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## Report of "The Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication"



**Hammamet, Tunisia from 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> of November 2017**



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## PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

This report provides a summary of the presentations, discussions, conclusions and recommendations of the Regional Workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), held in Hammamet (Tunisia) from 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>, November 2017. This report has been prepared by the team of the Tunisian Association for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries (ATDEPA) with contributions from the various presenters, and then was reviewed by the Secretariat of the World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries (Tunisia) and the Regional Office of North Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).



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## ABREVIATIONS LIST

ATDEPA	Tunisian Association for the Development of Artisanal Fisheries
FAO/SNE	Regional Office of North Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (of FAO)
SSF	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPH	Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for Human Progress
IPC	International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty
MAHRF	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
RTPAD	Tunisian Network of Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries
MPAF	Maghreb Platform of Artisanal Fishing
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples



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pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. CONTEXT OF THE WORKSHOP :	6
II. PROGRESS OF THE WORKSHOP :	6
III. OFFICIAL OPENING AND INTRODUCTION OF THE WORKSHOP:	7
IV. SESSION I:	8
THEME I: COMMITMENTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SSF GUIDELINES -VG .....	
WFF Presentation:	8
Maghreb Platform of Artisanal Fishing introduction:	8
Tunisian Network of Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries .....	9
Prospects for the development of artisanal fisheries in Tunisia: .....	9
Programs of the FAO / SNE Office and their contribution to the implementation of SSF-VG:.....	9
Experiences of WFF member organizations on the implementation of SSF Guidelines : .....	10
Advantages of transparency in artisanal fisheries:.....	10
Valorisation of artisanal fisheries products:.....	11
THEME II: Identification of possible new projects for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries:.....	
Governance and Resources management: .....	12
Gender equality and the importance of women's role in the development of the artisanal fisheries sector.....	12
Combating child labour in fisheries:.....	13
V. SESSION II:	14
Small-scale Fisheries Global Strategic Framework SSF-GSF: .....	14
Relationship between the voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure (VGGT) and the Voluntary guidelines for Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries SSF Guidelines:.....	15
Civil society mechanisms (CSM) and its relationship with the Committee on World Food Security (CFS): .....	15
VI. FIELD VISIT:	17
Visit of the fishing port La Goulette : .....	17
Visit of a processing and export unit of seafood "Didon Marée" .....	18
Visit of the Tunis lagoon .....	19



Organisation des Nations Unies  
pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture



Observation of the eel fisheries installation carried out in the Tunis lagoon and making contact with "Arous El Bouhaira" cooperative:.....	20
Visit of the National Institute of Sciences and Technologies of the Sea Salambô and the museum "Dar El Hout" which is related to .....	21
OUTCOMES OF THE FIELD VISIT: .....	23
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMANDATIONS:.....	24
ANNEX 1. WORKSHOP AGENDA : .....	26
ANNEX 2. PARTICIPANT LIST .....	29
ANNEX 3. PICTURES:.....	34





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pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture



## I. CONTEXT OF THE WORKSHOP :

The SSF Guidelines have been developed through a consultative and participatory process involving directly FAO and its member States through representatives of governments and CSOs. The commitment of the CSOs came to fruition through a platform of the International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty, composed of the two World Fisher Forums; WFF and WFFP. At the 31st session held in Rome in June 2014, COFI adopted the first international instrument dedicated to the defense and promotion of small-scale fisheries in the form of "Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication". These are based on an approach of governance and development of artisanal fisheries and focused on human rights.

Efforts have been made by the WFF towards its members to promote awareness about SSF Guidelines, to discuss how its principles can influence fisheries policies and regulations and to identify possible steps for the implementation of the guidelines at different levels. In this context, the regional workshop on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication in the region of Africa was organized funded by FPH in Hammamet, in Tunisia from 7 to 9 November 2017 by ATDEPA and WFF with the technical support of FAO / SNE and MAHRF.

## II. PROGRESS OF THE WORKSHOP :

During two days of work in Hammamet (7 and 8 November, 2017) and a day of field visit in Tunis (9 November, 2017), participants shared their experiences through thematic and by country presentations, identified the main issues and challenges, good practices, and proposed actions to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the context of existing regulatory frameworks at national and regional levels. The workshop brought together 14 member organizations from WWF-Africa, MAHRF, FAO / SNE and the international civil society (WWF), as well as other relevant stakeholders.



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The WFF Africa member organizations present at the workshop were from 13 countries: Algeria, Burundi, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda.

The workshop was conducted in two languages English and French, thanks to interpreters recruited for this purpose.

### **III. OFFICIAL OPENING AND INTRODUCTION OF THE WORKSHOP:**

The opening and introductory speeches of the workshop were delivered by Mr Yassine Skandrani, ATDEPA President and WFF Africa Regional Coordinator, Mr Cherif Toueilib, Technical Officer at the FAO / SNE Office in charge of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ms Editrudith Lukanga Co-President of the WFF and WFF Africa Regional Coordinator and Mr Houssam Hamza, in charge of fisheries and aquaculture at MAHRF. Speakers welcomed all participants and highlighted the role of civil society in the process of developing and implementing the SSF Guidelines. Indeed, they said that this instrument is a unique opportunity to improve the governance and development of small-scale fisheries, although the variable circumstances.

Mrs. Editrudith Lukanga clarified the objectives of the workshop as:

- i. Raising the level of understanding of the SSF Guidelines for their implementation in the African continent;
- ii. Describing the artisanal fishing sector in the region and identify key issues and good practices;
- iii. Raising awareness among artisanal fishing stakeholders in Africa on the importance of organizing their efforts within structures and adherence to national, regional and international networks and platforms;
- iv. Sharing lessons learned from past or current initiatives in small-scale fisheries management and value chain improvement.



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Following these introductory remarks, the agenda was presented and adopted. The workshop was conducted according to the agenda in Annex I.

## IV. SESSION I:

### THEME I: COMMITMENTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SSF GUIDELINES -VG

#### WFF Presentation:

Ms. Margaret Nakato, Executive Director of the WFF, recalled that the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish workers is an international organization that brings together 43 small-scale fishing organizations around the world. Subsequently, she presented the geographical distribution of the members and the organization of forum structures and highlighted the obstacles and challenges of the WFF secretariat in terms of communication and feedback with its members. Indeed, according to Ms Nakato, it is essential to maintain contact between the member organizations in order to allow a participative definition of priorities and responsibilities.

#### Maghreb Platform of Artisanal Fishing introduction:

Mr Yassine Skandrani, General Secretary of the Maghreb artisanal fishing platform, said that the Maghreb platform is an eloquent example of the role and usefulness of these spaces for consultation and cooperation. Indeed, this platform now includes a large number of artisanal fishers in the sub-region and has national and local offices. It has a statute, an internal regulation, an action plan, and a group of partners. With the support of these partners, the platform provided numerous training courses, studies and educational tools in order to support the implementation of SSF Guidelines.

In addition, Mr Skandrani highlighted the platform's important role in participation and dialogue, technical resource mobilization, and coordination on stock management, advocacy and representation of fishers and their ability to give proposals, participation in development in all its dimensions and the promotion of partnership and solidarity among members.





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### Tunisian Network of Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries

Miss Rym Heddaoui, Women's Affairs Officer, RTPAD, said that the objectives of the network of small-scale fishers in Tunisia are mainly to contribute to capacity building and improve coordination between member organizations and all parties' stakeholders. She presented the organization within the network and its tools for the implementation of its action plan.

### Prospects for the development of artisanal fisheries in Tunisia:

Mrs. Aicha Ben Ameer, MAHRF, presented the characteristics and the potential of coastal / artisanal fishing in Tunisia as well as its socio-economic importance. She insists on the need of promoting the implementation of the ecosystem approach as a tool for management and governance of small-scale fisheries, strengthening the technical and socio-economic capacities of small-scale fishers, strengthening communication between decision-makers, technicians, fishermen and NGOs, developing a map and typology of artisanal fishing techniques and areas, improving the collection system and statistical data analysis of small-scale fisheries and strengthening cooperative relations and developing partnership.

### Programs of the FAO / SNE Office and their contribution to the implementation of SSF-VG:

Mr Cherif Touellib, Technical Officer in the FAO / SNE Office in charge of Fisheries and Aquaculture, presented the programs and concrete technical actions of the Office for the implementation of the small-scale fisheries instrument North Africa including:

- Strategies for developing fisheries and aquaculture and updating the regulatory framework for the preservation of fisheries resources and improving the income of artisanal fishermen
- Socio-economic observatory of small-scale fisheries in 3 countries
- Inland Fisheries Development Plan and Pilot Project for Inland Communities
- Labelling and access to markets, value chains, reduction of losses
- Safety and security at sea, IUU action plan
- Improving the contribution to gender: adding value, income and rural employment for women
- Impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture



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- Technical and Institutional Capacity Building: Administration, Profession and CSO

#### Experiences of WFF member organizations on the implementation of SSF Guidelines :

The members of WFF shared their experience; challenges and successes of their work in relation to :

### **Part 2 Responsible fisheries and sustainable development**

*5. Governance of tenure in small scale fisheries and resource management*

*6. Social development and decent work*

*7 Value chains, post-harvest and trade*

*8 Gender equality*

*9 Disaster risks and climate change*

### **Part 3; Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation**

*10. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration*

*11. information, research and communication*

*12 capacity building*

*13 implementation support and monitoring*

The session enriched with practical examples of activities of the WFF members from Africa proved to provide the learning and sharing of good practices among WFF members and challenges facing small scale fisheries. It opened areas of exploration for partnership among WFF members on similar issues as well as transfer of good practices.

Presentation are accessible on WFF website < <http://www.worldfisherforum.org/>>

#### Advantages of transparency in artisanal fisheries:

Ms. Nedwa Nech, Mauritania 2000 delegate discussed the transparency aspects of small-scale fisheries. She highlighted issues and solutions to enhance transparency as a requirement and principles.

The issue of data and information was noted as a priority, as small-scale fishing is mostly an informal activity and the artisanal fisherman has neither the means nor the knowledge to communicate about his activity.



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Problems related to illegal fishing, bad practices, environmental degradation, conflict management, the marginalization of the artisanal fisherman and the low participation of women are indicators of the level of transparency.

The communication focused on the FITI initiative, stating that it is a global initiative that is being implemented at the country level and has been launched in Mauritania. This initiative brings together several countries today. It reflects the willingness of these countries to share all the information needed to assess the transparency of this sector

The implementation of this initiative involves some responsibilities including the provision of real-time information on access to resources, the value of access, the quantities fished and their value, the use of income resource, traceability of catches, information on the economic and social situation of the sector.

Ms Nedwa spoke about the pillars of this initiative and highlighted the challenges of transparency in fisheries which include:

- i. The important participation of the government, company and civil society
- ii. Reliable statistics for decision support
- iii. Quota tracking and stock assessment and dynamics research
- iv. Stock conservation
- v. Selective gear and false fishing
- vi. Participation in the implementation
- vii. Good conditions of landing, conservation, marketing (problem of the sectors)

#### Valorisation of artisanal fisheries products:

Improving the situation of small-scale fisheries at national and regional level is mainly based on the valuation of its products. This can be achieved through the sensitization of the different stakeholders such as the artisanal fishermen themselves and the workers in this sector as well as the decision-makers and the customers.

Mr Yassine Skandrani, gave a presentation on the various actions undertaken by the ATDEPA for this purpose. Among which, the creation of a mark "Club blue artisanal" which is given to the products resulting from the artisanal fishing and which requires the respect of the good practices of the fishing and the handling of the products as well as their traceability. These products have a QR code tag that allows buyers to check



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the species, catch date, freshness and gear used in the fishery. Added to this, sensitization and training sessions have been held, allowing women essentially learn about the techniques of creating selective gear and the valorization of some species of low commercial value by transforming them.

## **THEME II: Identification of possible new projects for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries:**

### **Governance and Resources management:**

The sustainability of small-scale fisheries certainly depends on the adoption of good fishing and products' handling practices but also requires good governance and optimal management of resources. To achieve this, policies and strategies must exist by adopting a participatory approach bringing together all stakeholders and finding the appropriate solutions. Nevertheless, in some cases, policies remain insufficient; Ms. Winfred Naluwaga from Uganda outlines the government's unfavourable policies, such as privatizing some parts of the lake, and the resistance of some fishermen to change. For Guinea, Mr. Yacoub Cisse thinks that the deficiency of the governance is due to the insufficient means and technical competences mainly as well as the lack of application and follow-up of the policies and strategic programs set up by the government.

Mr Vincent BIHIMVYUMUDERI from Burundi, presented the strategy adopted by his country to ensure co-management of fisheries' resources and good governance. Indeed, a federation of fishermen FFPB was created in 2005. It presents several partners whose administration and ensures in collaboration with the state the surveillance and the control of the fishing zones, the respect of the good practices of the artisanal fishing and hygiene, the conflict management, the sensitization and supervision of fishermen.

### **Gender equality and the importance of women's role in the development of the artisanal fisheries sector**



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Women are essential actors in the artisanal fishing sector. Indeed, all the presentations emphasized the crucial role played by women, whether upstream or downstream of the fishing activity.

In most cases, women are involved in the post-harvest process of processing and selling the fish. In Burundi, women are usually fishmongers but can also sell other agricultural products (tomatoes, beans ...) and provide a restoration activity at the fishing port. Women for instance are members of the FPPFB and participate in decision-making. For Guinea, women collect fish caught by men at the landing stage and then ensure their conservation and transformation. For Tunisia, women play an important role in the different stages of fishing. Indeed, they participate as well in the setting of fishing nets and in the processing of the products caught. However, they are generally not remunerated for this work. Furthermore, they may themselves be “fishermen”, as in clam collectors sector (foot fishing), also in this case they are generally poorly paid by the fishmongers. To solve this problem, a clam-collector women's cooperative in southern Tunisia has been created; that will allow them to sell their products directly and thus increase their income.

### Combating child labour in fisheries:

Child labor and its worst forms, as defined by the conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), undermine the health of children, jeopardize their education and lead to other forms of exploitation and abuse.

UNICEF is not opposed to the work that children can do at home, on the family farm or in a family business, as long as this work does not harm their health and well-being, and if it does not stop them from going to school and enjoying their childhood. In many African countries, children are being abused. For example, Mr Alieu Sowe told us about the situation in his country Gambia and reported that children are considered slaves and are given work that is not adapted to their age, although child protection has been introduced in UNICEF Gambia's programs in the third program of cooperation with the government. In some countries, such as Mauritania, child labor is not a choice. It is imposed by the financial situation of the families, the customs or the politics of the





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countries. For Tunisia, as reported by Ms. Asma Ben Abda, fishermen face the lack of labor because young people don't want to practice this activity anymore. To remedy this, they are forced to make their sons work with them. According to Mr Houssam Hamza, it is possible to practice fishing for children while continuing their studies and providing them with tasks adapted to their age and physical abilities. In this way, the tradition of fishing is transmitted from father to son without harming his education

## V. SESSION II:

### Small-scale Fisheries Global Strategic Framework SSF-GSF:

During this session, and after reviewing the main points discussed during the previous session, Ms. Editrudith Lukanga made a presentation of the SSF-GSF.

In June 2014, the 31st Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries approved the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) as the first international instrument specifically dedicated to artisanal fishing. The latter is effective only when its guidelines are implemented by employing efforts at all levels. A workshop, dedicated to the development of a global assistance program to support the implementation of SSF Guidelines, was organized by FAO in December 2014.

After several consultations, the need for a comprehensive SSF-GSF strategic framework development that would support partnerships and collaboration on the implementation of the small-scale fisheries guidelines was confirmed. In 2016, this was approved by COFI, which emphasized the need for the participation of all regions and the consultation with all stakeholders of the artisanal fishery. Indeed, this global mechanism facilitates interaction between COFI members and stakeholders to support the implementation of Artisanal Fisheries Guidelines at all levels and to promote a common vision and an implementation approach based on the principles of the SSF Guidelines .



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## Relationship between the voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure (VGGT) and the Voluntary guidelines for Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries SSF Guidelines:

Ms. Margaret Nakato presented clarifications on responsible governance of tenure. Tenure is the way people gain access to different natural resources such as land, forest and fisheries. Safe and equitable access to different natural resources enables people to secure their food needs, improve their incomes and avoid famine and poverty. In the case of small-scale fisheries and in relation to SSF Guidelines, responsible tenure governance allows states to preserve public fisheries, ensure co-management, and provide a guarantee to protect the collective tenure rights of fishing communities on their land, resources and fishing areas. For example, in Lake Malawi, limited access by fishermen to fishing grounds threatens their livelihood. In Mumbai, fishing activity is threatened by other competitive activities on the shores of the lake.

For transboundary resources, a responsible governance ensures the protection of land rights, livelihoods and food security of migrant populations in their respective territories. Following the presentation, participants discussed the importance of adopting SSF Guidelines in country policies. These conserve natural resources and provide a source of affordable animal protein for all.

## Civil society mechanisms (CSM) and its relationship with the Committee on World Food Security (CFS):

This session, led by Ms Editrudith Lukanga was dedicated to explain the different mechanisms emanating from the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the Civil Society Mechanisms (CSM).

The Committee on Food Security (CFS) is the main intergovernmental and international policy platform related to food security and nutrition to ensure adequate nutrition for all. It was created in 1974 as an intergovernmental committee, hosted by FAO to follow the commitments made at the first World Food Conference in 1974, and later the World Food Summit in 1996 and underwent a fundamental reform in 2009 to become an inclusive platform with a particular openness to the participation of civil society. The main roles of the CFS include:

- i. Increase global coordination



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- ii. Promote convergence and policy coordination by developing international strategies and voluntary guidelines on food security and nutrition policies
- iii. Provide support and advice on regional and national plans to eliminate hunger
- iv. Coordinate at national and regional levels through the construction and strengthening of national and regional mechanisms and networks working on food security and nutrition issues
- v. Promote accountability and share best practices
- vi. Develop a global strategic framework for food security and nutrition

The CSM brings together the different constituents of civil society who participate in the activities of the CFS. Indeed, the CSM was established in 2010 as an essential and autonomous element of the reformed CFS. Its main objective is to facilitate the participation of those affected by food insecurity and malnutrition in the policies of the CFS and allow them to express themselves. It represents an open and inclusive space dedicated to participating organizations and does not have formal members.

The CSM is composed of 17 sub-regional units for organizations from all sub-regions and 11 constituencies, namely:

- ❖ Smallholders and family farmers
- ❖ Fisher folks
- ❖ Pastoralists
- ❖ Indigenous people
- ❖ Agricultural and food workers
- ❖ Women
- ❖ Consumers
- ❖ Landless
- ❖ Youth
- ❖ urban food insecure
- ❖ NGOs

The CSM prioritizes people's organizations and movements because they are the most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition and therefore contribute the most in the insurance of food security in the world.



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It should be noted that all the work maintained by the CFS is followed by a CSM working group dedicated to policies that is open to all civil society organizations wishing to engage in the process.

The link between the CSM and the CFS provides a new vision for global governance in food security and nutrition and progressively achieving food security for all.

Following the presentation of Ms. Editrudith Lukanga, a discussion took place and focused on the importance of working together and integrating the CSM as an African entity to have more influence on the decisions made and discussed by the CFS. It is also important to promote teamwork and networking as well as the exchange of experiences and advice between different countries.

## VI. FIELD VISIT:

Thursday, November 9, 2017 the third day of the workshop was devoted to visiting the main sites related to artisanal fishing in the city of Tunis. It included:

- I. Visiting the fishing port of La Goulette
- II. Visiting of a processing and export unit of seafood "Didon Marée"
- III. Visiting of the Tunis lagoon and Chekly islet
- IV. Observation of the eel fisheries installation carried out in the Tunis lagoon and making contact with "Arous El Bouhaira" cooperative
- V. Visiting of the National Institute of Sciences and Technologies of the Sea Salambô and the museum "Dar El Hout" which is related to

### Visit of the fishing port La Goulette :

The port of La Goulette is one of the 11 Tunisian offshore ports which extends over 8hectares and whose activity began in 1967. It counts:

- i. 98 motorized coastal boats
- ii. 99 non-motorized coastal boats
- iii. 19 trawlers
- iv. 4 sardines fishing units
- v. 18 foot peaches

Coastal fishing is the most important activity at the port of La Goulette. Indeed, it contains  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the existing fishing units and offers the best employability rate with 1035



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artisanal fishermen. However, its production does not exceed 7% of the ports' total production.

market

### Visit of a processing and export unit of seafood "Didon Marée"

Didon Marée, is a factory, located at the fishing port of La Goulette, specializing in the processing, packaging, freezing and export of seafood products. By its structure and equipment, it illustrates good practices related to the packaging of processed and frozen products as well as live products.

The factory responds to the principle of "the step forward" which focuses on progressing without intersection, nor the return of the products during production operations. Indeed, the basic rules of hygiene that govern the design of treatment and processing establishments are:

- The separation of the contaminated sector and the clean sector in time or space
- The principle of "walking forward"
- Flow control (material, personnel, packaging and waste)

The materials used for the construction are hard, rot-proof, impermeable, smooth and washable to avoid any kind of contamination. For example, stainless steel is used for worktables, synthetic resin and food plastic are used for containers and crates.

To ensure its activities, this unit is equipped with a set of equipment responding to European standards and which comply with the requirements of the food safety program HACCP (Hazard analysis critical control point):

- 7 cold rooms with a capacity of 350 tons
- 1 freezing tunnel of -40°C with a capacity of 6 tons / day
- 1 ice silo with a capacity of 14 tons / day
- 1 crustacean fishpond with a capacity of 3 tons / day
- 1 octopus thresher with a capacity of 1 ton / hour

In addition to materials and equipment, certain measures are taken to maintain adequate staff hygiene, which consists of 2 parts:

- Clothing hygiene: complete light-coloured work clothing consisting of a waterproof apron, a hair cap and waterproof shoes reserved only for work.
- Behavioural hygiene: it is necessary to avoid any behavior that can lead to the contamination of the products such as eating, smoking, sneezing... Non-manual





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handwashing, using antibacterial liquid soap and a nailbrush, is systematic before handling the products and redone if necessary.

### Visit of the Tunis lagoon

Before visiting the lagoon of Tunis, a brief presentation was made by Ms. Asma Ben Abda, engineer and district chief of the fishing and aquaculture of Tunis, to give us a historical overview on the lagoon, its importance and its co-management.

The lagoon of Tunis is one of the most important lagoons in Tunisia. It is a coastal lagoon located between the city of Tunis and the golf of Tunis. It extends over 4500 hectares and is divided by a central channel into two lakes; the north lake and the south lake. The North Lake communicates with the sea via the Kheireddine Canal and the South Lake via the Rades Canal. The lagoon is a nature reserve with a significant birdlife, classified since 18 December 1993, and a wetland classified as a Ramsar site since 23 June 2013.

In view of the different activities taking place in the Tunis lagoon, its co-management requires the intervention and participation of several actors. Among the existing activities in the Tunis lagoon, we mention the tourist activity that includes the various tearooms and hotels located at the banks of the North Lake of Tunis, the navigation channel and the fishing activity. Indeed, the lagoon of Tunis represents one of the most productive lagoons in Tunisia and its halieutic production is characterized by the eel *anguilla anguilla* which is exploited by the artisanal fishermen living in the suburbs of the capital Tunis.

The Chekly islet represents another natural and cultural wealth lodged in the north lake of Tunis. This islet has been declared a national cultural heritage and has been classified as a nature reserve since December 1993. Indeed, the islet is an ornithological sanctuary by the massive presence of migratory birds; Fifty-seven species winter on the lake and take refuge mainly near the fort, the most important populations being flamingos and little egrets, as well as various species of gulls and hawks.

A catamaran was made available to the participants to get to the Chekly islet. The key issue learnt from these visits was, that their governance is inclusive of small scale fisher people and a good development of the small scale fisheries sector.

### Observation of the eel fisheries installation carried out in the Tunis lagoon and making contact with "Arous El Bouhaira" cooperative:

Eel fishing represents the most important fishing activity in the Tunis lagoon. It is limited by a fishing campaign that runs from November 1 to March 31 of each year. To do so, a fixed fishery, which is an artisanal passive and selective technique, called "Capéchade" is installed.

Each "Capéchade" consists of:

- ❖ Main wall (to drive the fish to the capture chamber)
- ❖ Capture Chamber
- ❖ Fyke nets (in the form of traps)

Wooden piles fix the whole device.

The lagoon of Tunis faced a major problem of illegal fishing between the year 2011 and 2014. This has led to the decline of the halieutic wealth of the lagoon and consequently a drop in eel production which has led to a decline in the income of artisanal fishermen. To remedy this problem and ensure sustainable management of eel resources, the competent authorities (CRDA Tunis) have introduced small-scale fishing guidelines. The latter allowed the reorganization of the artisanal eel fishery in the Tunis lagoon by:

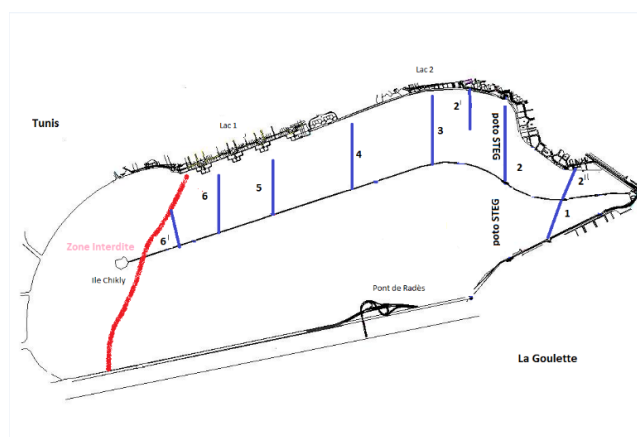
- ❖ Raising awareness and supervision of artisanal fishermen
- ❖ Limitation of the number of "Capéchades" in the lagoon based on the fishing effort and the capacity of the lagoon
- ❖ Geographic delimitation of "Capéchades" boundaries (far from Chekly Islet)
- ❖ Fixing of a fishing period and the obligation to uninstall the "Capéchades" once the campaign is over to allow the migration of the eels
- ❖ Allocation of subsidies to fishermen that can reach 25% of the investment cost

- ❖ Distribution of registers to the fishermen so that they can enter the information necessary for the traceability of the products (production, destination of the product, selling price ...)
- ❖ Establishment of a monitoring, control and surveillance system by forming a team that brings together all stakeholders (CRDA Tunis, Marine National Guard, Customs, Merchant Marine, Animal Health and Municipality of La Goulette)

These sustained measures enable the preservation of eel resources and ensure social development by offering decent work to artisanal fishermen.

Since March 22, 2017, a cooperative of artisanal fishermen named "Arous El Bouhaira" has been created. It has grown from 7 members during its creation to 52 members during our visit. We met some members who showed us their "capéchades": they were preparing to install them in the lagoon by explaining the composition and operation of the fisher. They also took us with their small boats to observe "capéchades" already installed.

A major outcome of this visit was that the area reserved for the capéchades settlement is divided into 9 separate dams which are managed by groups of 2 to 4 artisanal fishermen as shown in the figure below.



**Figure 1.** Position of "capechads" in Tunis lagoon (1 to 6')

Visit of the National Institute of Sciences and Technologies of the Sea Salambô and the museum "Dar El Hout" which is related to

After lunch, a visit was conducted to the National Institute of Marine Science and Technology (INSTM) Salambo. The participants were welcomed by Pr Hechmi



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Missaoui, Director General of INSTM. Mr Missaoui briefly introduced the INSTM and answered several questions about the INSTM and the management of fishing, mainly artisanal fishing, in Tunisia. The delegation introduced the SSF guidelines to the institute and shared with them the aim of the workshop in Hamamet. In addition, we shared SSF documents, posters and booklet and discussed challenges and opportunities research in other countries.

The National Institute of Marine Science and Technology (INSTM) was created in 1924 by a beylical decree and was called "Oceanographic Station of Salambo (SOS)" which changed to become the INSTOP "National Scientific and Technical Institute for Oceanography and Fishing" after the independence. After 1992, the INSTM took its current form and name and it is actually a public research institution under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, hydraulic Resources and Fisheries.

The INSTM's main missions are:

- i. Conduct research programs directly or indirectly related to the sea and its resources: Fishing, Marine Environment, Marine Technologies, Oceanography.
- ii. Contribute to solving the problems related to the development of urban and economic activities on the coast and in territorial waters
- iii. Transfer research results to decision-makers and sea professionals
- iv. Assist in decision-making to ensure sustainable management of the sea and its resources.
- v. Contribute to the dissemination of marine culture and raise public awareness about the protection and preservation of the sea and its biodiversity
- vi. Contribute to the university education by supervising students in the project of graduation, master or doctorate
- vii. Contribute to the socioeconomic development of the fisheries sector by carrying out specific studies for suppliers as well as laboratory analyses in the Institute's specialties

The museum "Dar El Hout" was built at the same time as the INSTM in 1924. It works to ensure the conservation of the national maritime natural heritage and is composed of 11 different rooms which include a presentation of the Tunisian coastline, the



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islands, the lagoons and protected species as well as marine and freshwater aquariums, a collection of embalmed birds and the main artisanal fishing techniques used in Tunisia. The museum is open to the public with a symbolic entrance fee.

## OUTCOMES OF THE FIELD VISIT:

The field visit was of great importance to complete the workshop with practical examples related to the implementation of the small-scale fisheries guidelines. Indeed, the first visit, dedicated to the fishing port La Goulette, highlighted the importance of the artisanal fishing sector in Tunisia and this essentially from the point of view of employability.

Subsequently, the visit of the transformation unit "Didon Marée" made it possible to highlight the importance of respecting hygiene and good seafood handling practices to keep their freshness and their qualities.

In addition, the example of the Tunis lagoon represents the best example that illustrates the co-management of the lagoon. Indeed, this one presents several activities which can be regarded as competitive but which managed to exist together by means of a participative approach which obviously involved the actors of the artisanal fishing especially those which practice the eel fishing. They have understood that the union is strength and therefore the majority of them decided to group in a cooperative "Arous El Bouhaira". The establishment of a cooperative has several advantages for small-scale fishers, namely reducing the investment cost by making group purchases of the necessary equipment and facilitating the marketing and sale of their products.

The field trip was completed by the INSTM visit. It enabled participants to understand the importance of the role played by scientific research in the introduction of laws related to fishing activity and its coordination with the competent authorities. Its role is very important in the preservation of the marine environment and its resources. The exchange also allowed the Institute to share the guide to FAO's guidelines for small-scale fisheries and to discuss the importance of its implementation.





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## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The delegates' presentations and the plenary discussions illustrated the vulnerable situation in which small-scale fisheries are often found. The nature of small-scale fisheries varies considerably in the region whose waters may be maritime or inland. Despite these differences, the workshop was able to confirm that the small-scale fisheries' sector constitutes the bulk of capture fisheries in Africa, and plays a key role in livelihoods, food security, nutrition, livelihoods and economic development at local, national and regional levels. The discussions focused on the different chapters of the SSF Guidelines , and allowed the identification of key issues in the region, existing good practices and potential actions to be undertaken to facilitate the implementation process.

In summary, the main challenges of artisanal fisheries identified are:

1. The weak organizational structures and lack of capacity of artisanal fishermen and workers in the sector to participate in decisions, especially women;
2. The lack of basic services and infrastructure needed in the fishing grounds; eg schools, health facilities
3. Overexploitation of fisheries resources;
4. The impact of climate change on the depletion of stocks (example of Lake Chad);
5. Child labor in artisanal fisheries and its impact on school dropout and the existence of a real problem of child abuse
6. The difficulty of access to schools for the children of nomadic fishermen;
7. Public health problems (such as access to water and sanitation in fisher communities resulting in cholera and HIV / AIDS especially in the sub saharan);
8. The roles and problems of women in valuing their activities in the value chain;
9. The often informal characteristics of artisanal fishing activities, leading to a lack of recognition and therefore a certain precariousness.

Participants recommended more effort to ensure good dissemination of SSF Guidelines at the country level and local outreach in essence; it is at this level that change is most expected, and where the implementation of the SSF Guidelines is significant and represents the biggest challenge.



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To achieve this, the SSF Guidelines should be available in as many languages as possible and should be converted into a format suitable for local dissemination (like the case of Tunisia with the didactic guide for clam collectors), taking into account level of education and social dynamics of fishing communities.

It is also very important to present the SSF Guidelines to a varied audience, at appropriate levels, with the help of civil society organizations (CSOs).

The sharing of information will be of utmost importance through the process of implementing the SSF Guidelines, not only to address specific issues but also to ensure that the implementation of the SSF Guidelines takes place in a transparent environment and enabling the participation of all stakeholders. Workshop participants agreed on the need to share good practices at regional level and that national small-scale fisheries development plans are in synergy with SSF Guidelines. They also agreed to strengthen cooperation at regional level, following the example of Maghreb, enhance learning through exchange visits, support and improve working conditions for women in the fisher communities, following the establishment of the African Network of women fish processors and traders.

## ANNEX 1. WORKSHOP AGENDA :

November 6, 2017      Arrival in Tunis and travel to Hammamet		
Tuesday ; November 7, 2017		
8 :30	Registration	Time
09:00-09:15	Speech of the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture WFF, ATDEPA, FAO; Chair's announcements and welcoming of participants	15 minutes
09:15-9:30	Overview of workshop objectives and adoption of the Agenda	15 minutes
<b>Theme I: Commitments of civil society organizations for the implementation of the Guidelines on artisanal fishing (Achievements, challenges and sustainability of activities)</b>		
09:30- 9:50	Introduction to VG-SSF Guidelines	20 minutes
09:50 – 10:10	Questions and answers/Debate	20 minutes
10:10 – 10:40	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers;	30 minutes
10:40 -10:55	Maghrebien Platform of Artisanal Fishing;	15 minutes
10:55-11:10	Tunisian Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries Network;	15 minutes
11:10-11:25	Questions and answers/Debate	15 minutes
<b>11:25-12:00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	<b>35 minutes</b>
12:00-12:15	Prospects of development of artisanal fisheries in Tunisia (Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and Fisheries in Tunisia)	15 minutes
12:15-12:30	FAO's sub-regional office programs for North Africa for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines of Artisanal Fishing and required synergies	15 minutes
12:30-13:45	Experiences of member organizations of WFF on implementation of the SSF Guidelines <i>(Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Gambia , Nigeria, Algeria, Djibouti, Burundi, Sierra leone and Guinea)</i>	1 hour 15 minutes
<b>13:45-15:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	<b>1 hour</b>
<b>Theme. III : Identification of possible new Projects for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines of securing sustainable small scale fisheries</b>		
15:00-15:10	Presentation of Part 2: of the voluntary guidelines for securing sustainable small scale fisheries ( SSF Guidelines) which covers <b>5. Governance of tenure in small scale fisheries and resource management</b> <b>6 Social development and decent work</b> <b>7. Value chains, post-harvest and trade</b> <b>8. Gender equality</b>	10 minutes



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	<b>9 Disaster risks and climate change</b>	
15:10 – 15:40	<b>Case studies related to Part 2</b> Presentation of on International Efforts to fight against child labor in fisheries: African Network of women fish processors and traders; Presentation: Promotion of women clam collectors in the value chain of the clam industry (FAO project)	30 minutes
15 :40-16:40	<b>Group discussions on learning outcomes from the presentation to aid identification of WFF areas of action</b> Participants will be divided into 4 groups of 5 participants each, paragraphs from Part 2 will be shared with them in order to Discuss the signification of the different paragraphs; Identify at least one example of good practices that better illustrates the content of paragraphs	1 hour
16 :40 17:40	Plenary: Presentation of Group Reports and Discussion	1 hour
17:40	Closing of the session	
<b>Wednesday, November, 8, 2017</b>		
09:00-09:15	<i>Recap</i> <i>Presentation of Part 3 of the SSF Guidelines(IG SSF) ;</i> <i>Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation which covers</i> <i>10. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration</i> <i>11. information, research and communication</i> <i>12 capacity building – ( Regional coordinators Yassine and Editrudith)</i> <i>13 implementation support and monitoring</i>	15 minutes
09:15 – 09:45	Cases studies related to the Part 3 Capacity building: Reflection on the implementation of the SSF guidelines the global framework and the GSF Relation of the VGGT to the small scale fisheries guidelines Presentation of the video on the VGGT ( 5 minutes)	30 minutes
09:45-10:45	Participants will be divided into 4 groups of 5 participants each, paragraphs from part 3 will be shared with them in order to Discuss the signification of the different paragraphs;	1 hour

	Identify at least one example of good practices that better illustrates the content of paragraphs Plenary: Presentation of Group Reports and Discussion (5 min per group)	
10:45-11:15	<i>Coffee break</i>	30 minutes
11:15-12 :30	Plenary: Presentation of Group Reports and Discussion <i>Participants</i>	1 hour 15 minutes
12 :30-14:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	1 hour 30 minutes
14 :00-15:00	<i>Presentation on CSM and its relation to the CFS;</i> Plenary session of debate and discussion on Africa strategy for engaging in the CSM	1 hour
15:00-16:00	<i>African fisheries policy ( AU Ibar ) Ed ; strategy for engaging with Nepad etc</i> <i>International label for <b>sustainable/responsible</b> small scale Fishing"</i>	1 hour
16:00-17:00	Plenary: Presentation of Group Reports and Discussion <i>Participants</i>	1 hour
17:00-17 :30	Open Discussion, conclusions and closing of the session	30 minutes
<b>Thursday, November, 9, 2017                      Field Visit</b>		
8:00-9:30	Departure from Hammamet to Tunis	1 hour 30 minutes
9:30	Arrival at port of La Goulette	
9:30-10:00	Port visit	30 minutes
10:00-10:30	Visit Didon Marée ( Export's unit of sea product)	30 minutes
10:30-10:50	Presentation: " <i>Adoption of SSF Guidelines to reorganize the artisanal fishing of eel in the lagoon of Tunis</i> " Presented by Asma B. Abda (CRDA of Tunis)	20 minutes
10:50-11:00	Departure to the lagoon of Tunis	10 min
11:00-12:00	Contact with the local fishing cooperative " <i>Arous Al Bouhayra</i> " Discover the artisanal technique of fishing eels	1 hour
12:00-12:30	Departure to Chikly Island (by boat)	30 minutes
12:30-13:30	Visit the Island	1 hour
13:30-14:00	Return to La Goulette	30 minutes
14:00-15:00	Lunch	1 hour
15:00-17:30	Sightseeing ( Museum of Dar El Hout , Carthage and Sidi Bousaid)	2 hour and half



## ANNEX 2. PARTICIPANT LIST



	
<p><b>KADA MESSABIH- ALGERIAN NETWORK OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES ASSOCIATIONS ALGERIA</b></p>	<p><b>BIHIMVYUMUDERI VINCENT- FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN AND FISH SUPPLIERS BURUNDI</b></p>
	
<p><b>MOHAMED ISMAEIL - NATIONAL FEDERATION OF ARTISANAL FISHING DJIBOUTI</b></p>	<p><b>CHERIF TOUILEIB- FAO/SNE</b></p>
	
<p><b>MARGARET NAKATO- WFF SECRETARIAT UGANDA</b></p>	<p><b>ALIEU SOWE - GAMFISHER FOLK, GHAMBI</b></p>

	
<p><b>CISSE YACOUBA- FENAPAG/AC GUINEA</b></p>	<p><b>ALI JUMA- KENAFI KENYA</b></p>
	
<p><b>IKKA LAHSEN- NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF ARTISANAL FISHING MOROCCO</b></p>	<p><b>NEDWA MOCTAR NECH- MAURITANIE 2000 MAURITANIE</b></p>
	
<p><b>MUHAMMED AHMED ADAM- WFF/ TEDAK FISHERIES COOPERATIVE SOCIETY  NIGERIA</b></p>	<p><b>KAMARA HAWANATU- SIERRA LEONE ARTISANAL FISHERMEN UNION</b></p>

	
<p><b>EDITRUDITH LUKANGA- ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION TANZANIA</b></p>	<p><b>WINFRED NALUWAGA- ASSOCIATION OF FISHERS AND LAKE USERS OF UGANDA (AFALU)</b></p>
	
<p><b>ASMA BEN ABDA- TUNISIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES TUNISIA</b></p>	<p><b>SOU MAYA ABDELM LAEK- TUNISIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES TUNISIA</b></p>
	
<p><b>ISLEM BEN AYED- TUNISIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES TUNISIA</b></p>	<p><b>HOUSSAM HAMZA - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HYDRAULIC RESOURCES AND FISHERIES TUNISIA (advisor to the minister)</b></p>



	
<p><b>SOFIEN MAHJOUB- PROGRAM MANAGER- MARINE WWF NORTH AFRICA</b></p>	<p><b>RYM HEDDAOUI- TUNISIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES TUNISIA</b></p>
	
<p><b>SONIA NASRAOUI- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HYDRAULIC RESOURCES AND FISHERIES TUNISIA (Local fisheries' administration of Kelibia)</b></p>	<p><b>HEDIA LAJNEF- TUNISIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES TUNISIA</b></p>
	
<p><b>SASSI ALYIA- FISHING DEVELOPMENT GROUP IN GABES TUNISIA</b></p>	<p><b>YASSINE SKANDRANI- TUNISIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES TUNISIA</b></p>

	
<p><b>AICHA BEN AMEUR- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HYDRAULIC RESOURCES AND FISHERIES TUNISIA (General directorate of fisheries and aquaculture)</b></p>	<p><b>INNAAM GARWECHI- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HYDRAULIC RESOURCES AND FISHERIES TUNISIA (Local fisheries' administration of Kelibia)</b></p>



### ANNEX 3. PICTURES:





