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Far Ban Bo (Protecting Fisheries Livelihood) Project Update

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Outline of Presentation

- Project Objectives
- Progress of Implementation
- Capacity Development Activities
- Challenges
- Lessons Learned
- Recommendations
- Next Steps



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Project Objectives

- To sustainable fisheries resources management to improve food security and nutrition and livelihoods of smallholder fishers and other users of fishery resources.
- **Specific objective:** The projecting is supporting smallholder fishers, traders and processors benefit from equitable and sustainable rights-based fisheries resources management through capacity building and facilitation of multi-stakeholder platforms.



Expected Result Areas

- Empowered Smallholder Fishery Associations take Active Part in Fisheries Governance.
- Effective IUU Monitoring and Grievance Mechanisms Piloted.
- Social and Economic Safeguards Contribute to Improving Livelihoods and Nutritional Status of Smallholder Fishers and other Users of Fishery Resources



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Progress

- Visibility activities
 - Engaged stakeholders in 26 communities
 - 2,483 people (1,405 males and 1,078 females) smallholder fishers and other users of fisheries resources were reached directly during the period.
 - 48,452 online audiences were reached through Facebook, Twitter and online videos
- Increased in media report on fisheries governance
 - 242 publications were recorded and 46 is related to FBB
- The 12 VSLA formed in year 2



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Progress

- Two policy briefs were developed to support FBB advocacy agenda
- Provided platform for dialogue for fisheries discussions
 - Radio Discussions on key issues such as Closed Reason
 - TV discussions
 - Stakeholder engagements (Round table Discussions)
 - Community engagement



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Progress

- 25 cases were reported by the CMGs
- 9 cases were processed by the IUU committee.
- 2 landing sites were documented.
- Monthly Media fisheries dialogue.



Capacity development activities

- IUU CMG groups and Grievance committee were trained
 - 128 members (109 men and 19 women) Direct benefit
 - 8,803 fisher folks benefited indirectly
- 25 women benefited from the business development training from James
- Provided training for various stakeholders.
 - Training for Fisheries Zonal Officers
 - Judicial Services staff (judges and Magistrates)
 - training for marine police



Challenges

- The land registration process is too cumbersome in Ghana.
- Dimension of coastlines due to:
 - Erosion of Coastlines
 - Sea fence project
 - ownership claims for the reclaimed lands
- Legalisation of key Monitoring indicators.
 - Transshipment activities



Lessons learned

- Limiting the securing of landing sites to demarcation and documentation of landing sites
- Politicians will always be lobbied by the powerful business corporations.
- Increase in support for Fisheries Associations to advocate.
- Local government interested in Landing site mapping.
- Slow pace in land reforms processes



Recommendations

- Capacity building for policy makers to understand and appreciate the VGGT principles.
- Engage traditional leaders, Local government, Lands Commission and key institutions on securing Fish Landing Sites



Next Steps

- Secure by demarcating, mapping and documenting 3 additional landing sites.
- Forming additional VSL Groups
- Support the monitoring of IUU practices in the fishing sector
- Secure Government, Administrative and Political commitment for implementation of fisheries management Plans and enforcement of the laws.
- Contribute the fisheries sector legal reforms processes

