

A Contextual Analysis of Small-scale Fisheries Governance in Nigeria: Building on Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainability

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Introduction/ Background

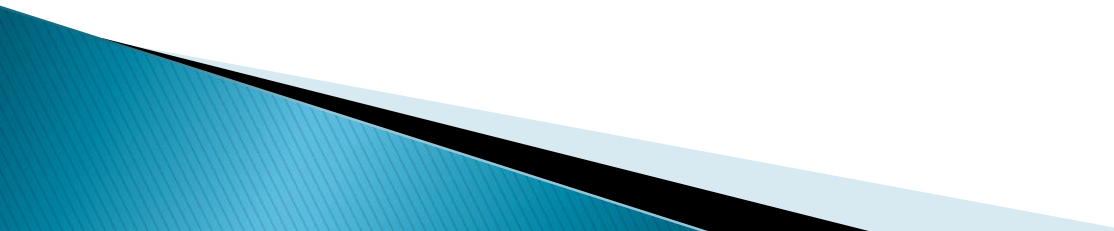


NIGERIA.....

- ▶ **Aquatic Ecosystems** : Marine (853 km coastline, 39 644 km² shelf area, 190,000km² EEZ , Brackish and Freshwater (15,849, 900km²).
- ▶ **Fishery Sectors**: Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF), Aquaculture and Industrial Trawl Fisheries.
- ▶ **Exclusive to SSF** : Freshwater, Brackishwater and Inshore Pelagic .
- ▶ **Non –Exclusive to SSF** : Inshore Demersal and Offshore fish stocks to 120 n.m.

Introduction/ Background

SSF.....

- ▶ 70% and 50 % of local fish production and supply, respectively in Nigeria.
 - ▶ Source of livelihoods for over 6 million people.
 - ▶ Source of animal protein; extremely significant in fishing communities.
 - ▶ Highly informal, marginalized, very limited participation in conventional fisheries management.
 - ▶ Failing to fulfil potential as an engine of social and economic development
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How can the SSF Guidelines possibly help in getting action on SSF in Nigeria?

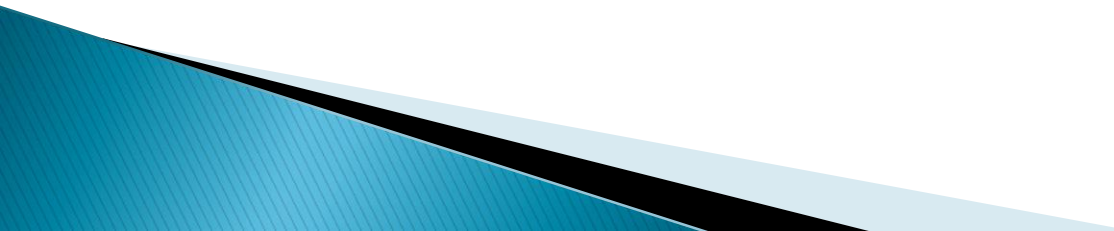
SSF Guidelines – voluntary international instruments developed to address the ‘neglect’ of SSF.

This Study:

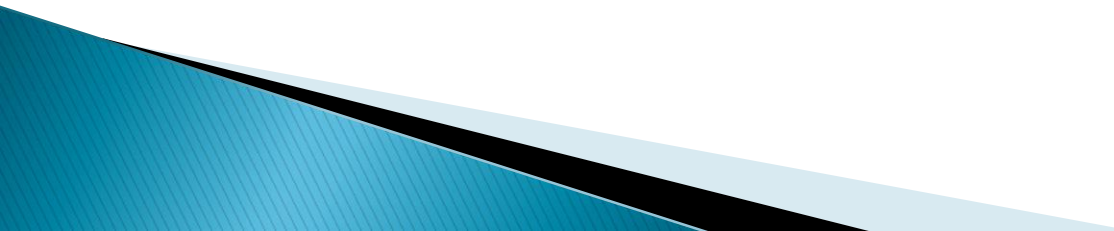


- ▶ **Goal:** Elucidate challenges and use holistic approach centred around human dimensions to promote good governance.
- ▶ **Objective :** Gap analysis against the components of the SSF Guidelines.

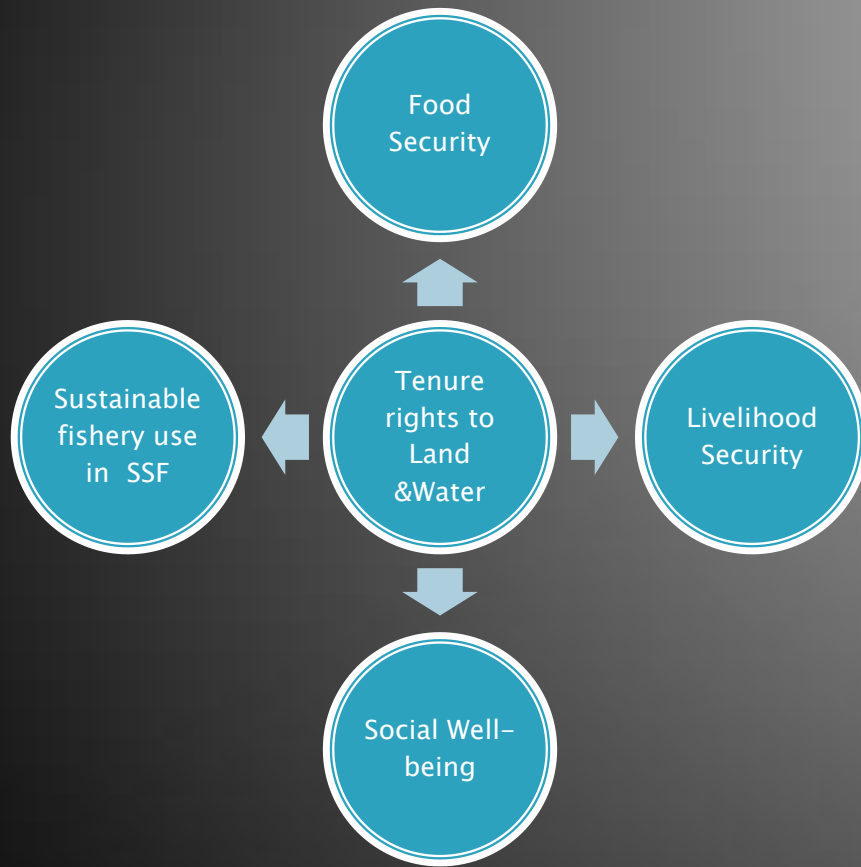
Methodology

- ▶ Qualitative, descriptive based on inductive approaches.
 - ▶ Internet search using Boolean string for terms with relevance to SSF in Nigeria, regional and international levels.
 - ▶ Scanning and selection process using a four - point criteria to assess papers(Bene et al., 2016).
 - ▶ Included several papers published before the 2000–2017 window, but unanimously recognized as critical are also cited in this paper
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Results and Discussions

- ▶ Literature was assessed for 8 thematic areas and 3 cross-cutting issues.
 - ▶ Nigeria is yet to adopt the SSF Guidelines in policies and/or strategic development plans.
 - ▶ Implementation hurdles in bureaucracy, legislation and statutory fisheries governance systems will have to be scaled.
 - ▶ Opportunities to contextualize or adapt the SSF Guidelines exist.
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WHAT IS RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE?



TENURE SYSTEMS

- ▶ Land Tenure : Customary (patrimonial inheritance) and Modern (Land Use Act 1978)
- ▶ Aquatic Tenure: Communal in inland fisheries rarely individual, family and Open access in marine fisheries (Fregene, 2002).

USER/ ACCESS RIGHTS:

- ▶ Gear type,
- ▶ Inheritance,
- ▶ Rentals,
- ▶ Tenancy
- ▶ Sales
- ▶ Formal fishing rights within the first 5 n.m.(7898.78 km²) of the open access inshore waters.

Gaps Analysis (Contd.)

CURRENT STATE

**Insecure tenure
rights to land and
water**

- Geography
- Climate
- Land-Use

STRATEGY TO IMPROVE

- Enhance institutional capacity and hazard risk assessments at community levels;
- Short-term and long term capture fisheries – specific policy options and strategies

FUTURE STATE

**RESPONSIBLE
GOVERNANCE OF
TENURE**

**Secure and
Equitable access to
land and fishery
resources**

Gaps Analysis (Contd.)

CURRENT STATE	STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT	FUTURE STATE
<p>Weakening traditional norms in Inland fisheries</p> <p>Hierarchical approach to management by State.</p> <p>Extant regulations are poorly enforced due to poor logistics infrastructure and human resources</p> <p>Lack of institutional, inter- and intra-sectoral coordination and policy incoherence (Raji et al, 2012; Akintola et al., 2017).</p>	<p>Adopt community based approach to Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS).</p> <p>National policies on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and Decentralization</p> <p>Users rights based on spatial management scheme.</p> <p>Spatial planning to reduce intersectoral conflicts;</p>	<p>SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES RESOURCES</p>

Gaps Analysis (Contd.)

CURRENT STATE :

Poor access to post -primary secondary education; vocational and fishing skills.

Poor access to health facilities and patronage of traditional healers.

Low access to formal credit and insurance schemes.

Marginalization of poor fishers from subsidy scheme(Ovie and Raji, 2005); questionable quality of supplied fishing inputs(Akintola et al. 2017).

Increased risks to occupational hazards during harvesting and smoking

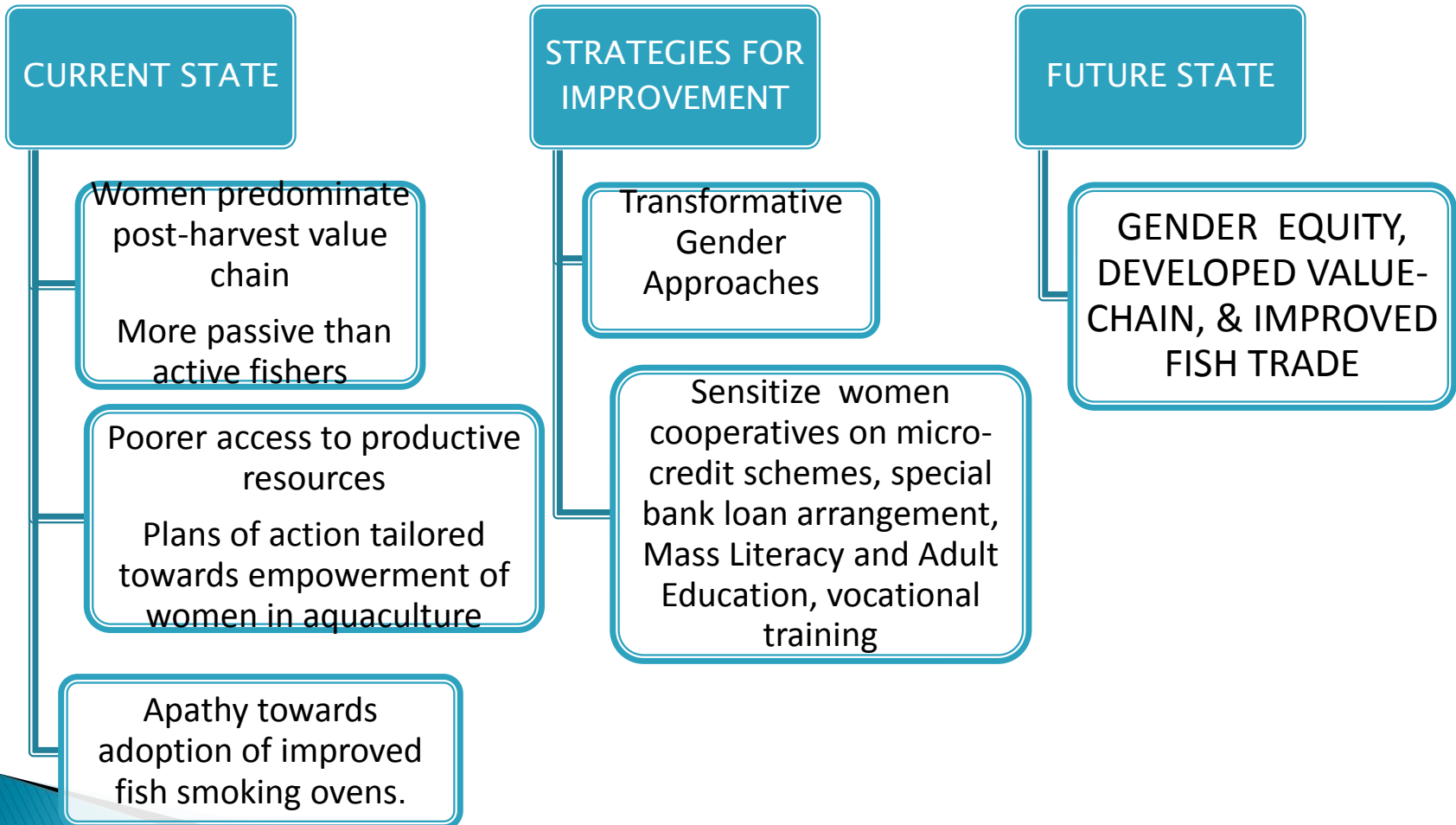
High dependency on child labor: 5-17 years make up 55% of labour force in Lagos Lagoon (Fakayode et al., 2016) .

STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Divert funds from subsidy into Capital Construction Fund.

Intensify implementation of Migrant Fishermen Education(1990) and other related policies to enhance attendance rate of children and provide functional literacy education for adults (Akpan, 2015).

Gaps Analysis(Contd.)



Thank You for Listening.

