Implementing the SSF Guidelines at the National and Subnational Levels

Sebastian Mathew

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

CAOPA Meeting, Banjul, Gambia, 20 November 2018

- Awareness-raising workshops by ICSF in 2016 in partnership with WFFP, WFF and IPC under the IFAD project in several countries
- ICSF demonstrating in light of Cyclone Ockhi (November 2017) how the Guidelines, especially chapter 9 (disaster risks and climate change) together with chapter 6 (social development, employment and decent work) can help design a better disaster risk management system in India (Supported by FAO)

• Strengthening capacity of small-scale fisheries communities at local level in nine countries to actively engage in securing sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines (Brazil, Ghana, Myanmar, Indonesia, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Thailand Sri Lanka and India) (also supported by FAO)

- Brazil: Awareness raising of Indigenous Peoples in Amazonas State
- Ghana: Translation of a summary of the SSF
 Guidelines into Nzema, Fanti, Ga-Dangme and Ewe;
 establishing a national SSF Guidelines platform; video
 documentation of child labour and trafficking and
 how the SSF Guidelines can assist in eliminating child
 labour and trafficking in children

- Myanmar: Based on the SSF Guidelines, review comanagement arrangements in a river delta, especially to integrate conservation and sustainable use of living resources; to develop fisheries management plan and to enforce co-management regulations with fisherfolk organizations;
- Improve conditions of work of small-scale migrant fishers in stow net fisheries (media awareness, policy dialogue);
- Review of responses and gaps in natural disasters and climate change capacities and policies in regions of interest

- Indonesia: How the SSF Guidelines can be applied to secure the tenure rights to conservation and sustainable use of marine and local resources of customary, local and traditional fishing communities
- How the rights of women can be strengthened to enhance fisheries governance, food security and poverty reduction

- The Philippines: Review of legislation governing the small-scale fisheries subsector, natural disasters and climate change
- Develop a strategy for implementing the SSF Guidelines at the national level

- Viet Nam: Awareness raising of local government and small-scale fishing communities on co-management and combating IUU fishing
- Develop an action plan on combating IUU fishing in small-scale fisheries through co-management

- Thailand: Strengthen local organization's capacity to implement the SSF Guidelines
- Preparation of advocacy material on human rightsbased approach
- Facilitate participation of local communities in fisheries management
- Mainstream gender into fisheries management mechanisms

- Sri Lanka: Awareness raising of fishing communities and authorities and identifying gaps in national fisheries policies and legislation in light of the SSF Guidelines
- India: Develop action points on the SSF Guidelines for the Implementation Plan of the 3017 National Policy on Marine Fisheries with special emphasis on the vulnerable and marginalized groups (rural landless, women, migrants, very poor, etc.)
- Raise awareness of local governments; mainstreaming gender into fisheries policies and legislation; improving inland fisheries governance by adapting the SSF Guidelines

Conclusion

- Promote a human rights-based approach, mainstream gender equality and equity, contextualize the SSF Guidelines and identify gaps
- Action at local, provincial and national level with active participation of fishing communities and CSOs/NGOs towards greater awareness, improved governance, secure tenure, protection of human rights including labour rights and elimination of child labour, and conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources