



REPORT

NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER POLICY DIALOGUE ON SECURING FISH LANDING AND PROCESSING SITES FOR SMALL SCALE FISHERS



Figure 1: Representatives of Government, Traditional Leaders and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) at the policy dialogue

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**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



Friends of the Nation

List of Acronyms

| | |
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| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. |
| FBB | Far Ban Bo |
| FMP | Fisheries Management Plan |
| FoN | Friends of the Nation. |
| GSGDA | Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda |
| IUU | Illegal Unreported and unregulated fishing |
| LoA | Letter of Agreement |
| LUSPA | Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority |
| MMDAs | Metro, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| MTDF | Medium Term Development Policy Framework |
| NDPC | National Development Planning Commission |
| PWD | People with Disabilities |
| SSF | Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. |
| VGGT | Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Friends of the Nation (FoN) in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations implemented an Action titled: Capacity development for improved and sustained fish landing sites tenure security for fishing communities in Ghana under the Project: ‘Support to and Capitalization on the European Union (EU) Land Governance Programme Phase II.

As part of this Action, a day’s National Multi-stakeholder policy dialogue was organized on 20th November 2020 in Accra and was in support of the Far Ban Bo (FBB) funded by the EU and being implemented to secure landing sites in the following coastal communities in Ghana: Namely; Kedzikope, Abutiakope and Whuti in the Volta region, Anomabo in the central region and Abuesi in the western Region.

The purpose of the landing sites securing is to contribute to protecting and improving the livelihoods of smallholder fishers and other users of fishery resources through providing social and economic safeguards, and also contribute towards ensuring that smallholder fishers and other users of fishery resources especially women have long term access to fish landing sites to purchase fish, process the fish and market them to sustain their livelihoods which ensures food and nutrition security for themselves, their families and Ghanaians.

The policy dialogue created the platform to collate policy recommendations to contribute to improve governance of tenure in national fisheries policy formulation and implementation.

The policy dialogue also built national level capacities among policy makers, institutions and relevant stakeholders to appreciate the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF-Guidelines).

Stakeholders at meeting recommended that the landing sites mapped under the Far Ban Bo Project could be transferred to the beneficiary communities through a **Customary Freehold Agreement** and registered at the Lands Commission to secure and sustain the tenure rights of Fisher folks in accordance with FAO’s Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and Poverty Eradication (SSF-Guidelines) with particular application to the management and protection of fish landing and processing.

Background

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) is the first global exhaustive tool on the governance of tenure of land and natural resources developed through an open inter-governmental process with the full and effective participation of a vast array of relevant actors. The VGGT seeks to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests with the overarching goal of achieving food security for all and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. VGGT also provides more emphasis on bringing change in the governance of tenure of land and fisheries in the context of poverty reduction and food security through promoting participatory and all-inclusive, transparent and accountable tenure structures and administrations.

VGGT and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), describes the governance of tenure as a crucial element in determining if and how people, communities and others are able to acquire rights, and associated duties, to use and control land, fisheries and forests. It further, describes that, many tenure problems arise because of weak tenure governance, and attempts to address tenure problems are affected by the quality of governance.

In Ghana, the governance of tenure in artisanal small-scale fisheries is important especially in the case of the enormous contribution of fisheries sector to national development including food and nutrition security, employment, etc. Fish landing sites are important space, in artisanal small-scale fisheries, where the majority of actions take place to promote fishery-based livelihoods, which includes landing of fish, sale, processing and marketing of the fish. The landing site is also the space where the canoes anchored are maintained and or are manufactured. The landing site also provide the space for other related services that supports for the fishing industry, this includes, mending of nets, preparation of fishing gears, fuel storage, etc. Fish landing sites is therefore a useful entry point for participatory development planning to support and promote the fisheries livelihoods.

However, in Ghana most fish landing sites and tenure issues are poorly documented due to weak tenure governance and a general lack of attention to these issues on the corridors of power and the media space. Furthermore, the application of VGGT and SSF for improved and sustained tenure security for fishing communities in Ghana relative to mapping and documentation of the fish landing site have lost traction in national discourse and media coverage.

It was against this background that FoN under a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is implementing Capacity development for improved and sustained tenure security for fishing communities in Ghana in relation to fish landing site securing by applying VGGT and SSF guidelines. The overall objectives of the project included:

- Development of national level capacities to influence policy processes related to securing fish landing and processing sites for fisheries, their mapping and documentation in the face of increasing competition from urban land uses and tourism development.
- Advocating and sensitizing key stakeholders and the media to increase buy-in, ownership and protection of fish landing and processing sites for small scale fishing communities.

In view of this, Friends of the Nation (FoN) in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations organised a workshop for stakeholders to dialogue on strategies for influencing local and national policy formulation and implementation of governance of tenure of fish landing sites.

The objective of the dialogue was to improve policy formulation and implementation to promote responsible governance of tenure, sustainable social and economic development, and to help eradicate poverty and ensure food security. In addition, the dialogue was also intended to seek policymakers' appreciation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of lands, fisheries and forestry in the context of National Food Security.

Participation

Seventy-five (75) participants made up of 52 (69.3%) males and 23(30.7%) female participated in the policy dialogue.

Specifically, officers from the following institutions participated in the Policy Dialogue:

- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations
- Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA): Spatial Planning Unit, Research, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit, Standards and Compliance Unit, Directors offices, etc.
- Lands Commission: Regional Lands Officers, Survey and Mapping Division, Public and Vested Land Management Division, Land Valuation Division, Land Registration Division
- MMDAs: Shama District Assembly – Western, Mfantseman Municipal Assembly – Central, Keta Municipal Assembly – Volta, Anloga District Assembly – Volta, Ga East Municipal Assembly – Greater Accra
- Fisheries Commission: Regional Directors Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions
- Fisheries Enforcement Unit and Marine Police
- Traditional Leaders: Paramount Chief, Queen Mothers, local chiefs.
- Local Fishers: Chief Fishermen, reps of Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council, Women Fishers.

Methodology and Sessions

The methodology of the dialogue involved the use participatory processes which included interaction sessions, illustrative presentations and stimulation sessions. This promoted participation and dissemination of information as well as collation of policy recommendations.

The sessions of the dialogue included:

Opening Session:

- The opening session was used to welcome participants and shared with them the objective and purpose of Multi-Stakeholder Policy Dialogue on Securing Fish Landing Sites. The session also was used by the officials from FAO, Traditional Authorities, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, Lands Commission, etc. to share the key issues on land and tenure governance.

Presentations: The following presentations were made:

- **VGGT Policy Issues:** An illustrative Power-point Presentation on VGGT Policy Issues in the fisheries sector, Issues, opportunities and gaps was made by Mr. Kyei Kwadwo Yamoah, Programs Manager of Friends of the Nation (FoN).
- **Policy Issues for Securing Fish Landing sites:** Presentation by Mr. Mubeen Mohammed, Development Planning Officer, GA EAST, Municipal Assembly.
- **Policy recommendation for mainstreaming VGGT in securing fish landing sites:** Presentation By: Dr. Wordsworth Odame Larbi, FAO.

Simulation Sessions

- **Policy Recommendation Statements:** Participants gave policy recommendation statements at this session, specifically participants shared Policy recommendations for landing site securing and provided road map to achieve policy reforms.
- **Concluding Remarks and Policy Options:** Stakeholders at the dialogue gave their closing remarks on policy issues related to landing the landing site mapping. They expressed appreciation for the dialogue and noted that they have been exposed to the underlying issues of VGGT and SSF guidelines.

Output of the Policy Dialogue

The policy dialogue provided the platform to collate policy recommendations to promote, improve and sustain tenure security for fishing communities on fish landing sites in Ghana with the application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT).

The dialogue was also used to harness strategies to influence national and local policy formulation and implementation on governance of tenure of fish landing sites.

Recommendations gathered from the dialogue could contribute to improve policy formulation and implementation to promote responsible governance of tenure, sustainable social and economic development and help eradicate poverty and food security and encourage responsible investment in the fisheries sector.

The policy dialogue also provided opportunity to engage policy makers and improved their understanding of Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF-Guidelines) for securing and protection of fish landing sites.

Detail sessions of Dialogue

Below are the detail sessions of the dialogue and explains the presentations made, the information provided, the issues discussed and the detail output of the dialogue.

Opening Remarks by Mr. Donkris Mevuta, Executive Director, (FoN)

Mr. Mevuta thanked the participants for honouring the invitation to the workshop. He said the governance of small-scale fisheries is important and resource users must be provided space to participate in the decision making process. He also noted that fish landing sites in Ghana are useful entry for participatory development to support the sector. In addition, he underscored the importance of securing fish landing site, which according to him was key in controlling the takeover of these areas by private residential and hospitality industry. He concluded his opening remarks by stating that the product of this exercise is to secure the landing site for the communities.



Figure 2: A Picture of Mr. Donkris Mevuta, Executive Director of FoN giving his opening remarks

Initial remarks by Dr. Wordsworth Larbi (FAO).

On his part, Dr. Larbi indicated that five percent of the total population of Ghana is food insecure and that additional two million people are vulnerable to becoming food insecure, which means something must be done about the Country's food production. He observed however, that about sixty-eight percent of Ghana's lands are suitable for agricultural purposes. He said it was sad that only ten percent of lands in Ghana are recorded in Government registries or titled and therefore the vulnerabilities associated with occupation and use of land was very high.

Dr. Larbi said the FAO continues to work with the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development to improve the sector and to ensure that they are able to achieve their estimate target related to poverty reduction, ending hunger and improving the quality of life of the citizens. In addition, Dr. Larbi said the FAO has been supporting the Far Ban Bo Project and the Far Dwuma Nkodo to ensure the sustainability of the smallholder fisheries

sector. He noted that the international community has developed two key international instruments namely the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of land, Fisheries and Forestry in the context of national food security (VGGT) and the Small-Scale Fishery Guidelines (SSF) that would help to integrate or to improve upon the governance of the smallholder fisheries sector. He said these instruments are designed to ensure and improve responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forest and to ensure that the right of those who mainly live on the land are protected, secured and they do not suffer from losing their land and their rights. He hoped the fisheries sector in Ghana would use these instruments to improve and integrate into our laws. He concluded that these instruments are voluntary and cannot be enforced in the law courts they have persuasive effects. He hoped that this workshop would be used to influence the policy we have in Ghana.

Remarks by Nana Kwesi Agyeman IX.

Nana Agyeman IX started by thanking everybody for taking time to attend the meeting. He noted that the profile of the participants gathered was an indication of our collective interest and desire to see to it that the landing sites in our various communities are secured and protected. He commended the FAO and Friends of the Nation (FoN) for the initiative, which he described as a step in the right direction. He called on all gathered to contribute to ensure the objective of the workshop is achieved.



Figure 3: A Picture of Nana Kwesi Agyeman IX, Paramount Chief of Lower Dixcove Traditional Area, giving his initial comments on the securing fish landing sites for coastal communities.

Remarks by Togbi Kpemini Gawu V, Chief of Whuti

The Chief of Whuti Community noted that the Volta Region coastline was more vulnerable to coastal erosion and tidal waves and this presents a unique challenge to the inhabitants. He said the least the Chiefs could do was to support the Far Ban Bo Project partners to secure their landing site for them as the Region is expected to commence oil production leading to a mad rush for lands with beachfront facilities. He noted this was likely to deepen the woes of the Community. He therefore prayed for a speeding of the documentation process to safeguard the livelihood of the fishing Communities.



Figure 4: A Picture of Togbi Kpemini Gawu V, Chief of Whuti appealing for a speedy documentation of the fish- landing sites

Power Point Presentation on VGGT Policy Issues in Fisheries sector, opportunities, and gaps by Kwadwo Kyei Yamoah (Programs Manager, FoN)

Mr. Yamoah commenced his presentation with a brief overview of the Far Ban Bo Project which he said is a four-year European Union Funded fisheries governance project being implemented in Ghana from 2017-2020. He said the purpose of this multi-stakeholder dialogue is to strengthen capacity of the smallholder fishers as well as to contribute to protecting and improving their livelihoods and those of other users of fishery resources through provision of social and economic safeguards.

Tenure issues in fisheries sector explained.

The presentation by Mr. Yamoah highlighted the tenure issues that are often ignored in the fisheries sector. He noted that, recent competition between fishers, offshore and near shore oil, and gas installations for space hinges on tenure. He further recounted that fish landing sites, fish processing sites, access to fish, fish availability, lands for fish farming and damage to fish habitat directly affects the tenure rights of small -scale fishers, which the VGGT is, designed to address.

Mr. Yamoah observed that in the Western Region for instance, most oil companies wanted to be located along the coast and required space to put large tank farms for oil storage and all these designations compete with fish landing sites. He said Ghana was one of the countries in the world with high rate of successful oil exploration with new oil field discoveries within the marine environment and therefore policymakers must begin to think about the events of having a lot of oil companies and oil facilities along the coast of Ghana. He enquired; how do we secure the fishing right of the fisherfolks in the light of all these developments?

He noted that in Ghana, ownership of fish landing sites remains undocumented and that exposes the small-scale fishers to the risk of losing that space to other powerful industry players such as the hospitality industry and the development of oil and gas infrastructure. This, Mr. Yamoah said does not

bode well for the over two million people whose livelihoods depended on availability of landing sites for fishing and fish processing in the fish value chain.

Mr. Yamoah observed that when communities lose their landing site due to either sea erosion or any human induced occupation, more people travel longer distances to buy fish and this increases the cost of doing business. He appealed to Traditional Authorities to consider reserving lands for use as alternative landing sites as the current ones could be lost.

Major Issues in the Fisheries Sector.

Overcapitalization and open access

In addressing issues in the fisheries sector, Mr. Yamoah mentioned that the increasing numbers of fishing fleet, lack of a licensing regime in the artisanal sector and subsidy on fishing inputs for artisanal fishers were counterproductive and a key driver contributing to the collapse of the industry.

Use of unapproved methods of fishing.

The use of undersized mesh and monofilaments nets, light fishing in addition to the use of explosives and chemical fishing continues to undermine stakeholders resolve to implementing measures to restock marine fisheries.

Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Mr. Yamoah observed that the bane of fishing industry in Ghana was one replete with fishing for undersized/juvenile fish and protected species, unsupervised transshipment at sea and discard of fish at sea (as by catch). He cited official complicity and weak monitoring and enforcement regime as a key contributing factor to the decline of Ghana's fisheries.

Mr. Yamoah also noted that scientific research showed that Ghana's fish stock has declined and sites for fish farming must be critically looked at in terms of policy development. He further highlighted issues related to fish farming along river bodies where bioaccumulation could lead to mass fish death and so policy must look at all these instances.

Opportunities for Policy review

He said opportunities exist for legislative review of the fisheries sector. He noted that the Government had already planned to review the fisheries laws and this presents Civil Society Organizations and relevant stakeholders the opportunity to make inputs for transparency and responsible governance and the element of VGGT into the legislative review. Mr. Yamoah also pointed out that the National Co-management Policy has received cabinet approval and so fisherfolks now have the opportunity to contribute to the governance of the fishery resources.

PowerPoint Presentation on Policy Issues for securing Fish Landing sites, applying VGGT and SSF by Mr. Mubeen Mohammed, Development Planning Officer, Ga East Municipal Assembly

Mr. Mubeen in his presentation noted that the overall government Policy intent for fisheries sector in Ghana is governed by the Fisheries Act 2002 (Act 625), the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy, the Ghana Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan 2011-2016, the Fisheries Management Plan for

Marine Fisheries Sector 2015-2019 and the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II) He said the District Assemblies work under the Medium Term Development Policy Framework, (MTDF), which provides the basis and guidelines for the preparation of MMDAs Medium Term Plans. He said the Medium-Term Plans outlines a number of policy issues affecting fisheries and aquaculture development usually based on the vision of the government of the day.

Identified Policy Issues on Securing Landing Sites

Mr. Mubeen touching on Policy issues on securing landing sites revealed that emerging issues on landing sites has not been adequately provided for in the MTDF 2018-2021 for adoption by MMDAs. He noted that landing site has also not been mentioned under “Protected Areas” and therefore could not be catered for within the Medium-Term Plan of the Assemblies. Mr. Mubeen further identified the non-decentralization of the Fisheries Commission to deal with some technical issues including fish landing sites maps could hamper landing site mapping.

He recommended the review of the Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) of 2015-2019 and its adoption into the MTPF 2018-2021



Figure 5: A Picture of Mr. Mubeen Mohammed of the Ga East Municipal Assembly giving presentation on the Policy issues of securing fish landing sites

Presentation on Policy recommendation for mainstreaming VGGT in securing fish landing sites: by FAO-Dr. Wordsworth Odame Larbi.

Dr. Wordsworth Odame Larbi, Land Tenure Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa, Ethiopia delivered his presentation Via Skype.

Dr. Larbi in his presentation explained that governance of tenure is the process by which decisions are made regarding the access to and control over natural resources. He explained that it provides an enabling environment for eradication of poverty, attainment of food and nutrition security.

He noted that the governance of tenure also outlines the manner in which those decisions are implemented. The manner in which competing priorities and interests of different groups are reconciled.

He added that it defines the manner in which people, communities and others, access, acquire rights to use, control and own productive natural resources.

The Benefits of the VGGT Principles explained

Dr. Larbi underscored one of the benefits of the VGGT, which he said was the recognition of those rights that are not necessarily recognized by law but are legitimate and therefore are respected under the VGGT instruments. He explained that the real value of the principles of VGGT is their contribution to changes in the lives and livelihoods of men and women around the globe, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized. He noted that;

- VGGT links tenure governance to economic and social development
- VGGT links tenure governance to environmental management
- VGGT links tenure governance to food security and nutrition
- VGGT provides appropriate guidance for dealing with every aspect of tenure governance.

Dr. Larbi explained that the VGGT was grounded in ten core principles which included;

- Respect for human dignity,
- Nondiscriminatory approach
- Equity and justice
- Gender equality
- Holistic approach and sustainable (it looks at the whole issues)
- Adequate consultation and participation
- Rule of law
- Transparency and
- Accountability

He observed that accountability was one of the biggest problems when it comes to holding people accountable for natural resources.

VGGT and SSF Guidelines application to fisheries in Ghana explained.

Dr. Larbi explained that the VGGT and SFF guideline applies to the fisheries sector in Ghana in the following ways. They support:

- Framework for incorporating the international guidelines into the fisheries policy framework and the fisheries master plan.
- Framework for protecting and securing the tenure rights and livelihoods of small-scale fishers and their dependents.
- Framework for improving the management of small-scale fishing industry through participatory co-management.
- Framework for planning, managing and securing landing sites for the small-scale fishing industry.
- Framework for developing the capacities of stakeholders in responsible governance of tenure.

Areas Requiring Policy Attention.

Dr. Larbi enumerated the following as some of the grey areas that still required policymaker's attention.

- Policy and Legal reforms
- Institutional reforms
- Capacity development
- Risks and threats

He also noted that weak law enforcement and negative political interference were other areas that require government attention.

Dr. Larbi said Africa face a dire consequences of food security if the issue of tenure is not addressed. He entreated the participants to continue to dialogue with policymakers on the guidelines and their application to the situation in Ghana. In addition, he implored the participants to advocate in ensuring that the guidelines are adopted and used to improve governance of tenure, and effective communication among stakeholders for sustainable development and livelihoods.

Dr. Larbi observed that VGGT had an intrinsic value that targets the protection of tenure rights of women and children. He also informed the gathering that one cannot take Government to court for failure to implement the VGGT but the principles has strong persuasive appeal.

Open Forum

Contributing to the dialogue, a participant, Honorable Abu Mahama suggested that it will be critical to contact the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to capture the VGGT and SSF into the next framework which is scheduled for the year 2021.

On her part, Madam Emelia Abeka Aidoo, said there was the need for a balanced discussion on the depletion of the fish stock and fish landing site. She enquired to know what the value of landing site is when the fish stock is depleted?



Figure 6: Madam Emelia Abeka Aidoo, NAFTPA President, Western Region implores on policymakers to do a balanced discussion on fish depletion and landing site mapping.

Policy Recommendation and Legal Reforms

The following were identified as policy recommendations and processes to enhance legal reforms to ensure integration of VGGT and SSF in Ghana's fisheries sector.

- Policy and Legal Assessments in the fisheries sector to identify gaps and areas that require improvement in line with VGGT and SSF.
- Proposes legal provisions that recognizes of fish landing and processing sites as integral to the socio-economic development and sustainable livelihoods of small-scale fishers, fish processors, fish marketers and allied small scale businesses.
- Propose laws that use rights-based approaches to handle tenure governance issues on fish landing and processing sites.
- Fisheries policies and legislation should contain provisions and safeguards that secure the fish landing and processing sites and protect and preserve the land use by law against encroachment, deprivation and access.
- Smallholder fisheries should be linked to the wider socio-economic policies and programs, its value quantified and its role in food security and nutrition assessed.
- Spatial planning policies should be proposed to protect and preserve fish landing and processing sites.
- Policy and legal frameworks should integrate gender into all relevant policies and laws.

Institutional Reforms

The following institutional reforms were identified as some of the key areas to promote integration of VGGT and SSF in fisheries sector:

- Institutional assessments to assess institutional mandates, overlaps and gaps: Despite the many laws it is necessary to undertake institutional assessments to identify and resolve overlapping mandates as well as gaps and identify areas that require coordination.
- Assessment of national, regional, local customary institutions to identify areas for improvement and coordination.
- Institute stakeholder coordination mechanisms e.g. multi-stakeholder platforms to promote dialogue and stakeholder participation in land governance.
- Information sharing and dissemination of information with stakeholders, institutions and policy makers to promote appreciation of progress and necessary periodic review that ensures integration of VGGT and SSF in fisheries sector.

The Way Forward and Conclusion.

As regards to best strategy for the securing and documentation of the fish landing sites, experts suggested that different approaches which included obtaining a cadastral plan of the landing site and preparing a lease agreement between the stools or families and the community. After a lengthy deliberation however, stakeholders concluded that the best approach was a customary freehold agreement, which would transfer ownerships from the stools or families to the community and then registered at the Lands Commission.



Figure 7: A Picture of Mr. Quayson, Regional Lands Officer, Greater Accra suggesting ways to have the fish-landing site documented.

In his closing remarks, Dr. Larbi said the knowledge and solutions are there and what remains is the implementation. He hoped that the discussions at the workshop would result in actionable plans to make life easy for the ordinary people.