



International Ocean Institute  
**Southern Africa**

## Small-scale Fisheries Workshop Report

For the workshop held on the 16 March 2016

In collaboration with Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Small-scale Fisheries  
Management division



**agriculture,  
forestry & fisheries**

Department:  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



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## **WORKSHOP OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES STAKEHOLDERS**

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16 March 2016: 08:30 – 14:00  
Colophon room, CBC Building, SANBI, Kirstenbosch, Newlands  
Cape Town

### **Background**

The International Ocean Institute – Southern Africa (IOI-SA), in consultation with various stakeholders involved in the small-scale fisheries sector, recognise the need for enhancing stakeholder coordination in support of the Policy for the Small-Scale Fisheries Sector and its effective implementation in South Africa. The establishment of the small-scale fishing sector is in line with government's Nine Point Plan to boost the economy by unlocking the potential of co-operatives, linking to Operation Phakisa, and increasing sales in the agro-processing sector and thereby increasing employment opportunities in rural fishing communities. To this end, IOI-SA coordinated and facilitated a half day workshop that invited stakeholders to better understand what role they can play in partnering with the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) in establishing the small-scale fishing sector.

The new Policy for the Small-Scale Fisheries Sector is ground breaking in South Africa: the community was previously excluded from fisheries management. Given the many institutional actors involved in the small-scale fisheries sector, and the complexity of managing a sector that crosses socio-ecological boundaries, a good governance approach would benefit from the enhancement of communication amongst stakeholders, the enhancement of communication by DAFF (to communities and stakeholders), and the enhancement of the contribution of stakeholders to support current SSF processes and address gaps.

### **Purpose of workshop:**

The purpose of the workshop was to facilitate stakeholder dialogue in order to enhance communication and build partnerships for effective small-scale fisheries governance and support.

### **Objectives of workshop:**

- Provide DAFF with a platform to communicate SSF policy update on implementation and planned roll-out;
- DAFF to address stakeholder concerns through Q&A session;

- DAFF and stakeholders to identify roles in supporting SSF implementation;
- Facilitate partnerships amongst SSF stakeholders.

### Expected outcomes:

- Increased communication amongst stakeholders;
- Increased stakeholder support and collaboration in effective implementation of SSF Policy;
- Establish a regular forum of stakeholders.

### Participation

The workshop was attended by 33 participants including a wide range of stakeholders from various government departments (including the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Small Business Development and the Department of Economic Development), research institutions, businesses and NGOs who could play a role in supporting the small-scale fisheries sector in South Africa. (A full attendance list can be seen in Appendix 1.)

### Agenda

|               |   |                         |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| 08:30 – 09:30 | Arrival and registration                |                         |
| 09:30 – 09:45 | Welcome and introduction                | Adnan Awad (IOI-SA)     |
| 09:45 – 10:00 | Introduction of stakeholders            | IOI-SA                  |
| 10:00 – 10:10 | Welcome from DDG                        | Sue Middleton (DAFF -   |
| 10:10 – 10:55 | Overview of small-scale fishing sector  | Craig Smith (DAFF)      |
| 10:55 – 11:10 | Tea Break                               |                         |
| 11:10 – 11:45 | Q&A session                             | Craig Smith (DAFF)      |
| 11:45 – 12:15 | Identifying the needs of co-operatives: | Abongile Ngqonga (DAFF) |
| 12:15 – 12:45 | Identifying possible collaborations     | Craig Smith (DAFF)      |
| 12:45 – 13:15 | Confirmation of focal points and way    | Craig Smith (DAFF)      |
| 13:15 – 14:00 | Networking finger lunch                 |                         |

### Welcome and Introduction:

IOI-SA director, Mr. Adnan Awad welcomed the participants and introduced the IOI-SA, its activities and envisioned role in the small-scale fisheries sector. The IOI-SA has been registered in South Africa for over 20 years, but has not been involved in small-scale fisheries until now. IOI-SA, as an NGO, has extensive experience facilitating collaboration and partnerships amongst stakeholders to work towards improved ocean governance. The IOI-SA works throughout Africa and considers the ground breaking work being



done for small-scale fisheries in South Africa as an opportunity to catalyze changes to fisheries management in other parts of Africa.

### Introduction of the stakeholders:

The workshop was designed to not only update interested parties on the progress and plans for the Policy for the Small-Scale Fisheries Sector but also for interested individuals and groups to have an opportunity to engage with each other. Each workshop participants briefly introduced themselves, their organization and their interest and role in the small-scale fisheries sector. This information was also captured on an informal expression of interest questionnaire that participants were asked to complete and hand back at the end of the meeting. (This information is available in Appendix 2.)

Mkululi Silandela, (WWF) asked whether small-scale fishers were invited to the workshop. The IOI-SA responded that Masifundise (and national fisher representative Coastal Links) were invited to the workshop, however, because the small-scale fisher communities have not been verified yet, and the workshop was designed to discuss the role of support organisations, individual community members were not included at this stage.

### Welcome by the DDG:

Mr. Adnan Awad introduced Ms. Sue Middleton, the Chief Director of Fisheries Operation Support of DAFF. Ms. Middleton welcomed participants on behalf of the Deputy Director General of DAFF, Ms. Ndundane who was called in to an urgent meeting and sent her apologies on her non-attendance. Ms. Middleton thanked stakeholders for their attendance and also thanked the IOI-SA for the co-ordination and facilitation of the workshop. She acknowledged that because it is the first time that rights will be allocated to fisher communities, DAFF will need the support of collaborators to make it successful. She recognised the potential for a Forum of Stakeholders to be established and the need for regular and transparent communication amongst stakeholders.

### Overview of the Small-Scale Fishing Sector:

Craig Smith, the Director of DAFF's small-scale fisheries management unit, provided an overview of the SSF sector from policy to implementation. The purpose of this session was to update the stakeholders on the process of implementation, DAFF's processes thus far and their intended processes within the coming months.



Craig explained that in 2007, following an Equality Court order, the government was compelled to redress the inequalities suffered by these traditional fishers. The Policy was developed with extensive consultation and adopted in 2012. Key features include the sustainable utilization of resources; sustaining livelihoods; poverty alleviation through economic development and job creation and food security. The Policy for Small-Scale Fisheries Sector is unique in its community orientated management, co-management of resources and allocation of a basket of species. At the heart of the small-scale fisheries is the cooperative – a recognized legal entity through which rights will be allocated. The Marine Living Resources Act (1998) has been amended to recognise the cooperatives which will be jointly owned and democratically controlled by small-scale fishers. This kind of legal entity is already supported by government interventions and is used to meet economic, social and cultural needs of its members. It also promotes participation by its members. Only through participating in the cooperative, can you benefit from it. Only one cooperative will be established per community, of which DAFF estimates there will be 300, representing approximately 30 000 fishers.

Broadly, communities will apply for rights for either food security or commercial purposes (or a combination of both) with the option of migrating from food security rights to small-scale commercial rights. Food security rights will allow all members of the community to have permits, but all fishing must be shore based. Catches may not be sold but there may be bartering within the community. When a cooperative works on a small-scale commercial rights basis, only a subset of the community will be allocated permits and those permits will control effort (number of people, number of boats, number of boat days) and/or quota based depending on the species.

By the third season following the establishment of the primary cooperative, it is expected that a secondary cooperative will be established. This secondary cooperative will be responsible for infrastructure and post-harvest activities including, for example, cold storage and processing. The secondary cooperative may also buy from commercial fishers to supplement the catches of the primary cooperative. The co-management model requires setting up of internal control systems that monitor not only compliance but catch and food health.

There were four steps identified in the implementation process.

1. Preparatory Phase (*concluded with signing off of Policy in March 2016*);
2. Recognition of small-scale fishers per small-scale community (*30<sup>th</sup> March – end May 2016, appeals process completed by August 2016*);
3. Formalisation of cooperatives and granting of small-scale fishing rights (*October/November 2016*);
4. Development of co-management structures and support programs.

### In Summary

- The co-operative is the legal entity formed from fisher community members to which a small-scale fishing right will be allocated.
- Only one cooperative per fisher community
- Each member of the co-operative will hold a share of the fishing allocation
- The primary co-operative can hold a 'food security permit'. This can be afforded to all co-operative members. The catch quota per person is based on recreational allocation/limits and is a shore based fishing activity.
- The primary co-operative can also hold further permits such as line-fish, west coast rock lobster (WCRL). This can be awarded to a sub-set of the co-operative. The catch quota is effort controlled (in the case of line-fish) and quota controlled (in the case of WCRL).
- Co-operative members are allowed to work in the commercial sector (e.g. as crew), but are not allowed to own (or share) any commercial fishing rights.
- The primary co-operative would form from its members, a secondary co-operative.
- The secondary co-operative would be responsible for aspects such as post-harvest activities, marketing and engaging in co-management structures.
- Developing alternative livelihood activities within the co-operative structure is an important aspect of the Policy.
- Co-operatives are responsible for developing management plans, with assistance from DAFF.
- The involvement and support of stakeholders is crucial to the success of the policy.

Craig emphasized that an important part of the Policy for Small-scale Fisheries sector is the establishment of alternative livelihoods, not necessarily fisheries based, to support the livelihoods of communities in recognition that fisheries resources are limited. He also highlighted that support programs will be required to make the policy a success.

### Question and Answer Session:

One of the objectives of this workshop was to insure time for stakeholders to address any outstanding questions or uncertainties they have regarding the Policy therefore there was an extensive question and answer session for stakeholders to engage with Craig. The questions that were put forward, and the responses, are summarised in the table below:

| Question/Comment   | Response from Craig Smith   |
|--|---|
| Are fishers who apply for certain permits, such as WCRL, allowed to apply to both the commercial and SSF sector?   | They are allowed to apply to both sectors but allowed to hold only one right - either commercial or SSF.  |
| Is the SSF (co-operatives) happening in isolation (silo)? When the reality is that assistance is required in terms of setting up structure, marketing, infrastructure etc. | Process is not happening in isolation. Flexibility is built into the co-operative model. Secondary co-operatives can take on various roles and tasks in terms of managing resources.  |
| Clarification of the fisher verification process. Concern that the verification process needs to be independent as there are many issues within communities.               | The verification is a 3 tiered process with community input.  |
| What will the basket of species allocation be for SSF?   | This is a political decision that will be made by the minister who will decide what proportion will be made available to SSF.<br>A reiteration from Sue Middleton that the allocation split between commercial, SSF and recreational is a ministerial decision. There has been some concern about abalone and WCRL. These will be allocated to both commercial and SSF. |
| What portion and species will co-operatives have access to?  | Co-operatives are allowed to request the species they would like to harvest, except for no take lists/species.  |
| What is the relationship between SSF and the proposed MPAs?  | DEA is absent from the workshop. DAFF will engage with DEA since DAFF has no mandate within MPAs. The relationship requires development.  |
| How will management plans and co-management be undertaken (by communities)?  | The need here for NGO and other institutions working with fishers and form partnerships/support.  |
| What conflict and problem solving mechanisms exist (for fishers, co-operatives)? Will DAFF have a response team to mediate?  | Fishers do not have the tools to resolve conflicts. DAFF is working with DTI on a clear constitution with regard to roles and responsibilities, as well as regarding training fishers and co-management measures that will give fishers the ability/mechanism by which to request assistance or resolve conflicts.  |



|   |  |
|---|--|
| There was a comment on highlighting the role of aquaculture development in fishing communities, especially in the Western Cape. The possibility of community-based aquaculture as an alternative or supplementary livelihood exists if appropriate public/private partnerships are developed with the assistance of DTI and small business development. |  |
| What is your definition of a stakeholder?   | In the context of this forum a stakeholder is anyone who is able to render support to the SSF policy and fishers, e.g. government departments, organizations, institutions   |
| If the commercial allocation of resources is reduced it will result in a cut in income for many commercial fishers (who are also struggling to make ends meet).   | There will have to be a reduction in the quota of commercial nearshore species in order to accommodate the small-scale sector.   |
| Can the current fisher who is in the possession of a commercial right sell to a secondary co-operative?   | Yes  |
| Can a commercial fisher lease his boat to the co-operative?   | Yes  |
| Will a commercial fisher be able to be accommodated in the co-operative structure?  | Yes. After a period of 3 years, and if they meet the small-scale fishing criteria, commercial fishers can become part of a co-operative.   |
| What will happen to existing co-operatives  | Existing co-operatives will have to amalgamate, as only one co-operative per fisher community is to be formed, or deregister in order to establish a new community-based co-operative.   |
| With regard to MPAs, how will controlled zones work with regard to permits? Issue of education and awareness, have communities been capacitated? Are communities aware of the current MPA processes e.g. open and closed seasons? Also raises issues of compliance.   | MPAs are an important tool for conserving marine resources but DEA needs to establish zoning in proper consultation with affected communities. Once DAFF has completed the verification process, the department will be able to focus on other needs such as education and awareness programs.                             |
| How can aquaculture add value to SSF? How can aquaculture address the issue of limited resources? Aquaculture development has identified demarcated zones, how will DAFF deal with this. There are also skills shortages in the SSF sector, how will cooperatives develop   | The potential for aquaculture provides a good means of alternative livelihood development for certain co-operatives. There is a need to explore this and DAFF's aquaculture unit has been invited to partake on the SSF task team. This is to be given more attention once co-operatives are formed. With regard to skills |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| the youth and women that don't have membership to the cooperative.   | <p>shortages, there is the need for stakeholder support to address gaps and shortages.</p> <p>With regard to youth, the minimum age requirement for co-operative membership is 18 years. Another requirement is the involvement in fishing for at least 10 years. This means that very few youth will have the opportunity to immediately have co-operative membership, but may still have opportunities to be employed by the co-operative. However it is the co-operatives responsibility to support/develop youth, women and people with disability through its management plans.</p> |
| There has been much focus on the Western Cape, however in the Eastern Cape and KZN the situation is very different. In those regions fishers already employ a range of alternative livelihood options (e.g. mining, agriculture). These alternatives are being constrained by various factors, therefore it is important to note that fisheries resources are not the only resources being threatened. It is important for DAFF to work with other departments (such as DEA) to promote and balance other sectors. | DAFFs mandate is to address small-scale fisheries. DAFF will embark on a livelihood study for each community to analyse the range of activities available in all regions, and work together with other departments to explore this.  |

### Identifying the needs of co-operatives: process to support programs:

After the question and answer session, Abongile Ngqonga, Deputy Director of Small-Scale Fisheries Management at DAFF, spoke. His presentation, entitled: "Identifying the needs of co-operatives: process to support programs" highlighted some of the key policy objectives, current challenges in communities and support needs.

Some of the current challenges include:

- Possible insufficient marine resources to accommodate the envisaged number of small-scale fishers;
- Education levels in relation to co-operative governance and other related skills;
- Lack of proper infrastructure and operational tools (for example, launching/landing sites, equipment for post-harvest activities, vessels, cold storage);
- Lack of financial support;

- Inadequate tools and understanding for safety at sea;
- Lack of proper value addition mechanisms and access to local and international markets.

DAFF have undertaken activities in order to identify support needs. These activities include:

- Socio-economic baseline survey of each community;
- Alternative livelihood studies;
- Needs analysis of registered co-operatives;
- Assistance co-operatives in establishing constitutions management plans;

Another questions and answers session followed the presentation. The questions that were put forward, and the responses, are summarised in the table below:

| Comment/Question   | Response from Abongile  |
|--|---|
| At the stakeholder level, institutional innovation is needed as municipal by laws and legal components can control or hinder development   | Partnerships are being developed between DAFF and municipalities and other departments such as DoT. (They have also been invited to this workshop).   |
| What are the conditions for estuaries?<br>Regarding the issue of minimum age of co-operative members, this poses a concern for the many youth headed households.<br>There is the need for a co-operative forum.<br>There is the need for a SSF development fund to address the issue of lack of funding.<br>There is the need for training communities and skipper capabilities. | General conditions for estuaries is that no commercial fishing will be allowed.<br>Regarding the age issue, the co-operative is to take responsibility to ensure the involvement of youth and support youth headed households<br>DAFF will be supporting co-operatives for a minimum period of 3 years.<br>These comments highlight the importance of co-management committees. |
| Co-operative management plans should include a business plan to ensure economic viability. It is important that the co-operative be sustainable and viable, and have the ability to adapt.   | Agreed. Key elements of the business plan will include access to markets, locally and internationally.  |
| How do we accommodate fishers who go into the new co-operative with existing debt? (Many fishers are still paying off their boats, this debt is personal not collective)   | This debt stems from past practices. Many of these practices were not legal. If they are illegal, it needs to be addressed by a community organization in order to release that debt. If it is a legal debt then that personal debt can't be carried over to the collective co-operative.   |



### Identifying possible collaborations:

Craig Smith, in the next presentation, reiterated that the success of the small-scale sector will rely on support and collaborations with other government departments, NGOs and private business. Some collaborations and support programs are already in place. The development of the Abalobi App for small-scale fishers was a collaborative effort with multiple parties, driven by UCT and DAFF and including fisher communities and Coastal Livelihoods Foundation. The Abalobi App is an integrated small-scale fisheries management system that utilises smartphone technology to capture and manage an array of development issues such as socio-economic baseline data, verified catch data, safety at sea and radio tracking, to linking markets and basic accounting. Importantly, the project is empowering local fisher communities by placing the technology in their hands, fostering participatory and co-management, and bridging the gap between local and scientific knowledge. Currently in its pilot and testing phase with a number of fisher communities along the west coast, the App is flexible and adaptable to the complex needs of different communities. The Abalobi App is also a platform from which further collaborations can take place.

The Department of Trade and Industry has been working with DAFF in the support of cooperative's constitution development. IOI-SA, through this workshop, is playing a role in stakeholder facilitation and communication. In August this year, the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) will help with registration of the cooperatives. Once cooperatives have been identified, other partnerships will be required. Some of the already identified partnerships and roles include the Extended Public Works Program in catch data monitoring; Transport, Education and Training Authority in cooperative governance training; and the WWF in responsible fisheries training and Internal Control Systems. Craig also identified a number of possible areas that will require support and presented this to the participants. This presentation is attached in Appendix 3.

Towards the end of the workshop, participants were asked to form into smaller groups. Groups were tasked with identifying gaps and needs, as well as seeking possible solutions to the needs they identified. Each group was asked to write down their comments and elected a participant to report back on their individual sessions.

The group comments are detailed below (the group numbers were arbitrarily assigned):

| Identify Gaps and Needs   | Identify Solutions to Gaps and Needs   |
|---|--|
| <b>Group 2</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion to provincial governments</li> <li>• Licenses/permits system</li> <li>• Goals realistic, pragmatic and achievable?</li> <li>• Analysis of data. Fishers collected data likely to be of poor quality</li> <li>• Private sector not involved (Commercial fishing companies)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralisation</li> <li>• Increase formal links between national and provincial governments</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Expand DAFF Small Scale Directorate (enormously)</li> <li>• Collaborate with stakeholders</li> <li>• Engage with private sector.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Group 3</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Government Support – Bylaws, Research facilities</li> <li>• Skills – creating career opportunities in the fishing industry</li> <li>• Focused financial support/funding mechanisms for the small scale fishers</li> <li>• Small scale fishers and communities are not involved in the full value chain including processing, packaging and marketing/exporting</li> <li>• Poor governance and dealing with conflict</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1) Provide/Create specific bylaws to promote small scale fishers</li> <li>• (2,5) Develop learner guide/modules in various areas of small scale fishers including technical and governance</li> <li>• (3) Bring DFI's like SEFA, NEF, IDC on board to finance fisheries reparation against quota allocations</li> <li>• (4) Focus on value chain analysis. Implementation of small-scale fisher cluster/through establishment of CMO.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Group 4</b>  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap analysis to look into the policy</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Role of DAFF Insufficient – to be clarified</li> <li>• M+E</li> <li>• Compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Admin</li> <li>○ Fishing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEDA to facilitate training</li> <li>• Compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Skills transfer programs (Admin)</li> <li>○ SAPS to Monitor Compliance</li> </ul> </li> <li>• DAFF to develop a monitoring and evaluation unit to monitor the program roll-out</li> </ul>  |

| Group 6   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Social</li> <li>○ Economic</li> <li>○ Biological</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation/ Impact assessments</li> <li>• Mentoring and coaching</li> <li>• Management Plans and Frameworks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Business Plan</li> <li>○ Capacity Building</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Conflict Resolution and Interventions</li> <li>• Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Human</li> <li>○ Financial</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Change Management</li> <li>• Training of trainers</li> <li>• Health and safety issues at a local level</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Closer collaboration between academic institutions</li> <li>○ Tapping into FAO/BCC and other research programs</li> <li>○ Comprehensive SCF research program</li> <li>○ Climate Change grant funding, adaptation funding</li> </ul> </li> <li>• M+E – Create stakeholder forum</li> <li>• Coaching and mentoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Involve suitable NGOs</li> <li>○ Commercial sector/Companies</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

### Closing:

Sue Middleton closed off the day with a final thank you to participants. She also complemented the Small-Scale Fisheries Management team for the work that they have done. She reiterated that a regular stakeholder forum would be a useful tool of communication and thanked IOI-SA for organising the workshop.

### Conclusion:

IOI-SA held this workshop to allow for parties with an interest in supporting the implementation of the Small-Scale Fisheries Policy an opportunity to interact with DAFF and each other. The workshop was successful in engaging a wide range of stakeholders. There were many other key stakeholders who were invited but were not in attendance. It is the hope that the workshop report (and any subsequent engagement from IOI-SA) will equip them with adequate information on proceedings. This workshop has started to identify some of the gaps and needs, and areas that will require support and collaboration.



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We believe that, following the verification of cooperatives and a needs assessment for each community, there will be an opportunity for a second workshop. This second workshop will look at addressing the specific needs of communities and identifying opportunities for collaboration and involvement from stakeholders. The IOI-SA is committed to being a neutral, transparent facilitator of communication and encouraged all present at the meeting to continue communicating with us and to comment on the report. Comments that were received via email after the workshop are included in Appendix 4.

The workshop was funded by the IOI-SA. The IOI-SA is grateful for the time and content that the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries volunteered to help make the workshop successful.



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**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## Appendix 1: Attendance List

| Name                 | Organisation                                      |
|----------------------|---|
| Amanda Gerstner      | 2 Oceans Fishing Pty Ltd                          |
| Craig Gerstner       | 2 Oceans Fishing Pty Ltd                          |
| Shawn Pattison       | 2 Oceans Fishing Pty Ltd                          |
| Petrus van der Linde | Coastal Livelihoods Foundation                    |
| Mbulelo Dopolo       | CRC - SANParks                                    |
| Samantha Williams    | CRC - SANParks                                    |
| Abongile Ngqonga     | DAFF – SFF  |
| Craig Smith          | DAFF – SFF  |
| Vuyisani Jozana      | DAFF – SFF  |
| Sue Middleton        | DAFF  |
| Zimasa Jika-Kamau    | DAFF – Aquaculture development                    |
| Vuyani Krala         | DAFF – Aquaculture development                    |
| Ongezwa Magaxeni     | DAFF – Aquaculture development                    |
| Bernacio Mullins     | DAFF – SFF  |
| Rasheeq Williams     | Department of Economic Development                |
| Kabelo Maloka        | Department of Small Business Development (DSBD)   |
| Shaun Moses          | Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)            |
| Anton Kruger         | Diver   |
| Stieneke Samuel      | Department of Trade and Industry                  |
| Thokozani Gumede     | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW)                     |
| Ian Hampton          | Fisheries Resource Surveys                        |
| Adnan Awad           | IOI-SA  |
| Kashiefa Parker      | IOI-SA  |
| Shannon Hampton      | IOI-SA  |
| Michael Marriot      | Marine Stewardship Council                        |
| Mandla Gqamlana      | Masifundise                                       |
| Jayesh Jaga          | Oceana/WCRL Association                           |
| Kevern Cochrane      | Rhodes University                                 |
| Leon Mouton          | Sea Safety Training Group (SSTG)                  |
| Malcolm Alexander    | Transport Education and Training Authority (TETA) |
| Merle Sowman         | UCT – EEU   |
| Philile Mbatha       | UCT – EEU   |
| Serge Raemaekers     | UCT – EEU   |
| Lesley Green         | UCT – Environmental Humanities                    |





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|----------------------------|---|
| Shamera Daniels            | Vice Chair of the West Coast Rock Lobster Association and Manager of the National Black Right Holders Association |
| Mkululi Silandela          | WWF-SA  |
| <b>Apologies</b>           |   |
| Pierre de Villiers         | Cape Nature   |
| Sizakele Gabula            | Coastal Provincial Economic Affairs Departments (PEAD)  |
| Asanda Njobeni             | DAFF – Aquaculture development  |
| Lerato Sereetsi            | Department of Small Business Development (DSSBD)  |
| Morongoe Ramphele          | Department of Tourism (DT)  |
| Stephen Law                | EMG   |
| Sibongile Manana Saruchera | GIZ   |
| Danie Badenhorst           | Sea Safety Training Group (SSTG)  |
| Winnie Sambu               | UCT – Children's Institute  |
| John Duncan                | WWF-SA  |

## Appendix 2: Informal Expression of Interest

| Department/Organisation                                     | Contact Person           | Activity/Area of interest of expertise  | Geographic Region                          |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| 2 Oceans Fishing  | Craig Gerstner           | Marketing and harvesting/catching of basket as well as liaison between fishers and large industrial players                                   | Western Cape                               |
| Coastal Livelihoods   | Petrus van der Linde     | Community Development, Fishermen Safety, Cooperative assistance, Mentoring, coaching, alternative livelihoods, Abalobi App, change management | Northern Cape, Port Nolloth, Hondeklip Bay |
| CRC - SANParks  | Mbulelo Dopolo           | Gillnet fisheries, shore based recreational angling, fisheries science, governance: fisheries policy  | Cape - Langebaan, Cape - ANP, TMNP, WCNP   |
| DAFF aquaculture  | Ongezwa Magaxeni         | Public Policy   | Western Cape                               |
| DAFF aquaculture  | Vuyani Krala             | Aquaculture   | Western Cape                               |
| Department of Economic Development and Tourism              | Rasheeq Williams         | Sector Development: Agri-processing/Aquaculture   | Western Cape                               |
| Department of Trade and Industry                            | Stieneke Samiel/S. Moses | Involvement of the Small Scale Fishers in the value chain processing and value addition   | National                                   |
| Department of Trade and Industry                            | Shaun Moses              | Cluster Development, Industrialisation through Processing and value addition  | National                                   |
| Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife                                       | Thokozani Mkhize         | Community Engagement. Legislation MLRA. Compliance and Enforcement. Estuaries. Offshore. PGDP   | Port Edward to Richards Bay                |
| Fisheries Resource Surveys                                  | Ian Hampton              | Fisheries Research, Climate Change  |  |
| Marine Stewardship Council                                  | Michael Marriott         | Sustainability  | SA/ Global                                 |
| Oceana Group  | Karabo Motlana           | Public Policy   | W, W, and N Cape, KZN                      |
| Rhodes University (Dept. Ichthyology and Fisheries Science) | Kevern Cochrane          | Management  | Southern Africa                            |



|   |                      |  |   |
|---|----------------------|--|---|
| Sea Safety Training Group<br>(have PPP with College of<br>Cape Town would like to<br>assist with training and<br>safety management) | Leon Mouton          | Maritime training. Safety<br>Management. Risk Management.<br>Training Needs analysis. Career<br>guidance. Crew management. | Training centers<br>in St Helena Bay,<br>Cape Town,<br>Mossel Bay, Port<br>Elizabeth,<br>Durban |
| Small Business<br>Development   | Kabelo<br>Maloka     | Cooperative Incentives, Secondary<br>Cooperative Incentives  | Gauteng   |
| Transport Education and<br>Training Authority   | Malcolm<br>Alexander | Small business, fishers, maritime  | National  |
| University of Cape Town   | Philile Mbatha       | Coastal governance and rural<br>livelihoods and rural development  | Western Cape,<br>KZN, Eastern<br>Cape   |
| University of Cape Town   | Serge<br>Raemakers   | Independent Research linked to<br>SSF. Abalobi App   | Nationwide  |
| University of Cape Town   | Lesley Green         | Director: Environmental<br>Humanities South  | South Africa -<br>Western Cape  |
| WCRL and Squid<br>Association, Fishing<br>Industry Member   | Jay Jaga             | Contributor/Collaborator   | Western and<br>Eastern Cape   |
| WCRL Association and<br>NBRHA   | Shamera<br>Daniels   | Contributor/Industry Knowledge   | Western,<br>Northern,<br>Eastern Cape   |

## Appendix 3: Craig Smith's (DAFF) presentation identifying possible collaborations

### Support Programmes and Partnerships That Have Been Committed To:

| Support Programme                | Partner           | Time frame      |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Abalobi dev.                     | UCT & Fishers & ? | Current         |
| Co-op constitution development   | DTI               | Current         |
| Stakeholder facilitation         | IOI-SA            | Current         |
| Co-op registration               | CIPC              | Aug 2016        |
| Catch data monitoring            | EPWP              | Post-allocation |
| Grant funding                    | DSBD & ?          | Post-allocation |
| Co-operative governance training | TETA              | From Sep 2016   |
| Responsible fisheries training   | WWF               | Post-allocation |
| Internal Control Systems         | WWF               | Post-allocation |



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### Potential Support Programmes and Partnerships:

| Support Programme         | Potential Partners                         | Support Programme                    | Potential Partners    |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Safety & Sea              | SAMSA                                      | Cluster Management Organisation      | DTI                   |
| Sea Accident Fund         | DT   | Ranching                             | Tertiary Inst/DST/DEA |
| Business Acumen           | Tertiary Institutions/DSBD                 | Co-management                        | Local Municipalities  |
| Value Adding & Processing | DTI/ DSBD/ IDC/ DPW/ DST/ Fishing Industry | MPAs                                 | DEA                   |
| Marketing                 | DTI/ DSBD/IDC/ NAMC/ Fishing Industry      | Labour                               | DoL                   |
| Eco-labelling             | MSC/WWF/ Retailers                         | Harbour & Infrastructure development | LM/DPW/ IDC/DEA       |
| Eco-tourism               | LM/DT/ DSBD                                | Social awareness                     | DSD, LM               |
| Aquaculture               | Tertiary Inst/DST/ DEA/DSBD/DTI/ IDC/DPW   | Development programmes               | DSD, LM               |



## Appendix 4: Post Workshop Email Correspondence

The IOI-SA received post workshop comments and concerns from one participant regarding the quota reduction of nearshore commercial fisheries in the Western Cape in order to accommodate the small-scale fishery sector, and the potential negative impact of this decision on the livelihoods of commercial fishers. It was argued that many commercial fishers are previously disadvantaged and have a long history of fishing that would make it difficult to pursue alternative livelihood strategies. An additional concern raised was the increased pressure that will be placed on dwindling marine resources by the potential increase in volume of small-scale fishers.

The comments and concerns have been noted and brought to the attention of the DAFF SSF management unit.