

Presentation Outline

Background to the development of Small-Scale Fisheries

Architecture of the Small-scale Fisheries Sector

Implementation process

Useful Resources





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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, comanagement 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.
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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 smallscale 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





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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



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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 agriculture, and partnership building forestry & fisheries

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 fishers 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:

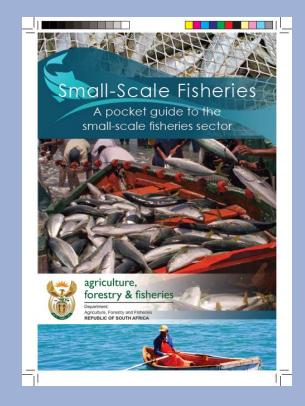
- 1. Preparatory Phase
- Recognition of small-scale fishers per small-scale fishing community
- Formalization of co-operatives and granting of small-scale fishing rights
- Development of co-management structures
 and support programmes

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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)



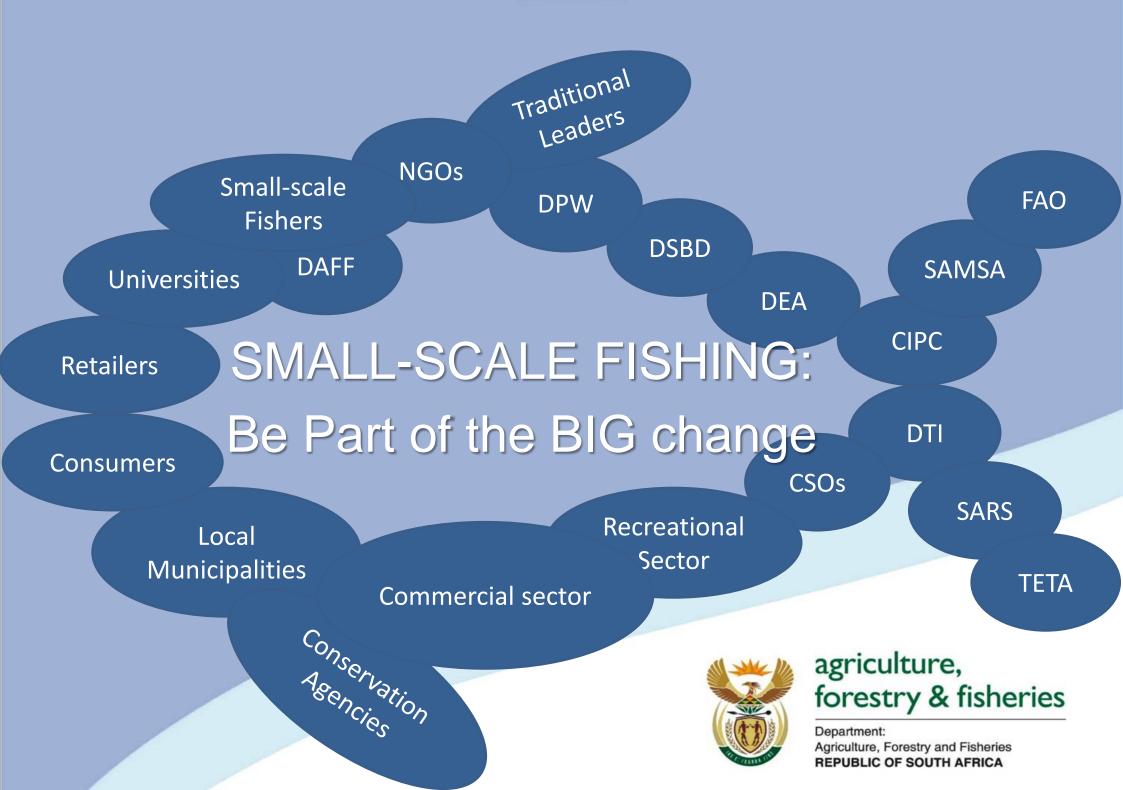


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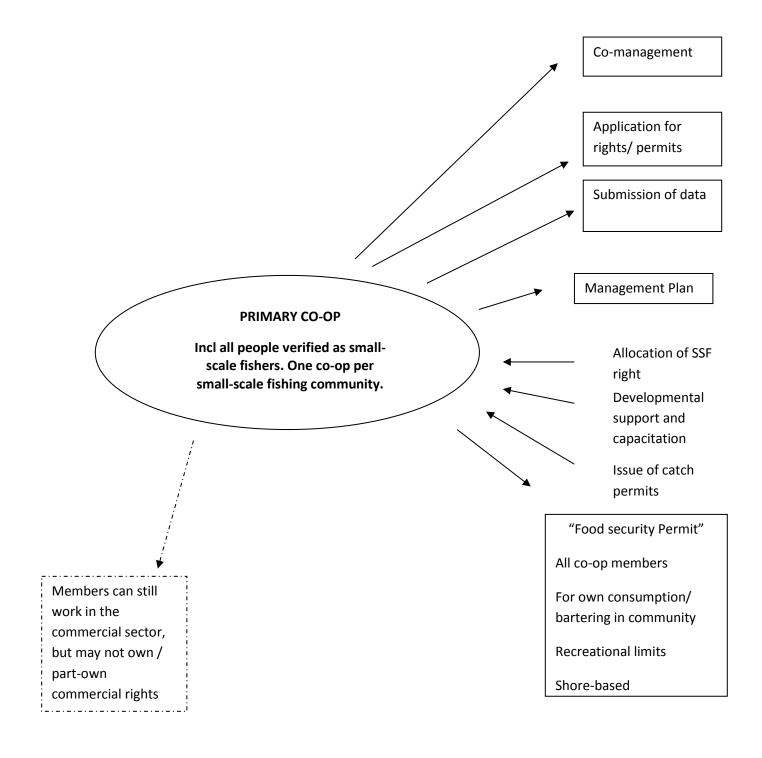
- www.daff.gov.za
- http://abalobi.info/
- daff.small.scale.fisheries

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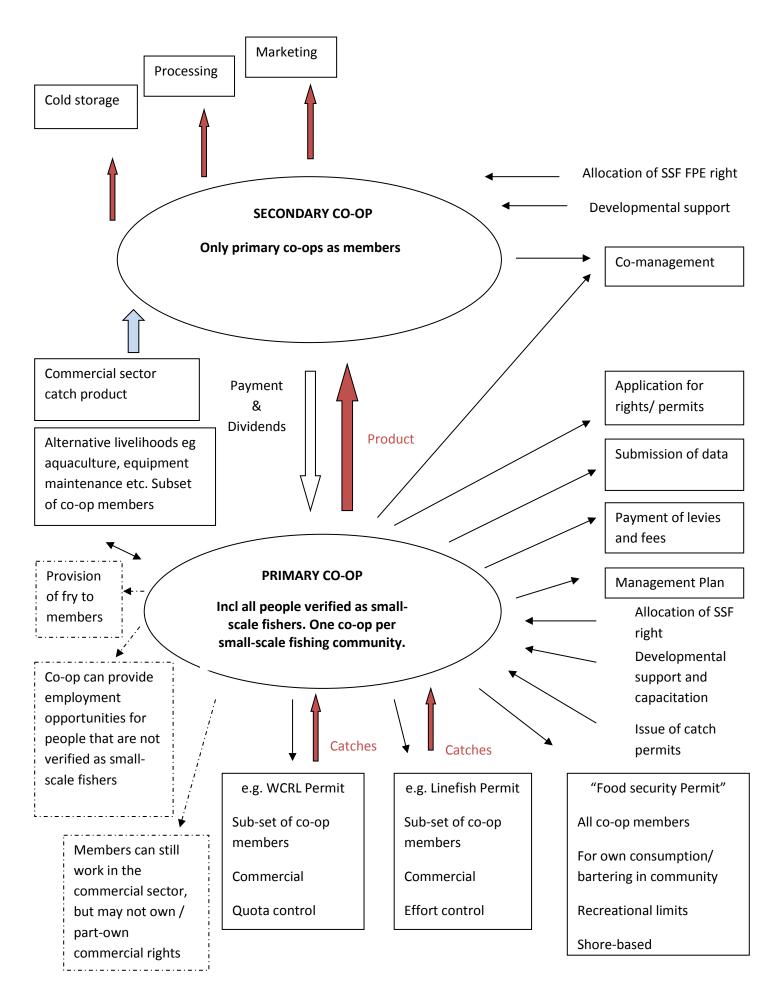




SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE MODEL



SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE MODEL





SMALL-SCALE FISHING
BEPART OF THE BIG CHANGE!

STEP 3:

Formalization of small-scale fishing communities into primary small-scale fisheries co-operatives and granting of fishing rights

STEP 2:

Identification, verification, registration and recognition of mall-scale fishers and small-scale fishing communities

STEP 1:

Preparatory phase

- Promulgate Marine Living Resources Amendment Act, 2014
- Vet and approve Small-scale
 Fishing Regulations
- Conclude expression of interest process

- 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

- 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 smallscale 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 cooperatives
- Minister opens appeals process
- Co-operatives apply for catch permits

STEP 4:

Establishment and formalization of co-management committees and facilitation of support programs

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





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