

# **TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL SCALE FISHERIES (SSF) GUIDELINES IN TANZANIA**

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Proceedings of the Tanzania National  
Capacity Building Workshop on Improving  
Small Scale Fisheries in the Context of  
Food Security and Poverty Eradication

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**REPORT OF THE TANZANIA NATIONAL CAPACITY  
BUILDING WORKSHOP ON IMPROVING SMALL SCALE**

# **FISHERIES IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY ERADICATION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Capacity building of National Actors in the Small Scale Fisheries sector is one of the crucial steps towards implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) in the context of food security and poverty eradication. The SSF Guidelines are the result of a number of years of inclusive consultations and intensive negotiations among various stakeholders at national, regional and international levels. They were adopted by COFI which is a global inter-governmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture problems and issues are examined and recommendations addressed to all relevant actors, in the presence of 147 Member States and a large number of observers, including civil society, non-governmental and regional organizations. It is the first international instrument exclusively addressing a wide range of issues relating to small-scale fisheries (SSF), including poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, resource management, governance of tenure, value chains and trade, social development and decent work, disaster risks and climate change, and gender equality.

In this context, the Tanzania National Capacity building workshop on improving small scale fisheries was organized by Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization (EMEDO), a member of World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WWF) and held in Mwanza on 31st August and 01st September 2016. It was attended by 52 SSF actors representing government, academia, researchers, fishers, civil society, private sector and women traders.

The workshop anticipated the implementation of the SSF Guidelines by first raising awareness to improve participants' understanding of the SSF Guidelines and their relevance for resolving some of the issues confronting fishing communities at the intra- and inter-sectoral levels in the inland fisheries in Tanzania. But also Identified strategies to be put in place in order to implement the SSF-Guidelines. These include;

Enhance capacity building about fisheries governance to fisheries stakeholders including policy makers, implementers, managers, and integrate this in sector plan; improve knowledge and support services towards implementation of sound policies and legislation through stakeholders' participation; Enhance capacity of fisheries stakeholders about climate change adaptations and mitigation measures in order to reduce the envisaged impact.; Establishment of village community banks and link them with financial institutions; Invest in technology that improves quality of fish and reduces post-harvest losses in order to make small-scale fishery visible; Need to allocate adequate funds to support the implementations; That the Director Fisheries Development Division upon receiving the workshop report should make a formal appeal to FAO to support in areas where a request has been made and There is need to hold similar workshop in other water bodies so as to get issues to help in the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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The organizers are also grateful to all the participants for their participation and contributions that have contributed in creating collective learning and towards promoting all-round awareness about the SSF Guidelines.

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS**

BMU	Beach Management Unit
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
CSO(s)	Civil society organization(s)
ECOVIC	East African Community Organization for Management of Lake Victoria Resources
EMEDO	Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FETA	Fisheries Education and Training Agency
FUO	Fishers Union Organisation (FUO)
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fish workers
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development
NDC	Nyasa District Council
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
NFQCL	National Fish Quality Control Laboratory
RS	Regional Secretariat
SSF	Small-scale Fisheries
TAFIRI	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
UDSM	University of Dar Es Salaam
VGSSF	Voluntary Guidelines Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples



**Picture 1: Participants of National workshop in a group photo**

## **1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The International Guidelines for securing Sustainable Small scale Fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication (SSF Guidelines) have been developed through a consultative and participatory process. The process has directly involved FAO and its Member States through representatives of governments and civil society organizations (CSOs). The engagement of CSOs was through a platform of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) comprised of the World Forum of Fisher People (WFFP), the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish workers (WFF), the International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty (IPC), and the International Collective of Fish workers (ICSF).

The 29th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI), Rome, agreed on the important role played by the small-scale fisheries sector, in the context of food security and poverty alleviation and approved the development of a new international instrument on small-scale fisheries that will secure and sustain small scale fisheries, the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries (VGSSF). In year 2012, the CSOs Platform engaged their National members in conducting National Consultations, a process that aimed at identifying good practices within the sector, existing gaps, as well as possible solutions that served as inputs into the development of aforementioned international instrument. Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization (EMEDO), a member of WFF in Tanzania lead and hosted the national Consultations that took place in October 2012, at Victoria Palace Conference Hall, in Mwanza Tanzania.

At its 31st Session in Rome held in June 2014, the FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI 31), with its 143 Members States adopted the first international instrument dedicated to defending and promoting Small-Scale Fisheries. The instrument takes the form of "Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Alleviation (VG SSF)". These Guidelines have been developed to complement FAO's 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). The new instrument is global in scope, and applies to small-scale fisheries in all contexts, but with a specific focus on the needs of small-scale fishing communities in developing countries.

Whilst recognizing the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) as an important guiding principle towards sustainability of all parts of the ecosystem as well as livelihoods of small-scale fishing communities, the SSF Guidelines seek to promote a human rights-based approach to empower fishing communities in achieving the objectives of the Guidelines. These objectives include enhancing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security and nutrition; contributing to the equitable development of fishing communities; and sustainable utilization and prudent conservation and management of fisheries resources.

The Guidelines specifically complement the Code by: bringing social development, employment and decent work as a new focus to empower small-scale fishing communities, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups to enjoy their human rights; drawing attention to gender equality and equity, especially to address discrimination against women in the full range of activities along the value chain; and raising awareness about disaster risks and climate change, especially to understand their implications for food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods.



The SSF Guidelines call upon all parties, including CSOs, to implement the objectives and recommendations of these Guidelines through such mechanisms as South/North-South cooperation, institutional capacity development, knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences and assistance in developing small-scale fisheries policies. All parties are also invited to participate in monitoring the implementation of these guidelines, especially by employing gender-responsive approaches.

During the development of the guidelines, Tanzanian stakeholders participated in National Consultations that gave input to the present SSF guidelines; it is of felt importance that implementation process commences with National workshops that will be organized to examine the respective roles and responsibilities of the government, scientists, academia, different fisheries organizations at national, regional and international level towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines. It is on this ground that EMEDO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) organized a two days National capacity building workshop aiming to provide feedback to the fisher communities and grassroots organizations and government officials, private sector and other actors that were consulted in developing the SSF Guidelines and to initiate a process of raising awareness and building their capacity towards the implementation of the guidelines.

### **1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP**

The workshop had four specific objectives as outlined here under;

- i. To promote all-round awareness about the SSF Guidelines, particularly gender equality and social development;
- ii. To inform the small-scale fishing communities across Tanzania about the guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines;
- iii. To highlight the small-scale fishery organizations' efforts at empowering the fishing communities and valorizing the subsector; and
- iv. To identify and discuss how Tanzanian policies and regulations at various levels to protect life and livelihoods of small-scale fishers, fish workers and fishing communities can benefit from the SSF Guidelines.

### **1.2 WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION**

The National Workshop was organized in such a way that it comprised of representatives from relevant government departments, Civil Society representatives, researchers and academicians, Development partners, Academia, NGOs and Private sector representatives. Together with resource persons, the workshop brought together a total of 52 participants being 23 women and 29 men from the great Lakes areas of Tanzania namely, Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa.

The two days workshop was held in Mwanza, Tanzania, between on the 31st August and 01st of September 2016 at Lakairo, Conference center in Mwanza, and was hosted by the Environmental Management and Economic Development Organization (EMEDO); a Tanzanian member of World Forum of Fish harvesters and Fish workers (WFF). The workshop was conducted in Kiswahili with some interpretations in

English when deemed necessary and was structured around plenary presentations and discussions, working group sessions and the use video clips that were used to inform more on the challenges of SSF particularly women.

### **The Use of Capacity Building Materials**

Resource materials for capacity building programmes were developed prior and during the workshop to be used as training tools for the Tanzania workshop but also for future training programs.

**Video Clips:**The workshop benefitted from the use of video clips that were developed with support of International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF). Two video clips were played in between 10 to 15 minutes before health breaks to aid in raising awareness on (i) the role and place of women in the Fisheries value chain, (ii) the challenges that women face and efforts in place to improve the situation. The video clips raised dialogue among workshop participants who acknowledged that they have been powerful tools for training and capacity building towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Issues that were aired through the videos are real and reflect the actual situation the women face and therefore efforts are needed to ensure that women in small scale fisheries sector get proper recognition and due attention in terms of favorable policies and development that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, through a human rights based approach.

**A summarised swahili version of the Guidelines** was also very helpful to help in conveying the messages with more clarity, as the workshop was conducted in swahili. Most of the swahili speaking participants expressed their appreciations for having the draft swahili version that would even help them to give feedback to their organizations.

**Documentary;** The the key proceedings of the workshop were filmed, but also short versions of video clips of interviews highlighting key issues on inland fisheries in Tanzania have been produced.

These all will be used to promote awareness as well as pedagogy / training material for future workshops.

## DAY ONE SESSION ONE

### 2 OFFICIAL OPENING

The workshop began with a prayer followed by self introductions of the participants. This was the first workshop that brought together participants from other Lakes in Tanzania. The workshop was attended by participants from a wide range of representatives including the government, scientists/research institutions, academia, CSOs, national fisheries organizations, women, men and youth engaged particularly in the inland fisheries activities from the lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa. The meeting had a good participation of women who composed of about 44% of all the participants. The list of participants and their affiliations is in **Annex I**.

#### 2.1 Remarks from EMEDO Board Chairperson

Mr. John Makene, the board chair EMEDO welcomed all participants and thanked them for coming to the workshop. He particularly thanked the FAO expert and the Director of Fisheries Development Division for finding opportunity to attend the workshop.



Similar appreciation was also extended to the University of Dare-salaam, IFAD and FAO for their logistical support in preparing the documents. The board chair informed the participants about the EMEDO's role in the development of the SSF-Guidelines. He told the participants that EMEDO took a leading role in the development of the SSF-Guidelines

and that is why they have organized this second workshop to look into ways of implementing the document. Mr. Makene noted that the workshop is a very important one because it provides an opportunity for the participants to deliberate on how to implement the SSF-Guidelines. He observed that the diversity of participants drawn from the main inland waters in Tanzania is a move in the right direction towards improving the sustainability of fisheries in those areas. He wished all fruitful deliberations.

#### 2.2 Remarks from Fishery Planning Analyst, FAO Rome

Ms. Nicole Frantz from FAO expressed her pleasure for coming to the workshop. She observed that the workshop was well attended with representatives from the relevant sectors. She thanked the Chief Guest and the Director of Fisheries Division for

finding time to come to the workshop. She also thanked EMEDO for their willingness and participation in the development and implementation of the SSF-Guidelines. She reminded the participants that small-scale fisheries is very important in the local development. And this can be evident by the changes experienced in Mwanza city for the past 10 years.



She noted that despite the importance of the small-scale fisheries, there are still some challenges facing the fisheries and this was the reason for the development of the SSF-Guidelines. She requested the participants to participate fully in the workshop so as to come up with concrete recommendations that will address the key challenges faced in small-scale fisheries in Tanzania.

Guidelines. She informed the participants that the SSF-Guidelines have also been adopted by the Africa Union (AU). She requested the participants to participate fully in the workshop so as to come up with concrete recommendations that will address the key challenges faced in small-scale fisheries in Tanzania.

### 2.3 Remarks from Director Fisheries Development Division

Ms. Fatma Sobo, the acting Director of Fisheries Development Division thanked the workshop's organizer for the invitation. She also thanked the District Commissioner, Nyamagana representing the Chief Guest, and FAO for their role in the implementation of the SFF-Guidelines. In particular, she thanked EMEDO for playing a leading role in the development and implementation of the SSF-Guidelines. She noted that the main goal of the fisheries division is to promote sustainable utilization



of fisheries resources. She informed the workshop that fisheries sector is very significant in the social and economic development of the country. For example, she indicated that the sector contributes about 2.5%, to the GDP, employs about 200,000 people as full time fishers and another 4-5million as part-time fishers. She noted that 97% of the fisheries in the country is considered as small-scale fisheries.

