

Annual report - core funding

to Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)

Annual report regarding: 01/01/2020 – 31/12/2020

General Information

1. Reporting organisation

Name of organisation CFFA – Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements	
Name of legal representative Clotilde de Jamblinne, Claude Lagasse de Locht	Visiting address Rue Abbé Cuypers 3, 1040 Etterbeek
Postal Address Chaussée de Waterloo 244, 1060 Bruxelles	Web-address https://www.cffape.org/
Telephone +32 (0) 2 652 52 01	E-mail secretariat@cffape.org

2. Contact persons

Name and position	Telephone & cell phone	E-mail
<i>Béatrice Gorez Coordinator</i>	+32 (0) 2 652 52 01,	cffa.cape@gmail.com
<i>Joelle Philippe Communication officer</i>	+32 (0) 493 390 634	media.cffa.cape@gmail.com

3. The annual report for core-funding includes

Yes/No

Signed template	x
Annual narrative report	x
Financial statement	x
Audit report with auditors opinion and a management letter	x
Results matrix (or similar)	x
List of implemented activities and outputs	In the narrative report
List of publications	In the narrative report
Documents listed under Article 7.2 in the agreement	External evaluation carried in 2018 and shared

4. Date, place and signatures by authorized person/-s

Date and place <i>Brussels 31/03/2021</i>	
Signature and position	Signature and position

Instruction for the annual report - core-funding

Below is listed the information needed for our assessment of your report. You are welcome to use whatever format that suits your organisation, e.g. your organisational annual report. However, kindly make sure that the information asked for in this instruction is included or attached.

Contact your program manager in case you have questions regarding the report.

The annual narrative report should include:

- Important changes in your organization during the year.
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- Important changes in the context affecting the organization and its work.
- Implemented activities and achieved results in the previous year in relation to what was expected. The achieved results should be verified. This could be presented in a matrix or in another way that you prefer.
- The risks you have come across during the year (both internal and external), and the management of them.
- A description of how a gender perspective has been included in your project and how your project has contributed to gender equality:
 - a. Please describe if you have carried out activities aimed at women and men respectively and/or developed new (introduced or increased proportion of) activities, with the aim of applying a gender perspective or strengthening gender equality?
 - b. Does your organisation have a gender policy in place, or have you developed a new gender policy/started implementing a gender policy?
 - c. Is your organisation member of any feminist network or similar?
 - d. Do you use affirmative action while hiring new staff and/or when choosing new board members, to strengthen women's position within the organisation?
- A description of how/if you were affected by, or yourself affected, conflicts in the areas you work.

- A description of how the pandemic of Covid -19 and government responses to the pandemic has affected your organisation and your work, both during 2020 and eventual future actions/activities.

In order to comply with the demands of our back-donor, Sida, we will contact you during the processing of your report with some follow-up questions regarding results for the previous year/-s.

Financial report

1. Please attach the Financial Statement in pdf format in accordance with the Annex 2 of the agreement with column headings of a) budget, b) cost, c) balance/variation signed by an authorized person. See also §5.2-5.3 in the agreement.
2. Budget deviations shall be explained.
3. The Financial Statement shall be supplemented by an audit, see agreement.
4. Fill in the table below:

Amount of funding received by SSNC in foreign currency	1 275 000 SEK
Amount of funding by SSNC in national currency	121.395,65 euros
Balance from previous reporting period	19.496,04 euros
SSNC's part of opening balance	19.496,04 euros
Total cost during the period	142.818,24 euros
SSNC's part of the cost during the period (allocation of SSNC funding)	97.818,24 euros
Balance by the end of the period	24.347,22 euros
SSNC's part of closing balance	24.347,22 euros ¹

Equipment, vehicles and supplies purchased with funding from SSNC

Inventory number	Type of equipment	Product name	Date of purchase	Purchase cost
	Laptop (and Word)	HP Pavillion	25/05/2020	876,25 euros

¹ The grant of 45.000 euros received from BFW is entirely used for salaries, so the balance for activities is 100% for SSNC

1. Important changes in your organization during the year.

CFFA long term Research Associate, Dr André Standing, has stopped to contribute to research for most of the year, having other occupations. We have developed a new more regular collaboration for research with Dr Anaïd Panossian. She is a lawyer specialized in Law of the Sea, and EU Fisheries policy and is helping us documenting a variety of upcoming issues, including the 2022 EU CFP review, how to include gender issues in EU external fisheries policies and EU aid policy impacts on African small scale fisheries.

With face to face meetings very limited, CFFA website, newsletters and social media (twitter, linkedin) have become the main tools to reach out to EU decision makers and other stakeholders. The upgrade of our communication tools and systems has allowed us to remain visible and vocal despite the restrictions linked to the Covid 19.

It needs to be noted that the CFFA secretariat have also contributed a number of publications, related to EU policies developments (Farm to Fork, individual SFPAs) for which we have been able to collaborate with African partners, collecting their views about the impacts of those policies on their livelihoods.

2. Important changes in the context affecting the organization and its work.

The Covid 19 crisis and the measures taken to combat it, is what has affected most of our work, especially regarding a number of CFFA activities that were planned for 2020. For example, it was not possible to hold a number of meetings with decision makers and partners. On the other hand, contacts by virtual means with our partners have increased over the period, and we have been able to maintain a regular communication with them, document how they cope with the pandemic in their respective countries, work on joint positions, etc.

There was also an impact on our daily work, in as much as tele-working was compulsory for most of the year, and EU institutions were closed. Indeed, the lack of access to meetings and networking events has reduced CFFA's access to decision-makers. Whereas some meetings could be held online, screen fatigue and the multiplication of online events (webinars) has complicated access to some decision-makers, especially MEPs.

The push for Blue growth is also being seen by many African countries as the best way for post Covid 19 economic recovery. CFFA and its partners work on this topic has become even more relevant. In that context, promoting, as an alternative, support for sustainable artisanal fisheries is also becoming more urgent. CFFA has therefore invested in increased communication on this (video production, etc).

The European Commission has remained very open to CFFA ideas, and despite Covid measures, their engagement in dialogue with CFFA and its

partners has been high, with many of CFFA proposals being taken up by DG MARE (on SFPAs, etc).

3. Implemented activities and achieved results in the previous year in relation to what was expected.

CFFA identified two core results for 2020, and planned a series of activities to achieve these results.

Result 1: Africa Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries agenda features more prominently in EU decision-making and positions at international level.

A) Undertake advocacy at the EU level: guidelines for sustainable fisheries partnerships agreements

- In February, we organised the visit of a delegation composed of Gaoussou Gueye, CAOPA president and Ad Corten, a Dutch scientist expert on small pelagics in West Africa, in an effort to push for a parliamentary initiative for a regional sustainable fisheries management of small pelagics in Africa. Prior to this visit, CFFA also published a paper about how such regional management should be promoted through the EU SFPAs with countries of the area: in particular, Mauritania, Senegal, and The Gambia. During their visit, we met with parliamentarians, European Commission and NGOs. CFFA wanted to organise an event in the second half of 2020 in the European Parliament on this issue', but this didn't take place due to Covid-19 restrictions. We haven't been able to push the parliamentary initiative through, mainly because the European Parliament has focussed on core business in 2020, given the limitations they faced to their deliberations.

- Together with other CSOs (notably WWF, Birdlife in Europe, CAOPA, PRCM, FPAOI in Africa), and building on the work from the workshop in November 2019 (see 2019 report), CFFA published in May ten recommendations for making fisheries partnership agreements with African countries sustainable <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/ten-priorities-for-the-future-of-sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements> These were shared with EU institutions, presented to the EC DG Mare. A discussion on the recommendations was organised in the EU Long Distance Fishing Advisory Council (LDAC) in Autumn 2020.

Later in the year, building on these recommendations, CFFA published several papers with a more in depth analysis of some of the recommendations, like on financial aspects <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/towards-greater-coherence-and-budgetary-efficiency-in-future-eu-sustainable-fisheries-partnerships> or on scientific observers (with WWF and BL) <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/improving-scientific-observer->

[coverage-and-data-collection-in-mixed-sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements-in-west-africa](https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/making-sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements-evaluations-more-efficient) or on making SFPA evaluations more efficient (with WWF and BL) [https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/making-sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements-evaluations-more-efficient"](https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/making-sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements-evaluations-more-efficient)

<https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/making-sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreements-evaluations-more-efficient> The latter was the basis for an advice from the LDAC on the topic

https://ldac.eu/images/LDAC_Advice_on_improving_SFPAs_evaluationsR.13.20.WG4.pdf

- In November, CFFA sent a letter the EU High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs, Mr Josep Borell, calling the EU to support regional sustainable fisheries management of small pelagics in Africa through the creation of a dedicated RFMO <https://www.cffacape.org/news-blog/an-urgent-need-for-a-regional-management-fisheries-organization-in-west-africa> We received a reply and have been in dialogue with DG mare on this topic since then.

- Together with our partner in Ivory coast, we have also been looking at how to enhance the contribution of artisanal fisheries to food security, through improved access of women fish processors to fish raw material and improved working conditions, and how the SFPA can contribute to it. Although the meeting that was planned did not take place, we helped the local women cooperatives organise a press conference and an event on this issue in Abidjan, with participation of the EU local representative, and covered the implementation of these aspects of the SFPA through articles published on our website, for example <https://www.cffacape.org/news-blog/this-is-the-first-time-fishing-communities-are-seeing-a-concrete-positive-impact-of-the-agreement-with-the-european-union>

The issue raised much interest, with a couple of articles written in important fisheries media (EFE Agro and Seafoodsource). CFFA also contributed to an FAO publication on improving fish processing techniques, highlighting the example of women fish processors in Ivory Coast.

<http://www.fao.org/3/ca8402en/CA8402EN.pdf>

B) Facilitate the informed participation of representatives from artisanal fishing organisations in selected EU processes

Through virtual discussions, CFFA supported its partners in different countries involved in SFPAs discussions, by helping them to elaborate and disseminating their views (including in SFPAS formal evaluations) regarding the issues, for artisanal fisheries, of SFPAs negotiations and implementation.

For example:

Liberia <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/eu-liberia-sfpa-what-should-a-potential-future-protocol-look-like> ,

Guinea Conakry <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/a-future-guinea-sfpa-more-scientific-research-and-mcs-capacity-are-needed>

The Seychelles <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/seychelles-position-paper> , Mauritania <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/sustainable-fisheries-partnership-agreement-negotiations-between-the-eu-and-mauritania-staying-on-course>

Although the contacts with the Malagasy fishing organisations are very patchy and rare, we have documented issues at stake for small scale fishing communities <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/traditional-fishing-or-small-scale-maritime-fishing-in-madagascar-a-state-of-play>

And challenges for the negotiation of an SFPA

<https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/financial-compensation-support-for-development-and-transparency-the-key-issues-at-stake-in-the-negotiation-of-the-eu-madagascar-sfpa>

Following that publication, we received confidential information about opaque agreements between Madagascar and Chinese investors, which we published on our website <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/small-scale-fisheries-at-risk-madagascar-signs-destructive-fishing-agreements-with-chinese-investors>

Result 2: There is enhanced understanding among decision-makers of the importance of artisanal fisheries in Africa for food security, coastal communities' livelihoods and the preservation of the environment, and there is greater awareness of how EU policies can support artisanal fisheries in this contribution.

A) *Undertake research and make publications regarding issues that affect, obstruct or prevent artisanal fisheries in Africa achieving sustainable fisheries and food security*

CFFA published 24 long articles on its blog (published in both French and English).

To be noted, a voluntary contribution from a retired EU lawyer, on African fisheries, UNCLOS and how little benefit African coastal states derive from their EEZs for their populations.

André Standing also produced a paper analysing the dangers for African small scale fisheries, of the African Union (AU) Blue economy strategy. This was used by CAOPA as a basis for their position which they sent to the AU and to the EU (as funder of the AU initiative). The EC replied, highlighting important commitments on transparency and participation <https://www.cffacape.org/news-blog/au-blue-economy-strategy-eu-reiterates-its-commitment-to-address-corruption-promote-transparency-and-participation-of-all-stakeholders>

List of publications

1. International Ocean Governance: more can be done to promote socially and environmentally sustainable fisheries
2. Improving scientific observer coverage in mixed Fisheries Agreements in West Africa
3. World Fisheries Day: How the EU can support sustainable African artisanal fisheries
4. Small scale fisheries at risk: Madagascar signs destructive fishing agreements with Chinese investors
5. Replacing fisheries and decarbonizing the sector? We should not expect it from industrial aquaculture
6. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement negotiations between the EU and Mauritania: staying on course
7. EU Farm to Fork Strategy: Raising the ambition on global fisheries aspects
8. Making Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements' evaluations more efficient
9. Why the current African Union's blue economy strategy threatens small-scale fisheries
10. Towards greater coherence and budgetary efficiency in future EU sustainable fisheries partnerships
11. Investment and transparency in EU-Africa fisheries relations: what about joint ventures?
12. Issues for local artisanal communities in a potential future EU-Guinea SFPA
13. How large is the Chinese Distant Water Fishing fleet?
14. EU-Liberia SFPA: what should a potential future protocol look like?
15. 10 priorities for the future of Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements
16. Fisheries in Africa: Exclusive Economic Zones for which purpose?
17. Women marching on!
18. Financial compensation, support for development and transparency, the key issues at stake in the negotiation of the EU-Madagascar SFPA
19. Traditional fishing or small-scale maritime fishing in Madagascar: a state of play
20. Local fisheries stakeholders react to the new EU-Seychelles SFPA and protocol
21. Amidst COVID-19 crisis, African artisanal fisheries are more than ever essential to feed the population
22. Contributing to the promotion of the women in fisheries livelihoods through SFPAs between EU and African countries
23. Mauritania: How the EU agreement can be used to improve fisheries management

24. CFFA and partners sign on to the Blue Manifesto to encourage the EU to become a global leader for healthy oceans

The joint position with CAOPA on the issues of Joint ventures is based on an earlier CFFA/CAOPA position, but also on work that was undertaken by our Senegalese partners, and supported by CFFA, early 2020 in Senegal, including a campaign to stop the arrival of 52 foreign vessels under joint ventures, radio programs in all the main fisheries sites to discuss with the public the issue of joint ventures, etc. In November 2020, CFFA facilitated a webinar on the issue of joint ventures, which was followed in December by a meeting in Senegal, face to face between several of the stakeholders present à the webinar. CFFA reported on these events <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/african-artisanal-fisheries-at-the-forefront-of-the-fight-against-predatory-and-opaque-industrial-fishing-companies>

B) Support REJOPRA in investigating and writing about sustainable fisheries in Africa

A project to provide funds for journalists to investigate and report on sustainable fisheries, with Terms of Reference was discussed and agreed for 2020 with REJOPRA at the journalists training in Dakar in January. After a coordinator was selected, the project kicked-off mid-March with a first call for proposals for articles and videos related to topics agreed upon with CAOPA, CFFA and REJOPRA. Many journalists sent proposals and the coordinator's work, with support from CFFA and REJOPRA, was to select the most interesting/promising ones.

The articles started being published end of May, via a newsletter, the SIPA news website and social media. CFFA and CAOPA are also disseminating the content to their own audiences. Additionally, one of the key conditions to submit a proposal was that the journalist would publish the product also in their own media.

The articles from a second call for proposals are due to be published soon, with a focus on blue growth. This latter topic was identified by CAOPA, CFFA and its partners as of key concern in the post-Covid. A meeting was held with the coordinator at the end of June to assess what went well and what went wrong, which also allowed to add some changes in the second call for proposals. A meeting end of September with some of the journalists who participated to the project allowed to gather more feedback.

Regarding training for African journalists, it was not possible to hold it because of Covid restrictions, and we are looking at ways to have it in 2021. A

discussion took place at the November online Steering committee to identify training needs. CFFA has also engaged in ad hoc training and capacity building for a few journalists from REJOPRA during the Covid-19 crisis. The publication of their articles on CFFA's micro-blog has given more visibility to their work and some have been contacted by other organisations to report on local fisheries and/or Covid-19 impact.

C) *Further develop CFFA communication tools*

During the first two months of the year, CFFA continued improving communication tools, with the development of the newsletter system, the FAQs page and the synergies with the articles that SIPAnews was publishing.

With the Covid-19 pandemic, CFFA quickly adapted its workplan. Regarding communication, we decided to increase visibility on the challenges SSF communities were facing with the epidemic and the restrictions to fight against the spread of the virus. For this, a micro-blog was created as well as a twitter hashtag. To feed the blog, professional organisations were contacted individually, and some journalists from the REJOPRA also contributed. There were positive feedbacks from several stakeholders, including FAO, which included CFFA's blog in a list of resources regarding Covid-19 impacts on SSF and quoted CFFA in the "Covid" special annex to the SOFIA bi-annual report, and the African Development Bank, in an other Covid-19 and fisheries related report.

Regarding relations with media, in April, CFFA participated in a radio programme about fishmeal issues in West Africa and in April, CFFA also was part of a round table on 'The world after'. CFFA's coordinator was interviewed also for an interview on women in fisheries. Several journalists have contacted CFFA for clarifications, for example one journalist from MongaBay on the two Madagascar articles, to be put in contact with a partner, or have asked to be added to the mailing list.

Regular communication work through newsletters (an average of two per months), social media and other channels has continued during the Covid-19 restrictions.

4. The risks you have come across during the year (both internal and external), and the management of them

The main risk we faced in 2020 was a risk to our advocacy activities posed by the lack of possibilities to meet with decision makers (see how we managed that under 1) and 2)).

We still have difficulties managing the partnership and funding of the REJOPRA. The partnership is made particularly complicated because of communication difficulties between its bureau members, and a resulting lack of direction and action. The fact that there was no in-person meeting in 2020 didn't help with this aspect of things.

In terms of funding, the organization registration in South Africa done in 2019 does not meet our accountability criteria, and no further initiative has been taken by REJOPRA to address that. This hampers the possibilities for REJOPRA to become autonomous by finding other funds – the autonomy of REJOPRA was our objective (like what was achieved with CAOPA), but we don't think it will be possible to achieve this in the short/medium term. However, good working relation has been established with some individual members of REJOPRA and other African journalists. We have also a long standing relation with the African media company Mediapro, that helped coordinate and produce material for the SIPANEWS page. CFFA can build on these to continue collaborating with African media, in close cooperation with CAOPA. CFFA will keep the on-going dialogue with REJOPRA, but with low expectations that it will lead to 'a panafrican press agency on fisheries', as we planned back in 2017.

CFFA funding base is limited (BFW + SSNC) but sustainable for the short/mid term. We appreciate that both partners are not only funders but also cooperate with CFFA for advocacy. One issue is whether, on the long term, CFFA needs to broaden its funding base. In that case, part of the reflection should be how CFFA would organize the fundraising and reporting to donors, which would become too time consuming for managing it with our current capacity. A supplementary person would need to be recruited to deal only with these aspects.

CFFA should also be very careful about which funders to approach. Some foundations approached us in recent years (like Oak), but we find that their approach and ways of working are not compatible with ours.

5. A description of how a gender perspective has been included in your project and how your project has contributed to gender equality:

In 2020, CFFA emphasized the role of women in African fisheries and their place in fishers organisations, like in this piece for ICSF Yemaya <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/women-marching-on>

CFFA documented several cases of issues facing women in Ivory Coast (working conditions, access to raw material), or Senegal (the threats of fishmeal factories) and the need for EU policies to take more their concern into account. A paper on women in small-scale fisheries and how EU policies can be more gender inclusive was published, <https://www.cffacape.org/publications-blog/contributing-to-the-promotion-of-the-women-in-fisheries-livelihoods-through-sfpas-between-eu-and-african-countries> which was also the basis for an LDAC advice on the topic

https://ldac.eu/images/EN_LDAC_Advice_on_Women_in_Fisheries_SFPAs_26_May2020.pdf to which the EC replied, commenting on several of the issues we initially raised https://ldac.eu/images/EN_Reponse_role_femmes_peche.pdf

CFFA always strive to have equal representation of women in fisheries in the meetings we organize (face to face or online). Although we don't have a written gender policy, when hiring new staff, CFFA has given the preference to women, and our administrative board is managed (chair and treasurer) by women.

We have also called for gender sensitivity in the LDAC, with the performance review containing a chapter on this topic on request from CFFA
https://ldac.eu/images/FINAL_PerformanceReview_II_v5.2_compressed_26_05_2020.pdf