for the benefit of fishing communities worldwide. The discussion highlighted the following needs for action:

- Build solidarity between fisher organizations and allies around the world (international level) by developing common statements and related strategies for collective mobilization to make small-scale fisheries voices stronger.
- Develop strong plans of action to effectively engage with governments in order to ensure the SSF Guidelines are being implemented with respect to their core principles and ensure small-scale fishers' and Indigenous Peoples' voices are being taken into account in policy-making and legislative processes.
- Develop Regional Plans of Action to set out small-scale fisheries goals and related methodologies to achieve them.
- Ensure and promote the generational renewal in both national and regional fisheries' spaces, as well as in most strategic international fora (e.g. COFI and IPC).
- Women are the backbone of communities and small-scale fisheries peoples but are still far too invisible. Women around the world will join hands to share experiences and become a more powerful and united voice. Women's work in the small-scale fisheries sector needs to be formally recognized and their social rights secured (access to social services, markets, etc.). Small-scale fisheries movements will work toward the organization of a global small-scale fisheries women gathering, which could be associated with some of the international fora where IPC is already committed (e.g. COFI).

Presenters: Cairo Laguna (WFF), Lorena Ortiz (WFF), Pablo Green (IITC), Sibongiseni Gwebani and Boysile Mafilika (Masifundise Development Trust), Alex Castillo (LVC), Margaret Nakato (WFF) and Naseegh Jaffer (WFFP), Chief Gary Harrison (IITC), Christiana Lowa (WFFP)

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

Organizers: *International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*



The session started with a welcome address by Vivienne Solis Rivera, ICSF, who talked about the consultation process involved in the development of the SSF Guidelines, followed up by a presentation from Sebastian Mathew, ICSF, on the FAO-ICSF project on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in ten countries (Brazil, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam) since July 2018. In addition to raising awareness among local communities and Indigenous Peoples about the SSF Guidelines and their human rights-based approach in some countries (e.g. Ghana, Brazil and Nigeria), his presentation highlighted some of the action-oriented elements of the project in others. These included: gap analysis of national fisheries legislation against the SSF Guidelines towards promoting social development and decent work of small-scale fishing communities (the Philippines); influencing national marine and inland fisheries policies in light of the SSF Guidelines (India); applying the guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines to improve delta fisheries management, along with drawing attention to decent work deficit among migrant fishers in offshore raft fisheries (Myanmar); addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through co-management initiatives of fishery cooperatives (Vietnam); and improving local level fisheries management through the participation of women (Thailand). The

presentation by Lena Westlund, FAO, stressed FAO's approaches towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines in terms of awareness raising, strengthening science-policy interface, empowerment of stakeholders, collaborations and monitoring. Discussions furthered on the need to develop effective mechanisms, processes and institutions of relevance to small-scale artisanal fisheries.

Main conclusions:

The major points that emerged from the discussions were the imperative to:

- Enhance the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and promote such initiatives of governments and civil society in a collaborative manner.
- Recognize the importance of advocacy and awareness raising, including consultation and participation of fishers, fishworkers and Indigenous Peoples, and policymakers in decision-making processes.
- Promote awareness of the SSF Guidelines instrument through its translation into local languages and inclusion in school and university curricula (e.g. Nigeria).
- Promote community-level action towards sustainable fisheries and livelihoods.
- Secure access to marine and inland fisheries for SSF communities and develop mechanisms to understand how SSF can contribute to the sustainable future of food production in different countries.

Presenters: Sebastian Mathew (ICSF), Venugopalan Nottankandath (ICSF), Nicole Franz (FAO) and Lena Westlund (FAO).

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## **Mediterranean and Black Sea small-scale fisheries dialogue: Learning from past experiences and shaping a common vision to give a voice to small-scale fishers**

*Organizers: [General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean \(GFCM\)](#) and [WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative \(WWF-MMI\)](#) on behalf of the Mediterranean "Friends of SSF"*

The Mediterranean and Black Sea region is unique in that it is the only global region to have a dedicated Regional Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries ([RPOA-SSF](#)) which sets clear priorities and concrete actions for implementing the SSF Guidelines at the regional level. In the context of celebrating IYAF 2022, this session aimed to take stock of the implementation of the RPOA-SSF, while examining future priorities and needs. In the spirit of the RPOA-SSF, the SSF Guidelines and IYAF, the session was conceived as an open dialogue with SSF organizations in the region, allowing the region's fishers a space to reflect on and discuss the priorities, challenges, opportunities and future needs to continue implementing the RPOA-SSF.

The session was opened by Anna Carlson (GFCM Secretariat) who provided an overview of the RPOA-SSF, including the process towards its adoption, the baseline status of implementation and the agreed priority actions. Marco Costantini (WWF) then presented the conclusions of the "[High-level event on advancing the RPOA-SSF in the context of the GFCM 2030 Strategy](#)" (30 June 2021, online), opening the floor to fishers and fisher representatives to discuss whether the priorities outlined within these conclusions were still relevant or if additional considerations were needed.

Numerous interventions were given by the more than 20 fishers and fisher representatives present from the Mediterranean and Black Sea region, with discussions centering on pressing topics such as climate change and generational turnover.

Main conclusions:

- The Regional Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (RPOA-SSF) – a unique 10-year plan of action, setting concrete objectives for implementing the SSF Guidelines at the regional level – remains an essential political commitment and roadmap guiding Mediterranean and Black Sea countries in supporting and enhancing the small-scale fisheries sector. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, full implementation of this plan of action is necessary to support a sustainable and viable small-scale fisheries sector.
- Small-scale fishers from the Mediterranean and Black Sea region highlighted an array of important challenges they face which included: climate change impacts such as rising sea temperatures and an increase in non-indigenous species, marine pollution, competition with industrial and recreational fisheries, the need for infrastructure that is appropriate for small-scale fisheries, the need to improve working conditions (including for women fishers), the need to ensure economic viability of the sector through vibrant and fair value chains, as well as a lack of generational turnover in the sector.
- The resourcefulness of small-scale fishers in the region – from innovative projects to clean marine litter to creative ways to market catches – was also highlighted. The fishers present expressed their readiness to join forces, to innovate, to try new solutions, and to learn and exchange with each other.
- Regional actors – such as the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), the WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative, as well as other members of the Friends of SSF – have a role to play in supporting SSF organizations by facilitating exchange among small-scale fisheries organizations and providing technical assistance, but also by building capacity to engage with projects, donors and decision-makers in productive and effective ways.
- As a concrete outcome of the session, it was proposed to ensure a regular occasion for Mediterranean and the Black Sea SSF organizations to come together to discuss, exchange and identify priorities for common action.

Presenters: Anna Carlson (GFCM-FAO) and Marco Costantini (WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative).

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## Bridging bridges: Policy and small-scale fisheries in the South West Indian Ocean region

Organizers: *World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) and South West Indian Ocean Tuna Forum (SWIOTUNA)*



[SWIOTUNA](#) is a regional marine-related network platform that was established in 2010. It consists of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector and communities in their collective resource user institutions. The network provides a platform to voice the concerns of fisher groups and CSOs. It has a representation of 40 organizations from Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Comoros, South Africa, Mauritius and Seychelles. They are responsible for advancing the interests of local communities who depend on coastal and marine resources for income and livelihood and the network focused on advocacy and knowledge sharing, was established to actively engage in influencing national and regional policy reforms for improved marine governance and sustainable fisheries management.

Coastal communities in the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) region are facing an uncertain future. While coastal ecosystems can offer substantive goods and services that support their societal needs, these ecosystems are under severe threat from over-exploitation and direct destruction due to escalating coastal development, pollution and climate-related impacts. In addition, trillions of dollars of public and private sector finance is expected to be targeted at coastal development over this decade which, alongside COVID-19 stimulus finance, could further exacerbate the biodiversity crisis if not directed towards sustainable development pathways.

Equity is a prime issue when considering how large-scale coastal development is affecting vulnerable coastal communities, who are dependent on natural resources for food and livelihood security, as well as their health and cultural needs. Moving forward, it will be vital to include community representatives in co-developing regional, national and local inclusive Sustainable Blue Economy (SBE) visions and plans, using a shared language that is accessible and can be deployed by governments, practitioners and communities alike. For an inclusive SBE, it will also be critical to develop mechanisms and approaches that support the flow of sustainable finance and other resources and opportunities to the community level, to support their sustainable development ambitions and needs, as well as their role as stewards of coastal ecosystems.

Main conclusions:

- Spaces of small-scale fishers in the Marine Spatial Planning and Blue Economy agenda should be secured:
  - The negative impacts of other high economic sectors jeopardize the future of coastal communities. The precautionary approach and effective participation of small-scale fisheries should guide the use of the blue space.
  - Develop and, effectively and meaningfully, involve small-scale fisheries actors in environmental and social impact assessments.
  - Put in place conflict resolution mechanisms so that whenever small-scale fisheries are aggrieved there is a mechanism to seek redress.
  - Have a coordinated regional framework for sustainable blue economy/regional authority on matters of blue economy.
- Be transparent and accountable to fisheries management:
  - The public, and more importantly coastal communities, need to have easy access to information from the government and corporate sector on matters of ocean governance and marine resource management.
  - Make all relevant information related to marine fisheries public and easily accessible to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions and play their roles (effective oversight/watchdog, accountability and public dialogue) in sustainable marine use.
  - Small-scale fisheries need to be visible in official statistics on fisheries, including the visibility of women and their contribution to food security, livelihoods and sustainable use of the ocean.
- Strengthen policy and legal frameworks for empowering small-scale fishers and local communities in fisheries management:
  - Across the region, local communities in their co-management institutions (Beach Management Units, Locally Managed Marine Areas) are established within relevant legal framework, with their respective parent national and local agencies responsible for fisheries management and development. Most of them have limitations (i.e., resources and governance) in effectively discharging their roles and responsibilities. The law however does not allow them explicit ownership, access, and user rights in their respective co-management areas.
  - Governments need to review legal frameworks to enable fishers to have secure fishing rights including access and ownership rights in the areas of their jurisdiction.
  - Governments need to put in place investments for small-scale fisheries.

Presenters: Maria Honig (WWF), Doreen Simiyu (SWIOTUNA) and Temoteo Mucavele Junior (SWIOTUNA)

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## **Africa: Promoting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines**

*Organizer: Mundus maris*

The focus of the session was on experiences with promoting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, with a focus on Africa. Cornelia E. Nauen moderated the session. Small-scale fisheries are under intense pressure across the African continent. Yet participation and dialogue processes are shown time and again to be crucial for successful cases of defending the rights and livelihoods of small-scale fishers, men and women, in the face of multiple challenges, from resource scarcity and the need for equitable arrangements towards recovery, access to land, markets, credit and social services. The session offered some first hand experiences with strengthening capacities of small-scale fisheries in Senegal to provide operational support to the SSF Guidelines through the SSF Academy. Some introductory slides, together with a short video, illustrated early results of the work of the Academy. The moderator also gave room to the self-presentation of Africa-based organizations, including AWFISHNET (African Women in Fisheries Network) presented by Nedwa Nech from Mauritania, and CAOPA (African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Professional Organizations) introduced by its president Gaossou Gueye from Senegal. He also underscored the usefulness of the Wolof version produced with help from Mundus Maris of an introductory video to the SSF Guidelines for CAOPA's work in Senegal. Other tools presented were teaching aids on the ecosystem approach to fisheries for fishers and their organizations, together with a new android app (FishBase Guide available free of charge in the Google Play Store) that visualizes minimum, optimum and maximum size when typing in a vernacular or common fish name. That new tool could be used equally for teaching purposes, by fishers to maximize catch by targeting the optimum size or by women fish traders to position their products more easily up-market.

Main conclusions:

- All speakers emphasized the need for men and women active in small-scale fisheries to know about their rights.
- The importance of making information and access to knowledge available in local languages cannot be overemphasized and should be supported by all.
- Tools for teaching are available that can directly benefit small-scale fisheries communities, so they should be widely disseminated and used.
- The reality in Africa is changing fast, including through urbanizations, which results in higher income consumers likely preferring supermarket-style purchases to traditional marketing channels. This may have an impact on small-scale fisheries processing, marketing and trader practices and possibilities. Early signs of a trend turning women entrepreneurs in the post harvest sector to laborers in processing plants is already observable in some places.

Presenter: Dr. Cornelia E. Nauen (Mundus Maris)

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## Access to financial services supporting resilience of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture

Organizers: *FAO Global Network for capacity building to increase access of small-scale fisheries to financial services (CAFI SSF Network)*, *Rare*, *Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)*



During the session, participants were able to hear from and discuss experiences and challenges that small-scale fishers face when accessing financial products such as credit and insurance. Rare, the Environmental Defense Fund and CAFI SSF Network organized this session with an intention to bring insights from the discussion on the enabling conditions for finance to bilateral and multilateral donors as well as financial service providers (FSPs) to increase their access at local level and to fishers themselves. With the support of the organizers, fisher leaders convened to discuss the challenges that small-scale fishers and aquaculture producers face around the world as they try to access even the most basic financial services such as small loans or insurance schemes.

Around the world, access to formal markets of credit and insurance services remains mostly out of reach for millions of small-scale fishers and aquaculture producers. Traditional banks and insurance companies by and large lack products tailored to the reality and the risk profile associated with this sector. This has led to artisanal fishers all over the world having to rely on mostly informal credit services, depending on local lenders or their own buyers to provide short-term loans, often under unfavorable, sometimes even predatory conditions. Under these circumstances, it is difficult for members of the small-scale fisheries sector to grow their businesses or engage in long-term

business planning. To understand this situation better from the viewpoint of the members of the small-scale fisheries community, the session was primarily a listening session and organizers asked specific questions inviting interventions from representatives of small-scale fisher organizations.

Main conclusions:

- Direct testimony from fisher representatives from India, Mauritius, Kenya, Indonesia, Uganda, Chile, St. Vincent and Honduras illustrated they all share the same difficulties accessing products from the formal financial sector. Access to credit, microfinance and insurance services for small-scale fisheries in these places is a challenge for a variety of reasons. In some cases, the barriers are made up by requirements of collateral, in others it's lack of a credit history or proper bookkeeping showing a long enough history of profitability.
- In most of the cases this has pushed the fishers to informal credit schemes that sometimes mean making impossible choices between lenders that offer speed and loans of the right scale, but at impossible interest rates, and in others that offer more formal community-based schemes that have better rates but move at too slow a speed.
- The lack of access to financial products has greatly hindered the ability of small-scale fishers to transition their operations from subsistence production to profitable, growing businesses that can provide a livelihood for them and their families.
- Potential solutions can range from small behavior changes, like better book-keeping and formalization of small-scale fishers, to larger initiatives such as the FAO supported initiative - CAFI SSF program that enables access to financial services.
- Rare, the Environmental Defense Fund and CAFI SSF Network will follow up with this group at a later date, when they have been able to come up with actionable proposals and will bring the insights from this discussion on the enabling conditions for finance to bilateral and multilateral donors as well as financial service providers (FSPs) to increase their access at local level and fishers themselves.

Presenters: Pedro Zapata (EDF), and Ariane Steins-Meier (Rare)

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## **Local Governments & SSF Communities: Fostering True Partnership for Co-Management**

*Organizer: [Rare](#)*

This session was to discuss how local governments and their leaders can work with small-scale fisheries actors in their communities to enable effective and equitable co-management. Coastal 500 mayors shared their experiences working in partnership with their local fishers towards more sustainable management. Fishers had the opportunity to share their perspective, with the goal of reaching a shared understanding of how local government leaders can be better champions for co-management.

Main conclusions:

- Members of Coastal 500, the largest global network of local government leaders committed to work towards thriving and prosperous coastal communities, shared their experiences working with fisher folk in their communities around the co-management of fisheries.

- Mayor Lisa Resurreccion of Pilar in the Philippines shared an intervention on the important role partnership has played in supporting fisherfolk in her community. Working directly with fisher leaders, her administration has supported community-based management of marine areas which have reportedly yielded higher catch and a strengthened feeling of ownership from the fisher folk.
- Dennis Calvan shared how Rare has worked in other communities to support the adoption of co-management models of marine areas. With sufficient support, this community-based management contributes to improved fish biomass and increased participation in management structures and decision-making bodies such as fisheries and aquatic resource management councils.
- Finally, Mr. Danilo Gardunho of Bragança, Brazil and a member of Coastal 500, shared his experience working with small-scale fishers in his community to learn the challenges they face and how local governments can help support the registration and technical capacity of fisherfolk.

Presenters:

- Dennis Calvan, NGO Representative to the Pangngisda Natin Gawing Tama (PaNaGaT) Network in the Philippines, a coalition of fisherfolk organizations and local and international non-profit, non-government organizations which work on fisheries management and ocean conservation;
- Coastal 500 Representative; Liza Resurreccion, Mayor, Municipality of Pilar, Province of Surigao Del Norte, Philippines;
- Coastal 500 Representative; Mr. Danilo Gardunho, Secretary of Fisheries for the municipality of Bragança, Para, Brazil

Contact: Tanmatra Bhanti [tbhanti@rare.org](mailto:tbhanti@rare.org)

## **SSF Guidelines implementation – towards other Regional Plans of Action**

*Organizer: [International Collective in Support of Fishworkers \(ICSF\)](#)*

This session discussed implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Latin American region within the framework of human rights and tenure rights. Vivienne Solis Rivera and N. Venugopalan from ICSF introduced the session which was focussed on ten major issues drawn from the seven pillars of the IYFA 2022 [Global Action Plan](#). Discussions were guided by questions revolving around themes of access, participation, institutional frameworks, gender, disasters, climate change, blue economy, social development and governance for implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

Participants were encouraged to find solutions for challenges they face within the context of their country. There was special focus on the impact of the blue economy, climate change, challenges faced by women in fisheries and the importance of decent work in the small-scale sector. Lena Westlund from FAO wound up the discussion by reiterating the need for a shift in focus to finding solutions for challenges and help strengthen the implementation efforts of small-scale fisheries.

Main conclusions:

- Strengthen participatory approaches and inclusion of small-scale fisheries actors in government decision-making processes related to policy and legislative development, regional level organizations and other multilateral level meetings including CBD, UNFCCC, etc.

- Adopt effective legislation to device access arrangements (e.g., licenses, permits, etc.) and ensure equitable access to fisheries resources.
- Provide preferential access via legislative action to protect tenure rights of small-scale and artisanal fishers.
- Ensure effective co-management of fisheries' resources through devolution of powers to the local level and improve interfacing between science and policy to assist local communities manage fisheries.
- Promote the responsible participation of women and youth in activities related to small-scale fisheries.
- Develop strong small-scale fisheries organizations which collaborate across countries and regions and facilitate regular in-person or virtual meetings.
- Support capacity development of small-scale fisheries organizations, including women and youth, for emerging demands and effective resource management at the international level.
- Ensure decent work and effective social protection of small-scale fishers and fishworkers to deal with uncertainties arising from pandemics.
- Build capacity to harvest and market new and invasive species.
- Protect small-scale fisheries from the negative impacts of the 'blue economy'.

Presenter: Vivienne Solis Rivera (ICSF), Sebastian Mathew (ICSF), Venugopalan Nottankandath (ICSF) and Lena Westlund (FAO)

Contact: Venugopalan Nottankandath, ICSF Office [icsf@icsf.net](mailto:icsf@icsf.net)



## Indigenous small-scale fisheries – a dialogue

Organizer: *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

This session aimed to provide a space to better understand the contributions and challenges of indigenous small-scale fisheries, discuss the needs and opportunities of indigenous peoples whose lives depend at least partially on small-scale fisheries, share related solutions and approaches and formulate key recommendations for follow-up action by different stakeholders. It was opened by Nicole Franz, FAO, who recalled that indigenous peoples fisheries are often not properly considered despite the fact that coastal indigenous peoples consume some 2% of the world's marine catch, up to 15 times more fish than non-indigenous counterparts (Cisneros- Montemayor et al. 2016) and increasing extractive pressures at local and global scales have limited indigenous fishers' access to aquatic foods, as have climatic upheavals and other threats, weakening the diversity of indigenous food systems and exacerbating economic, political and ecological hardships.

This session shared experiences of indigenous people's fisheries in three regions: the Arctic (Norway), Africa (Kenya) and South America (Amazon basin). Beaska Nilas from the Sami parliament highlighted the increasing competition over access rights including from the tourism sector in Norwegian Salmon river fisheries. Christiana Louwa from the Elmolo People in Kenya, explained the importance of indigenous traditional knowledge in safeguarding, FAO, fisheries and freshwater ecosystems biodiversity. Finally, Liseth Escobar highlighted the need of co-developing tools and frameworks to better reflect the value systems and holistic understanding of indigenous peoples fisheries and natural ecosystems.

Main conclusions:

- Indigenous peoples' fisheries are not sufficiently considered and represented and the importance for indigenous peoples livelihoods and their role as food provider has to be better documented to inform policies and processes.
- Indigenous peoples traditional knowledge (IPTK) is a key to ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity but this knowledge is currently not informing management sufficiently. There is hence a need for increasing indigenous peoples participation and the development of systemic and holistic approaches and methodologies to understand and address indigenous peoples fisheries, related challenges and opportunities.
- From the Arctic to Asia and the Amazon basin, a common challenge in relation to securing access rights was confirmed: tourism causing competition in the access to fisheries, as is the case of access to salmon in rivers along the Sami nation territory and the lack of recognition of their traditional rights; appropriation of indigenous territories including water ecosystems by the overlap of indigenous territories with other areas such as protected and conservation areas in the Amazon; and resettlement processes leading to competition over access to land and fisheries resources.
- Increased meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes at local, regional and global levels in order to recognize and protect their customary and traditional rights, is therefore key.

Presenters: Christiana Saiti Louwa (Masifundise Development Trust), Beaska Nilas (Sami Parliament), Nicole Franz (FAO) and Liseth Escobar (FAO)

Contact: Liseth Escobar [SSF-Guidelines@fao.org](mailto:SSF-Guidelines@fao.org)

## **Accessibility to current certification standards for small-scale fisheries**

Organizer: *Fauna & Flora International*

This session aimed to explore available tools and methods to support strengthening of small-scale fisheries supply chains using market-based approaches. The session opened with an overview of Fauna & Flora International's (FFI) work in the marine space and focused on a systematic market approach co-developed by FFI and Practical Action, Participatory Market System Development (PMSD). PMSD is a collaborative process undertaken with local small-scale fishers which aims to understand market chains, their actors, the interactions between them and also the context and forces that shape a particular market system. It does this through participation of key market actors so that market actors drive their desired change. FFI has applied this process across several small-scale fisheries in Myanmar, Indonesia and Nicaragua but a specific case study was presented on an octopus value chain on Pemba Island, Tanzania.

Certification is also often cited as a tool to enhance market value of seafood products but high costs in the early stages have consistently proven a barrier for small-scale fishers. Urs Baumgartner discussed which certification standards are available for small-scale fisheries (SSF), explored where SSF needs are not being met, and proposed mechanisms to improve accessibility to certification for SSFs including the introduction of a proposed new certification scheme, Community Catch, specifically tailored to improve accessibility to certification for small-scale fisheries and enable receipt of a fair price for sustainably caught fish. The aim of this presentation was to obtain feedback from SSF themselves on the utility and applicability of a new certification standard.

Main conclusions:

- There was interest among the small-scale fishers that attended the session for market-based initiatives that are more appropriate to their sector, including certification standards such as Community Catch. However, fishers cited the financial burden that can be associated with these types of schemes and also noted that capacity development would be required to implement any improvements needed and to access international export markets. This feedback is important in development of the tool and will be taken into consideration during refinement of the Community Catch assessment process.
- A concern was raised over market schemes incentivizing flow of fish products out of countries that need them for local food security. However, Community Catch is hoping to help increase local and regional consumption of fish products and to ensure receipt of a fair price for sustainably caught fish.
- Where possible, it was highlighted that the certification standard should align with the efforts of ongoing work of others and already established platforms.
- The tool is currently being piloted across a variety of fisheries in different countries. The feedback from these trials will be incorporated into the tool which will then be released for public consultation in March 2023.
- It will be important for individuals from all sectors to input into the Community Catch public consultation phase to ensure that tool development is participatory and appropriate for the small-scale sector, and we invite any feedback and/or initial thoughts to be shared directly with us.

Presenters: Hannah Richardson (Fauna & Flora International), Sophie Benbow (Fauna & Flora International) and Urs Baumgartner (Ekolibrium)

Contact: Sophie Benbow [Sophie.Benbow@fauna-flora.org](mailto:Sophie.Benbow@fauna-flora.org)

## **Small-scale fisheries and their role in local food security**

*Organizer: Oceana*

Small-scale fisher contributions to local food security – as we know, fish are critical to nutrition and food systems, and artisanal fishers’ play a pivotal role in providing local fish catch. The global statistics clearly highlight this role: 90-95% of small-scale fisheries landings are for human consumption, small-scale fisheries contributed more food fish for humans than industrial fisheries, and small-scale fisheries provide at least 40% of the world’s seafood.

Oceana staff presented two recently published reports that identify the most important fisheries and farmed species for food security and livelihoods and highlight the role of small-scale fisheries in local food security in [the Philippines](#) and Chile, shared their engagement with the sector in both countries, and discussed potential policy interventions to safeguard this SSF function. A Chilean small-scale fisher also spoke about his experiences in rebuilding overexploited fish stocks and creating an enforcement system. He shared about his fishery cooperative and how they work with La Higuera’s reserve management to make sure their fishing techniques were sustainable and compliant with regulations. Rodrigo led attendees in a short social media livestream to call for a stop to mining in La Dominga. The feedback received included appreciation for including this testimony and how relatable it was for fishers from other countries, and for giving a voice to the Filipino fisherfolk who were unable to attend.

Main conclusions:

- Oceana’s vision to deliver secure ocean-related policy changes that deliver food security, nutritional and/or livelihood outcomes, in both current and new geographies, and ensuring access to fish for those who need it most includes the key principle that small-scale fishers play a critical role in domestic food security and in contributing fish to local food systems.
- In the Philippines, new analysis provides evidence of the pivotal role artisanal fisherfolk play in Filipino food and nutrition security and livelihoods. The research, using household consumption data collected by the Philippine Food and Nutrition Research Institute, assessed which households were eating which fish species and in what regions. The nutrient-rich marine species most consumed - round scad, frigate tuna, and mackerel - are also mostly caught by municipal fishers. During Covid-19, Oceana Philippines conducted online Fisherfolk Classrooms to engage with small-scale fishing communities during lockdowns.
- In Chile, a similar study using market surveys, assessed the most important species for local consumption. Common hake, one of the most consumed fresh fish species and prevalent in Chilean diets, is mainly caught by artisanal fishers. Findings like these highlight the need to prioritize and safeguard artisanal fisheries to protect their contributions to the local food security and livelihoods.
- Recovering fisheries is necessary to allow food security for future populations.

Presenters: Sonia Sharan (Oceana), Rhea Yray-Frossard (Oceana), Cesar Astete (Oceana), Rodrigo Flores, (Punta de Choros Independent Fishermen Union Association, Chile).

Contact: Sonia Sharan [ssharan@oceana.org](mailto:ssharan@oceana.org)

## **Women and post-harvest technology in African small-scale fisheries**

*Organizer: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

In Africa, small-scale fisheries contribute to the continent's economy and livelihoods, accounting for around 44% of the total landed catches, 48% of the total landed value, and generating over 3 million tonnes of catch from marine waters with a value of 4.8 billion USD. Small-scale fisheries also ensure food security for more than 200 million Africans and constitute an essential source of employment, with 10 million Africans relying on the sector as their primary livelihood and a further 90 million depending on fishing as part of a diversified livelihoods strategy. In all these considerations, the contribution of women to the sector is significant as they form almost half the labor force, yet it is often invisible and underrecognized. It has long been assumed that the use of technologies by women contributes to improving the sector, provided that women are given the capacity to embrace them and are actively involved in their sustainable use. This is all the more true in post-harvest nodes such as processing and trading, where women make up the majority. This session is an opportunity to reflect on the diverse experiences of African women fish processors with technology adoption in small-scale fisheries.

The session was moderated by Omar Peñarubia, FAO, who highlighted women's critical role and contribution to the small-scale fisheries sector. Micheline Dion Somplehi, women fish processor from Ivory Coast and coordinator of women's programs at CAOPA (African Confederation of Professional Artisanal Fishing Organizations), shared her experience on how post-harvest technologies, including the FAO-Thiaroye fish processing technique (FTT) oven, have significantly improved the working conditions and livelihoods of women fish processors in Abidjan. Suzanne Njeri, Vice President of the African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network (AWFishNET), drew the public's attention to how women are key players in the technology adoption process in fishing communities. Molly Ahern, FAO, and Jennifer Gee, FAO, confirmed that technologies could be a key driver to women's empowerment through the creation of new opportunities for employment and income generation. However, gender dynamics should be well assessed to avoid new technologies that can upset them and lead to increased household and gender-based violence.

Main conclusions:

- Market needs are one of the biggest challenges related to the adoption of technologies.
- It is crucial to consider gender dynamics in any technology adoption process. Whenever possible, a gender transformative approach (GTA) should be applied, looking at the underlying causes of gender inequality and not only its symptoms.
- Women's consultation and involvement from the very start of the project are key for a successful introduction and promotion of fish post-harvest technology.
- Awareness raising activities should be done to ensure that fishing communities fully understand the benefits of the technology.

Presenters: Aina Liantsoa Randrianantoandro (FAO), Micheline Dion Somplehi (African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Organizations (CAOPA), Sowe Alieu (Gambia Fisherfolk Association), Omar Peñarubia (FAO), Molly Ahern (FAO), Jennifer Gee (FAO).

Contact: Aina Liantsoa Randrianantoandro [Aina.Randrianantoandro@fao.org](mailto:Aina.Randrianantoandro@fao.org)

### DAY 3 (4 September 2022)

Part of Day 3 was reserved for various meetings, e.g. for the IPC Working Group on Fisheries to finalize their preparations for their participation in COFI, a meeting of the SSF Hub members, a meeting of the Maghreb Platform for Artisanal Fisheries etc.

### SSF Summit Dialogue

The final session of the summit was facilitated by Hanna Wetterstrand, Swedbio, and reflected the SSF Summit's intention to strengthen collaboration amongst small-scale fishers, fish workers and movements, CSOs, NGOs, intergovernmental institutions and governments. It provided time for reflection by different stakeholder representatives on key outcomes of the SSF Summit, including perspectives on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines to inform constructive ways forward. Some statements made in this dialogue are attached in *Annex 4* and key points made by the different speakers included:

- Nicole Franz, FAO, noted that the SSF Guidelines keep being referred to, confirming their importance as a global reference document. Those who once helped develop them are now involved in their application. Governments continue to have the key responsibility for the implementation in close collaboration with fishers and fishworkers who, through their organizations, are the main drivers of change, and supported by others – research and academia, regional organizations and NGOs. More than 100 people from over 40 countries were at the SSF Summit helping build increased collaboration and partnerships, setting a path for more and better collaboration in support of small-scale fisheries in the future.
- Pablo Green and Gabriela Cruz, IPC Working Group on Fisheries, representing millions of small-scale fisheries actors, appreciated the opportunity the SSF Summit constituted to discuss and collaborate with other small-scale fisheries organizations, NGOs and donor agencies. Some of the experiences, concerns and advances shared included the persisting lack of recognition of small-scale fishers and Indigenous Peoples and their being left out of decision-making processes. Women are particularly invisible and there are major barriers to gender equality. Concerns were also voiced regarding the erosion of tenure rights – to both land, water bodies and the natural resources, in particular in the context of the emerging concept of the blue economy, and environmental degradation and pollution. Building solidarity among small-scale fisheries and Indigenous Peoples organizations around the world and strengthening collective action was stressed as being key to make the voices of fishers and fishworkers heard. There is a need to collaborate, including by continuing building the [Global Strategic Framework in Support of the Implementation of the SSF Guidelines](#) (SSF-GSF), and the related Regional Advisory groups. The development of National Plans of Action to implement the SSF Guidelines is a key approach to scale up and youth needs to be given space in continuing efforts, supporting also a generational renewal in small-scale fisheries organizations to be strong in the future and continue driving the SSF Guidelines implementation. In two years, the SSF Guidelines will be 10 years old and this will be an opportunity to further draw attention to them.

- Gaoussou Gueye, CAOPA, representing its membership, agreed on the need for increased collaboration and promoting youth and women. The challenge of ensuring that policies are actually implemented was referred to. Partnering with governments and having the appropriate national legislation in place are key strategies for ensuring that the SSF Guidelines are implemented.
- Diene Ddiaya, Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy, Senegal, further confirmed the need for partnerships and collaboration. Small-scale fisheries organizations need to stand up for themselves and tell partners how important their sector is. IYafa 2022 is an opportunity generously offered by the UN and supported by FAO to show commitment and determination.
- Elena Finkbeiner and Hoyt Peckham, SSF Hub, representing partners and collaborating NGOs, reflected on learnings during the SSF Summit particularly in the context of the small-scale fisheries and indigenous peoples organizations being the owners of the SSF Guidelines and wanting to lead on their implementation. Commitments were made to continue listening to the small-scale fisheries rights holders and to ensure that a human rights based approach is applied. The SSF Hub was offered as a platform for continued conversations, honest dialogue and open collaboration.

The floor was then opened for comments and many participants took the opportunity to share final thoughts. Key points that emerged include:

- Continued dialogue is necessary, including in the context of the upcoming session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, but the integrity and rights of small-scale fishers and fish workers must be recognized.
- Small-scale fisheries continue to be threatened by climate change, pollution and competition by other economic sectors, and current policy processes and frameworks – including subsidy regimes and the blue economy – do not necessarily facilitate equity and inclusion of small-scale fisheries which are also often marginalized when it comes to funding. Improved cross-sectoral collaboration and transparency are needed.
- Political will is required for SSF Guidelines implementation. While collaboration between governments and small-scale fisheries organizations exist in some countries, these partnerships need to be further promoted in many others, together with increasing the awareness of the SSF Guidelines. Organizations like FAO can help by supporting related global processes and advocate for the SSF Guidelines.
- The role of women needs to be recognized and concerted efforts are required to promote gender equality and equity. Women and men have complementary roles in small-scale fisheries and both are equally important.
- Youth is the future and they need to be supported to take on the challenges and seize the opportunities that will be coming up.

