



National Multi-stakeholder Policy Dialogue on Securing Fish Landing Sites

POLICY ISSUES FOR SECURING FISH LANDING SITES IN GHANA

Mohammed Mubeen A
Dev't Planning Officer – GEMA
Box AQ 5
Abokobi
Tel: 0508117084
Email: mmubeen82@gmail.com

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Outline of Presentation

- Ghana government regulations and laws governing the fisheries sector
- Medium Term Development Policy Frame Work 2018-2021
- Identified Policy issues on fisheries and landing sites





Background

- The overall Government policy intent for the fisheries sector in Ghana is governed by:
- Fisheries Act, 2002 (Act 625) Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 880) Fisheries Regulations, 2010 (L.I. 1968) and Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations, 2015 (L.I. 2217).
- The Republic of Ghana Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2008).
- The Ghana Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan 2011-2016.
- The Fisheries Management Plan for the Marine Fisheries Sector 2015-2019
- Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II).





Regulations and Laws

- ❖ The policy document that is generated from these laws regarding the Fisheries Sector is the Fisheries Management Plans
- ❖ The Fisheries Act 2002 Act 625 mandates the Fisheries Commission to prepare Management Plans
- ❖ MoFAD will obtain cabinet approval for the Management Plan, provide financial resources and supervise implementation
- ❖ The recent Fisheries Management Plan is for the period 2015 – 2019 informed by the GSGDA II which was the Development Policy Framework as at the time FMP was prepared
- ❖ There is also the Ghana Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan 2011-2016





Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan 2011-2016

Policy Strategic Areas Of Focus	Targets
Policy Area 1: Management of fisheries, conservation of aquatic resources and protection of their natural environment	1. Quantity of capture fishery production maintained (no fish stock collapses)
Policy Area 2: The promotion of value addition in the fisheries sector and the improvement of livelihood in the fisheries communities	2. Value of annual fish income increased by US\$50 million from value added projects 3. Fisheries sector achieving annual surplus of income over costs of US\$ 50 million from value added projects and efficiency gains 4. Ghana (the Port of Tema) remains a landing and processing hub within the West Africa tuna fishery
Policy Area 3: The sustainable development of aquaculture	5. Aquaculture production has expanded ten times by volume (100,000T per annum)
Policy Area 4: The improvement [and sustainability] of services provided to the sector by the [Fisheries Commission] and other supporting institutions	6. Fisheries management and compliance systems are in place to allow effective control of all commercial fishing effort in Ghanaian waters 7. Government of Ghana fisheries management costs are self-funding (fisheries sector overall makes a fiscal contribution to Government revenues)



Medium Term Development Policy Frame Work 2018 – 2021

- This document provides the basis and guidelines for the preparation of MMDAs Medium Term Plans
- The document have outlined a number of policy issues affecting the Fisheries And Aqua Culture Development
 - weak involvement of communities in the management in the management of fisheries resources
 - Lack of alternative livelihoods for coastal communities
 - Low level of private sector investment
 - Weal extension service delivery
 - High cost of aqua culture inputs



FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality genetic material of livestock species • Low level of husbandry practices, • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock • Inadequate and poor-quality data • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems • Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce 	4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.1 Finalise the Veterinary Services and Animal Production Bill and amend the Veterinary Surgeon's Law of 1992 (SDG Target 16.6) 4.7.2 Enact legislation to cover poultry hatchery, livestock breeding, meat inspection and dumping of poultry (SDG Target 16.6) 4.7.3 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) 4.7.4 Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a) 4.7.5 Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health (SDG Target 2.a) 4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 4.7.7 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1) 4.7.8 Facilitate the establishment of Livestock Development Centres in the three agro-climatic zones in collaboration with the private sector, to promote the production of cattle and small ruminants like sheep and goats (SDG Target 2.4) 4.7.9 Facilitate access to credit for the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10) 4.7.10 Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption (SDG Target 2.a)	Ministry of Food and Agriculture Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	SDG 2, 8, 16 AU 4, 5
5. FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak extension services delivery • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers) • High cost of aquaculture inputs 	5.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	5.1.1 Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b) 5.1.2 Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a) 5.1.3 Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3) 5.1.4 Design and implement a flagship intervention to be known as Aquaculture for Jobs and Food (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6) 5.1.5 Design and implement a new youth employment module to be known as Youth in Aquaculture Development (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6) 5.1.6 Implement Fisheries Nucleus Outgrower Scheme (SDG Target 14.b) 5.1.7 Develop aquaculture parks and promote construction of culturing facilities (hatcheries, laboratories and fish feed mills) to reduce post-harvest losses (SDG Target 12.3)	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Fisheries Commission Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen Canoe Owners' Association	SDG 2, 4, 12, 14, 16 AU 6, 7

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over-exploitation of fisheries resources 	5.2 Ensure sustainable development and	5.2.1 Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner (SDG Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.c) 5.2.2 Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment (SDG Target 14.4)	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	SDG 9, 12, 14 AU 6, 7

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management 	management of aquatic fisheries resources	5.2.3 Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4) 5.2.4 Transform the fisheries sub-sector and industry through science, research, technology and innovation (SDG Target 9.5) 5.2.5 Provide economic incentives, including financing, to stimulate private sector investment (SDG Targets 14.7, 14.b)	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Fisheries Commission	



Identified Policy Issues On Securing Landing Sites

1. The MTFDF 2018-2021 has not adequately provided for MMDAs, issues on landing sites for adoption
2. Landing sites has not also been mentioned under “Protected Areas”, or do Landing Sites form part of protected areas?
3. The role of MMDAs in the development of landing sites vis-à-vis the Fisheries Commission
4. Has the FMP 2015-2019 and FASDP 2011-2016 been reviewed to fit in the MTPF 2018-2021
5. The responsibility of securing fish landing sites and the non decentralized fisheries sector
6. **Adoption of VGGT Guidelines by Government**





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing
Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
in the Context of Food Security
and Poverty Eradication

Thank
you!

VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE
**Responsible
Governance of Tenure**
OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS IN
THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY

