

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WEBINAR: "WHO DOES THE FISH BELONG TO?"

Date: Tuesday 05 October 2021



For thousands of years, artisanal fisheries have been a mainstay of food and nutritional security for fishing communities in Africa. Today, the sector employs more than 10 million men and women across the continent and feeds an estimated 200 million African men, women and children, according to an FAO report.

Fish is a source of protein and other essential nutrients such as vitamins and essential amino acids. It is caught by artisanal fishermen, marketed and processed by fish processors, most of whom are women. It thus contributes to the eradication of hunger and poverty in the continent.

Indeed, fish accounts for 22% of protein intake in sub-Saharan Africa and in some countries, it exceeds 50%. This essential role has been further underlined by the Covid-19 crisis, where artisanal fishing, in spite of the difficulties, has continued to supply the population with protein at affordable prices despite the increasing scarcity of the resource.

This contribution of fish to food security is now being undermined by habitat destruction, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, uncontrolled fishing, overfishing by industrial and artisanal fishers, poor enforcement, increased investment in fishmeal and fish oil plants, polluting industries on land and at sea, oil and gas exploration and exploitation, for example

In addition, climate change is already affecting the future prospects of small-scale fisheries: migration of fish to colder or more offshore areas, erosion of coastal settlements, more difficult weather conditions at sea, etc.

Thus, in order to face the major challenges of the fisheries sector and the difficulties experienced by the professional actors of artisanal fisheries, the African Confederation of Professional Organizations of Artisanal Fisheries (CAOPA), plans to organize a videoconference on Tuesday, **05 October 2021**.

Entitled "Who does the fish belong to?", this webinar will be moderated by five experts and will address questions on the main aspects of resource management and access: *transparency, accountability, access of foreign fleets, IUU fishing, protected fishing areas for artisanal fishermen, PMAs, climate change, blue economy, etc.*

Overall Objective:

The objective is to think about an effective strategy for access to the resource that is in line with sustainable fisheries management and optimal use of the produce for the benefit of populations.

Specific objectives:

- Determine who has access to fisheries resources, and on what criteria (social, economic, environmental)?
- Identify threats to sustainable fisheries from climate change and the blue economy and how to address them?
- Situate the responsibility of actors;

Expected Outcomes:

- ✓ The mechanisms for allocating access to resources are known;
- ✓ The needs of sustainable artisanal fisheries in terms of access to resources are identified
- ✓ The challenges related to the impacts of climate change and the blue economy are identified;
- ✓ The responsibility of each stakeholder is situated.

Place: Zoom. A link will be sent via Zoom to all participants.

Time: 10:30 GMT to 12:30

- **Languages:** English and French - Simultaneous translation will be provided through dedicated audio channels.
- **Audio/Video:** The Chair and Panellists who are not speaking should turn off their microphone, but leave their video on at all times.
- **Presentations:** Panellists are asked to please not use PowerPoint presentations or read fully prepared speeches (except for the opening speech).
- **Time management:** Each panellist will have 7 minutes to speak.
- **Q&A:** Participants will not be able to ask questions orally during the webinar, but will be able to post them via the Q&A function. During the discussions, questions asked via Q&A may be asked to the panellists (If time allows it).

Provisional Agenda

	Hours	Activities	Responsibilities
1	10H30- 10H40	Moderation and welcome	Dawda F. SAINÉ S/G CAOPA And Birahim SECK/ Civil Forum
2	10H40- 10H47	Official Opening	Minister of Fisheries and the Blue Economy of Madagascar
3	10H47- 10H54	1. Who is fishing what in Senegal? 2. Do we have sufficient information on the sector's activities (transparency on agreements, licenses, foreign-owned companies, catch data, etc.)?	Dr. Alassane SAMBA/APRAPAM
4	10H54- 11H01	1. There is considerable talk about the devastation caused by fishmeal production on fishing communities and consumers. Can you share with us Mauritania's experience in this area? 2. Mauritania is also the country with the largest marine protected area (PMA) in Africa, the Banc d'Arguin. From your experience, what are the conditions for a PMA, where access for boats is restricted, to be well accepted by coastal communities that depend on fishing?	Maimouna SALECK/ NGO BiodiverCité
5	11H01- 11H08	1. The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries are aimed at all stakeholders, decision-makers and fishers respectively. What is the formula for successful shared responsibility for managing access to resources, 'co-management'?	Dr Ndiaga GUEYE/FAO- CORAF

		2. Women are present throughout the artisanal fisheries sector, and it is they who bring the fish from the fisherman to the consumer through their processing and marketing activities. Based on the Guidelines for Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries, what advice would you give to States to improve their working conditions?	
6	11H08 11H15	<p>1.Today, the world is facing a pandemic of COVID-19 and African artisanal fisheries are bearing the brunt of this crisis. What solution does NEPAD and the African Union (AU) propose to help the sector, which is so important for food and nutrition security, to overcome the pandemic?</p> <p>2.NEPAD and the AU have developed a blue economy strategy that emphasizes the growth potential of sectors that compete with artisanal fisheries, such as oil and gas development. How do you ensure that artisanal fisheries are not marginalized in this strategy?</p>	Dr Hamady DIOP/ NEPAD
7	11H15- 11H22	<p>1.What does the presence of European fishing fleets in Africa represent?</p> <p>2.There are also European companies involved in the fishmeal and fish oil industry in the region. What do you advocate to ensure their activities do not harm African consumers and artisanal fisheries?</p>	Béatrice GOREZ/CAPE
8	11H22- 11H29	Declaration	Micheline DION/ CAOPA Women's Programme Coordinator



9	11H29- 12H20	Answers to questions asked in the chat, summary and closing of the webinar	Birahim SECK/ Civil Forum
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