To conclude, Anna Carlson, GFCM, provided closing remarks, noting the importance of IYafa 2022 to show that small-scale fisheries are big in cultural, human and socioeconomic values although small in scale. IYafa is being a catalyst for bringing attention to small-scale fisheries and this should continue after 2022. Small-scale fisheries representatives should always have a seat at the table and participatory approaches are not only desirable – they are necessary. During the SSF Summit, an unprecedented willingness to learn, adapt, innovate, work together and find new solutions has emerged. This is something that should be built upon and similar events will be needed in the future.

A reception at the conclusion of the SSF Summit – offered by the GFCM and featuring fish from local small-scale fishers – provided additional opportunities for dialogue and networking among fishers.

## **Some lessons learned and conclusions from the organizers**

The short time available to organize the SSF Summit obviously had an impact on the coherence and completeness of the agenda, and logistical aspects as well as on participation. Feedback received from participants however confirmed that the creation of the space for interaction among small-scale fisheries actors and among small-scale fisheries stakeholders more broadly was extremely necessary, especially considering the limited possibilities to meet over the past two years due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

An extremely high level of engagement and active participation in the different sessions characterized the SSF Summit and the space for informal interactions during the dinner, concert and reception was embraced by participants. Holding the SSF Summit in a neutral space was conducive to open and honest conversations and statements.

There were many lessons learned, including the need to ensure clear objectives that inform a strategic and well-structured agenda and enabling the participation of others.

The good news is that the success of the SSF Summit reached the 35<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee on Fisheries held on 5-9 September 2022 at FAO in Rome:

*COFI 'emphasized the unique opportunity to gather commitments and recommendations at a summit on small-scale fisheries, which is encouraged to be held every two years prior to COFI, subject to resourcing, to sustain and inform continued support to the sub-sectors.'*

This means that the IYAFA 2022 SSF Summit has prepared the ground for a regular platform for the small-scale fisheries community to exchange, discuss and collectively act to advance the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. This is extremely timely, as the next SSF Summit will take place in 2024, the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the SSF Guidelines – let's not miss the opportunity!

In the meanwhile, sharing this report is a first step after the SSF Summit and more frequent dialogue and collaborations between the participants of the SSF Summit is highly encouraged!

The IYAFA 2022 Summit website with pictures, the agenda and other relevant information is here:

[www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/events/events-detail/en/c/1601136/](http://www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/events/events-detail/en/c/1601136/)

Session information such as powerpoint presentations and additional videos or photos can be found here: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QP9s7zhGPYJemvrSwzPPmreB00X9Ru-8?usp=sharing>

## Annex 1 – Description of organizers

### **General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)**

The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean is a regional fisheries management organization. With [22 member countries & the EU](#), its main objective is to ensure the conservation and the [sustainable use of living marine resources](#) as well as the [sustainable development of aquaculture](#) in the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea. <https://www.fao.org/gfcm/en/>

Contact: [gfcm-secretariat@fao.org](mailto:gfcm-secretariat@fao.org)

### **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With 195 members – 194 countries and the European Union – FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI) of the FAO works with Members and partners to transform aquatic systems and promote the responsible and sustainable management of aquatic food systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life leaving no one behind.

<https://www.fao.org/fishery-aquaculture/en>, <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/en/>

Contact: [IYAFA@fao.org](mailto:IYAFA@fao.org); [SSF-Guidelines@fao.org](mailto:SSF-Guidelines@fao.org)

### **International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) Working Group on Fisheries members**

The International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) is an autonomous and self-organized global platform of small-scale food producers, rural worker organizations and grassroots/community-based social movements to advance the Food Sovereignty Agenda at the global and regional level. The Working Group on Fisheries of the IPC is a space of alliance, solidarity and coordination, composed of the major global civil society network representing small-scale fisheries (World Forum of Fisher People - WFFP, World Forum of Fish Harvester and Fish Workers - WFF, International Indian Treaty Council - IITC and La Via Campesina - LVC) mandated by the global civil society organizations of SSF to carry out advocacy work in support of SSF in all relevant international and regional processes.

[https://www.foodsovereignty.org/working\\_groups/fisheries/](https://www.foodsovereignty.org/working_groups/fisheries/)

Contact: [ipc-cip@foodsovereignty.org](mailto:ipc-cip@foodsovereignty.org)

### **Small-Scale Fisheries Resources and Collaboration Hub (SSF Hub)**

The Small-Scale Fisheries Resource and Collaboration Hub (SSF Hub) is an online multilingual platform built to support the implementation of the [Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication \(SSF Guidelines\)](#). The SSF Hub is a collaborative space providing access to free tools and resources to strengthen small-scale fisheries governance and community development and fostering connections and partnership between people who work in, with and in support of small-scale fisheries. <https://ssfhub.org/>

Contact: [pruiter@edf.org](mailto:pruiter@edf.org)

See Annex 5 for SSF Hub member contact information.

## Annex 2 – Agenda

2 September 2022

| Time   | Session   | Organizer   |
|--|---|---|
| Large Room (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Turkish) |   |   |
| 9 am<br>–<br>6 pm  | The peasants of the Oceans and Inland Water Bodies: living with nature (by invitation only) | IPC Working Group on Fisheries members              |
| 6pm<br>–<br>10p<br>m   | Dinner<br>Music for Food Sovereignty (open)   | International Music concert organized by Match&Fuse |

3 September 2022

| Time  | Session  | Organizer   |
|---|--|---|
| Large Room (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Turkish)                            |  |   |
| 9 am  | Welcome and sharing of views from small-scale fisheries organizations  | IPC Working Group on Fisheries members; non-IPC small-scale fisheries organizations   |
| 11 am   | Initiatives to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)                                 |
| 12:30 pm Lunch break  |  |   |
| PARALLEL SESSIONS: REGIONAL EXAMPLES AND ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES (2-5pm) |  |   |
| Large Room (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Turkish)                            |  |   |
| 2 pm  | Mediterranean and Black Sea small-scale fisheries dialogue:<br>Learning from past experiences and shaping a common vision to give a voice to small-scale fishers             | General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative (WWF-MMI) on behalf of the Mediterranean “Friends of SSF” |
| Small Room - English  |  |   |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 2 pm   | Bridging bridges:<br>Policy and small-scale fisheries in the South West Indian Ocean region | World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) and SWIO Tuna  |
| 4 pm   | Africa: Promoting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines                                  | Mundus Maris  |
| Gazebo - English   |   |   |
| 3 pm   | Access to financial services supporting resilience of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture | FAO supported initiative- Global Network for capacity building to increase access of small-scale fisheries to financial services (CAFI SSF Network), Rare, Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) |
| 4 pm   | Local Governments & SSF Communities: Fostering True Partnership for Co-Management           | Rare  |
| 5 pm Break   |   |   |
| PARALLEL SESSIONS: THEMATIC DEEP DIVES                             |   |   |
| Large Room (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Turkish) |   |   |
| 5:30 pm  | SSF Guidelines implementation – towards other Regional Plans of Action                      | International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)   |
| Small Room - English   |   |   |
| 5:30 pm  | Indigenous small-scale fisheries – a dialogue   | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   |
| 6:30 pm  | Accessibility to current certification standards for small-scale fisheries                  | Fauna and Flora   |
| Gazebo - English   |   |   |
| 5.30 pm  | Small-scale fisheries and their role in local food security                                 | Oceana  |
| 6:30 pm  | Women and post-harvest technology in African small-scale fisheries                          | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   |
| 8 pm Closing   |   |   |

#### 4 September 2022

| Time   | Theme                            | Speaker  |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 9 am – 12:30 pm  | Time for meetings                |  |
| Large Room (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Turkish) |                                  |  |
| 4 pm   | SSF Summit Dialogue              | FAO  |
| 5:30pm – 10pm  | IYAFA 2022 celebration reception | Reception and music offered by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) |

## Annex 3 – List of participants

| Last Name         | First Name | Organization/institution:  | Stakeholder category                               | Country                  |
|-------------------|------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| Aamri             | Intissare  | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)                | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Abila             | Richard    | International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)                       | Inter-governmental organization                    | Kenya                    |
| Ahern             | Molly      | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)                | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Alaya             | Sassi      | Groupement De Developpement De Pêche À Ghannouch                             | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Tunisia                  |
| Astete            | César      | Oceana Chile   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Chile                    |
| Attieh            | Robert     | Dora Fishing Port SEATEC   | Other  | Lebanon                  |
| Barange           | Manuel     | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)                | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Basurto Guillermo | Xavier     | Duke University  | Academia   | United States of America |
| Baumgartner       | Urs        | Ekolibrium   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Spain                    |
| Ben Abda          | Asma       | Association Tunisienne Pour Le Développement De La Pêche Artisanale (ATDEPA) | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Tunisia                  |
| Ben Ayed          | Noureddine | Union Tunisienne De L'agriculture Et De La Pêche (UTAP)                      | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Tunisia                  |

|               |             |   |  |                          |
|---------------|-------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| Ben Hassen    | Mehrez      | Zrayeb fishing group of Djerba  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Tunisia                  |
| Benbow        | Sophie      | Fauna & Flora International (FFI)   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | United Kingdom           |
| Bernal        | Miguel      | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)-General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Bhanti        | Tanmatra    | Rare  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | United States of America |
| Bosco         | Ignas Haule | Fishery National Alliance in Tanzania   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Tanzania                 |
| Boyisile      | Mafilika    | Masifundise Development Trust, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | South Africa             |
| Bustamante    | Zoila       | Confederación Nacional de Pescadores Artesanales de Chile (CONAPACH) /Iberan American Network                           | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Chile                    |
| Campogianni   | Stefania    | WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy                    |
| Carlson       | Anna        | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)-General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Carlson       | Kaleigh     | Rare  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | United States of America |
| Castillo      | Alex        | Asesor Nacional ATC-LVC, Miembro del Consejo Nacional de la ESCAMPI   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Nicaragua                |
| Castillo Diaz | Arcadio     | Alianza De Pescadores Indígenas De Centroamérica  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Panama                   |

|                 |                 |  |  |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|----------------|
| Chabou          | Mohammed Chebir | Union Méditerranéenne Des Coopératives Du Nord Du Maroc/Réseau Marocain De La Pêche Artisanale                                   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Morocco        |
| Chniter         | Mongi           | Plateforme Maghrébine De La Pêche Artisanale   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Tunisia        |
| Conti           | Mauro           | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy          |
| Costantini      | Marco           | WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy          |
| Croessmann      | Michael         | The professional fishing association of Amorgos  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Greece         |
| Crosera         | Dioniso         | Consorzio Veneto Pesca Artigianale (Co.Ve.Pa)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Italy          |
| Cruz Salar      | Gabriela        | National Federation Of Fishing Cooperatives Of Ecuador (FENACOPEC) /Ibero-American SSF Network (Ripapa)- (WFF affiliate)         | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Ecuador        |
| Cubides Sanchez | Juliana         | Movilizatorio  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Colombia       |
| Davies          | Robin           | The Pew Charitable Trusts  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | United Kingdom |
| Di Carlo        | Giuseppe        | WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy          |
| Di Grigoli      | Alessia         | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy          |
| Dion Somplehi   | Micheline       | Confédération Africaine des Organisations de Pêche Artisanale (CAOPA)/Côte d'Ivoire National Union of Women in Fisheries Society | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Côte d'Ivoire  |

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|------------------|----------|--|--|--------------------------|
| Diver            | Rochelle | International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | United States of America |
| Doerr            | Florian  | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Doh-Djanhoundy   | Théodore | Union des Sociétés Coopératives des Femmes de la Pêche et assimilées de Côte d'Ivoire (USCOFEP-CI)   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Côte D'ivoire            |
| Doren            | Simiyu   | South West Indian Ocean Tuna Forum (SWIOTUNA)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Kenya                    |
| Doseva           | Evelina  | European Black Sea Fishermen's Association   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Bulgaria                 |
| Dronkers Londono | Yaiza    | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Edgardo Roche    | Nestor   | Unión Argentina De Pescadores Artesanales/ Argentine Union Of Artisanal Fishermen, IPC Working Group on Fisheries/RIPAPAPE (WFF affiliate) | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Argentina                |
| El Annan         | Hassan   | Ouazi Cooperative Des Pecheurs   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Lebanon                  |
| Escobar Aucu     | Liseth   | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Esquivel Medrano | Ana Ruth | World Forum of Fisher Peoples affiliate  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Costa Rica               |
| Fernández        | Nicolás  | Organización de Productores Pesqueros Artesanales de la Lonja de Conil (OPP 72)/Ibero-American SSF network (Ripapa)                        | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Spain                    |
| Finkbeiner       | Elena    | Conservation International   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | United States of America |

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|-------------|---------------------|---|--|-------------|
| Flores      | Rodrigo             | Asociación Gremial de Mariscadores y Pescadores Punta de Choros   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Chile       |
| Fortuno     | Louis Andre Patrick | Fédération De Pêcheurs Artisans De L'océan Indien (FPOI) / (Affiliate WWF)                                  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Mauritius   |
| Franz       | Nicole              | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy       |
| Fröcklin    | Sara                | Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Sweden      |
| Frossard    | Andre               | Other   | Other  | Switzerland |
| Frossard    | Rhea                | Oceana  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Philippines |
| Fuentevilla | Carlos              | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   | Inter-governmental organization                    | Mexico      |
| Garanho     | Danilo              | Rare  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Brazil      |
| Gee         | Jennifer            | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy       |
| Giovinco    | Angela              | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy       |
| Gomei       | Marina              | WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy       |
| Gorez       | Beatrice            | Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Belgium     |
| Görgün      | Can                 | Akyaka Fishery Cooperative/Ibero-American Ssf Network (Ripapa)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Türkiye     |
| Goubbaa     | Ibtissem            | Gdap Albaraka Boughrara -Al Baraka agricultural and fishing development group in Boughrara Lagoon (Tunisia) | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Tunisia     |

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|----------|-------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Green    | Pablo             | Movimiento De La Juventud Kuna (MJK) /IPC Working Group on Fisheries, CITI   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Panama                        |
| Griffin  | Michael           | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  | Inter-governmental organization                    | United Kingdom                |
| Gueye    | Gaoussou          | Confédération Africaine des Organisations de Pêche Artisanale (CAOPA)/Non-State Actors in Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture in West Africa (WANSAFA) | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Senegal                       |
| Haddad   | Naufael           | Tunisian Society For Sustainable Fisheries (TSSF)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Tunisia                       |
| Harrison | Chief Gary        | Chickaloon Village Nation, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) affiliate  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | United States of America      |
| Harry    | Winsbert Falton   | National Fisherfolk Organization (NFO) in SVG/Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) / (Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations) CNFO     | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | St Vincent And The Grenadines |
| Hassane  | El                | Ouazi Cooperative Des Pecheurs   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Lebanon                       |
| Honig    | Maria             | WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | South Africa                  |
| Jaffer   | Naseegh           | Masifundise Development Trust, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | South Africa                  |
| Jakobsen | Sonja Elin Kleven | Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)   | Government   | Norway                        |
| Kartal   | Erdagon           | IPC Working Group on Fisheries, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Türkiye                       |

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|---------------|------------------|---|--|-----------|
| Kaylan Mandal | Suman            | East Coast Fish Workers Union (ECFWU)/IPC Working Group on Fisheries (WFF affiliate)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | India     |
| Lagarde       | Virginie         | Collectif Pêche and Développement, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | France    |
| Laguna        | Cairo            | Federación Nicaragüense De Pescadores Artesanales/Nicaraguan Federation Of Artisanal Fishermen/IPC Working Group on Fisheries (WFF affiliate)       | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Nicaragua |
| Lajnef        | Hedia            | Tunisian Association For The Development Of Artisanal Fisheries/IPC Working Group on Fisheries (WFF affiliate)                                      | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Tunisia   |
| Laroda        | Adrian           | World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Panama    |
| Laurent       | Clementine       | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)-General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)                             | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy     |
| Lecchi        | Giulia           | Centro Internazionale Crocevia (Crocevia)   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy     |
| Lervag        | Astrid           | Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)  | Government   | Norway    |
| Llopis Morell | Raquel           | Associació Dones de la Mar del Grau de Gandia (ADOMAR)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Spain     |
| Lontro        | Flavio           | Comissão Nacional de Fortalecimento das Reservas Extrativistas, Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais Extrativistas Costeiras e Marinha (CONFREM) Brasil | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Brazil    |
| Louwa         | Christiana Saiti | Masifundise Development Trust, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Kenya     |

