



Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean



**SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION, AN APPROPRIATE FRAMEWORK FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISANAL FISHERIES**



***The contribution of Landing Points
(PDA) to realize the full potential of artisanal fisheries***

**ATLAFCO Secretariat
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South-South cooperation, an appropriate framework for the development of artisanal fisheries



- ❑ *South - South Cooperation definition and areas of action*
- ❑ *South South Cooperation Benefits*
- ❑ *South-South Cooperation Guiding Principles*
- ❑ *South South Cooperation Development Factors*
- ❑ *Interest of the international community in the South-South cooperation*
- ❑ *Example of South South fisheries cooperation*
- ❑ *ATLAFCO and fisheries South South cooperation*
- ❑ *Recommendations*





South - South Cooperation definition and areas of action



- ❑ South-South Cooperation (SSC) is the mutual sharing and exchange of strategic development solutions - knowledge, experience and good practices, policies, technologies, know-how and resources - between **countries of the South (FAO)**
- ❑ An instrument for accelerating development and fighting poverty in the countries of the South
- ❑ It can be **bilateral, trilateral or interregional**
 - ❑ It can cover many areas, the most important of which are **technical cooperation** (training, education, transfer of knowledge and know-how, etc.), **trade, investment, official development assistance** and others.
 - ❑ It also covers sectoral areas considered important levers for development such as **climate and sustainable development**
 - ❑ In addition to traditional actors, such as **donor countries, pivotal or beneficiary countries** and **international institutions, private sector actors, civil society** and **other institutions** also contribute to the **development of South-South cooperation.**



South South Cooperation Principles



The Nairobi outcome document also identifies normative and operational principles that guide SSC.

Normative principles

- Respect for national sovereignty
- Partnership among equals
- Non-conditionality
- Non-interference in domestic affairs
- Mutual benefit

Operational principles

- Mutual accountability and transparency
- Development effectiveness
- Coordination of evidence- and results based initiatives
- Multi-stakeholder approach



South South Cooperation Benefits



- ❑ The main advantages of this cooperation:
 - ❑ Creates a space for **co-learning and sharing knowledge**
 - ❑ Opens up new possibilities for cooperation allowing **emerging countries** in the south to offer the **LDC** the **experience of their successes** and offer them development assistance





South-South Cooperation Guiding Principles 1/2



- ❑ According to the Ministerial Declaration of the 33rd Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the **Member States of the Group of 77 and China** on **25 September 2009**, New York (United States:
 - ❑ South-South cooperation is a **joint venture between the peoples and countries of the South** and should be understood as an **expression of South-South solidarity**
 - ❑ **Its priorities** must be decided by the countries of the South
 - ❑ **Does not replace** North-South cooperation
 - ❑ Strengthening South-South cooperation should not be a measure to offset the fact that developed countries **have a lesser interest in** assisting developing countries





South-South Cooperation Guiding Principles 2/2



- ❑ **Respecting national sovereignty** in the context of shared responsibility
- ❑ Empower developing countries to participate more actively in **policy-making and decision-making** at the international level in order to foster their efforts to achieve **sustainable development**
- ❑ The modalities and mechanisms for promoting South-South cooperation are based on **bilateral, sub-regional, regional and interregional cooperation and integration**, as well as on **multilateral cooperation** (*will be addressed in details*)

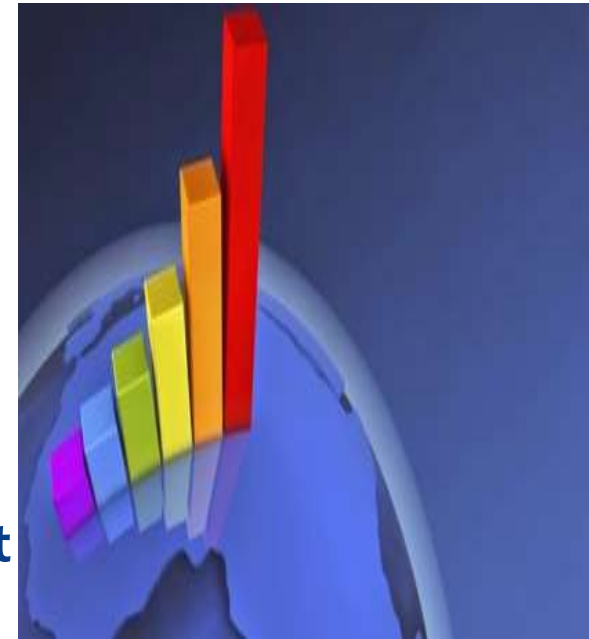




South South Cooperation Development Factors



- ❑ The rapid development of South-South cooperation can be explained by several factors. Among them the most decisive:
 - ❑ Economic and trade factors
 - ❑ The reality of a common history
 - ❑ The similarity of needs, structures and constraints
 - ❑ The international community's commitment to South-South cooperation





Interest of the international community in South-South cooperation



- ❑ **2003**-The United Nations General Assembly was a major step in raising awareness of the importance of supporting South-South cooperation.
- ❑ By resolution **58/220 of 23 December 2003**, the General Assembly proclaimed **19 December** as **the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation**
- ❑ **The Havana Program of Action, the Marrakech Plan of Implementation of South-South Cooperation and the Doha Plan of Action** taken together represent a comprehensive framework for intensified **cooperation among developing countries**

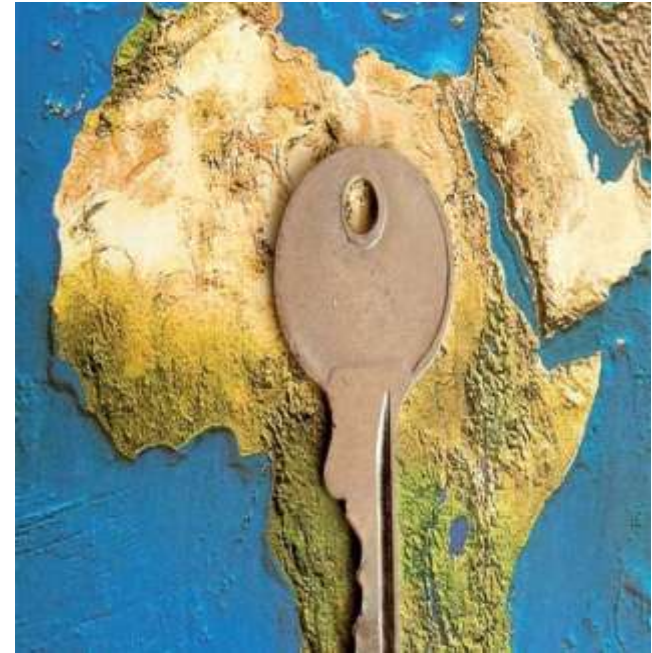




Regional aspects of South-South cooperation



- ❑ Majority of South-South cooperation projects are developing in **regional spaces** between more or less close countries
- ❑ (Example) the pivotal countries of Africa intervene in other African countries
- ❑ **This regional preference** is partly explained by:
 - ❑ factors related to geographical proximity which reduces costs
 - ❑ cultural and linguistic affinities





Importance of artisanal fisheries

- ❑ AF source of employment, wealth contributing significantly to food security and poverty reduction,
- ❑ 120 million people work in the AF sector (50% women)
- ❑ 95% of landings destined for local consumption
- ❑ The adoption in 2014 of the 1st international instrument dedicated to small-scale fisheries **FAO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainability of Artisanal Fisheries in the Context of Food Security Poverty Eradication (VGSSF)**
- ❑ These guidelines become effective tools for change for **African artisanal fisheries** if **African governments, donors, professional organizations** and **civil society organizations** commit themselves and invest





Artisanal fisheries in Africa



- ❑ Adoption of a Policy and Strategy Framework for the Reform of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa with 7 pillars including AF
 - ❑ Strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation in the **sustainable management of shared resources**
 - ❑ Improving fisheries governance through **participatory management**
 - ❑ Valuing **artisanal fisheries management** systems and knowledge
 - ❑ Promote, support and coordinate sustainable development **for vulnerable communities**





Example of South South fisheries cooperation (construction of PDAs, capacity building)



The Moroccan initiative for the construction of PDAs in some ATLAFCO Member Countries is an innovative idea in South South fisheries cooperation

PDAs, socio-economic development genuine poles which contribute to the recovery of the artisanal fisheries sector

