

Policy recommendation for mainstreaming VGGT in securing fish landing sites

**NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER POLICY DIALOGUE ON SECURING FISH
LANDING SITES.**

19th November 2020.

VAccra, Ange Hill Hotel

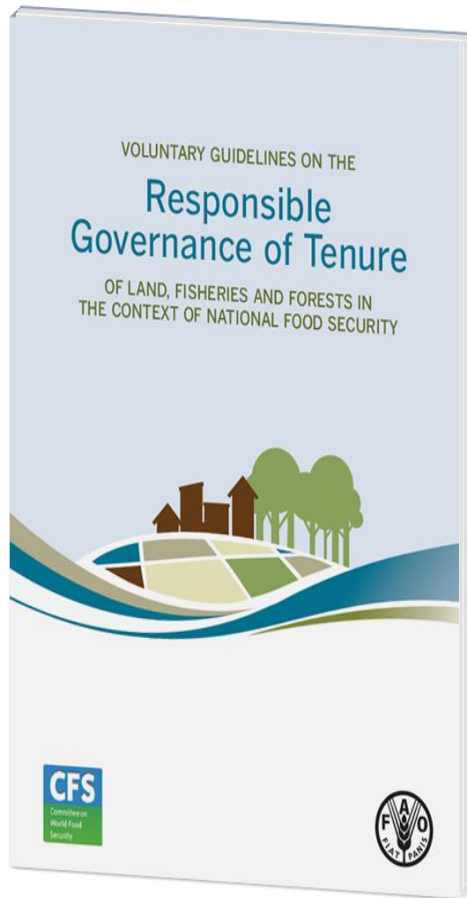


Governance of tenure

What is meant by governance of tenure?

- Process by which decisions are made regarding the access to and control over natural resources.
 - Manner in which those decisions are implemented.
 - Manner in which competing priorities and interests of different groups are reconciled.
- Provides an enabling environment for eradication of poverty, attainment of food and nutrition security.
 - It defines the manner in which people, communities and others, access, acquire rights to use, control and own productive natural resources.

Benefit of VGGTs



- *The real value of the VGGTs is their contribution to changes in the lives and livelihoods of men and women around the globe, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized*
- *It links tenure governance to economic and social development*
- *It links tenure governance to environmental management*
- *It links tenure governance to food security and nutrition*
- *It provides appropriate guidance for dealing with every aspect of tenure governance*



General Principles State & Non-State Actors

RECOGNIZE AND RESPECT legitimate holders of tenure rights, and their rights

SAFEGUARD legitimate tenure rights against threats.

PROMOTE AND FACILITATE the enjoyment of legitimate tenure rights.

PROVIDE access to justice to deal with infringements.

PREVENT tenure disputes, conflicts, and opportunities for corruption.

Principles of Implementation for ALL

Human dignity

Non-discrimination

Equity and justice

Gender equality

Holistic and sustainable approach

Consultation and participation

Rule of law

Transparency

Accountability

Continuous improvement



VGGT and SSF-Guidelines Application to Fisheries in Ghana

- 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 dependants
- 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 attention

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

Policy and Legal Reforms

- Policy and Legal Assessments
- Recognition 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
- 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
- Small holder fisheries should be linked to the wider socio-economic policies and programmes, its value quantified and its role in food security and nutrition assessed
- Spatial planning policies should protect and preserve fish landing and processing sites
- Integrate gender into all the policy and legal frameworks – gender sensitive policies and laws

Institutional Reforms

- Institutional assessments – 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
- Assessments should cover national, regional, local, customary institutions
- Coordination mechanisms eg multi-stakeholder platforms
- Information sharing and dissemination
- Gendered institutions

Capacity Development

- Undertake capacity assessments across board – national, regional, local, customary
- Develop gendered capacity development programmes for all the key stakeholders
 - Policy makers
 - Government officials
 - Local government structures
 - Civil Society including small-holder fishers, women and other vulnerable groups
 - Traditional authorities

Risks and Threats

- Political will
- Low enforcement
- Political interference