She informed the participants that SSF-Guidelines is a voluntary document whose development involved various stakeholders after the realization that small-scale fisheries have often been neglected. She stated that although document is a voluntary one, the government of Tanzania has started to implement it, as reflected in

the various national instruments such policy document and other regulatory frameworks. She then invited the Chief Guest to officially open the workshop.

## 2.4 Remarks from Regional Commissioner Mwanza

Dr. Leonard Moses Masele, the Nyamagana District Commissioner on behalf of the Mwanza Regional Commissioner, welcomed all participants to Mwanza region, and in particular Nyamagana district. He reminded the participants that fishery contributes significantly to the country's economy, but these contributions are threatened by various challenges. He called upon the participants to seriously deliberate in order to implement the SSF-Guidelines.



He also informed the workshop that the government fully supports the implementations of the SSF-Guidelines in addressing the challenges in the fisheries. The chief guest reiterated that the workshop should come up with some realistic implementation plans to address some of the challenges such as illegal fishing without the use of extra force.

He declared the workshop officially opened and wished all fruitful deliberations to ensure that every concern is addressed for the betterment of the fisheries sector.

## 2.5 Background and the purpose of the workshop

Before informing the participants about the workshop's purpose, Ms. Editrudith Lukanga, the executive director EMEDO and the co-chair of WWF thanked all participants for coming to the workshop. In particular, she thanked the chief guest and Director of Fisheries Development Division for honoring the invitation. She noted that this is the first workshop to take place in East Africa to deliberate about the SSF-Guidelines implementations. She also thanked IFAD and FAO for their support to EMEDO, which helped them to organize the workshop.

She informed the participants that the SSF-Guidelines can help in addressing the challenges facing



small-scale fisheries. And that what is required, is the participation of every stakeholder in the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines. The EMEDO Director also stated that the SSF-Guidelines links with the Code of Conduct

for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). She reminded the participants that they should come-up with a clear road map on how to implement the guidelines and other envisaged challenges. She then informed the participants about the workshop agenda, which is in the workshop programme in **Annex II**.

She stated the aims of the workshop were to provide feedback to the fisher communities and grassroots organizations and government officials that were consulted in developing the SSF - Guidelines, initiate a process of raising awareness and building their capacity towards the implementation of the guidelines. She specifically pointed out that the workshop aims at promoting all-round awareness about the SSF Guidelines, particularly gender equality and social development; informing the small-scale fishing communities across Tanzania about the guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines; highlighting the small-scale fishery organizations' efforts at empowering the fishing communities and valorizing the subsector; and identifying and discussing how Tanzanian policies and regulations at various levels to protect life and livelihoods of small-scale fishers, fish workers and fishing communities can benefit from the SSF Guidelines.

## **SESSION TWO: PANEL PRESENTATIONS**

### **3 Panel presentations on issues related to SSF-Guidelines contents**

#### **3.1 SSF-Guidelines: an overview**

Ms. Nicole Franz, the FAO expert led the participants through the processes involved in the development of the SSF-Guidelines. She informed the participants that the development of the SSF-Guidelines went through a rigorous negotiation process



involving various stakeholders, and that the process took many years to put-up because of various conflicting interests. In her chronology, she informed the participants that the first meeting in the development of the guideline took place in 2008. This was followed with COFI meeting in 2009, regional consultation meeting in 2010, between 2013/14

there was technical consultation, which subsequently led to the adoption of the document in 2014.

She also stated that the main reason for the development of the document was to bring social development in fisheries. She indicated that these was brought by the challenges faced in the small-scale fisheries such as poverty, food insecurity, vulnerability of the small-scale fisheries.

Ms. Nicole Franz informed the workshop that the SSF-Guidelines has three main parts. Part one is mainly the introduction of the document, nature and scope of the document, guiding principles, and relationship with other international instruments. Part two of the document is the main heart of the document with information on the principles . These includes; governance of tenure in SSF and resource management, social development, employment and decent work, value chain, post-harvest and trade, gender equality, disaster risks and climate change. At the same time, part three of the document focuses on policy coherence, institutional and collaboration, information, research and communication, capacity development and implementation support and monitoring. She reiterated that issue of fishing rights and human rights is very crucial in the SSF-Guidelines.

She noted that SSF-Guidelines is not new in Tanzania as there were initial workshops held during the development of the guidelines. One was held in Lake Victoria region and another one in marine fisheries in 2015. She further stated that one regional workshop has been held about the implementations of the SSF-Guidelines. Moreover, she observed that the Rome declaration also build on the SSF-Guidelines through step 10, which is about development of action plan for global inland fisheries. At the end of her presentation, a brief video documentary about gender issues in fisheries was shown to the participants. This documentary elaborated much on women's role in fisheries.

### **3.2 Feedback on SSF-Guidelines implementation workshop conducted in Ethiopia**

Dr. Paul Onyango from the University of Dare-s Salaam presented to the



participants' deliberations from a regional consultative workshop for the Eastern Africa Countries held in Ethiopia. He informed the participants that the workshop in Ethiopia discussed in detail the SSF-Guidelines and came up with the following resolutions.

- i. Need to provide feedback to stakeholders about the SSF-

Guidelines and its importance in fisheries.

- ii. Forward the

feedback from the workshop in Ethiopia to AU meeting and ensure

that it is included in the guidelines for developing fisheries in Africa.

- iii. Regional fisheries bodies should forward the guidelines for discussion in statutory bodies.
- iv. SSF-Guidelines should be translated in local languages for better understanding by fisheries stakeholders. It is on this background that EMEDO sought for funds to organize the workshop and also made attempts in collaboration with ICSF in translating the document.

He then requested the participants to take the workshop seriously so as to come up with some recommendation that will help in the implementation of the guidelines.

### **3.3 Role of CSOs in the SSF Guidelines processes**

Ms. Editrudith Lukanga gave a brief presentation on the civil societies which have participated in the development of the SSF-Guidelines. She mentioned that the World Forum for Fish Harvesters and Fish-workers (WWF), World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), International Planning Committee for Food (IPC), International Collective Support for Fish-workers (ICSF).

She informed the participants about the role played by EMEDO and other civil societies organizations in developing the guidelines. She indicated that the development of the guidelines was a culmination of long time advocacy by the civil societies to the governments all over the world to tackle the challenges faced in small-scale fisheries.

She told the participants that with the adoption of the guidelines, the next step is now to incorporate the guidelines into various policies, laws, regulations and agreements at appropriate levels (local, national and regional). She requested the participants to fully and openly deliberate so as to come up with realistic implementation plans that will address the challenges in their respective areas. She also highlighted that the workshop aim was to provide feedback to the stakeholders who participated in the initial consultation process on the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines; engage with stakeholders who did not participate in the initial consultation so as to identify additional issues required for the implementation; strengthen national and regional organization; develop national plans of actions for small scale fisheries based on the SSF-Guidelines; strategies on how non-state actors such as CSOs,NGOs can be engaged in the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines.

## **SESSION THREE**

### **4 PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS ON SSF GUIDELINE PRINCIPLES AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO TANZANIA**

#### **4.1 Tanzania policies and regulations overview with respect to SSF-Guidelines**

Mr. Emmanuel Magese Bulayi the acting Assistant Director of Fisheries Resources' Protection from the Fisheries Development Division presented on the relevance of the SSF-Guidelines to the fisheries sector in Tanzania. He began with a background



information on the significance of fisheries sector in Tanzania. He stated that the sector is important as it contributes to food security, revenue collection, foreign exchange, livelihood and employment. His presentation showed the fisheries potentials in the Tanzania, which indicated that Lake Victoria has the highest estimated fisheries resources compared to other lakes. However, that of the EEZ is not known.

He noted that there are two types of fishers, the artisanal/small-scale fishers and industrial fishers. The small-scale fishers are characterized by use of small-sized boats, non-mechanized gear and less technology. He indicated that small scale fisheries contribute the highest percentage (85%) of total fish produced in the country.

He informed participants that the government implements the SSF-Guidelines through the National Fisheries Policy of 2015, Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003 and its principal Regulations of 2009. He further stated that there are some other Acts with provisions supporting the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines. In particular, he indicated that the fisheries instruments provide for the regulation of fishing efforts in territorial waters, and promote the development of fisheries market infrastructures. These instruments also promote fisheries alternative livelihoods in order to reduce pressure on capture fisheries, and promote private sector and civil societies participation in fisheries extension services. The workshop was also reminded that SSF-Guidelines aligns well with the provisions of Tanzania constitution

The participants were also told the various challenges facing the fisheries despite the existence of the instruments. These include declining fish stocks due to unsustainable fishing practices, high post-harvest losses, illegal fish trade, open access nature of the fisheries resources, high dependence on fishery resources, low investment on technologies and poor infrastructure including lack of improved landing sites and lack of facilities.



#### **4.2 Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management**

Mr. Baraka Mngulwi informed the participants that governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries is practiced differently in different areas. For example, in some water bodies there are participatory management with management responsibilities shared between different stakeholders while in others this is not the case.



He stated that the establishment of the BMUs and upgrading of the landing sites in both marine and fresh waters is a manifestation of the county's willingness to implement the SSF-Guidelines. He also indicated that the SSF-Guidelines aims at improving the governance of not only the fisheries, but also land and forests.

The presenter also pointed out that through these initiatives, the SSF-Guidelines helps in sustaining fisheries resources, promoting gender equality and equity aspects within the fishery. He reminded the participants that the workshop is important to the fisheries communities because it gives them the opportunity to identify governance issues, which can be improved.

### **4.3 Social development, employment and decent work**

Mr. Goodluck Maginga a representative from the Labour ministry informed the participants that sustainable development is an important international agenda that is also being implemented in the country. He stated that this is implemented through various Acts such as the Employment and Labour relations Act No 6 of 2004, which provides for the protection of workers' rights; promote economic development through economic efficiency, productivity and social justice; the framework also provides the legal framework for effective and fair employment and minimum standards regarding conditions of work. These include;

- a. Hours of work S.19
- b. Provision of contracts S.14
- c. Prohibition of child labour S.5
- d. Joining of Social Security Scheme
- e. Against discrimination of all kinds S. 7
- f. Calculation of wage rates and payments of remuneration S. 26 &27



The presenter also informed the participants that the labour laws recognizes the rights and protection of a pregnant woman, including issues of maternity leave, night shifts, breast-feeding, and so on. Other issues that addresses social development included; effective use of advanced required technology to increase production and value addition, regular and determined

income increase in family, safe means of access and safe working place, insurance and compensation for injury, accidents, diseases and death. In addition, he pointed that Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) Act No. 20/2008, stipulates on the how an employee compensation can be carried out.

He however mentioned some of the challenges experienced as difficulty in dealing with informal nature of the fisheries sector, reluctance of those in this informal sector to join security schemes, inadequate knowledge, and inadequate capacity to enforce and monitor compliance of the laws governing the fishing sector. The presenter noted that in order to address the challenges, it is important that relevant laws are enacted to promote social development, need to have integrated approach through various stakeholders, need to protect labour rights and promote safe secure working environments for all small-scale fishers through OSHA.

The presentation was followed by a video documentary on challenges faced by women in the fisheries sector. The video showed that the issue of gender equality and equity is an important one that needs to be fixed.

#### **4.4 Value chains, post-harvest and trade**

Mr. Yahya Mgawe from Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) reiterated that women play a major role in fish value chain, post-harvest activities and trade. He stated that women role in the SSF-Guidelines is not an accident, but an issue of necessity that needs to be addressed.



He informed the participants that value chain involves all the activities that are undertaken to improve the quality of the fish products from catch to consumption.

Mr. Mgawe pointed out that in order to promote value chain there is need to improve the fisheries products and technologies. He stated that these should go hand in hand with recognizing the role played by women in fisheries, government promoting investment in post-harvest technologies, and promoting government and community collaboration. He also informed the participants that value-chain, post-harvest losses and trade are challenged by certification issues, traceability, quality standards, capacity building, and so on.

#### **4.5 Gender equality**

Ms. Lilian Ibengwe from the Fisheries Development Division began with a description of gender and gender equity. She informed the workshop that all these issues (gender equality and equity) in SSF-Guidelines aligns with the national instruments. For example, the National Fisheries Policy of 2015 provides for gender mainstreaming in fisheries among other issues.



She also stated that there are some international instruments such as Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDWA) that compliments the SSF-Guidelines gender requirements. She also informed the workshop that indicators of gender equality are also contained in the UN millenium project. She identified the three main indicators as access to resources and opportunities; security to women against violence and conflict; and human capabilities.

Ms. Ibengwe also shared her studies from Mtera dam, which showed that women mostly dominate in the post-harvest sector. At the same time, data from marine fisheries indicate that women comprise only 4.2% of the marine fishers. She highlighted that despite the role played by women in fisheries, they are still challenged by lack of easy access to credit facilities; lack of savings culture; and poor access to education, health, entitlements and property. Other challenges are lack of disaggregated data and uncoordinated cooperative societies. She identified essential areas of concern as need to faciliate the formation of national level platforms/networks; need to conduct a baseline study of gender analysis; and support to women participating in fish harvesting and post-harvest activities.

#### **4.6 Disaster risk and climate change**

Mr. Jeremiah Daffa made a presentation on the implications of climate change to fisheries (small scale, poor fisher folks in Tanzania). He described what climate change is all about and its effects. He stated that the effects of climate change can be addressed through adaptation and mitigation. He informed the workshop that climate change has had a negative impact on fish productivity in Tanzania. For examples, climate change contributes to increases in water temperature, salinity, sea water intrusion, worse coral bleaching, beach erosion and accumulation, wild fish decline, fish ponds drying up, increased siltation, water scarcity, shrinking water bodies-lakes, wetlands, and making small scale fishers poorer than before. He also pointed out that about 100,000 people including fishers lose their lives annually.

However, he informed the participants that there are policies to address these challenges posed by climate change. These include; sustainable and environment friendly fisheries, sustainable aquaculture, and protection of water resources. At the

same time, he called for need to have more research on suitable species for the changed environment.

Mr. Daffa on a different note pointed out that despite the existence of policies to address effects of climate change, there are no measures in place for searching and rescuing people missing out in the water, lack of safety precautionary measures to fishers/disaster warning in some waters, and oil skills contingency plan. In addition, Dr. Paul reiterated that the impact of climate change is visible in the fisheries sector and this can seriously affect the small-scale fisheries given their social status.

#### **4.7 Role of research in implementing SSF-Guidelines**

Ms. Magreth Musiba, the Ag. TAFIRI Mwanza Center Director informed the participants that research is an important activity in the implementation of the SSF-



Guidelines because it contributes to finding answers to issues affecting the fisheries. She further stated that research improves the understanding and visibility of the importance of small scale fisheries and its different components. She pointed out that research provide bio-ecological and socio-economic information; provides processing and marketing technologies and strategies to improve fish products; identify training needs and

provide information for awareness raising. However, she told the participants that research is challenged by inadequate funding and weak dissemination system. She proposed that in order to address these challenges, there is need for colaborative demand driven researches taking into account the local ecological knowledge, and holding of stakeholders' workshops and producing policy briefs.

#### **4.8 Summary of general issues arising from all presentations**

- i. There was some discussion on the nature of support to be provided by the FAO in the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines
- ii. It was also called for looking into how the government and the various CSOs/NGOs can engage and collaborate in the M & E of the SSF-Guidelines
- iii. Participants asked if the Fisheries Development Division can consider incorporating into fisheries policy issues that will come out of this workshop, but have not been addressed by the new policy.
- iv. There were concerns that the Employment and Labour Act of 2004 contain provisions that cannot be implemented in small-scale fisheries.
- v. Participants wanted to know the measures taken by the government to promote cage fish farming
- vi. There was discussion on the harassment of Tanzanian traders in other countries such DRC and theft of boats and engines.
- vii. Participants also noted on the need to address some of the challenges facing women in fisheries

- viii. It was also noted that there is need for TMA to provide early warning to fishers in order to reduce some of the impacts of climate change.
- ix. There was a discussion if the various CSOs/NGOs involved in the SSF-Guidelines implementation collaborate.
- x. Participants wanted to know whether fishers from other smaller lakes such as Rukwa and Burigi are involved in the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines.
- xi. Participants requested to know the government's strategies in supporting new BMUs official elected into office.
- xii. Question was asked if the SSF-Guidelines addresses challenges faced in fish farming?
- xiii. Participants wanted to know the difference between intended discrimination and unintended discrimination
- xiv. Question was asked if the fishers in the fishing camps are implementing the employment and labour Act?
- xv. Participants wanted to know the responsibilities which should be done by children below 14 years of age, and those that are against the Employment and Labour Act.
- xvi. Participant also raised concerns on the difficulty of implementing the Employment and Labour Act in the small-scale fisheries.
- xvii. Participants wanted to know the difference between decent and indecent work

### **Responses**

- i. There is collaboration in exchanging information between the various CSOs/NGOs involved. They also invite each other for meetings held in other areas.
- ii. The participants were also informed that similar workshops will also be held in other waters such as marine, lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika.
- iii. Participants were informed that all the lakes in Tanzania are involved in the implementation of the guidelines. The participants were also informed that all the water bodies in the country have Beach Management Units (BMUs). The government and CSOs/NGOs provide capacity building to the BMUs.
- iv. Participants were also informed that SSF-Guidelines do not specifically address aquaculture, but has some issues which addresses some of the challenges that can be applicable to the aquaculture.
- v. Intended discrimination is that which is clear and requires little evidence to prove while unintended discrimination is one which is difficult to produce evidence and is not clear. Other concerns were deferred to group discussions that was conducted the following day.

## **DAY 2:**

### **SESSION FOUR**

#### **5 Groups discussion on SSF-Guidelines and Plenary presentations**

The second day of the workshop was dedicated to discussion on how to implement the SSF-Guidelines, and to identify other issues that need to be addressed. This led into formation of six groups consisting of between five and eight participants. The discussions in this group focused on looking into the requirements to promote the

implementation of SSF-Guidelines in the thematic areas, and how the SSF-Guidelines can improve the situation of small-scale fishers. The thematic areas of the SSF Guidelines guided formulations of questions as follows:

### **5.1 Group I. Social development, Employment and decent work**

(a). What needs to be done to promote social development of small-scale fishing communities (e.g. coherence between agencies/departments, policy development, implementation of measures and schemes, capacity development... ) Please suggest specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves. Identify government departments/agencies that could be involved.

How can the SSF Guidelines be used to improve the socio-economic situation of small-scale fishers and fishworkers?

#### **(b) Employment and decent work**

What needs to be done to promote decent work across the value chain for all small-scale fisheries workers (men and women) in the formal and informal fishery sectors? (e.g. policy development, implementation of labour laws, extension of social security schemes, addressing challenges of labour migration, safety and occupational health, capacity development... ) Please suggest specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves. Identify government departments/agencies that could be involved.

### **5.2 Group II. Secure tenure rights to land and fisheries**

(Governance of Tenure in small scale fisheries and resource management)

What needs to be done to strengthen tenure rights of inland and marine small-scale fishing communities to the land and water bodies? (e.g. policy formulation, consultation on use of resources, mechanisms to resolve disputes, duties towards sustainable use, capacity development ... ) Please suggest specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves.

How can SSF communities be supported to contribute to and improve the government-led fisheries management systems?

### **5.3 Group III. Value chain, post harvest and trade**

What needs to be done to enhance women's role, status and contribution in fisheries and in the fishing/domestic spheres? (e.g. policies to be formulated, women's role in decision-making processes to be enhanced, protecting women's participation in post-harvest work, social protection, ensuring access to credit, decent work conditions, investment in infrastructure, strengthening fishworker associations, capacity development... ). Please suggest specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves. Identify government departments/agencies that could be involved.

How can the SSF Guidelines help strengthen, develop and implement policies and legislations to protect and promote the rights of women across the value chain?

#### **5.4 Group IV. Disaster risks and Climate Change**

What needs to be done to strengthen the resilience of SSF communities to climate events and natural disasters? (e.g. capacity-building of communities, policies and plans, adaptation and mitigation strategies, resource allocation and aid, improvement of existing disaster preparedness and post-disaster response systems... ) Please suggest specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves. Identify government departments/ agencies that could be involved.

#### **5.5 Group V. Gender Equality**

What needs to be done to improve gender equality in the entire fisheries value chain, and to promote equal participation of women in decision making processes and organizations, appropriate technologies, and supportive policies and legislations. How can SSF Guidelines be used to improve gender equity of small scale fishers and fish workers.

### **SESSION 5**

#### **6 PLENARY PRESENTATIONS**

##### **6.1 Group I. Social development, employment and decent work**

The group looked into issues required to improve social development, decent work in small scale fishing communities (e.g. coherence between agencies/departments, policy development, implementation of measures and schemes, capacity development, policy development, implementation of labour laws, extension of social security schemes, addressing challenges of labour migration, safety and occupational health, capacity development). Also suggested specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves.

- There is weak enforcement of existing labour policies, laws and regulation due to lack of knowledge and inadequate resources.
- There is need to build capacity of fishers on various Employment and Labour Act of 2004. This will enhance their understanding about their rights and responsibilities.
- It is also important to enforce laws that touches on safety of workers.
- As far as social services are concerned, it is necessary to improve accessibility and availability of these services to fisheries communities.
- The issue of membership to social security schemes need to be addressed as fishers have not joined these schemes as other people in the informal sector.
- It is important to promote savings culture among the fishers.
- There is need for financial institutions to have friendly credit services to fishers.
- It is necessary to regulate the migration of fishers.
- It is necessary to develop education systems in fishing communities. These systems must meet the need of each specific community and take into consideration the practical knowledge that community members already have



## **6.2 Group II. Secure tenure rights to land and fisheries**

The group addressed how to strengthen tenure rights of inland and marine small-scale fishing communities to the land and water bodies? (e.g. policy formulation, consultation on use of resources, mechanisms to resolve disputes, duties towards sustainable use, capacity development). They also suggested specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves.

- There was a discussion that there is inadequate understanding among stakeholders on the concept of fisheries governance.
- There is need to review the fisheries, land, environment and water governing instruments. It is important to identify and recognize fishing cultural practices, and integrate them into governing instruments.
- It is necessary to promote consultation between small scale fishers, government and investors.
- It is important to review the institutional set-up to enable the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines.
- There is need to involve fisheries stakeholders in the processes of policy formulation and implementations. This may enhance formulation of laws that do no impact the development of small-scale fishers.
- It is necessary to separate extension services from the Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS), and define roles of each. However, there is need for effective involvement of small scale fishers in MCS in cognisant of the existing system (awareness raising to report illegal fishing activities).
- In order to promote good governance, the government through her various agencies should have mechanisms of disseminating fisheries statistics/information to the fisheries communities.
- There is need to plough back money generated from local government authorities to support fisheries management efforts in those areas/cost-benefit sharing between government levels in fisheries management.
- There is need to promote participation of women, vulnerable groups and marginalised in the planning and implementations through the established co-management.

## **6.3 Group III Value chains, post-harvest and trade**

This group addressed the question on the needs required to enhance women's role, status and contribution in fisheries and in the fishing/domestic spheres? (e.g. policies to be formulated, women's role in decision-making processes to be enhanced, protecting women's participation in post-harvest work, social protection, ensuring access to credit, decent work conditions, investment in infrastructure, strengthening fish-workers' associations, capacity development). They also suggested specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves. In addition, they also looked into how the SSF Guidelines can help strengthen, develop and implement policies and legislations to protect and promote the rights of women across the value chain?

- There was a concern that there exist a significant post-harvest losses in dagaa fishery.

- It is necessary to enhance the use of technology in order to improve fish quality and reduce post-harvest losses.
- There is a need for value additions education to fish processors and consumers in order to improve income and quality of the product.
- There is need to promote the important role played by women in post-harvest activities through provision of credit facilities and training on modern value additions technologies.

#### **6.4 Group IV: Disaster risk and climate change**

This group looked into what is needed to be done to strengthen the resilience of SSF communities to climate events and natural disasters? (e.g. capacity-building of communities, policies and plans, adaptation and mitigation strategies, resource allocation and aid, improvement of existing disaster preparedness and post-disaster response systems). They also suggested specific actions for the government (national, state, local levels), the CSOs, other institutions, and the communities themselves.

- There is inadequate knowledge on adaption and mitigation measures for climate change and natural disaster.
- The group felt that climate change has had negative impacts to the small-scale fisheries in Tanzania such as decline of fish stocks, food and nutrition insecurity, degradation of critical habitats and loss of life.
- There was some concern that there is inadequate knowledge on adaption and mitigation measures for climate change and natural disaster.
- It was noted that there are some measures, which are being or have been implemented to reduce the impact of climate change. This include UNFCCC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), National Action Plan for Adaption (NAPA), National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management, Tanzania Emergency Preparedness Plan Disaster Management Act, National Disaster Management Policy and the Fisheries Policy of 2015. Others include; National Environmental Policy of 1997, National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (NICEMS), Strategy for Conserving Water sources, Rivers, lakes, Wetlands, Coastal and Marine areas, and National Climate Change strategy.
- On other measures required, the group noted that it is necessary to raise awareness on the available funding opportunities to support vulnerable groups; establish climate change and disaster reduction fund; strengthen enforcement from national to local level; have integrated plan for climate change and disaster management; develop disaster risk reduction plan; establish search and rescue plan for artisanal fishers and early warning system to inform fishers of impending bad weather.

#### **6.5 Group V: Gender equity in small scale fisheries**

The focus of the group was to identify what is needed to improve gender equality in the entire fisheries value chain, and to promote equal participation of women in decision making processes and organizations, appropriate technologies, and supportive policies and legislations. They also looked into how SSF Guidelines can be used to improve gender equity of small scale fishers and fish workers

- It is necessary to inform the community to recognize the important role played by women in fisheries sector. They stressed that there is need to have various programs, workshops, and policy briefs to support this endeavours.
- There is need to build capacity of women so that they take important functions or leadership roles in the community.
- It is important to provide education about women rights and responsibilities and empower them economically through establishing savings and credit facilities.
- It was noted that there is need to discard the unfriendly customary beliefs that discriminate against the women.
- It is important to stimulate the participation of women in government and support them to be part of the governance process.
- There is need to strengthen and implement regional collaboration (in free market) in order to promote security of fish traders in the region.
- There was concern that there is poor accessibility to credit facilities/services to women

#### **6.6 Group VI: Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration**

The group looked into how SSF-Guidelines can be promoted in Tanzania, national and specific water body level priorities for the long term implementation to help address poverty, ensure food security and improve life and livelihoods. They also discussed the type of monitoring system needed to assess progress towards implementation of SSF-Guidelines

- There is need to create a national platform of stakeholders with representative from cross-sectoral sectors. They stressed that this will enhance implementation of SSF-Guidelines and dissemination of fisheries regulatory measures are disseminated to all stakeholders in a simplified way. This may lead to sustainable small scale fisheries.
- Develop strategic plan for implementation which includes specific identified interventions of SSF Guidelines in collaboration with stakeholders.
- It was also realized that there is a need to have a harmonized policy for the interrelated sectors, but this should be based on the environment sector policy.
- There is need to solicit funds from regional and international agencies to support, monitor and evaluate SSF-Guidelines.
- It is important to strengthen fisheries information research and communication system.
- There is need to strengthen BMUs to facilitate implementation of SSF-Guidelines
- Ensure that TAFIRI, MPRU, FETA and LGAs participate in implementation of SSF Guidelines.
- It is important to establish a network of professionals' association and CSOs
- There is need to promote study tours, exchange visit with small-scale fishers in West Africa countries to enhance fishers' knowledge on wide aspects.
- There is need to ensure access of information from non-governmental sector, CBOs and LGAs to support small scale fisheries.

- It is important to develop training towards implementation of SS-Guidelines among the fishers.
- There is need to promote establishment of credit facility institutions to support small scale fisheries. Fishers also need to form own association to benefit from the credit institution.

## **SESSION 6**

### **7 Way forward**

The workshop recommended the following measures in order to implement the SSF-Guidelines;

- Enhance capacity building about fisheries governance to fisheries stakeholders including policy makers, implementers, managers, and integrate this in sector plan.
- Improve knowledge and support services towards implementation of sound policies and legislation through stakeholders' participation.
- Enhance capacity of fisheries stakeholders about climate change adaptations and mitigation measures in order to reduce the envisaged impact.
- Establishment of village community banks and link them with financial institutions.
- Invest in technology that improves quality of fish and reduces post-harvest losses in order to make small-scale fishery visible.
- Need to allocate adequate funds to support the implementations.
- That the Director Fisheries Development Division upon receiving the workshop report should make a formal appeal to FAO to support in areas where a request has been made.
- There is need to hold similar workshop in other water bodies so as to get issues to help in the implementation of the SSF-Guidelines.

## **8 CLOSING REMARKS**

### **1.1 Remarks from EMEDO Director**

The EMEDO Director, Ms. Editrudith Lukanga noted that the workshop had been a gruelling but constructive one that had yielded the desired results. She told the participants that she spent sleepless nights thinking on how to make the workshop a success. She thanked the participants for being open and committing fully to deliberate on the SSF-Guidelines implementation plans. She also thanked the Fisheries Division, FAO, IFAD and other partners for the support provided to make the workshop a success.

### **1.2 Remarks from Board Chair EMEDO**

The Board Chair EMEDO, Mr. John Makene thanked all the participants for honoring the invitation and participating fully in the workshop's deliberations. He called upon

everybody to play his/her part to facilitate the implementation of SSF-Guidelines in order to address the challenges identified. He also wished everyone a safe journey home.

### **1.3 Remarks from FAO expert**

Ms. Nicole Franz congratulated participants for a very successful workshop and thanked EMEDO and the Fisheries Division for making the workshop a success. She noted that commitment and dedication shown by the participants during the plenary and groups discussion surpasses all the other workshop she has attended since 2001. She further reminded the organizers and participants that FAO is willing and is always ready to provide any kind of support requested towards implementing the SSF-Guidelines. She wished everyone a safe journey home.

### **1.4 Remarks from the Director of Fisheries Development Division**

The Ag. Director of Fisheries, Ms. Fatma Sobo, thanked participants for their active participation and open deliberations. She particularly thanked EMEDO for organizing the workshop and commitment and determination exhibited towards implementation of the SFF-Guidelines. She pointed out that the government through the ministry has already started implementing the SSF-Guidelines. She also reminded the FAO expert that the government will always collaborate with the FAO in the implementation of various guidelines, and that they will soon write a request to the organization to support holding similar workshop in other areas. She urged the participants to implement the planned activities. She wished everyone a safe journey home.



## ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

## PARTICIPANTS

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (EMEDO)  
 ACTIVITY: THE NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR IMPROVING SMALL SCALE FISHERIES IN THE  
 CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION; MWANZA LA KAIRO HOTEL 31/08 – 01/09 2016

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Annex II: Workshop Program

TANZANIA NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON IMPROVING SMALL SCALE FISHERIES IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY ERADICATION

DAY 1: WEDNESDAY, 31 AUGUST 2016

Time	Activity	Responsible person
8:30 - 9:00	Arrival and Registration	All
	Session 1: Official Opening	
9:00 - 10:00	Introduction of Participants	(Dr. Paul Onyango)
	Welcome /Opening Remarks	
	Board Chair EMEDO	John Makene
	Fishery Planning Analys - FAO,Rome	Nicole Franz
	Director, Fisheries Development Division	Fatma Sobo
	Regional Comissioner - Mwanza	Hon. John Mongella
	Executive Director EMEDO/Co president WFF	Editrudith Lukanga
	Background of the Workshop and its Objectives	Dr. Paul Onyango
10:00 - 10:30	Health Break and Group Photo	ALL
	Session 2: SSF Guidelines	
10:30 - 10:50	Role of CSOs in the SSF Guidelines processes	Executive Director EMEDO/Co president WFF

10:51 - 11:10	SSF Guidelines: an overview	Nicole Franz, Fishery Planning Analyst,FAO-Rome
	Session 3: Pane Discussions on SSF Guideline Principles and their Revelance to Tanzania	
11:11 - 11:30	Tanzania Policies and regulations overview with respect to SSF Guidelines	Emmanuel Bulayi
	Panel Discussions	
11:31 - 11:50	Panel 1: Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management	Baraka Mngulwi
	Questions and Answers	
11:51 - 12:10	Panel 2: Social development, employment and decent work	Labour Office Mwanza
	Questions and Answers	
12:11 - 12:30	Panel 3: Value chains, post-harvest and trade	Yahaya Mgawe
	Questions and Answers	
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	All
14:00 - 14:20	Panel 4: Gender equality	Lilian ibengwe
	Questions and Answers	
14:21 - 14:40	Panel 5: Disaster risk and climate change	Jeremia Daffa
	Questions and Answers	
15:00 - 17:00	Session 4: Group Discussions	

	Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management	Panel Discussant
	Social development, employment and decent work	Panel Discussant
	value chain, post harvest and trade	Panel Discussant
	Gender equality	Panel Discussant
	Disaster risk and climate change	Panel Discussant
17:00 - 17:30	Health (coffee) Break	ALL
17:30 - 17:35	End of Day one	Secretariat
DAY 2: TRURSDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER 2016		
8:00 - 8:30	Arrival	All
8:30 - 8:40	Recap of day one	Secretariat/participants
8:40 - 10:00	Group discussions continues	
10:00 - 10:30	Health Break	All
	Session 5: Presentation from Group Discussions	
10:30 - 11:00	Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management	Group representative
11:00 - 11:30	Social development, employment and decent work	Group representative
11:30 - 12:00	value chain, post harvest and trade	Group representative
12:00 - 12:30	Gender equality	Group representative
12:30 - 13:00	Disaster risk and climate change	Group representative

13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	All
	Session 6: Way Forward	
14:00 - 14:30	Status of SSF Guidelines implementation in other countries	FAO
14:30 - 15:00	Next steps	Moderator, Dr. Onyango / EMEDO
15:00 - 16:00	Closing Remarks	Director of Fisheries Development Division
	Vote of Thanks	