The organization and supervision of the profession

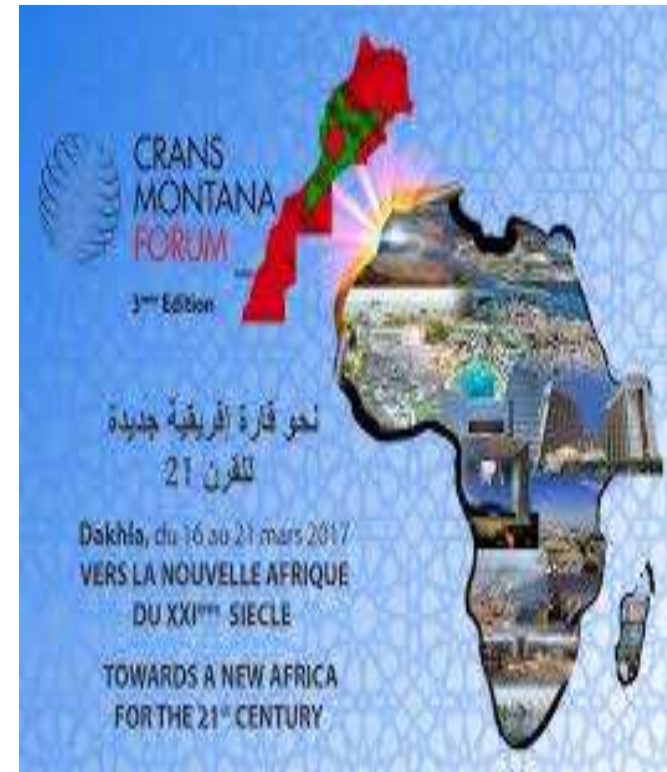
Valorization and improvement of the quality of the product

The promotion of living and working conditions of artisanal fishermen (including fishmongers, fish dryers and smokers women).

Training in the framework of tripartite cooperation

Capacity building for the development of artisanal fisheries communities

The vision is to share experience and expertise in the fisheries sector with sub-Saharan African countries

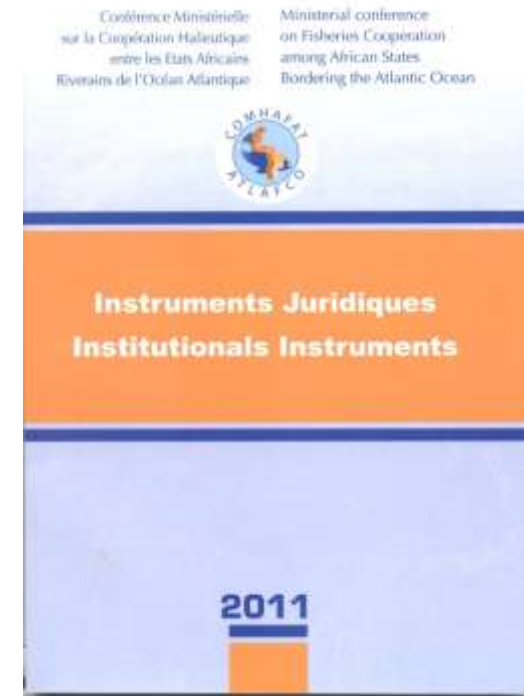




ATLAFCO and fisheries South South cooperation



- ❑ Consistency with the spirit of the Constitutive Convention and its provisions, Art2 : ***“To promote an active and organized co-operation in the area of fisheries management and sustainable development in the region”***
- ❑ Adoption of an integrated regional approach to solving common problems
 - ❑ For instance , encouraging women (relevant training workshops, creation of new national women networks)





Recommendations

- ❑ **Coordinate the capacity development of public institutions** that deal with South - South Co-operation particularly those that manage statistics and collection of information on **Fisheries Africa-South cooperation**
- ❑ **Provide more research support**
- ❑ **Establish financing facilities for Fisheries South - South cooperation.**

Regional and multilateral finance institutions should make more resources available for support of South-South cooperation Fisheries projects and initiatives(including **the Artisanal fisheries trough capacity building and enhancing infrastructure by the construction of appropriate PDAs)**

RECOMMENDED



Thank you for your attention

Harnessing today without compromising tomorrow ...

‘We believe strongly that popular participation is in essence, the empowerment of the people to effectively involve themselves in creating the structures and in designing policies and programs that serve the interests of all as well as to effectively contribute to the development process and share equitably in its benefits’

African Charter for Popular participation in development and Transformation (Arusha, 1990)

