INTEGRATING THE HD OF AN EAF INTO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE BCLME SOUTH AFRICA BASELINE

Prepared for
Benguela Current Commission (BCC) and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
UNDERSTANDING HUMAN DIMENSIONS

• Internationally, there is an increasing realisation of the need to take account of human dimensions in SSFs management.

• In South Africa: similar trends largely due to increasing levels of discontent, protests, Illegal harvesting, and recent Equality Court ruling requires government to recognise and cater for SSFs.
Mapping the layers in the social component of the socio-ecological system

- Household income
- Distance of homestead from the sea
- Access to alternative livelihoods
- Size and gender composition of the household
- Household access to food garden and fields for cultivation
- Level of education
- Age and gender
For the first time!

Stock-taking phase (focus on Data)
- What are the HDs?
- What do we know?
- What do we need to know?
- Focus on SSF
  - Expertise EEU
  - New small-scale policy

Initiate several processes
- Awareness and understanding of HD
- DAFF Information Management System
- Local knowledge
2011 with some follow up in 2012
- HD of SSF in the BCLME region by the EEU team
  - Angola, Namibia and SA
  - Update of the BCLME reports from 2004-2006
  - Focus on SSF
- SA Workshop in CT in July 2011 (minutes available)
  - DAFF and fisher reps present (link to SSF policy and needs)
  - Capacity and consensus building using HD framework
  - Identification of priorities
- SA Baseline report using standardised format in Nov 2011
  - Comprehensive biblio- and data gaps identified
- Recommendations
SSF data gathering for EAF

Level of national fishery policy making

Level of fishery sector management

Level of local co-management for basket of resources

Directly interested in

Small-scale fishing community/fisher group

Directly interested in

DAFF

Inform each other

Non-fishery specific data: Census, etc.

Fishery dependent & ecological data gathered at regional level

Social data (quantitative and qualitative)

Fishery dependent data

Can inform/advocate for

Directly used for

Some data aggregated and used for

Some used at

Directly used for
SOURCES OF INFO

- Readily available info:
  - SFTG, academic and NGO work
  - Lots of Post-grad work
  - Non-fisheries specific data

- # sources not included: ACCESS to data
  - DAFF level data
  - (Now changing through IMS and joint research)
SSF communities are characterised by:

- Poor infrastructural development
- Limited access to services
- Low levels of education & skills (less than 2% matric)
- High levels of substance abuse & domestic violence
- Women involved mainly in pre and post harvest activities. Role of women is contested
- High degree of social fragmentation and conflict (access rights)
- Social cohesion more evident in rural areas
SSF communities characterised by:

- High levels of poverty and unemployment (Approx R430 p/month west coast, SFTG 2000)

- High levels of dependency on marine resources for food and income
- Few opportunities to earn income outside fishing
- High reliance on government grants

Fragile livelihoods further threatened by mine closures, fish factory closures, resource declines

Low value resources – local markets; high value resources – sold to large companies for export

Very little economic benefits at local level
WHAT WE HAVE

- Reports
  - Overview of SSF fisheries
  - Info on each HD but for selected communities
    - Increased over the last 5 years
    - Papers, thesis, reports from various projects and programmes (academic)
      - Site specific and specific focus, short-term
      - Quantitative and qualitative
  - Access to census data and indicators at ward and enumeration area level (2001 and soon 2011)
- Comprehensive bibliography
- DAFF level data needs analysis and fine-tuning
WHAT WE DON’T HAVE

- No formal system for gathering SSF data at national and local level
  - Fishing effort, nbr of fishers, socio-economics, inventories of projects and programmes
  - No central database
Socio-economic databases for 13 communities (across SA)
- Base model for DAFF baseline as part of SSF policy

Accessing DAFF level data

DAFF IMS (central database)
- with several indicators:
  - Number of fishers for # resources
  - Gear characteristics
  - Livelihood profile of fisher group (Household level?)
    - employment, grant dependency, assets, etc.
    - education levels
    - health status
- Market access
- Etc....