

--	--	--	--

1. Cover page

PARTNERSHIP INTERVENTION (less than DKK 500,000)

Title of partnership intervention:	Securing fishing rights for the world's small-scale fishers	
Danish applicant organisation:	Africa Contact	
Other Danish partner(s), if any:	N/A	
Local partner organisation(s):	World Forum of Fisher Peoples	
Country(-ies):	India, Pakistan, South Africa, Philippines, Bangladesh, Benin, Mali, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Senegal, Mauritania, Kenya	Country's GDI per capita: Funding for participants from India (US\$1.410), Pakistan (US\$1.120), Philippines (US\$2.210), Bangladesh (US\$780), Benin (US\$780), Mali (US\$610), Guinea (US\$430), Sierra Leone (US\$340), Senegal (US\$1.070), Mauritania (US\$1.000) and/or Kenya (US\$820)
Commencement date: 1 August 2013	Completion date: 31 July 2014	Number of months: 12
Contact person for the partnership intervention: Name: Mads C. Barbesgaard Email address: Mads@afrika.dk		
Amount requested from the Civil Society Fund: 499.740 kr	Annual cost level: 499.740 kr	
Is this a re-submission? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Do you want a response letter in (choose one): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English?		
<p>Synthesis (maximum 10 lines – must be written in Danish, even if the rest of the application is in English) Hovedformålet er at styrke World Forum of Fisher Peoples' (lederskab samt medlemmer) kapacitet til at udøve fortalervirksomhed på nationalt og internationalt niveau. De to centrale temaer er 1) kampen imod privatisering af havets resurser og 2) vedtagelse og implementering af FN's nye retningslinier for bæredygtigt kystfiskeri (forventes vedtaget af FN Fødevarerorganisation's Fiskeri-komitee I 2014). De to centrale 'aktiviteter' er 1) en research-komponent omkring privatisering af havet (Afrika Kontakt er ansvarlig) og 2) WFFPs 6. kongress. Partnerskabsaktiviteten bidrager til gennemførelsen af kongressen, herunder 8 WFFP og 4 Afrika Kontakt medlemmers deltagelse. Konkrete resultater inkluderer en rapport om privatisering af fiskeriet; en gennemført kongress; ny strategi-plan for WFFP (2014-2017); samt styrker organisatorisk kapacitet for begge partnere.</p>		

27/3 2013



Date

Person responsible (signature)

København, Danmark

MADS BARBESGAARD, BOARD MEMBER

Place

Person responsible and position (block letters)

2. Application text

Structure:

A. THE PARTNERS

A.1 The Danish organisation

Africa Contact (hereafter AC) is a Danish solidarity organisation with more than 10 years of experience in development and project work in Africa. AC is working in close partnerships with social movements in Africa and capacity strengthening is both a project goal and an essential part of our work with our partners in Uganda, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Zambia and Swaziland.

AK's projects, which are closely related to our advocacy work in Denmark and the EU, are based on the framework that is set out in "Africa Contact Strategy 2010-2013" (See Annex 1). A series of thematic areas for the project work is presented in the strategy and can be summarised as the following: 1) Exposing Neo-Colonialism in the guise of unfair trade agreements; 2) Working for the right to a dignified life with HIV / AIDS; 3) Supporting local communities in the struggle to get a fair share of land and marine resources; 4) Helping the fight against repressive and corrupt regime (Zimbabwe and Swaziland).

AC is currently working on a Strategy for 2013-2015 which will be approved at the General Assembly on the 6th of May 2013. The new strategy has 3 main focus areas

- 1) To strengthen AC's organizational capacity and the capacity of the volunteers
- 2) To strengthen and further develop partnerships with grassroots movements in Africa by
 - α. Strengthening existing partnerships and establishing new ones with partners that fight for social, economic and democratic rights.
 - β. Strengthening the work with networks and alliances in Europe and Africa around common political issues.
 - χ. Further develop our multilevel approach to solidarity work by combining partnership projects, lobby/advocacy and campaign work.
 - δ. Ensure as much equality in our partnerships as possible
 - ε. Continue to support the struggle against global social and economic inequalities.
- 3) To strengthen AC's political profile as an activist organization and a critical voice in the Danish and international development sector.

AC has 5 purposes for our partnerships:

- To strengthen contacts and cooperation with partners in Africa;
- To contribute to organisation and mobilisation of popular movements in Africa;
- To apply knowledge and experience in information work and lobbying in Denmark;
- To enhance the professional skills of both AC and the partners.

AC has established administrative guidelines for project management and built a secretariat of 7 people, who have the overall financial control as their main responsibility. It is the volunteers in AC's various project groups, who are responsible for the projects they receive support for. There is extensive experience in project management and partnership building with social movements in Africa in all project groups in AC.

The organisation's experience of working in the particular field addressed by this project proposal

AC started working with Small Scale Fishers' rights in South Africa in 2004 and over the years the Fisheries group in AC has obtained extensive knowledge and know-how on how to fight for small scale fishers' rights in coastal communities in South Africa. See short overview below.

In February 2005, the first joint project with our partner Masifundise got support from Danida (journal no. 04-176-MP-okt; DKK 1.000.000 from the Project Fund). The most significant result of this 18 month long project was:

- The formation and empowerment of Coastal Links (CL) with 500 members from constituencies in approximately 15 coastal communities.

In August 2006, AC and Masifundise launched a project with support from Danida's Enkeltbevilling (journal no. 104.N.514.b.1., DKK 4.403.811). This project, "Coastal Links, building democracy from coast to coast", terminated August 2009 and the results include:

- The consolidation of CL through the formal enrollment of 1300 members and establishment of 22 branches (one per community) clustered into four regions.
- Securing the commitment of government, via litigation, to develop a new small-scale fishing policy that accommodates the 30.000 fisher people nationwide.
- The building of a constructive relationship with government, and securing representation on a ministerially authorised National Joint Fishery Task team that was responsible for the development of the new policy.

In August 2009, AC and Masifundise launched the second project with support from Enkeltbevillingen (journal no. 104..514.b.1, DKK 7.358.434). This project, "Consolidating democratic practises in small-scale fishing communities", was terminated on 30 October 2012 and an external evaluation of Masifundise indicated that the objectives were met (the evaluation report can be forwarded upon request).

The most noticeable results were:

- The promulgation of a new national small-scale fishing policy in June 2012 after a time consuming process building on the inclusion of civil society and in particular the fisher people with a level of participation that is unprecedented in South African policy making over the last ten years.
- The Coastal Links membership base has increased to nearly 2000 members and the organisation and leadership were capacity built to an extent that today members and fishers are well aware and informed about the organisation's visions on small scale fishing and on the new national policy.
- The organisation structures and leadership at community, provincial and national levels are coordinated and the board is action-oriented.

The ownership of this result first and foremost rests with the people from fishing communities, but it is also important to stress that it would not have happened without the partnership between Masifundise and AC. The value of the partnership is illustrated in the 5 video-clips available at the Project Advice and Training Centre's website:

www.prngo.dk/Default.aspx?ID=27492

In June 2011, AC and Masifundise started implementing a project in the Eastern Cape (hereinafter EC) and KwaZulu Natal (hereinafter KZN) Provinces funded by the Project Fund (journal no. 10-919-SP-dec). This was approved as a first phase out of two or more phases before Danida decided to phase out South Africa as a donor recipient country. The main conclusion from the first 6 months of working in these remote and impoverished provinces is that it will take substantial time and resources to lift the communities to the

same level as in the Western Cape and Northern Cape provinces. However, the communities have established organizational structures similar to Coastal Links and intend to join Coastal Links making it an organization covering all coastal provinces in South Africa.

Policy and advocacy work

Simultaneously the Fisheries Group in AC has been working on international fishery policies, especially on issues related to 'Privatisation of fisheries' in the reform of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy. 'Privatisation of fisheries' will be one of the core themes addressed through this partnership activity.

All of Africa Contact's campaigning springs from our work with partners in the South. Thus, the point of departure for our campaigning is to provide a platform for our partners' voices to be heard, in order to influence any and all Northern legislative processes that have consequences for their work, as well as to spread awareness of their struggles amongst the general public in the North.

In relation to fisheries, the key Northern legislative process in the past couple of years that influences our partners' work has been the reform of the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). Similar to earlier campaigns (e.g. the Stop EPA-campaign on the EU's trade policy with ACP-countries) this was a key opportunity to highlight how Northern policies influence the livelihoods of millions in the South, clearly putting 'us' in relation to 'them'.

Through two public conferences, both of which had 100+ attendants, in the Danish Parliament, with speakers including politicians, civil-society representatives and academia¹, regular media-work² and contact with politicians we have tried to sensitise decision-makers at the Danish and EU-level as well as the Danish general public to the consequences that the CFP has for our partners in the South. In relation to the conferences we produced a number of reports³ in Danish and English along with a number of shorter video clips⁴ and one longer documentary that was aired on the Danish Public Television channel DR2⁵.

The framing throughout the AC campaign work on EU fisheries policy has been to highlight that these often very technical policy discussions and decisions are in fact highly political decisions with clear consequences concerning who should (and who shouldn't) have access to the resources, to what end should we exploit the resources (i.e. who should ultimately benefit) and to what extent should there remain some form of democratic control over resources. The purpose of this framing, which reflects Africa Contact's Northern work in general, has been to politicize the discussion and in the process 'de-technify' it, in the

¹ See: <http://www.sydafrika.dk/sites/afrika1.1.antenna.nl/files/fisk%20plakat%20dec%202010.pdf> & http://www.cfp-reformwatch.eu/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Program_CFP_conference.pdf for details on presentations

² E.g. <http://politiken.dk/erhverv/ECE1485774/den-nye-regering-stoetter-eurovfiskeri-i-afrika/>

³ <http://www.sydafrika.dk/sites/afrika1.1.antenna.nl/files/Konferencerapport%20dec%202010%20small.pdf> & <http://notat.dk/assets/NOTAT-om-fiskeri---engelsk/1245engelsk-final.pdf>

⁴ E.g. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUzCcAFhqrs> (which was also translated to Spanish and French) & http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GqA9_General_AssemblyIBb4

⁵ Danskernes Akademi, 21.03.2012

hope of making the discussion more accessible to the public at large, in order to spread awareness about the nature of current North-South relations.

The focus and purpose of this partnership activity therefore naturally follows our earlier work on fisheries policy and the activity will be a significant contribution to this on-going work.

A.2 Other Danish partners (to be filled in if several Danish organisations are forming an alliance)

n/a

A.3 The local organisation

WFFP was founded on 21st November 1997 in New Delhi, India, by a number of mass-based organisations from the Global South (including the current WFFP members: National Fisheries Solidarity Movement of Sri Lanka; Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum; National Fish workers' Forum of India). WFFP was established in response to the increasing pressure being placed on small-scale fisheries, including habitat destruction, anthropogenic pollution, encroachment on small-scale fishing territories by the large scale fishing fleets and overfishing. Years later, climate change impact was added to the list of threats that WFFP addresses in its work.

WFFP has 36 member organisations from 32 countries and represents over 10 million fisher people from all over the world. The international alliance aims to protect, defend and strengthen the communities that depend on small-scale fisheries for their livelihood, and represents the interests of fisher peoples at the international level.

WFFP has built strong alliances and solidarity between fisher peoples across the world (both internally and with other organisations) and succeeded in placing the human rights of fisher peoples on the agenda of UN Conferences of the Parties (Climate Change and Convention on Biological Diversity), Commission on Food Security - CFS (FAO) and at the level of the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Through alliances with other organisations, WFFP was instrumental in advocating for and securing the implementation of the first Global Conference on Small-scale Fisheries (co-hosted by the FAO). One of the conference outputs was an official recommendation to the FAO (Committee on Fisheries) to develop an international instrument for securing small-scale fisheries. At a subsequent meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, in 2010, it was officially decided to develop the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (hereafter referred to as "SSF Guidelines"). WFFP played a key role in advocating for this decision, and has been a leading player in the process of formulating the first draft of the SSF Guidelines by hosting several continental-level workshops and participating in FAO and civil society planning meetings. WFFP has also played a key role in the FAO convened workshops on this matter in Malawi, South East Asia and the Caribbean. To date, this is the biggest achievement of WFFP. Yet, the process of securing the finalisation, approval and implementation of the SSF Guidelines remains a key task for WFFP as highlighted in its Plan of Action endorsed by the 5th General Assembly in 2011 (Annex 2).

WFFP has a democratic structure and seeks to make all decisions through consensus. WFFP allows for organisations to become members if they represent fisher peoples (as defined in the constitution – Annex 3); are democratically constituted and adhere to the WFFP constitution and comply with its objectives.

In accordance with the constitution, all WFFP members represent fisher people; they work with and are directly accountable to their constituencies. This ensures a high level of local ownership and enables the organisations to develop a deeper understanding of the key issues affecting people at the grass-roots level. Furthermore, it strengthens WFFP and its members' negotiating powers as legitimate stakeholders in decision-making processes from national to international levels. Even in instances of disagreement with other key stakeholders – as has been the case in relation to the development of the SSF Guidelines - WFFP carries sufficient weight to be respected and heard as an equal partner in decision making.

WFFP consists of:

- a) a General Assembly
- b) a Coordinating Committee
- c) five Continental Fora

The General Assembly constitutes the highest authority of WFFP. The General Assembly is composed of all of the delegates representing member organizations who attend that meeting. The functions of the General Assembly include: the adoption of resolutions; deciding on a Plan of Action to implement decisions; assigning tasks and duties to the Coordinating Committee; and the election of members to the new Coordinating Committee.

Each WFFP member organisation is entitled to representation at the General Assembly by two delegates, of whom at least one should be female.

The location for the General Assembly is decided at the previous General Assembly. At the 5th General Assembly in Pakistan in 2011, the decision was made for the 6th General Assembly meeting to be held in South Africa.

The 5th General Assembly also decided on a Plan of Action with respect to the development of the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries by the FAO.

The Coordinating Committee is composed of two Coordinators, (one female, one male) the General Secretary, the Treasurer and two representatives (one female, one male) from each of the five Continental Fora. The Coordinating Committee therefore has 14 members in total.

The Coordinating Committee acts under the authority of the General Assembly and represents the WFFP. It is the responsibility of the Committee to implement the Plan of Action adopted by the 5th General Assembly. It is furthermore its responsibility to:

- facilitate the creation of Continental Fora
- ensure implementation of the next the General Assembly
- to develop a long term plan for approval by the next General Assembly
- represent the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) in dealings with other organizations

The Coordinating Secretariat is situated in the member organisation of an office bearer and in the country where the next General Assembly will be held. The Coordinating Secretariat is appointed by the Coordinating Committee on the basis of consensus agreement.

Currently, the Coordinating Secretariat role sits with Masifundise in South Africa under the leadership of the South African Coordinator, and the proposed project will therefore be implemented by Masifundise. The majority of funds under this proposed project will be used to secure the participation of WFFP members from countries with a GDI per capita of

US\$2.210 or less. A proportion of the funds will be used in South Africa to cover planning and implementation of the international congress.

Masifundise has hosted and co-hosted many international events (side events at international UN conferences, the EU-ACP Joint Parliamentary Assembly, the above-mentioned first Global Conference on Small-scale Fisheries) and has implemented small-scale fisheries projects with an annual budget of about app. US\$ 1 million for several years. Through this work, Masifundise has built up solid experience and capacity in relation to project implementation and has also widened its network considerably. Masifundise also has more than ten years of experience in organising its own national level and African continental level conferences and workshops. Hence, as a strong WFFP member, Masifundise adds considerable value to the proposed WFFP project.

WFFP recognizes five **Continental Fora**:

Africa, Americas (including the Caribbean), Asia, Europe and South Pacific, consisting of member organizations from each of these continents. The Continental Fora are constituted at the General Assembly. Each Continental Forum decides on its own structures and mode of operation respecting the constitutional objectives of WFFP, and in accordance with other directives and the spirit of WFFP. Such statutes are subject to the approval of the WFFP Coordination Committee.

Finance:

WFFP receives funding from several partners and donors (see fact sheet B) and these funds are managed by the Coordinating Secretariat or occasionally, by the Treasurer. In the time in between the WFFP General Assemblies, the WFFP expenditures consist almost exclusively of travel expenses for the office bearers' participation in international meetings, conferences and other events (e.g. the Rio+ 20 summit, UN COPs and meetings at FAO/Committee of Fisheries). Every third year, when WFFP has its General Assembly, funding is raised from a variety of partners and donors for that specific event, a responsibility held by the Coordinating Secretariat. The Coordinating Secretariat is accountable to the Coordinating Committee for management and control of finances and for ensuring that the funds are used in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the contracts between WFFP and its partners and donors.

See annex 4 for the most recent WFFP Audited Financial Statement – under WFFPs Pakistani Secretariat (2007-2011). See annex 5 for the most recent Audited Financial Statement of the South African organisation, Masifundise, holding the Coordinating Secretariat for the period of 2011 to 2014.

Masifundise (the Coordinating Secretariat) has a Policy on Financial and Management Control, which includes procedures for stopping, revealing, treating and reporting on corruption and economic malfeasance (see Annex 6).

A.4 The cooperative relationship and its prospects

Six WFFP participants took part in a one week training and advocacy programme (3 day workshop, 1 day conference and 1 day field trip) in Copenhagen, March 2012. The programme was arranged and hosted by Africa Contact and People Uniting and Generating Aid for Development (PUGAD) (as part of Fiskerifagligt Netværk) and the key themes were 1) accumulation of fish resources and dispossession of fisher people globally (or privatisation of fisheries), and 2) the UN International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (hereinafter SSF Guidelines or 'the Guidelines').

The Copenhagen workshop on the SSF Guidelines was the first at international level (40 participants and representatives from WFFP and other key stakeholders within small-scale fisheries) where North and South representatives were brought together to discuss and provide inputs to the process of developing the Guidelines. The discussions and conclusions have informed the preparation of the first draft SSF Guidelines. An additional concrete outcome of the workshop was this video about the SSF Guidelines:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oH5c3SH1Uag>

The Copenhagen workshop on privatisation of fisheries (two days) stressed the relevance of addressing this theme in a neo-liberal era where more and more countries introduce fisheries legislation that leads to concentration of fish resources in the hands of fewer and fewer corporations with the result of significant loss of livelihoods and jobs for the majority. The depth of the discussions is documented in this video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUzCcAFhgrs>

The cooperation between AC and WFFP is illustrated and documented in two videos from the conference (with the co-chair person of WFFP) on the reform of the EU Fisheries Policy (with explicit reference to the external, or 'Southern', dimension of the policy). The conference was held in the Danish Parliament, March 2012:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=dTPlZquOAWk and

www.youtube.com/watch?v=GqA9_General_AssemblyIBb4

AC has been in ongoing dialogue with WFFP since the events in March 2012, and the partners have agreed that AC shall play a key role at the forthcoming WFFP General Assembly (General Assembly). This partnership has two central elements: 1) AC shall continue its research-related work on privatisation in fisheries, and convene a session on this particular theme at the General Assembly, and 2) contribute financially to ensuring the participation of AC activists and central WFFP partners (representatives from the Countries listed on the Cover Page) at the General Assembly.

AC has (together with the German Church Aid/Bread for the World and Masifundise, South Africa) developed information material (brochure and a video) on the basis of the recent EU-ACP Joint Parliamentary Assembly, May 2012, on the topic of privatisation in fisheries. This material is shared with WFFP members. The video can be seen here:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cGki2BKHoEQ>

The longer-term prospect of the partnership partially lies in the knowledge capacity within the particular field of privatisation in fisheries (more on this topic in section B). AC already has significant knowledge capacity to inform debates within WFFP, which is key in sensitising and empowering WFFP members (and others) so that they can advocate (at national, regional and international levels) and make policy makers aware of the threats of the privatisation system.

In addition, AC wants to draw on its experiences in South Africa and support WFFP (and possibly selected WFFP members) in terms of mobilisation and organisation building. This is likely to take the form of a long-term partnership (5 to 10 years).

Relationship between WFFP and AC:

AC invited several WFFP members to its workshop in Copenhagen in March 2012, and funding allowed for the participation of six of them (three CC members from Europe, Mauritania and South Africa respectively, and one additional WFFP member from France), including a WFFP assistant responsible for mediating and translating WFFP meetings and teleconferences participated.

Recently, AC has facilitated cooperation between Transnational Institute based in the Netherlands (another partner of AC) and the WFFP. This new cooperation, where AC is also a partner, will focus on research and documentation on 'ocean-grabbing' (privatisation of fisheries) in Pakistan, India and South Africa. We have been in dialogue with the 11 CC members on how this cooperation would be relevant for WFFP as a whole, as well as for their individual organisations, and the CC

endorsed the proposal on cooperation, which has further consolidated the understanding and cooperation between WFFP and AC.

Furthermore, AC also engaged with the WFFP in the finalisation and distribution of a recent Call on Governments to Stop Supporting the Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO) and Rights-Based Fishing (RBF) Reform released by WFFP. AC has later used this call in our advocacy work in Denmark⁶. Both these recent activities feed into Africa Contact's cooperation with WFFP on privatisation in fisheries. The WFFP members will engage in the partnership with AC by documenting and discussing cases of Ocean-Grabbing.

In 2010, AC co-hosted a conference in Danish parliament on the topic of bilateral fishing agreements between EU and ACP states. At that conference, Ahmed Mahmoud Chérif from, Federation Nationale de Peche, Mauritania was invited as a key speaker to speak on the consequences of the EU's bilateral agreement with Mauritania. We followed up on this initial cooperation with the aforementioned workshop and conference in March 2012, where Sid Ahmed Abeid, who is also on WFFP's coordinating committee, took part on behalf of Federation National de Peche.

The WFFP participants at the 6th GA will engage in the partnership by taking active part in the workshop on Ocean Grabbing chaired by AC.

Future prospect for cooperation between AC and WFFP: AC is determined to, in partnership with WFFP, strengthen the struggle against the threats of 'ocean-grabbing' for the next 5 years as a minimum. In light of the considerable global push for privatisation of fisheries, it is expected that this topic will be a uniting factor in the partnership. This proposed application will be the first step in creating a dynamic synergy of advocacy and knowledge sharing. We envisage a more direct cooperation with WFFP's member organisations (mainly in Africa) through an increased flow of information – e.g. on new Northern policy developments and their Southern consequences – necessitating information flows and knowledge sharing from North to South as well as South to North. This knowledge empowerment will strengthen the WFFP members' struggle to mobilise and organise against ocean-grabbing in their own context. Concomitantly, we also envisage a new project-partnership with a WFFP member organisation with key focus on support for mobilisation and organisation building in order to enhance its capacity to advocate on behalf of its constituency. The information flow from South to North will also strengthen AC's skills and capacity to engage in advocacy work in a North context.

Motivation for cooperation with WFFP: AC intensified its work and focus on the threats of Ocean-Grabbing in 2010. Initially, the focus was bilateral fishing agreements between EU and ACP countries but in 2011 AC shifted focus to address the broader spectra of Ocean-Grabbing and in particular on privatisation of fisheries through policy reforms. At that time, AC had relatively little contact to WFFP and had only met their members on one or two occasions (e.g. in the FAO Small-scale Fisheries Conference in Bangkok 2008), and discussions did not centre on Ocean-grabbing. The 5th General Assembly was hosted by the Pakistani WFFP member at a time where AC only started addressing the theme, and AC did not have contact to the Pakistani member then. Discussion on cooperation with the WFFP did not take place up to the 5th GA. Hence, *AC was not involved in the 5th GA because the connection and level of collaboration was relatively limited at that time.* The *key reasons why AC intends to support the 6th GA* are: a) that WFFP and AC shares views and positions on Ocean Grabbing; b) WFFP has agreed to give space for AC to facilitate a session on this topic at the GA; c) AC wishes to strengthen relationship with WFFP in order to push a

⁶ E.g. prompting the following question in the Danish parliament
<http://www.ft.dk/samling/20121/spoergsmaal/S1852/index.htm>

political agenda on the basis of a shared vision on small-scale fisheries at the global level; and d) AC wishes to engage in a new bilateral project cooperation with an African WFFP member.

B. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

B.1. Relevance of the partnership intervention

The partnership activity is relevant as it will address two critical policy areas affecting the livelihoods and food sovereignty for the hundreds of millions who depend on small-scale fisheries worldwide: 1) the global push for privatisation of fisheries, and 2) the finalisation and implementation of the UN SSF Guidelines. The partnership activity will deliver concrete advocacy outputs (involving AC and WFFP) in relation to these two areas.

1) Privatisation of fisheries

'Privatisation of fisheries' is a controversial title that covers a series of related fisheries governance systems. In some countries these are called Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) systems, but a growing critique of ITQs has led to new terminologies such as 'Catch Shares', 'Rights Based Fisheries', 'Wealth Based Fisheries' and 'Transferable Fishing Concessions'. The common characteristic of these systems is that the fish resources are 'pooled' in quotas (assigned quantities of fish that can be caught by the owners of quotas); the quotas (when the system is first introduced) are given away for free (i.e. no resource rent) to fishing companies by the state; and the companies can freely trade their quotas on the market. The typical tendency is that quotas become concentrated (bought by larger companies or investor groups) and that small-scale fishers become excluded. In South Africa 90% of small-scale fishers were excluded when the system was first introduced. In Chile 92% of the quotas are owned by four companies (5000 employees) and the remaining is shared among 80.000 small-scale fishers. To make the picture more complex, privatisation in fisheries also covers the selling of state owned coastal areas (including marine territory), and the foreign acquisition of fish quotas through joint venture companies or bilateral agreements.

Aside from concentration, these 'Privatisation of Fisheries' systems have also lead to foreign takeover of the majority of fish resources and dispossession of fisher people in a large number of countries – in particular in the Global South. In August 2012, the UN special rapporteur on food security declared that this tendency of foreign takeover amounted to 'ocean grabbing' and stressed that it poses a threat to the over 100 million people whose livelihood depend on small-scale fishing. Thus, privatisation of fisheries can be perceived as the most important underlying threat to global fisheries and small-scale fishing communities.

In spite of this, there is currently a huge global push for privatisation from a number of different regional institutions (e.g. EU and NEPAD) as well as supra-national institutions (e.g. the World Bank). As a recent example, the 'Global Partnership for the Oceans', a World Bank initiative which builds on the idea that privatisation of fisheries is a cure-all to poverty as well as ecological problems in relation to the oceans, was launched and identified as a priority for ocean policy at Rio +20.

At the same time the documentation of the more negative aspects of privatisation is conspicuously absent and the little documentation there is, is often very academic. Knowledge on and awareness of these processes is therefore inaccessible to the people who need it the most – the small-scale fishers and their member organisations on the

ground. It is therefore of paramount importance that WFFP (leadership and members) and AC deepen their understanding and direct advocacy efforts at confronting these systems. At the same time it is crucial to work towards policy alternatives.

2) The UN International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

Since 2003 the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has increasingly begun to recognise small-scale fisheries as an important stand alone sector. After a series of events and significant lobbying by WFFP over the years, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) officially recommended the development of the Guidelines in 2011. A FAO negotiation plan on the development of the guidelines (2011-2014) proposes that a final negotiated draft is tabled to COFI for approval in 2014. See section A.3 for more information on role of WFFP in the process of developing the SSF Guidelines.

These guidelines provide an alternative to 'privatisation of fisheries', and builds on principles of preferential access rights to fish resources; food security; gender equity; human rights; sustainable fishing practises; and participatory governance/management of fish resources. As such, the guidelines constitute an important advocacy instrument that WFFP, its member organisations and AC can use in advocacy work.

The WFFP General Assembly provides an ample platform for knowledge-sharing and capacity building of WFFP member organisations on these two themes, which are vital for the members' advocacy work on the ground in their local and national context.

B.2 In what context is the intervention placed?

First and foremost, it is important to mention the marginalised political position of small-scale fisher peoples, which has resulted in a biased distribution of rights and access to resources as well as in decision-making power. Fisheries governance in the Global South is by and large dominated by a political elite (politicians, governmental officials and the private sector) with a key interest in macro-economic growth but giving relatively little attention to the needs and opportunities within small-scale fisheries. This is also recognised in the process of developing the SSF Guidelines and consequently, the draft guidelines also stress the need for support for capacity building and empowerment of small-scale fishers.

The WFFP General Assembly (held every three years) provides an ideal platform for workshop sessions and knowledge empowerment of WFFP members. At least 80 representatives from 36 member organisations (30 different nationalities from all continents) will be gathered at the General Assembly in South Africa. The destination for the General Assembly was decided upon by the last General Assembly in 2010. Section A.3 (the functioning of WFFP), A.4 (the opportunities of the partnership) and B.1 (relevance) also elaborates on the context of the activity.

See the report from the 5th General Assembly (annex 2) for more and detailed information on the structure and contents of the WFFP General Assemblies. The form and contents of this 6th General Assembly will follow the same lines.

B.3 How has the partnership intervention been prepared?

The first stepping stone in the preparation of this partnership was the one week programme co-hosted by AC in March 2012. The common interest in both themes (privatisation and SSF Guidelines) provided the bases for in-depth discussions and an enhanced interest from both sides.

Subsequently, AC has developed information materials on privatisation of fisheries (brochure and video) which has been distributed amongst and informed WFFP members. In May 2012, AC and Masifundise (co-ordinating secretariat of WFFP) co-hosted a side event at the EU-ACP Joint Parliamentary Assembly, and this opportunity was also used to develop plans for cooperation. In November 2012, WFFP confirmed its interest in working together with AC on this proposal, and it was agreed that AC should continue doing research and convene a session at the next WFFP General Assembly - based on this research. On 16-18 March, 2013, AC convened three seminars on the topic. These seminars were planned to feed into the research process and facilitate increased consciousness and understanding.

Recently, AC cooperated with WFFP on synthesising, issuing and distributing a WFFP press statement on the above mentioned World Bank initiative (B.1).

<http://masifundise.org.za/press-statement-by-the-world-forum-of-fisher-peoples-in-response-to-the-global-partnership-for-oceans/>

Several key stakeholders, including the Norwegian government, have responded to the statement and the 'Call on Governments' which the statement addresses.

WFFP holds bimonthly teleconferences (14 Coordinating Committee members) where the shape and contents of the General Assembly is discussed. The Coordinating Committee has decided that the General Assembly should address the two themes as outlined in B.1 (as well as climate change, gender and environmental degradation).

On the basis of discussions with the co-chair of WFFP, the first draft of the application was prepared by WFFP and AC in January 2013. Subsequent discussions (email and telephone) and amendments to the draft took place during February and March. A final draft application and budget was presented to AC by WFFP on 11 March, 2013. Subsequently, minor amendments were made and the application was submitted by AC.

C. THE PARTNERSHIP INTERVENTION

C.1 Objective and expected processes

The overall objective is to empower WFFP and its members to advocate at national, regional and international levels *against* destructive fishing policies and *for* alternatives that promote the human rights of small-scale fisher people; implicit herein is the finalisation and implementation of the UN SSF Guidelines.

Specific processes of the activity:

The research component:

AC has already initiated a research component on privatisation in fisheries. Most of the studies on privatisation in fisheries – from around the world – is conducted by fisheries economists, who generally are in favour of privatisation systems. Research from other fields (e.g. ethnology, anthropology, geography) is sporadic and while serious critique does exist, this is often 'forgotten' in policy-making processes. In order to provide a full picture of the pros and cons of privatisation in fisheries it is of paramount importance that more resources be spent on gathering information that also addresses the negative aspects of the privatisation. This information has to be documented and communicated in a popular language in order to be applied by the fisher organisations from around the world which work with the issue, including WFFP and its members.

The research process will include a desk-top and a field-study component. The desk-top research will gather and analyse the relevant literature (scientific and popular). The field-study will include an internship for an AC activist and field trips. It is too early to say exactly where the field-work will take place, but one of several options is to take part in the next 'members meeting' of the World Bank-initiated Global Partnership for Oceans as an observer, which is scheduled for September 2013. The field-study component will also seek to link up to one of the stronger fisher organisations in Africa to document their experiences through a 'case-study' (i.e. actually visiting the organisations in e.g. Sierra Leone or Gambia, which are appropriate options as privatisation of fisheries reforms are being pushed in that region by national governments in partnership with the World Bank).

The AC 'intern student' will work together with Mads Barbesgaard and the rest of AC's Fisheries Group (AC is already in contact with a Master's student from Human Ecology at Lund University) on the research component.

The research component will facilitate knowledge empowerment of AC, WFFP and other stakeholders. This is ensured by integrating the research component into the WFFP General Assembly and by disseminating the produced information to other fora and stakeholders. Implicit herein is the use of the produced information for lobby and advocacy purposes.

See C.4 for specific outputs.

The WFFP General Assembly:

The project will allocate resources for the planning and implementation of the WFFP General Assembly. It is solely the responsibility of WFFP to plan and implement the assembly, yet AC has engaged in dialogue with WFFP and the partners agree to setting privatisation of fisheries high on the agenda.

The planning process will require a total of approximately 4 working months (primarily Masifundise) including developing and preparing materials and programme (bimonthly WFFP teleconferences, information materials on the various themes addressed, a report for the 5th Assembly, and draft work plan etc.); and logistical arrangements (invitations, transport, food, accommodation etc.).

The General Assembly itself will facilitate knowledge empowerment on the themes that will be addressed, including privatisation of fisheries, the UN guidelines of sustainable small-scale fisheries, and the role of women in small-scale fisheries. Knowledge empowerment is a prerequisite and an integral part of lobbying and advocacy.

See C.4 for specific outputs.

Most significant positive changes:

1. Significantly improved understanding and capacity within AC regarding privatisation of fisheries as a result of the research component (to be applied in future cooperation).
2. Improved understanding of privatisation of fisheries within WFFP and its member organisations to be applied in on-going advocacy work at local, national, regional and international levels.

3. Improved, detailed understanding of the SSF Guidelines and how they can be applied in advocacy work at local, national, regional and international levels to promote and secure small-scale fisher people and fisheries.
4. A strengthened WFFP as a result of a successful General Assembly, with two representatives (one male and one female) from each member organisation.
5. Improved co-operation between AC and WFFP in general and joint plans for future co-operation and AC support for capacity building.

A long-term strengthened civil society as a result of the partnership activity:

The knowledge empowering of all involved partners (WFFP members, AC and other invited stakeholders) provides the very basis for future, efficient advocacy work. The participants will make use of the acquired knowledge when engaging in decision making processes at national, regional and international levels. In other words, the participants, and in particular WFFP, will build on their capacity to push for policy reforms that are pro-poor and benefit small-scale fisher peoples around the world.

C.2 Participants

Research component:

Mads Barbesgaard from AC's fisheries group has worked with the theme of privatisation of fisheries for two years. As a geography Master's student at University of Copenhagen, he has given several presentations on the topic, including at Lund University where he has given three academic lectures at two different departments. He is also giving an academic presentation on the topic at a forthcoming international conference for geographers (<http://conference.hi.is/ngm2013/>). While Mads will be playing a 'lead' role in the research, the rest of the activists in the fisheries group will naturally be taking active part as well.

Furthermore, an intern student will be appointed to assist the fisheries group with the research. AC is already in contact with a Masters student from Lund University, who has also worked with fisheries and is familiar with the theme. It is expected that she will do a three month intern with AC including a 'field-visit' with a WFFP partner in Africa.

Finally, Peter Kenworthy, Information officer at AC, will be the main editor of a final report for publication to be available in print and electronically in English, Spanish and French.

Participants at the General Assembly:

The WFFP constitution stipulates that each member organisation is entitled to representation at the General Assembly with one woman and one man.

WFFP Coordinating Committee: 11 (5 women and 6 Men)

WFFP members: 80 from 40 member organisations (11 of these are represented by their Coordinating Committee members)

20 International partners: AC (4 members), SPIRE, Norway (2 members), Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (2 members), German Church Aid (2 members), Hivos, South Africa (1 member), Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (1 member), International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (2 members), World Forum of Fish Workers and Fish Harvesters (4 members), La Via Campesina (2 members).

Coastal Links, South Africa: 150 community leaders (+/- one from each fishing community)

Masifundise: 8 members

In total, approximately 250 participants of which approximately 50% will be women.

This proposed project will provide funding for the participation of 4 AC members and 8 WFP members from the countries mentioned on the cover page.

Central WFFP partners to participate in the GA (in response to CISU's request for more information): It is correct that we have listed ten countries on the cover page, and one organisation from each of these countries will be represented by one woman and one man, i.e. a total of 20 participants from these countries. While the selection criteria are all the same for all WFFP members, in line with the WFFP constitution, this proposed project will first and foremost prioritise the participation of WFFP coordinating committee (CC) members from the countries mentioned on the cover page. These are:

Title	Name of office bearer	Member organisation
Secretary General	Mr. Mohammad Ali Shah	Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum
Committee member Asia	Ms. Hanna Chevy O. Fiel	PAMALAKAYA, Philippines
Committee member Asia	Mr. R K Patel	National Fishworkers' Forum, India
Committee member Africa	Ms. Fatoumata Diarra	Association des pêcheurs et du Mali,
Committee member Africa	Mr. Sid Ahmed Abeid	Federation Nationale de Peche, Mauritania

In addition hereto, funding under this proposed project will be used to secure the participation of three more WFFP members. It is still too early to provide names on these participants but it will be two women and one man from two or three of the following organisations:

Continent	Country	Organisation
Africa	Benin	Union des Professionnels de la Pêche Artisanale
	Guinea	Union Nationale Des Pecheurs
	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishers Union
	Senegal	Collectif National des Pecheur
	Kenya	The Budalangi Health & development
Asia	Sri Lanka	National Fisheries Solidarity
	Sri Lanka	United Fishers & Fish Workers Congress
	Thailand	Southern Thailand Fisher Folk Federation

Ideally, one woman and one man from each of the 36 WFFP member organisations will participate in the GA. However, it is expected that a small number of invited delegates will be unable to attend for various reasons.

Rationale for involving 4 AC members in the assembly: Two AC members who are involved in the research component are obliged to give a presentation at the General Assembly in order to ensure that the produced knowledge/information is disseminated, discussed, and understood. The participation of two additional AC members provides the basis for broader knowledge empowerment in AC. This entrenchment of knowledge empowerment pertains to all the themes that will be addressed at the General Assembly and will be used in future cooperation with WFFP. Equally important, the two additional AC participants will engage with the WFFP leadership on the opportunities of engaging in new partnership activities/projects.

Participants from AC (in response to CISU's request for more information):

The selection criteria for the two additional AC members are that one of them is a newer member of the fisheries group and the other is from the secretariat. The reason for bringing a new member is to ensure Africa Contact's on-going attempts at internal capacity-building. Aside from benefiting from the experience of hosting a workshop/intervention during the congress, participating in such an event with the considerable number of WFFP members will be a significant learning experience in itself. The reasoning for bringing a member of the secretariat is to ensure a) that the thematic focus is consolidated within AC in general; and b) to initiate a discussion with African WFFP members on the opportunities for a new project-partnership. Based on this work at

the GA, the secretariat member together with AC's Fisheries Group will produce a road-map for future cooperation between AC and WFFP.

C.3 Methodology and modus operandi

Research component:

See section C.2.

The research by AC's fisheries group and the Intern Student will result in a draft report. The report will be edited by the AC information officer.

General Assembly:

It is common practise of the WFFP to designate the responsibility for implementing the General Assembly to one of its two coordinators. The International Coordinating Committee has designated the responsibility of implementing the assembly to its South African member, Masifundise. The methodology and modus operandi of planning and implementing the assembly is similar to planning and implementing other national or international activities (e.g. Annual General Meetings or national workshops in South Africa or international workshops in partnership with the FAO on the UN Guidelines on Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries). The planning of the programme for assembly has already involved the members of the International Coordinating Committee. Teleconferences will be held bimonthly to finalise the planning of the programme.

The General Assembly will be designed to allow for the highest possible degree of participation and with equal gender representation. The International Coordinating Committee and Masifundise will also draw upon lessons and experiences from the previous WFFP General Assemblies.

The General Assembly will consist of two days with workshops (4 half-day sessions on 4 different themes) and one day for the formal procedures, including elections of Coordinating Committee members and preparation and endorsement of a work plan for the next assembly (strategic plan).

See the report from the 5th General Assembly (annex 2) for more and detailed information on the structure and contents of the WFFP General Assemblies. The form and contents of this 6th General Assembly will follow the same lines.

The themes addressed at the workshop include:

- Privatisation of fisheries
- UN Guidelines of Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries
- Women in fisheries
- Climate change impact and mitigation

Masifundise will be responsible for the logistical arrangements.

It is envisaged that AC will continue cooperation with WFFP after this partnership activity has come to an end. Future cooperation could include projects/activities funded by the Civil Society Fund.

C.4 Activity plan and specific outputs

Research Component:

August to December 2013: Participation in relevant meetings/workshops/conferences and desktop research and drafting of the report.
 January 2014: Finalisation and distribution of the report.

General Assembly:

August 2013 to January 2014: The International Coordinating Committee finalises programme for the General Assembly; finalises the report for the 5th Assembly (2010-2014); and prepares a resolution and draft work plan for the forthcoming assembly. Masifundise (responsible for all logistical arrangement) make the necessary logistical arrangements, including booking of venue, accommodation, air-tickets etc.

February 2014: Implementation of the 6th.General Assembly.

March – April 2014: follow up on the General Assembly, including the finalisation of the General Assembly report and the work plan (strategic plan) for 2014-2017.

Specific Outputs

Activity component	Specific Outputs / Results
Research	<p>A report on Privatisation of Fisheries in a popular language in English, French and Spanish. It will be available in hard copy and electronically.</p> <p>Knowledge empowerment of WFFP (leadership and members)</p> <p>Knowledge empowerment of other stakeholders (governments, civil society and research institutions)</p>
WFFP General Assembly	<p>A successful implemented assembly (particularly as a result of this proposed partnership)</p> <p>Improved knowledge capacity of WFFP (leadership and members), AC and other participants in relation to privatisation in fisheries.</p> <p>Improved understanding of the contents of the SSF Guidelines on Sustainable Small-scale fisheries, the solutions these guidelines provide, and enhanced advocacy capacity of WFFP (leadership and members).</p> <p>A WFFP work plan (strategic plan) for 2014-2017. This will give specific attention to how to engage and advocate against the privatisation of fisheries and for human-rights based solutions (in line with the UN Guidelines on Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries).</p> <p>A General Assembly report prepared by WFFP. This report will include: a report on work of the previous assembly; outline and programme of General Assembly; list of participants; voting results – i.e. new office bearers; summary and conclusions of discussions; a shortened version of the work plan for the next assembly.</p>

C.5 Assumptions and risks

The implementation of the research component builds on the assumption that the responsible AC team continues to give high priority to the area of 'privatisation of fisheries'.

WFFP is a body with representatives from many different countries from the Global South on its Coordinating Committee (including its Continental Fora). This also ensures that WFFP is resilient to loss of members in the event that political instability hinders the participation of certain Committee members.

It is assumed that the political stability in South Africa prevails and that the 6th WFFP General Assembly can be implemented without serious disruptions. This assumption also builds on the significant experience and capacity of the South African WFFP member, Masifundise, to implement large events and projects.

D. ORGANISATION AND FOLLOW-UP

D.1 Division of responsibilities and tasks in the partnership intervention

Overall responsibility for project implementation rests with the AC Board, but the AC Fisheries Group is, in turn, responsible toward the Board for the concrete project implementation. All payments in relation to the project are made by AC's secretariat and AC will also ensure the submission of an end-report and a revised budget to CISU.

WFFP has designated the responsibility for the implementation of the WFFP General Assembly to the South African member, Masifundise. Therefore, while WFFP, as the partner, will formally be responsible toward AC for the use of funds pertaining to the General Assembly under this partnership activity, it will be Masifundise, as the coordinating secretariat, using the funds for the implementation of the General Assembly.

Research component: AC holds sole responsibility for implementing the research component and publishing the report (in print and electronically) as outlined in section C. AC is also co-responsible for the session on 'privatisation of fisheries' at the General Assembly, and AC will give a presentation on the basis of the research findings.

The WFFP Coordinating Committee is responsible for developing the agenda of the General Assembly. The committee is also responsible for developing draft resolutions and work plan (strategic plan) to be discussed, amended and endorsed by the General Assembly.

D.2 Systematisation of experiences – during and after implementation

Experiences - including the practical and logistical lessons and the knowledge empowerment arising from the implementation of the General Assembly - will be reflected in the General Assembly report (see annex 2 for the report from the 5th General Assembly).

Furthermore, the work plan (strategic plan) endorsed by the General Assembly will reflect lessons and outcomes from the assembly and address WFFP's advocacy strategies pertaining to the two key themes of this proposed partnership activity (privatisation of fisheries and the UN Guidelines on Sustainable Small-scale Fishing). Hence, the

outcomes of this activity will add value to the work of WFFP after the implementation of the partnership activity.

WFFP is responsible for finalising the work plan and the General Assembly report.

E. INFORMATION WORK

E.1 Has information work in Denmark been planned in connection with the partnership intervention?

AC will use website and Facebook as tools for information work in Denmark.

3. Budget summary

Budget and financing (in response to CISU's request for more information):

The below budget is subject to change. WFFP wish to invite 100 international guests (see C.2 'participants at General Assembly') and 150 community leaders from South Africa. Funding for the 150 South Africa guests will be covered by Masifundise's national programme by combining a national workshop with the GA. An approximate budget for a national workshop (based on actual costs for the past several workshops) is +/- R8.000 per participant including travel, accommodation, food, staff time, materials, insurance and admin costs. This funding is already secured via funding agreements with TCOE, Hivos (South Africa) and Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. For the 100 international participants, the approximate budget is R25.000 pp or R2.5 million in total.

Partner/donor	Notes	Contribution in Rand
Lighthouse Foundation, Germany	The Foundation has strongly indicated willingness to contribute. LoI can be provided.	R250.000
Trocaire, Ireland	Provided funding for the 5th GA. Expected	R200.000
The Fund for Global Human Rights	Provided funding for the 5th GA. Expected	R150.000
Oxfam Novib	Provided funding for the 5th GA. Expected	R200.000
Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, South Africa	Negotiations currently taking place. Expected	R200.000
Ford Foundation, South Africa	Negotiations currently taking place. Expected	R150.000
Bread for the World, Germany	Has indicated a strong interest is providing funding for a few participants. Expected	R250.000
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation	Secured	R150.000
SPIRE, Norway	New partnership with expected funding from 2014 onwards	R100.000
Masifundise own funding	Secured funding for Masifundise's national programme that can be used (e.g. TCOE, Hivos, Reincorpfish)	R650.000
Participants own contributions	It is expected that at least 20 participants will cover own travel costs (air tickets)	R200.000
Total		R2.500.000

Masifundise and other WFFP partners are currently looking into more funding opportunities to close the budget gap. In case it is not possible to raise funding for all participants, WFFP will have to reduce the number of participants. While some people/organisations might find it unrealistic to secure the entire funding, the WFFP partners are determined to continue looking for and securing additional funding. With the funding secured already, it is clear that Masifundise will be in a position to host the GA and secure participation of South African delegates and a minimum of approximately 25 international WFFP representatives (provided that this proposed application is approved).

Budget summary		Currency
Indicate the total cost (i.e. including contributions from the Civil Society Fund as well as other sources)	<u>3.124.740</u>	DKK

Of this, the Civil Society Fund is to contribute	<u>499.740</u>	DKK
Of this, indicate the amount to be contributed by other sources of finance, including self-funding by the Danish organisation or its local partner, if any <u>see explanation above (blue highlight)</u>	<u>2.625.000</u>	DKK
Indicate total cost in local currency <u>(incl 5% budget margin)</u>	<u>414.050</u>	Rand
Indicate exchange rate applied	<u>0.75</u>	

Main budget items:	Full amount	Financing plan	
		Of this, from Civil Society Fund	Of this, from other sources
1. Activities			
Research component	25.000	25.000	0
Publication	20.000	20.000	0
WFFP GA – planning	72.000	72.000	0
WFFP GA – participants	150.000	150.000	0
AC participants GA	64.000	64.000	0
Danish man-hours	25.200	25.200	0
Additional GA participants (int.)	<u>1.725.000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.725.000</u>
Additional GA participants (South African)	<u>900.000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>900.000</u>
2. Investments			
3. Expatriate staff			
4. Local staff			
Finance and project management	33.750	33.750	0
5. Local administration	40.000	40.000	0
6. Monitoring of the intervention			
7. External evaluation			
8. Information in Denmark	8.190	8.190	0
Website and FB (staff time)			
9. Budget margin (min 6% and max 10% of 1-8)	21.907	21.907	0
10. Activity expenses in total (1-9)	460.047	460.047	0
11. Auditing in Denmark	7.000	7.000	0
12. Subtotal (10 + 11)	467.047	467.047	0
13. Administration in Denmark (max 7% of 12)	32.693	32.693	0
14. Total	<u>3.124.740</u>	<u>499.740</u>	<u>2.625.000</u>

4. ANNEXES

Annex no.	Annex title
A	Fact sheet – Afrika Kontakt
B	Fact sheet – World Forum of Fisher Peoples
C	Budget format
D	Africa Contact statutes
E	Africa Contact annual report
F	Africa Contact audited financial statement
1	Report from the 5th General Assembly of World Forum of Fisher Peoples
2	WFFP constitution
3	WFFP Audited Financial Statement under WFFPs Pakistani Secretariat 2007-2011
4	Masifundise: Extract from Compendium of Policies and Management Procedures and Policy on Financial and Management Control
5	CISU brev vedr. Programaftale med AK
6	Audited Financial Statement of the South African organisation, Masifundise, holding the Coordinating Secretariat for the period of 2011 to 2014. Dropbox link MDT financial statement (not included in print version)
7	Africa Contact Strategy 2010-2013 Dropbox link AK strategy (not included in print version)

Notice: All annexes should be submitted in print in three copies (no magazines, books, newspaper cuttings or ring binders, but copies of relevant excerpts thereof).