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|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| Lucidi          | Velia           | Centro Internazionale Crocevia(Crocevia)   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy                    |
| Luzzi           | Matteo          | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Mackensen       | Annika Kristina | German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)  | Government   | Germany                  |
| Marciano        | Ana Carolina    | Swedbio - Stockholm Resilience Center  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Sweden                   |
| Mari            | Francisco       | Bread for the World  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Germany                  |
| Mathew          | Sebastian       | International Collective In Support Of Fishworkers (ICSF)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | India                    |
| McCarty         | Cheri           | Foreign Affairs Specialist   | Government   | United States of America |
| Mcharek         | Slaheddine      | Association of fishermen of Zarzis (APDE) and SSF national Network in Tunisia  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Tunisia                  |
| Mills           | Elyse Noble     | International Collective In Support Of Fishworkers (ICSF)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Netherlands              |
| Mori            | Stefano         | Centro Internazionale Crocevia (Crocevia)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy                    |
| Mucavele Junior | Temoteo         | Society Organizations engaged in Marine conservation work (SWIOTUNA) at The forum of CSOs for Marine and Coastal Areas (FOSCAMC) | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Mozambique               |
| Munatsirei      | Garikai         | Southern African Non State Actors Platform In Fisheries And Aquaculture (Sansafa)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Zimbabwe                 |
| Nakato          | Margaret        | KATOSI Women Development Trust, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Uganda                   |

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|---------------|---------------|---|--|-------------|
| Namadoa       | Silvano Okelo | African Continental Non-State Actors Coordination Platform in Fisheries and Aquaculture (AFRIFISH/EARFISH)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Kenya       |
| Ndiaye        | Diene         | Ministere Des Peches Et De L'économie Maritime  | Government   | Senegal     |
| Ndiaye        | Douda         | World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Senegal     |
| Nech          | Nedwa         | NGO Mauritania 2000   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Mauritania  |
| Nembhard      | Nadine        | Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Belize      |
| Nicolas       | Jacqueline    | Government  | Government   | Philippines |
| Nilas         | Beaska        | Saami Fisheries   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Norway      |
| Njeri         | Suzanne Rita  | African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network (AWFISHNET)   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Kenya       |
| Nottankandath | Venugopalan   | International Collective In Support Of Fishworkers (ICSF)   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | India       |
| Nouen         | Cornelia E.   | Mundus Maris  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Belgium     |
| Nunez         | Felicito      | Sambo Creek fisher Association representative Garifuna Indigenous People rep  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Honduras    |
| Ortiz         | Lorena        | Confederacion Mexicana De Cooperativas Pesqueras Y Acuícolas/ Mexican Confederation Of Fishing And Aquaculture Cooperatives/ IPC Working Group on Fisheries (WFF affiliate) | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Mexico      |

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|-------------------|---------------|---|--|-------------------|
| Özkaya            | Ramazan       | Central Union Of Fisheries Cooperatives (ORKOOP)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Türkiye           |
| Palma Silva       | Sergio Andrés | Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Chile             |
| Park              | Seonyoung     | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   | Inter-governmental organization                    | Republic Of Korea |
| Peckham           | Sherwood Hoyt | Wildlife Conservation Society   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Spain             |
| Peenaert          | Adele         | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)-General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)                             | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy             |
| Penarubia         | Omar          | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy             |
| Perus             | Logose        | Kiyindi Women Fish Processors Association, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate   | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Uganda            |
| Philippe          | Joelle Noemi  | Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Belgium           |
| Pinto             | Josana        | Movimento dos Pescadores e Pescadoras artesanais (MPPA), IPC Working Group on Fisheries/World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate              | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Brazil            |
| Prasertcharoensuk | Ravadee       | Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)/ International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Thailand          |
| Randrianantoandro | Aina          | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)   | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy             |
| Richardson        | Hannah        | Fauna & Flora International   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | United Kingdom    |
| Richir            | Marc          | European Commission   | Government   | Belgium           |

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|-----------------|----------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| Rivera          | Vivienne Solis | Cooperativa Autogestionaria de Servicios Profesionales para la Solidaridad Social (COOPE SoliDar) | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Costa Rica               |
| Roberts         | Catherine      | WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy                    |
| Ronnarongpairee | Wichoksak      | Federation Thai Fisherfolk Association (FTFA), World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate     | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Thailand                 |
| Ruiter          | Pamela         | Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | United States of America |
| Santana Beltre  | Norma          | World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Dominican Republic       |
| Savore          | Stefania       | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)                                     | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy                    |
| Seye            | Ismail         | Direction Des Pêches Maritimes/Ministère Des Pêches Et De L'economie Maritime                     | Government   | Senegal                  |
| Shakman         | Esmaille       | Association Libyenne Des Amis De La Pêche Artisanale  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Libya                    |
| Sharan          | Sonia          | Oceana  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | United States of America |
| Sibongiseni     | Gwebani        | Masifundise Development Trust, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate                     | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | South Africa             |
| Siti            | Aisyah Amini   | World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) affiliate  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Indonesia                |
| Skotnes         | Björg          | Permanent delegation to the UN  | Government   | Norway                   |

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|------------------|--------------------|--|--|-----------|
| Sowe             | Alieu              | Gambia Fisherfolk Association, World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)                    | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Gambia    |
| Steins Meier     | Ariane             | Rare   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Germany   |
| Tapella          | Amélie             | Centro Internazionale Crocevia (Crocevia)  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Italy     |
| Tosunoğlu        | Zafer              | Central Union of Fisheries Cooperatives (SÜR-KOOP)                                     | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Türkiye   |
| Toueilib         | Cherif             | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)                          | Inter-governmental organization                    | Italy     |
| Triki            | Imed               | Groupement de la pêche artisanale à Tabarka  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Tunisia   |
| Ünal             | Vahdet             | Akdeniz Koruma Derneği/Mediterranean Conservation Society                              | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Türkiye   |
| Villegas Paredes | Francisco          | IPC Working Group on Fisheries (IITC affiliate)  | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Mexico    |
| Westlund         | Lena               | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)                          | Inter-governmental organization                    | Sweden    |
| Wetterstrand     | Hanna<br>Margareta | Swedbio  | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Sweden    |
| Zainal Arifin    | Fuad               | Serikat Petani Indonesia/Federation of Indonesian Peasant Union (FSPI) (LVC affiliate) | Small-scale fisheries organization/social movement | Indonesia |
| Zapata           | Pedro              | Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)   | Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)                | Mexico    |

## Annex 4 – Selected statements from the Dialogue on Day 3

### FAO - Nicole Franz

Thank you all for being here. It really feels amazing to meet in person.

I think the organizers IPC Working Group on Fisheries, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean and the SSF Hub, and also we as FAO, can all be proud that we succeeded in bringing together over 100 participants from over 40 countries to learn from each other.

We spoke a lot about the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication – or SSF Guidelines – over the last days.

This shows that even if they are by now 8 years old, they remain a global reference document for all of us, and again, many of you here today have been involved in their development or are now implementing them.

Participants of a workshop concluded in 2014 that a balanced and equitable partnership approach and cross-sectoral collaboration is fundamental for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

There are clearly different roles for different partners and the implementation of the SSF Guidelines will need to follow a dual strategy of “top-down” and “bottom-up”:

- Governments have a key responsibility to make 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 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.
- Through their organizations, fishers and fish workers are the 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.

This Summit is a way to continue moving in this direction and maybe we can have it again in the future to facilitate collaboration among all stakeholders in support of small-scale fisheries.

### IPC Working Group on Fisheries - Pablo Green and Lorena Ortiz

We, the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF), the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), La Via Campesina (LVC), as members of the Fisheries Group of the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), and representing millions of small-scale fishers and Indigenous Peoples from coastal and inland regions worldwide, welcome the participation in the SSF Summit.

We have gathered here in Rome for three days of IYAFA side events just prior to COFI. We are grateful for the collaboration with other fisher organizations: among them CAOPA, Ibero-American SSF network

(Ripapa), Plateforme Maghrébine de la Pêche Artisanale (PMPA), Confederación de Pescadores Artesanales de Centroamérica, the Central American Network of Indigenous Peoples small-scale fishers and numerous national level fisher organizations and cooperatives from across the world.

We also appreciate the participation of many NGOs working on fisheries from across the world as well as donor agencies. We especially want to thank the support of the FAO and the time taken by the FAO director of fisheries to engage directly with us fishers.

During these three days, we have shared our experiences, our concerns and the advances we have made in many countries across the world. It has been an important moment for us as fishers to build solidarity after three years without having the opportunity to travel and meet.

On the first day, we hosted a meeting with close to 50 fisher leaders. This was an important autonomous space for us and we believe we have to come together as fishers more often to take the conversations forward. It has been an opportunity for the IPC to share among the other movements its SSF people-centered methodology for assessing the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, involving a bottom-up process led by fishers' organizations and coastal communities themselves. A first assessment report has already been produced, including contributions from 21 countries around the world and the first results have been presented among the SSF movements. This is just the beginning of the work the IPC is doing in support of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and the IPC is committed to continuing to collect inputs and expand upon this report in the coming years

Some of the main points that came out in our meeting with the SSF Movements includes:

- The willingness to develop common position strategies for collective mobilization to make our voices stronger and build solidarity between fisher organizations and allies around the world (international level).
- To continue strengthening the Regional Advisory Groups of the SSF GSF, making the collaboration at regional level with other regional networks and organizations stronger, with the aim to converge common goals and actions through the development of Regional Plans of Action for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
- The necessity to support and give space to our youths, the next generation upon which we depend as fishers and Indigenous Peoples to ensure progress on SSF Guidelines implementation in the decades to come. This also implies that we have to work fast and effectively to ensure generational renewal in both our national organizations, regional and international spaces such as the IPC. Young people need to be trained to understand the political dynamic of these spaces, see the value in engaging and take up this work.
- We have shared our deep concern about the lack of recognition of us as fisher peoples and indigenous peoples and the challenges that we face. These challenges are too often ignored, while small-scale fishers and Indigenous Peoples are left out of decision-making processes that directly affect their lives and livelihoods. This lack of recognition should be addressed as a matter of urgency by states to ensure equal participation in decision-making processes in all areas affecting SSF, including policy formulation, pre- and postharvest activities (full value chain), and the management of territories and resources. Particular support and protection should be given to youth working in fisheries in order to ensure generational renewal in the sector and support the development of a sector in which young people see a future in fisheries that enables them to stay in, and contribute to, their communities.
- Women are still far too invisible. Women working in fisheries continue to be marginalized and do not enjoy equal rights in the sector. Evidence from our SSF Guidelines monitoring report shows that

the rights of women are severely compromised by structural factors. The lack of recognition of women's labor in both domestic and reproductive work, as well as in the entire fishing value chain, is a major barrier to gender equity and equality. Women's roles and contributions to the sector must be formally and legally recognized and spaces opened for them to participate in decision-making processes at local, national and international levels.

- We have also shared our concerns about the erosion of our tenure rights – to both land, water bodies and the natural resources. The Ocean economy – sometimes referred to as the Blue Economy – as rolled out by governments is eroding our tenure rights. Small-scale fishers and Indigenous Peoples continue to lose access to fishing territories and resources. Fishers and Indigenous Peoples are experiencing increasing expropriation of fisheries resources globally due to port construction, shipping, industrial aquaculture expansion, overfishing by large-scale industrial fleets and their encroachment on the waters traditionally used by SSF, mining, oil and gas, wind energy projects, tourism, and exclusionary protected areas. These processes are in clear violation of chapter 5 of the SSF Guidelines in which tenure rights must be protected. Tenure rights must be restored in situations where SSF communities have been dispossessed from land and water territories without free, prior and informed consent. States should take measures to restore the legitimate traditional, customary or Indigenous tenure rights of fishing communities and redistribute tenure rights where such rights have been infringed upon.
- We are worried about the continuous destruction of the environment and its contamination. The concentration of pesticides and mercury, for example, is a threat to the health of our Peoples.

In conclusion:

- Once again we want to express our gratitude especially towards all the representatives from regional and national fisher organizations who have come here to work together with us.
- We confirm our willingness to work closely together and will take efforts to do so when we go back home to our regions after this COFI.
- Let me also repeat our appreciation of the support provided by FAO fisheries division for so many years and also for co-hosting COFI side events together with us and the GFCM and SSF Hub.
- We reconfirm our commitment to work with the FAO in the future and for our representatives on the Advisory Group to present a concrete plan of action to empower youth fisher leaders and take forward the struggle toward implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
- The tenth anniversary of the SSF Guidelines at the next COFI in 2024 presents an opportunity for us we cannot and will not miss.

Fisher women, fisher men let continue the struggle! Let's go to COFI united!

Thank you all.

### SSF Hub - Elena Finkbeiner and Hoyt Peckham

Many of the partner and collaborating NGOs that are present here: Conservation International, Environmental Defense Fund, Fauna and Flora International, Oceana, Rare, World Conservation Society and World Wide Fund for Nature, represent part of the SSF Hub. The SSF Hub is an online multilingual platform with the aim of supporting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and meant to create a virtual space for ongoing dialogue and sharing of experiences from small-scale fishers and others working closely with fishing communities to advance sustainable and equitable SSF. We, at our

respective organizations, and through the Hub, also work closely with fishers and their organizations to facilitate participation from the sector at regional and international events like this.

Speaking on behalf of the SSF Hub, and as point people representing our respective organizations' work with SSF globally, we offer a reflection on what we've heard and learned from small-scale fishers and their representative organizations during the SSF Summit and celebration of IYAFa this weekend and beyond.

First, we have heard that SSF organizations want to lead on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines as creators and owners of the Guidelines, but with full support from their governments as the primary duty bearers for upholding human rights and embedding the SSF Guidelines within national legislation, and by working with NGOs like us - but that we must fully embrace using a human rights-based approach in these efforts and must not leave behind Indigenous People, women and youth.

Second, we have heard that development and conservation activities that many of our organizations are engaged in like the Blue Economy, 30x30 and the commodification of nature as a means for protection, can be exclusionary and threaten the fundamental human and tenure rights of SSF and their communities.

So here's what we're doing with what we heard:

First, we fully commit to continue listening to and working with you, SSF rights holders, and your local, provincial and national governments to implement the Guidelines to secure equitable, just and sustainable SSF. We are also committed to do so using the very human rights-based approach that underpins the Guidelines.

Second, we acknowledge that some our organizations have not always upheld the rights of SSF, and so we commit to advocating for and catalyzing change within our organizations, specifically by ensuring that our colleagues apply a human rights-based approach not only in our work with SSF, but also in all activities that could impact SSF. We have heard, and taken to heart, the clear call of the rights holders - nothing about us without us.

Each of our organizations work hand in hand with small-scale fishers around the world in projects that embody the vision of the Guidelines. We hope the wider SSF community here can engage us as allies for further elevating both SSF and the associated social movements. We invite honest and inclusive dialogue and we welcome your suggestions, criticisms and formal grievances - if they should arise - so we can resolve them together and achieve much more, the realization of the Guidelines.

We offer up the SSF Hub as a platform to continue our conversations beyond this event. Please also find us at the reception if you want to talk more. We will circulate the contact information for each of the point people in our organizations and share with you a list of the countries where we are working with fishing communities. We sincerely hope this marks the beginning of an honest dialogue and open collaboration – beginning right now. Thank you so much.

## Annex 5 – SSF Hub Partner Contact information

| Organization                | Point of Contact, Title                                | Contact Information  | Countries with active work with SSF  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| ABALOBI                     | Serge Raemaekers, co-founder and MD                    | <a href="mailto:serge@abalobi.org">serge@abalobi.org</a>                                 | South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Kenya, Palau, New Zealand, Chile, Peru, Ireland, Albania, Croatia, Greece                                     |
| Conservation International  | Elena Finkbeiner, Director Coastal Community Fisheries | <a href="mailto:efinkbeiner@conservation.org">efinkbeiner@conservation.org</a>           | Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Guyana, Hawaii, Indonesia, Mexico, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, South Africa, Suriname |
| EDF                         | Pamela Ruitter   | <a href="mailto:pruiter@edf.org">pruiter@edf.org</a>                                     | Mexico, Belize, Cuba, Peru, Chile, Indonesia, Philippines, China, Japan, Portugal  |
| Fauna & Flora International | Hannah Richardson                                      | <a href="mailto:hannah.richardson@fauna-flora.org">hannah.richardson@fauna-flora.org</a> | Antigua & Barbuda, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Scotland, St Lucia, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania, Türkiye, Vietnam |
| Oceana                      | Sonia Sharan, Manager, Impact and Economics            | <a href="mailto:ssharan@oceana.org">ssharan@oceana.org</a>                               | Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, European Union, Mexico, Peru, Philippines   |

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| Rare                          | Ariane Steins Meier  | <a href="mailto:asteinsmeier@rare.org">asteinsmeier@rare.org</a>   | Brazil, FSM, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Mozambique, Palau, Philippines  |
| SmartFish Rescate de Valor AC | Cecilia Blasco, Director   | <a href="mailto:cecilia@smartfishac.org">cecilia@smartfishac.org</a>   | Mexico   |
| Wildlife Conservation Society | Hoyt Peckham   | <a href="mailto:hpeckham@wcs.org">hpeckham@wcs.org</a>   | Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Solomon Islands   |
| WWF                           | Maria Honig<br>Marina Gomei<br>Accelerating Coastal<br>Community Led<br>Conservation<br>Initiative Lead and<br>Deputy Lead | <a href="mailto:mhonig@wwfmedpo.org">mhonig@wwfmedpo.org</a><br><a href="mailto:mgomei@wwfmedpo.org">mgomei@wwfmedpo.org</a> | Viet Nam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Albania, Algeria, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Türkiye, India, Pakistan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania |