

E€OFISH

ENHANCING EQUITABLE ECONOMIC
GROWTH BY PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE
FISHERIES IN THE EA-SA-IO REGION

REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON REGISTRATION SYSTEMS IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES OF SWIO COUNTRIES

ANTANANARIVO 21-22 MAY 2024

SETTING THE SCENE

By

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Implementing partners



INDIAN OCEAN
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FAO – Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing Rio Summit 1992

1



Relationship with international instruments

2



Implementation & monitoring

3



Requirements of developing countries

4



Fisheries management

5



Fishing operations

6



Aquaculture development

7



Coastal area management

8



Post-harvest

9



Trade

10

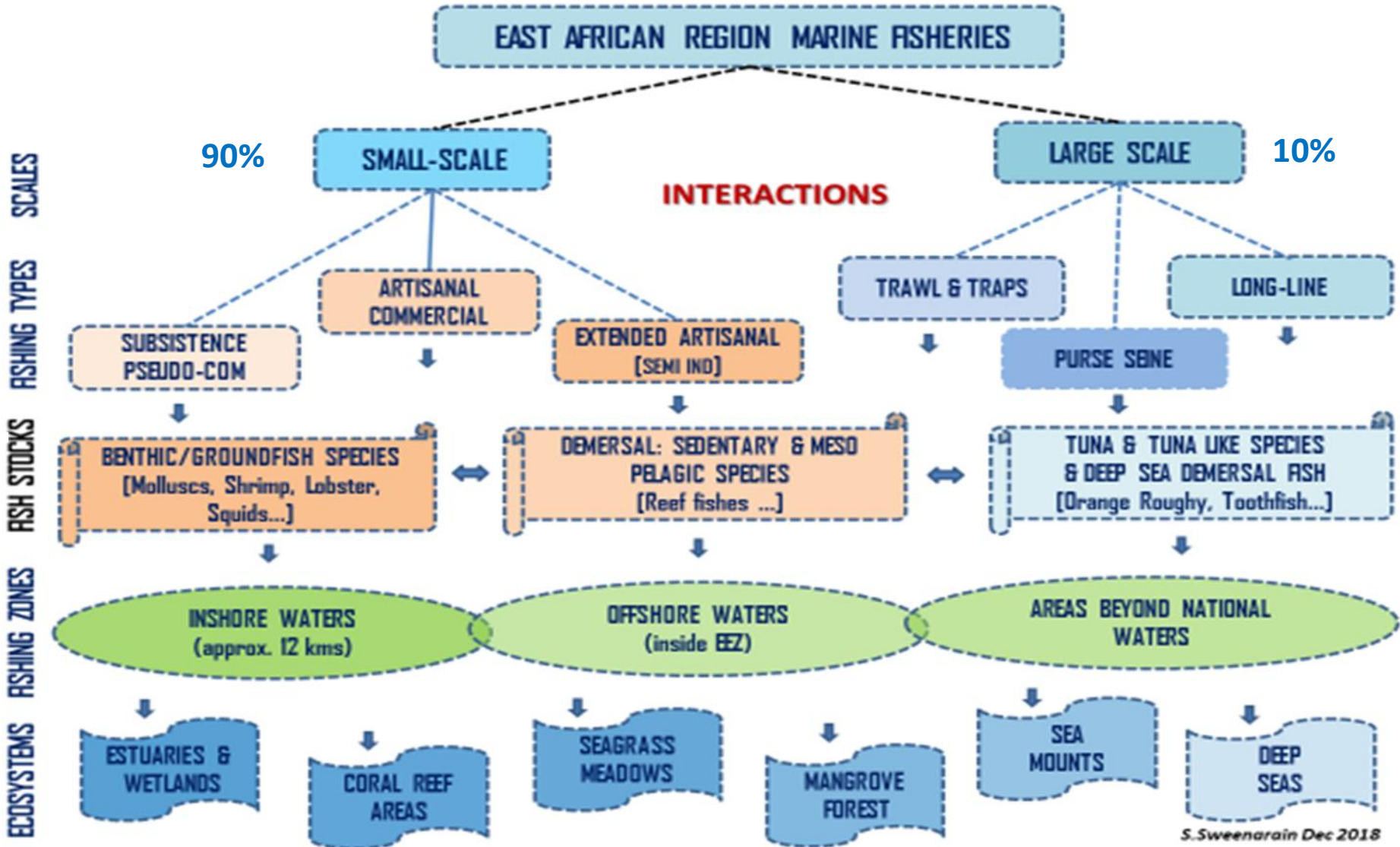


Fisheries research

UN Fish Stocks Agreement 1995 – Migratory Fish Stocks - RFMO

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Why SSF ?

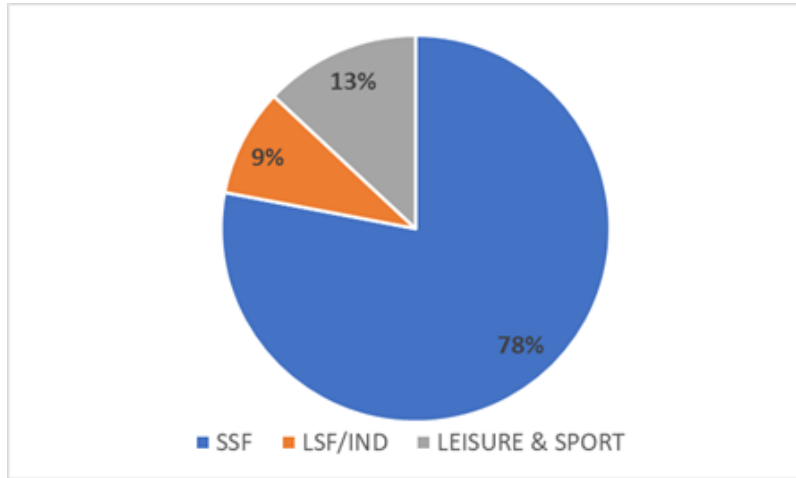


COMPARISON BETWEEN SSF AND LSF

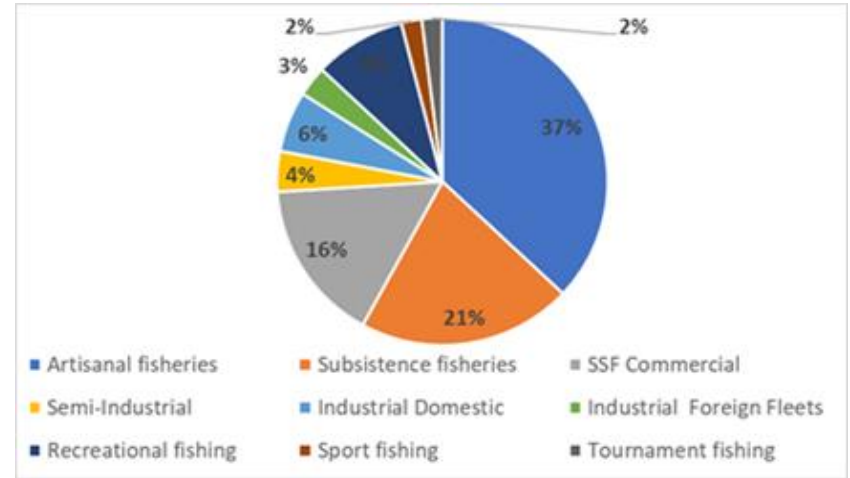
REF	BENEFITS FISHERY	INDUSTRIAL 24 > 140 metres	SMALL SCALE 3 > 24 metres
1.	SUBSIDIES / ANNUALLY [Overinvestments / Low economic efficiencies]	\$ 25-27 Billion	\$ 5-7 Billion
2.	CATCH FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION [Post-harvest economic losses / values]	30 million tonnes	25 million tonnes
3.	ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION Carbon Footprint / Greening the fisheries sector	35 million tonnes	5 million tonnes
4.	CATCH PER TONNE OF FUEL USED Energy-efficiency	1-4 tonnes	4 – 5 tonnes
5.	BY-CATCH AND DISCARDS Challenges for food security & eutrophication	8-20 million tonnes	Nil - But Post-harvest losses are high
6.	CAPITAL COST PER JOB ON F/VESSEL Capital / Labour Ratio	\$30 K - \$ 1 Million	\$ 500 - \$ 100K

SWIO: COASTAL FISHERIES STATUS

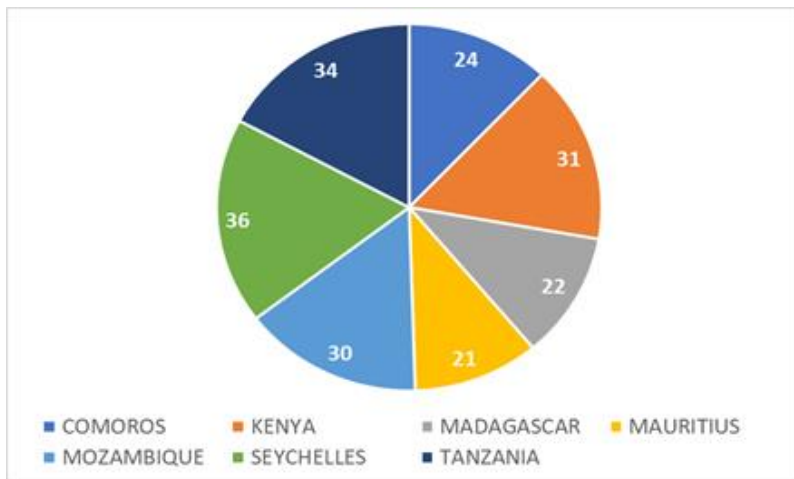
SWIO MAIN FISHING SEGMENTS



SWIO VARIOUS FISHING SEGMENTS



FISHING TYPES BY COUNTRY



SWIO MAIN FISHING GEARS

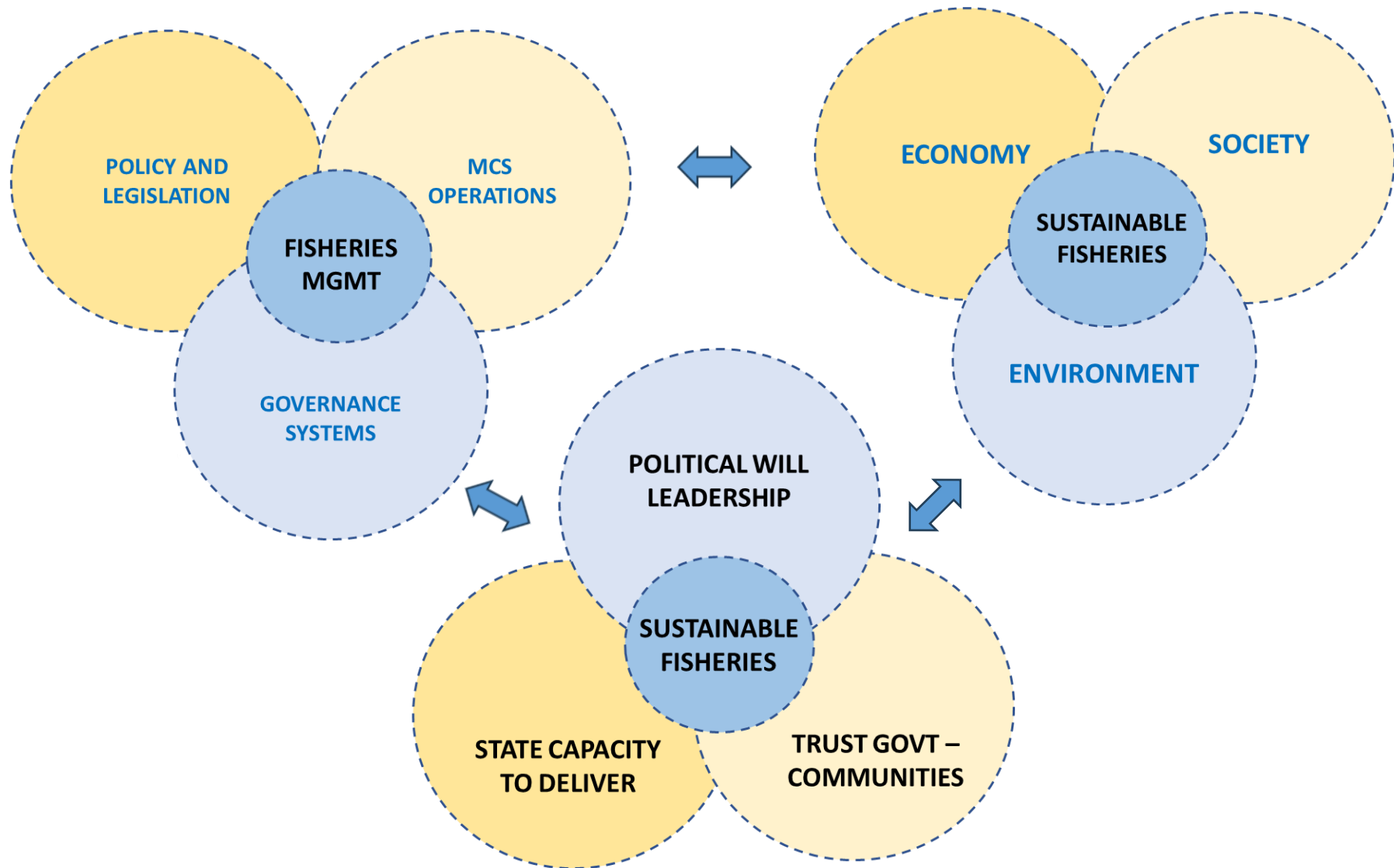
HOOK & LINE	LARGE NETS	GILLNETS & CAST NET	SEMI-INDUSTRIAL NETS
LARGE MESH NETS	BASKET TRAPS	SHORE GATHERING	INDUSTRIAL NET
DIVING	LIVE REEF FISH	MIXED GEARS	INDUSTRIAL LONG LINE
HAND SPEARS	SMALL MESH NETS	HARPONS	MOTHERSHIP & DORIES

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

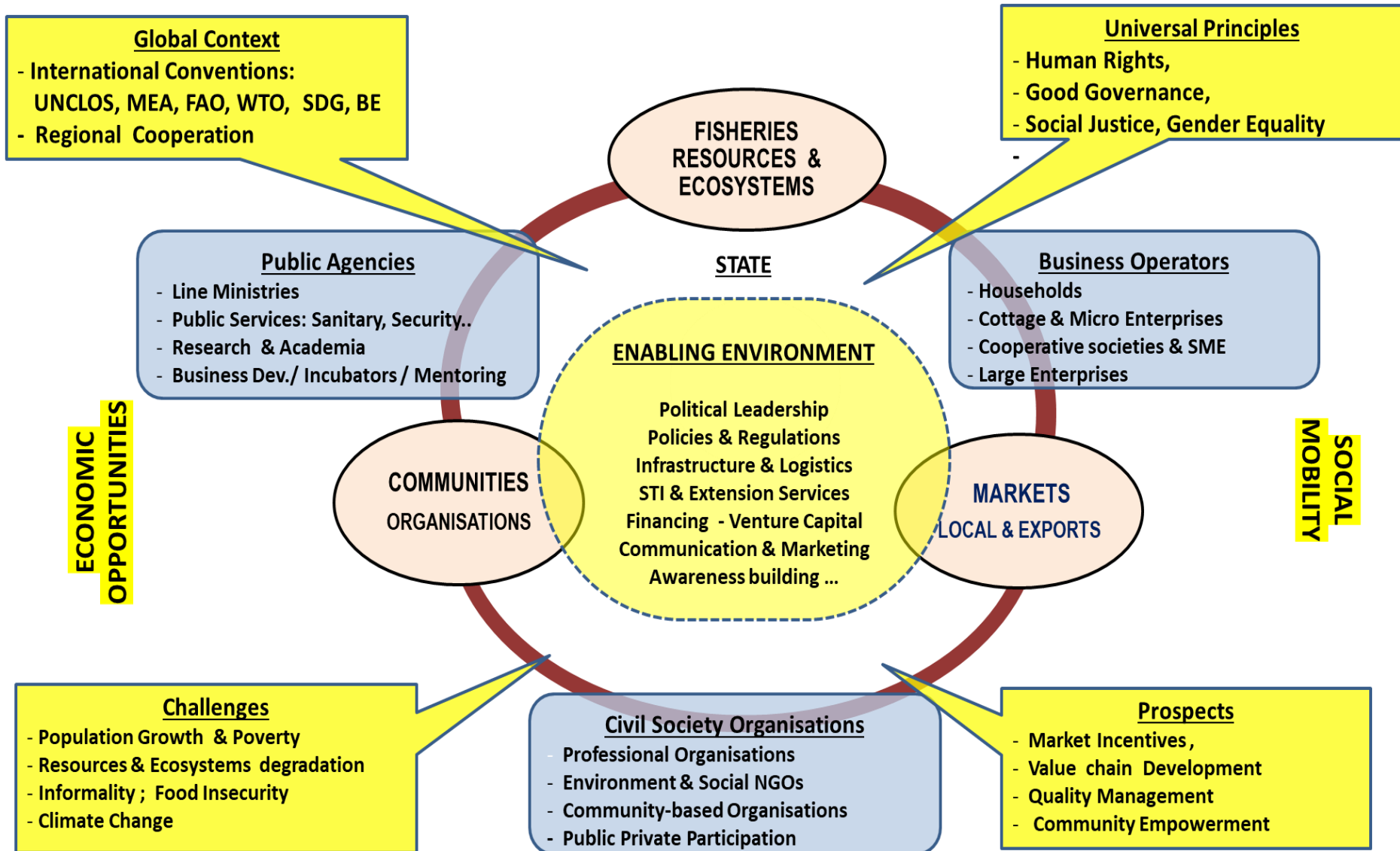
[OPERATIONALITY]

	STRENGTHS (+)	WEAKNESSES (-)
INTERNAL	1. Availability of fisheries resources [wealth]	1. OPEN ACCESS / INFORMAL [contrasting landscape]
	2. Food Security, Livelihood & C/Diversity	2. Poor infrastructure and supply chain logistics
	3. Fisheries Policy, Legal & Gov. frameworks	3. Policy & Gov failures / Weak Participation
	4. Technical and Human capacities	4. Poor fish hygiene, Quality Std & Value chains
	5. Knowledge, Experience & Best Practices	5. Weak Science- Policy – Community Nexus
	6. Internal & External Financing	6. Weak Ent., Fin Literacy & Community values
	OPPORTUNITIES / PROSPECTS	THREATS / CHALLENGES
EXTERNAL	1. UN-SDG & Blue Economy Impetus	1. Aversion to change/ Social conflicts / Rivalry
	2. Sustainable modernisation of SSF	2. Inter-sectoral conflicts [Agri – Fish- Tourism]
	3. Local Sustainable Livelihood/ Lifestyle	3. Weak regional trade /Supply chain logistics
	4. Growth Sector for shared prosperity	4. Marginalised Fishers & Ageing population
	5. Enabling Environment / Capacity Building	5. Impact of CC & BIODIVERSITY LOSS [externalities]
	6. Regional Collaboration & Cooperation	6. Lack of visionary and Leadership

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES [OPERATIONALITY]



SIMPLIFIED MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES



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SIGNIFICANCE OF A ROBUST REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

[WHY?]

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Ref	Characteristics	Subsistence	Artisanal	Commercial
1.	Main use of fish resource	Household consumption	Sale	Profit motives
2.	Income level	Poor or low income, no regular or full-time income	Poor to moderate; Low/no regular /full time income	Not poor, full-time or above average income
3.	Needs met by fish resource	Basic food requirements	Provide income for food security	Yield income for most needs
4.	Location of harvest and use of fish resource	On/near shore; resource used locally	Near shore, resource used locally	Near/offshore,
5.	Duration of fishing trip	A few hours	Day-trip	Up to 4 day-trip
6.	Who does the harvesting	Personal	Personal. No employment of labour	Hire of fishing labour to fish & process catch
7.	Fishing Boat	None / Dugout canoe Non-motorized	Wooden boat Non or Motorized	Wooden/FRP 7<12m long Motorized
8	Fishing Gear	Low technology Passive (handline/traps)	Low technology Handline, trap, net...	More sophisticated and expensive technology
9	Origin of fishery	Community-based, traditional practice	Community-based traditional practice	Not based on long standing cultures or traditions
10.	Value of fish resource	Low cash value	Low cash value	High cash value, abundance of resources

CRITERIA	MAIN CHARACTERISTICS	DESCRIPTION
FAIRNESS / EQUITY	1. FISHING MOTIVES	Household Consumption (subsistence) or Commercial purposes / Capital accumulation
	2. NATURE OF LIVELIHOOD	Main or Secondary job (Time Commitment to Fishing & SSF-related activities)
FUNCTIONALITY MEASURED BY	3. FISHING AREA / ZONE	- Distance from the coastline (Based on the National Law / Statute – generally 12 to 24 nautical miles)
I) LICENSING SYSTEM	4. REGISTRATION & LICENSING	- National registration and licensing system
II) ACCESS TO FISHING GROUNDS		- Registration & License Fee is not retribution fee or fisheries tax but a controlling mechanism
III) CATCH REPORTING SYSTEM		- Exemption from fisheries tax or retribution fees
IV) COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT		- Recognition of the SSF specificity: Traditional & Historical Rights, Cultural Appendage, Nomadic Rights...
		- Registration & Licensing functions like car registration required for all types of car (bottom-line)
	5. CATCH RECORDING	- Government Incentive to increase compliance with catch recording / Mobile Devices
	6. LANDING SITE / MARKET	- Place where the first-hand sale of catch takes place / Market data
	7. FISHING BOATS & GEARS	- Physical measures & Motorization of a fishing boat / fishing gear to ease regulation enforcement
	8. CREWS	- Boat crews are family members (maximum 3 people) / Used of fishing labour / Social Security
	9. OWNERSHIP	- Real owner (Differentiate between Fisher and Fishing boat owner) / Shadow Owners
		- One person having or controlling several fishing boats / Large enterprise in small-scale fisheries
		- Types of fishing organisation (Individual or Household / Partnership / Cooperative ...)
V) SOCIAL SERVICES	10. SUBSIDIES / FINANCIAL SUPPORTS	- Type of subsidies and/or supports from National and or local governments
		- Income /Corporate Tax Regime

SSF: REGISTRATION & LICENSING SYSTEMS

[Comparative Analysis]

ATTRIBUTES	REGISTRATION	LICENSING
1. Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Capture basic information about fishers and vessels. b) Provide a database for management and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Authorize fishers to engage in fishing activities legally. b) Control access to fisheries resources.
2. Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Comprehensive, covering all fishers and vessels. b) Often mandatory for all fishers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Selective, targeting specific fishers or fishing activities. b) Conditional, requiring compliance with regulations.
3. Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Usually simple. b) Focus on identification and contact information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) May involve training, certification, and fees. b) Specific to fishing gear, area, or target species.
4. Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Generally low or no cost for registration. b) Government-funded in some cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) May involve fees for license issuance and renewal. b) Revenue source for fisheries management.
5. Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Typically long-term, with periodic updates. b) Provides a stable identification system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Short-term, renewable annually or seasonally. b) Allows for adaptive management and control.
6. Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Often relies on self-reporting and compliance. b) May lack Strong enforcement mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Supported by MCS b) Enforcement agencies ensure compliance with regulations.
7. Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitates access to resources and services. b) Supports resource management and conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Controls access to resources, reducing competition. b) Prevents overexploitation and stock depletion.
8. Flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Limited flexibility once registered. b) Updates may require administrative procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) May allow for flexibility in fishing operations. b) Conditions may be adjusted based on management needs.
9. Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhances transparency in fisheries management. b) Publicly accessible information in some cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provides clear rules and regulations for stakeholders. b) Promotes fairness and equity in resource allocation.
10 C / Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Involves fishers and communities in data collection. b) Fosters ownership and participation in management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Engages stakeholders in fisheries management decisions. b) Provides a platform for dialogue and cooperation.

SSF: REGISTRATION SYSTEMS SUPPORTING LICENSING

- 1. Establishes a Comprehensive Database:** A robust registration system creates a detailed database of all fishers, fishing boats, and gear, which is essential for issuing and managing licenses effectively.
- 2. Enhances Compliance and Monitoring:** Registration provides the foundation for monitoring fishing activities, ensuring that only registered and licensed individuals and vessels operate legally.
- 3. Facilitates Fair and Equitable Licensing:** Ensures that all fishers have an equal opportunity to obtain licenses, promoting fairness and transparency in the licensing process.
- 4. Informs Policy and Decision Making:** Data from the registration system can tailor licensing regulations based on accurate, real-time information about fishing efforts and resource availability.
- 5. Supports Enforcement and Control Measures:** A comprehensive registration system makes it easier to enforce licensing regulations and identify violators, reducing instances of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- 6. Promotes Sustainable Fishing Practices:** By linking registration and licensing, fishers are held accountable for sustainable practices, ensuring the long-term viability of fish stocks and ecosystems.
- 7. Establishes a Comprehensive Database:** A robust registration system creates a detailed database of all fishers, fishing boats, and gear, which is essential for issuing and managing licenses effectively.

- 1. Improved Resource Management:** Enables accurate tracking of fishing efforts and stocks, leading to better management and conservation of marine resources.
- 2. Enhanced Compliance and Enforcement:** Facilitates monitoring and control measures to combat illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing activities.
- 3. Socio-Economic Benefits:** Provides a foundation for targeted social and financial support programs, improving the livelihoods of small-scale fishers.
- 4. Data-Driven Decision Making:** Ensures the availability of reliable data for policymakers to make informed decisions and develop effective fisheries policies.
- 5. Equity and Fairness:** Description: Ensures all fishers, including the most vulnerable, are recognised and have access to resources and benefits, promoting social equity.
- 6. Facilitates Regional Cooperation:** Encourages alignment of policies and practices across regions, fostering collaboration and shared learning among coastal states.
- 7. Transition from Open Access to Regulated Tenure Rights:** Moves from open access regimes to regulated tenure rights by assigning specific rights and responsibilities, reducing overfishing and resource depletion.

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LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND THEORY OF CHANGE

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Objective 1: To understand the **significance of registration and licensing** in sustainable small-scale fisheries: legal rights, resource management and socio-economic benefits.

a) Why a robust registration and licensing system is crucial for the sustainable and inclusive management of small-scale fisheries?

b) How is it essential to transition small-scale fishing from open access to a regulated tenure system?

Objective 2: To formulate comprehensive registration mechanisms tailored to the SWIO region, considering the challenges and opportunities within the local socio-ecological contexts, hard and soft infrastructures, and best practices.

Objective 3: To foster collaboration among national stakeholders to develop, implement and maintain the SSF registration systems at various geographic and governance scale

Objective 4: To identify and address capacity needs and gaps for successful registration system implementation

Objective 5: To explore innovative approaches and technologies for enhancing registration systems. How modern technologies and innovative approaches can be leveraged to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility of registration systems in small-scale fisheries?

#	INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
1.	<i>Opening ceremony Political leaders, Influencer & Fisheries Stakeholders</i>	<i>Welcome Address & Introduction to the Workshop's objectives</i>	<i>Advocacy & Awareness- Raising, Social Marketing</i>	<i>Political support for transformative change in SSF & the Way Forward</i>
2.	<i>Ecofish and Short- Term Expertise &</i>	<i>Situational Analysis (overview and setting the scene)</i>	<i>Registration Framework and SOPs</i>	<i>Enhanced Understanding of SSF Registration Mechanisms</i>
3.	<i>Diverse Stakeholder Knowledge and Experiences</i>	<i>Presentations and Discussion</i>	<i>Capacity-Building Strategy</i>	<i>Improve SSF Registration Systems and Regional Frameworks & SOPs</i>
4.	<i>Workshop Materials: Concept Notes, Technical papers & STE's Draft Reports</i>	<i>Group Work / Thematic Discussion</i>	<i>Workshop Summary Report</i>	<i>Capacity-Building and Training Strategy. Regional Self-help capacity building initiatives</i>
5.	<i>Funding & Logistics</i>	<i>Stakeholder involvement and Co-creation</i>	<i>Stakeholder collaboration and Partnerships</i>	<i>Strengthen Stakeholder Engagement and Commitments</i>

1. **Attendance Rate** - Percentage of invited participants who attend the workshop, indicating stakeholder interest and engagement.
2. **Participant Satisfaction**: Rating of participant satisfaction with the workshop content, organisation, and facilitation, reflecting the overall event quality.”
3. **Knowledge Shared**: Percentage of participants demonstrating an increased understanding of registration systems and their importance in fisheries management, indicating the workshop's effectiveness in knowledge transfer.
4. **Quality of Outputs**: Assessment of the quality and completeness of workshop outputs, such as the regional registration framework, SOPs, and capacity-building strategy, reflecting the workshop's impact on tangible deliverables.
5. **Stakeholder Engagement**: The number of stakeholders actively engaged in workshop discussions, group activities, and networking sessions, demonstrating the level of collaboration and partnership established during the event.

- 1) Stakeholder Engagement:** *Active participation and commitment from all stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and international partners...*
- 2) Availability of Data:** *Access to adequate and reliable information is essential to accurately assess the current state of the SSF registration systems and identify areas for improvement.*
- 3. Collaborative Environment:** *A collaborative and open environment where stakeholders can freely share experiences, challenges, and best practices will foster effective dialogue and problem-solving.*
- 4. Technical and Logistical Support:** *Sufficient technical and logistical support, including technology for virtual participation and on-site facilities, will ensure the smooth conduct of the workshop sessions.*
- 5. Policy and Institutional Support:** *Supportive policy and institutional frameworks at national and regional levels will facilitate the implementation of workshop outcomes and recommendations.*

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