SANCOR SEMINAR

SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES: FROM POLICY TO IMPLEMENTATION

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Presentation Outline

- Background to the development of Small-Scale Fisheries
- Architecture of the Small-scale Fisheries Sector
- Implementation process
- Useful Resources
Background to the Development of Small-Scale Fisheries

- There is a long history in South Africa of coastal communities utilizing marine resources for various purposes.
- Many of these fishers and communities have been marginalized through apartheid practices and previous fisheries management systems.
- In 2007 government was compelled through an equality court order to redress the inequalities suffered by these traditional fishers.
- The Small-Scale Fisheries Policy (SSFP) was developed through extensive consultation (incl. the involvement of NEDLAC), which was finally adopted in 2012.
- The primary aim of the SSFP is to provide redress and recognition of the rights of small-scale fishers.
Background to the Development of Small-Scale Fisheries (cont...)

- Some important features of the SSFP, include:
  - Sustainable utilization of resources
  - Sustaining livelihoods
  - Poverty alleviation through economic development and job creation
  - Food security

- Some key principles of the SSFP, include: community orientated management, co-management of resources, and an allocation of a basket of species

- In 2013 the Small-Scale Fisheries Implementation Plan (SSFIP) was adopted.

- The SSFIP provided a high-level view of the process together with time frames for the implementation of the SSFP.

- The SSFIP recognised a five year process for implementation taking into account the complexity of the process, government systems, and costs and capacity of government to implement.
Architecture of the Small-Scale Fisheries Sector

Challenging issues that required solutions:

- The verification process of fishers and identification of small-scale fishing communities
- The form of the community-based legal entity
- Management principles for the basket of species
- Overall management of the sector
- Where is the fish coming from?
- Partnerships to capacitate fishers and promote economic development
Verification of fishers and identification of small-scale fishing communities

- Conduct an expression of interest process

- Fishers will be verified against a set of criteria, namely:
  1. SA citizen that resides in the relevant community;
  2. At least 18 years old;
  3. At least 10 years historic involvement in traditional fishing operations;
  4. Major part of livelihood derived from traditional fishing operations.

- Develop a robust verification process that includes input from communities
The form of the community-based legal entity

- Only a co-operative is deemed to be a suitable legal entity for the allocation of small-scale fishing rights, because:
  - It is recognised in terms of the MLRA 1998, as amended
  - It is the primary legal entity that is supported by government interventions
  - It is jointly owned and democratically controlled by small-scale fishers
  - It is a legal entity that can be used to meet economic, social and cultural needs of its members
  - It promotes participation by its members
Principles for the management of the basket of species

- Co-ops can only request access to species found in their local vicinity.
- Co-ops will nominate species for either own use or commercial purposes. (A species cannot be nominated for both own use and commercial purposes.)
- Species occurring on a prohibited list may not be nominated.
- Non-saleable listed species or organisms occurring in estuaries may not be used commercially.
- Species nominated for commercial use will be subject to TAE and/or TAC allocation.
- Species nominated for own use will be available to all members, but subject to output controls.
- Fishing areas will be demarcated based on the biology of the resource and after consultation with affected co-operatives.
- Mid-water trawl, bottom trawl, purse seine and longline gear are prohibited.
So how does small-scale fisheries co-operative function?

E.g. West coast

SSF Co-operative Structure (west coast).docx

E.g. East coast

SSF Co-operative Structure (east coast).docx
Overall management of the sector

- Development of Information Management System – Abalobi app.
  Real time data and communication platform from registration of fishers and catch data to marketing of product

- Implementation of catch data monitoring
  Provide additional employment to people in coastal communities that will use Abalobi to provide independent catch and biological data to Department

- Development and implementation of MCS plan
  Enforcement, oversight of catch data monitors, co-management, community capacity and partnership building
Where is the fish coming from?

- Commercial TAC/ TAE in the near-shore fisheries would have to be reduced in order to accommodate the small-scale sector.
- Not all verified small-scale fishermen will be able to fish commercially.
- Alternative livelihoods will have to be considered in order to promote economic development of coastal fishing communities.
- Secondary co-operatives are essential to improve the value of wild capture resources for small-scale fishers and to integrate with mainstream commercial fisheries.
Implementation Process

Implementation in four steps:

1. Preparatory Phase
2. Recognition of small-scale fishers per small-scale fishing community
3. Formalization of co-operatives and granting of small-scale fishing rights
4. Development of co-management structures and support programmes

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Useful Resources

- Policy for the Small-Scale Fisheries in South Africa
- Implementation plan for the Small-Scale Fisheries Policy
- Department’s Roll-Out Plan
- Marine Living Resources Amendment Act 2014, Act No 5 of 2014
- Small-Scale Fishing Regulations (still to be vetted and approved)
- Small-Scale Fisheries: A pocket guide to the small-scale fisheries sector (to be published 21 Nov)
- SSF Policy: A handbook for fishing communities in South Africa (Masifundise Development Trust)
- Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (FAO)
- Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (FAO)
Useful Resources (cont...)

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- www.daff.gov.za
- http://abalobi.info/
- daff.small.scale.fisheries
SMALL-SCALE FISHING: Be Part of the BIG change
SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE MODEL

PRIMARY CO-OP
Incl all people verified as small-scale fishers. One co-op per small-scale fishing community.

Members can still work in the commercial sector, but may not own/part-own commercial rights

Co-management
Application for rights/ permits
Submission of data
Management Plan
Allocation of SSF right
Developmental support and capacitation
Issue of catch permits
“Food security Permit”
All co-op members
For own consumption/bartering in community
Recreational limits
Shore-based
SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE MODEL

PRIMARY CO-OP
Incl all people verified as small-scale fishers. One co-op per small-scale fishing community.

- Allocation of SSF right
- Developmental support
- Co-management

SECONDARY CO-OP
Only primary co-ops as members

- Allocation of SSF FPE right
- Developmental support
- Co-management

PRODUCT

Catches

Payment & Dividends

Co-op can provide employment opportunities for people that are not verified as small-scale fishers

Alternate livelihoods eg aquaculture, equipment maintenance etc. Subset of co-op members

Application for rights/ permits

Payment of levies and fees

Management Plan

Allocation of SSF right
Developmental support and capacitation
Issue of catch permits

“Food security Permit”

All co-op members

For own consumption/bartering in community
Recreational limits
Shore-based

Commercial sector catch product

Payment and levies

Submission of data

Commercial Quota control

Processing

Marketing

Cold storage

Provision of fry to members

Provision of fry to members

Co-op can provide employment opportunities for people that are not verified as small-scale fishers

Members can still work in the commercial sector, but may not own/part-own commercial rights

E.g. WCRL Permit
Sub-set of co-op members
Commercial
Quota control

E.g. Linefish Permit
Sub-set of co-op members
Commercial
Effort control

E.g. Food security Permit
For own consumption/bartering in community
Recreational limits
Shore-based
STEP 1: Preparatory phase
- Promulgate Marine Living Resources Amendment Act, 2014
- Vet and approve Small-scale Fishing Regulations
- Conclude expression of interest process

STEP 2:
Identification, verification, registration and recognition of small-scale fishers and small-scale fishing communities
- DAFF to publish visitation schedule of communities that registered an expression of interest
- DAFF to visit communities that registered an expression of interest
- Verify individuals in terms of SSF Regulations
- Minister declares small-scale fishers per small-scale fishing community
- Minister opens appeals process

STEP 3:
Formalization of small-scale fishing communities into primary small-scale fisheries co-operatives and granting of fishing rights
- DAFF assists declared small-scale fishers in declared small-scale fishing communities to register as co-operatives with CIPC
- DAFF assists co-operatives to develop management plans
- The department, in partnership with small-scale fisheries co-operatives, identify support programs
- Minister declares primary small-scale fishing co-operatives
- Primary small-scale fishing co-operatives apply for a small-scale fishing right
- Small-scale fishing rights granted to co-operatives
- Minister opens appeals process
- Co-operatives apply for catch permits

STEP 4:
- Facilitate primary small-scale fishing co-operative training and support programmes
- Establish co-management structures which consists of National, Regional and Local co-management committees
- Implement Catch Data Monitoring designed for small-scale fishing sector;
- Implement MCS plan

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA