

THE ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Advancing Sustainable Fisheries and Coastal Communities
through capacity building, knowledge sharing, advocacy,
media engagement, participation, and representation.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS



ANCORS	Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security
AIS	Automatic Identification System
BBNJ	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CAPE	Climate Adaptation and Protected Environments
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FITI	Fisheries Transparency Initiative
G16	Group of 16 Coastal States
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (Fishing)
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KEMFSED	Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MTC	Minimum Terms and Conditions
NMC	Northern Mozambique Channel
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SBE	Sustainable Blue Economy
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SWIO	South West Indian Ocean
SWIOFC	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
SWIOTUNA	South West Indian Ocean Tuna Forum
TCAC	Technical Committee on Allocation Criteria
TUFAK	Tuna Fisheries Alliance of Kenya
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNOC	United Nations Ocean Conference
UNESCO-IOCAFRICA	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO – Africa
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WIOMN	Western Indian Ocean Mangrove Network
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WPCCTF	Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation in Tuna Fisheries
WPEB	Working Party on Ecosystems and Bycatch

ABOUT SWIOTUNA

South West Indian Ocean Tuna Forum (SWIOTUNA), is a regional marine-related network registered in Kenya as an international NGO with its membership drawn from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), community fisheries collective action units and Private Sector from the coastal nations and island states of Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Comoros, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya.

The forum provides a capacity-building opportunity to the CSOs working on marine and fisheries-related issues to advocate for sustainable use, development, and management of marine fisheries in the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) range states to ensure that the respective countries and local

communities derive more socio-economic benefits from their fisheries resources.

The aim of the network is to influence, shape and lobby for effective fisheries and marine resources conservation and management policies and programs as well as transparent and accountable ocean governance processes in the South West Indian Ocean region. We empower coastal communities and country-level latent networks through self-organizing, communicative, and collective action.

VISION

Transparent and accountable marine fisheries sector and responsible ocean governance with active participation of empowered non-state actors and coastal communities contributing to increased, impactful and sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits in the SWIO region and its people.

MISSION

Empowering non-state actors and coastal communities by improving their access to credible information and knowledge, connecting science, society and policy, enhancing civic participation, engagement and collective action in processes which shape and influence policy and practice to promote transparency and accountability in the governance of fisheries and equitable benefit sharing of sustainable marine resources in South West Indian Ocean (SWIO)/ Northern Mozambique Channel (NMC) region.

OUR TEAM | SECRETARIAT.



Doreen Simiyu-
Regional Coordinator

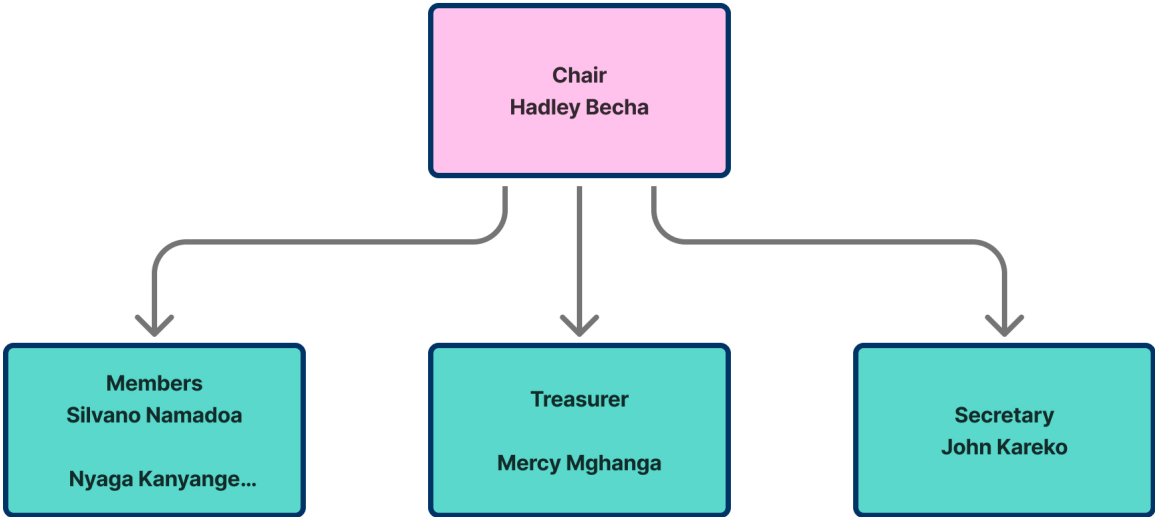


Divon Mwamba-
Programme and Communication officer



Peter Sipeji-
Finance Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



SWIOTUNA 2025 HIGH- LIGHTS AT A GLANCE

1. CAPACITY BUILDING & KNOWLEDGE SHARING



70+ participants reached through regional webinars
3 thematic webinars on governance, finance & RFMOs
1 regional SBE workshop (Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa)
1 learning & reflection workshop (Mombasa)

2. POLICY ADVOCACY & INFLUENCE



10+ high-level policy engagements

3. PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL & GLOBAL PLATFORMS SHAPING FISHERIES GOVERNANCE



Presented Blue Economy Budget Analysis findings

Contributed to Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in Kenya Fisheries Governance & IOTC Engagement

Participation in 5+ IOTC technical & policy meetings

3 pre-planning + 3 feedback sessions with member

Supported 4 CSOs to engage in IOTC processes

Developed a 10-point national advocacy agenda

4. GLOBAL REPRESENTATION



Represented SWIO region at: UN Ocean Conference (France), UNEA-7, WTO Fisheries Subsidies dialogue. Amplified voices of small-scale fishers globally

5. PARTNERSHIPS & COLLABORATION



Engagement with partners across

7 SWIO countries. Strengthened collaboration on fisheries transparency (FiTI). Expanded regional & international partnerships

6. EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY



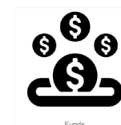
Major reports produced:
Blue Economy Budget Analysis, MTC Impact Assessment
2. Strengthened data-driven policy engagement

7. MEDIA & VISIBILITY



Featured in global platforms (e.g. podcasts)
Increased visibility of IUU fishing impacts
Strengthened advocacy through media engagement

8. FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT



USD 128,445 total funding (2025). 36% decrease from 2024.
99.7% fund utilization rate

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2025

1. CAPACITY BUILDING

In 2025 SWIOTUNA contributed to strengthening the policy and knowledge base required for the development and adoption of Sustainable Blue Economy (SBE) policies and briefs across the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO) region. This was achieved through targeted research, policy dialogue, stakeholder engagement, and regional knowledge-sharing initiatives.

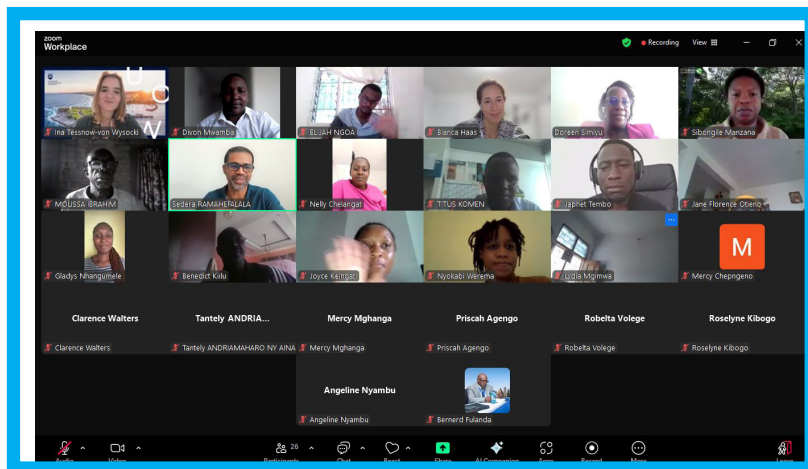
Overall, these interventions strengthened regional and national dialogue, improved access to evidence-based policy tools, and reinforced the role of civil society in shaping Sustainable Blue Economy policies across the SWIO region.

1.1. Webinar series

SWIOTUNA organized a number of webinar series aimed at building the capacity of CSOs in fisheries management and ocean governance. The webinars attracted over 70 participants enabling meaningful knowledge exchange, peer learning, and practical engagement on key regional and global fisheries issues.

1.1.1. Bridging the Gap – Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) and Fisheries Governance” with h ANCORS,

Strengthened members’ understanding of emerging global governance frameworks and their implications for fisheries equity. The webinar enhanced awareness of the BBNJ Agreement and its relevance to Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), particularly the IOTC.



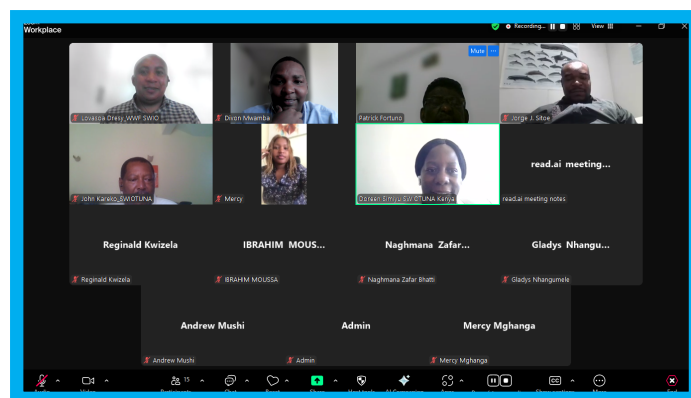
(Fig 1: Webinar session on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) and its implications for fisheries governance.)

1.1.3. Decision-Making processes within Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)

The webinar successfully provided a deep dive into the complexities of decision-making within RFMOs, combining theoretical frameworks with practical examples from the IOTC and the Maldives. The session also highlighted the critical role of regional cooperation and the influence of external factors like market demands and environmental concerns on fisheries management. The webinar was a great reminder of how collaboration and transparency are key to building sustainable fisheries for the future.

1.1.2. Assessing the financial flows within the Southwest Indian Ocean Blue economy with WWF,

A regional webinar on assessing financial flows within the SWIO Blue Economy, aimed at sharing evidence and raising awareness on blue economy financing. The webinar, based on a study commissioned by WWF and conducted by Pro-fundo, presented key findings on financial flows, challenges, and opportunities for sustainable blue finance in the region.



(Fig 3: Participants during the Financial flows Webinar workshop)

1.2. Sustainable Blue Economy Benchmarking Tool Workshop

SWIOTUNA participated in regional workshops on the Sustainable Blue Economy Benchmarking Tool, engaging stakeholders from South Africa, Kenya, and Tanzania across government, academia, civil society, and financial institutions. The workshop enhanced understanding of the SBE concept, tested the benchmarking tool, and promoted peer learning among participating countries.



(Fig 7: Participants at the Sustainable Blue Economy Benchmarking Tool Workshop).





(Fig 6: SWIOTUNA members at the End of programme reflection and learning workshop in Mombasa)

1.3. End-of -Programme Reflection and Learning workshop

WWF and SWIOTUNA convened an End-of-Programme Reflection and Learning Workshop in Mombasa. The workshop provided space for collective reflection, learning, and recognition of CSO achievements, while documenting lessons and impact stories to inform future policy engagement and advocacy efforts.



(Fig 7: SWIOTUNA members sharing and presenting at the End of programme reflection and learning workshop in Mombasa)

2. POLICY ADVOCACY

In 2025, SWIOTUNA strengthened its role as a key voice for civil society in regional and global fisheries and ocean governance. Through active participation in high-level platforms, strategic engagements, and evidence-based interventions, the network advanced policy dialogue, promoted sustainable practices, and amplified the perspectives of coastal communities and small-scale fishers across the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO) region.





(Figure 7: SWIOTUNA at the High-level dialogue on ocean sustainability and the blue economy with regional and international stakeholders.)

2.1. Fireside Chat on Ocean Sustainability and the Blue economy and Ocean Hub Africa Blue Economy Showcase

We contributed to high-level platforms to amplify policy dialogue on the blue economy. This included participation in the Ocean Hub Africa Blue Economy Showcase, which convened innovative startups and key stakeholders to explore sustainable ocean-based solutions, and a Fireside Chat on Ocean Sustainability and the Blue Economy hosted by the Australian High Commissioner in Kenya, where discussions focused on Kenya’s and Australia’s priorities ahead of the UN Ocean Conference.



(Figure 8: Ocean Hub Africa Blue Economy Showcase exploring innovative ocean-based solutions.)

2.3. 13th WIOMSA Scientific Symposium

SWIOTUNA further strengthened science–policy linkages by participating in the 13th WIOMSA Scientific Symposium in Mombasa, co-hosted by WIOMSA and KMFRI in partnership with the Nairobi Convention and UNES-CO-IOCAFRICA. SWIOTUNA delivered an oral presentation on the Blue Economy Budget Analysis, sharing key findings and recommendations to improve investment coordination and policy coherence in the blue economy sector.



(Figure 9: SWIOTUNA at the 13th WIOMSA Scientific Symposium in Mombasa)

2.4. Stakeholder Consultations on Kenya National Marine Spatial Plan (MSP)

At the national level, SWIOTUNA engaged in stakeholder consultations on Kenya’s National Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) under the World Bank-funded KEMFSED Project. This engagement ensured meaningful civil society input into Kenya’s long-term ocean governance framework and reinforced SWIOTUNA’s commitment to supporting a sustainable and socially just Blue Economy.



(Figure 10: Stakeholder engagement session contributing to Kenya’s Marine Spatial Planning process in Kilifi).

2.5. Strengthening Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) and implementation of the SWIOFC Minimum Terms and Conditions (MTCs)

At the regional level, SWIOTUNA actively contributed to strengthening Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) and implementation of the SWIOFC Minimum Terms and Conditions (MTCs). This included participation in a regional MCS Expert Workshop in Dar es Salaam, a national workshop in Mtwapa organised by TU-FAK and the Kenya Fisheries Service, and an exchange visit to Kenya Fisheries Service offices in Mombasa to assess Kenya’s MCS systems, including VMS and AIS. SWIOTUNA shared findings from a regional MTC assessment study, contributing to the identification of capaci-

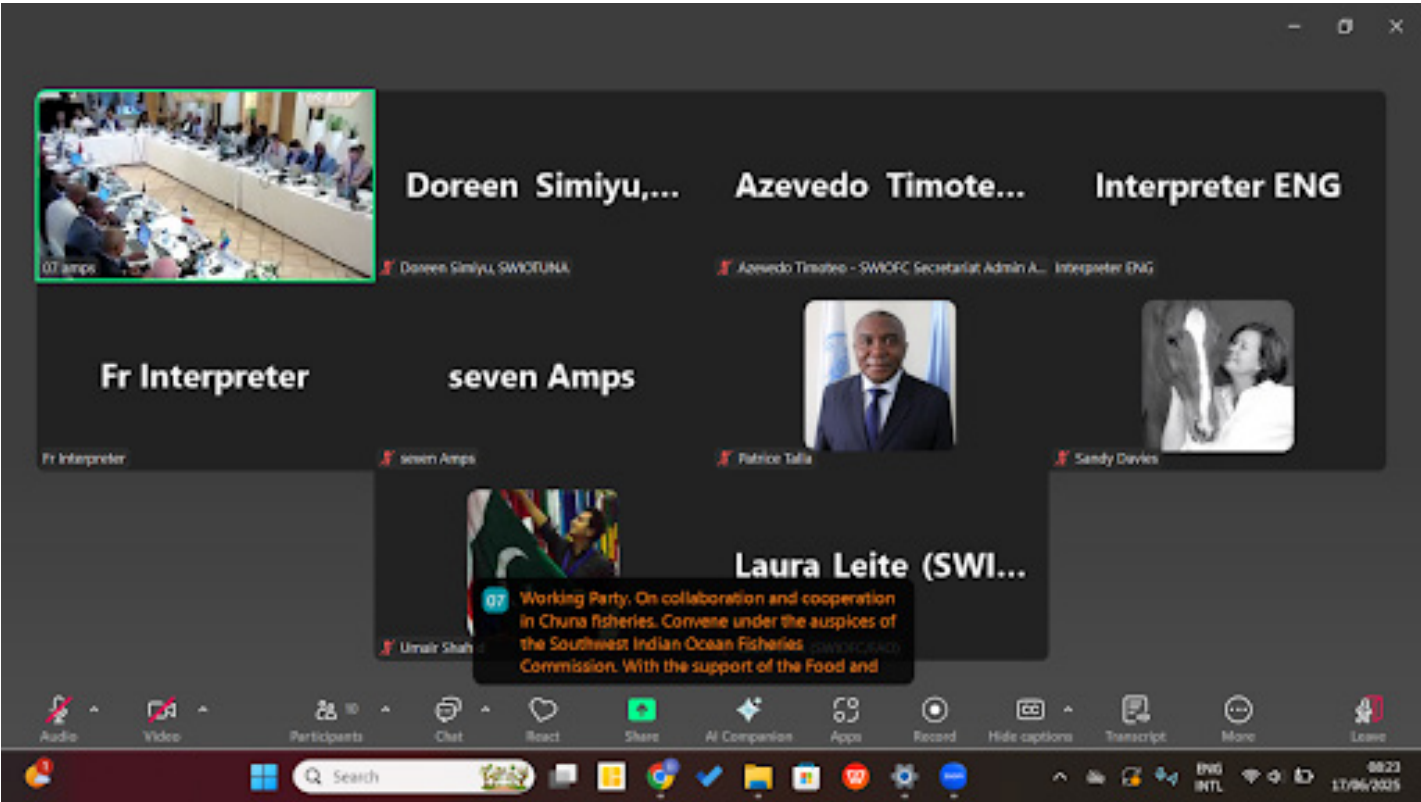


(Figure 11: Participants during a national workshop organized by TU-FAK on strengthening MCS and implementation of SWIOFC MTCs)

ty gaps and the development of recommendations to improve MTC and MCS implementation. These recommendations were further presented at the 13th Session of the Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation in Tuna Fisheries (WPCCTF), where delegates welcomed the findings and encouraged expansion of the study to additional SWIO countries.



(Figure 12: SWIOTUNA presenting its study during the national workshop organized by TUFAC on strengthening MCS and implementation of SWIOFC MTCs)



(Figure 13: SWIOTUNA attending virtually the 13th Session of the Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation in Tuna Fisheries (WPCCTF) of the SWIOFC in Mauritius)



IOTC

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

2.5. Indian Ocean Tuna commission (IOTC)

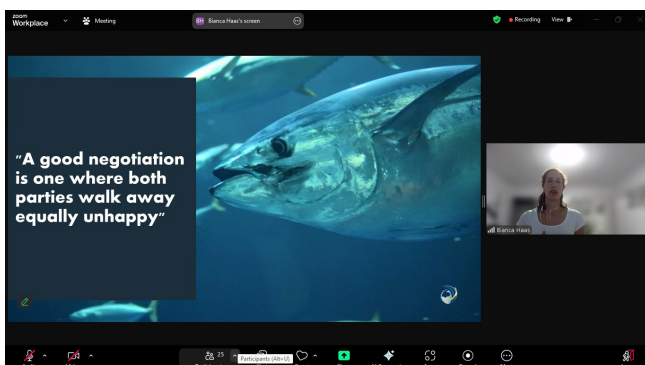
Strengthened regional and national efforts to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO) through sustained engagement in IOTC processes, enhanced coordination with coastal States, and targeted national follow-up that supports the adoption of innovative and robust fisheries management measures, including those aligned with the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA).

A central pillar of this outcome has been active and consistent engagement in IOTC technical, scientific, and policy forums, ensuring that the perspectives of coastal States and small-scale fisheries are reflected in decision-making related to allocation, monitoring, and compliance.

We participated in the 14th Technical Committee on Allocation Criteria (TCAC14), 29th Session of the IOTC, 21st Session of the IOTC Working Party on Ecosystems and Bycatch (WPEB21) and the 28th Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee.



(Figure 14: SWIOTUNA representatives participating in Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) sessions and technical discussions.



To increase our level of participation we held 3 preplanning meetings with our network members in relation to the meetings and 3 feedback sessions and also supported 4 CSO organizations (TUFAC, TUNA Alliance Tanzania and FPAOI) to attend the meetings. We also participated in the 38th Session of the G16 Coastal States meeting in Zanzibar, alongside the 15th TCAC meeting. These engagements enhanced understanding of bycatch management, observer programmes, data collection systems, and ecosystem-based approaches, all of which are essential components of effective MCS systems and PSMA implementation. Key insights included the need to strengthen regional data systems, enhance observer coverage, and better integrate climate change considerations into fisheries management.



(Figure 15: Kenya Government delegations to the IOTC and SWIOTUNA Representatives during the 15th TCAC meeting in Zanzibar)

In addition, we convened 2 pre and post IOTC meeting with the Government of Kenya, marking the first ever IOTC planning meeting between the government and CSOs. The meeting discussions informed the Country's discussion during the meeting and developed a 10point agenda that will inform our future work on IOTC.

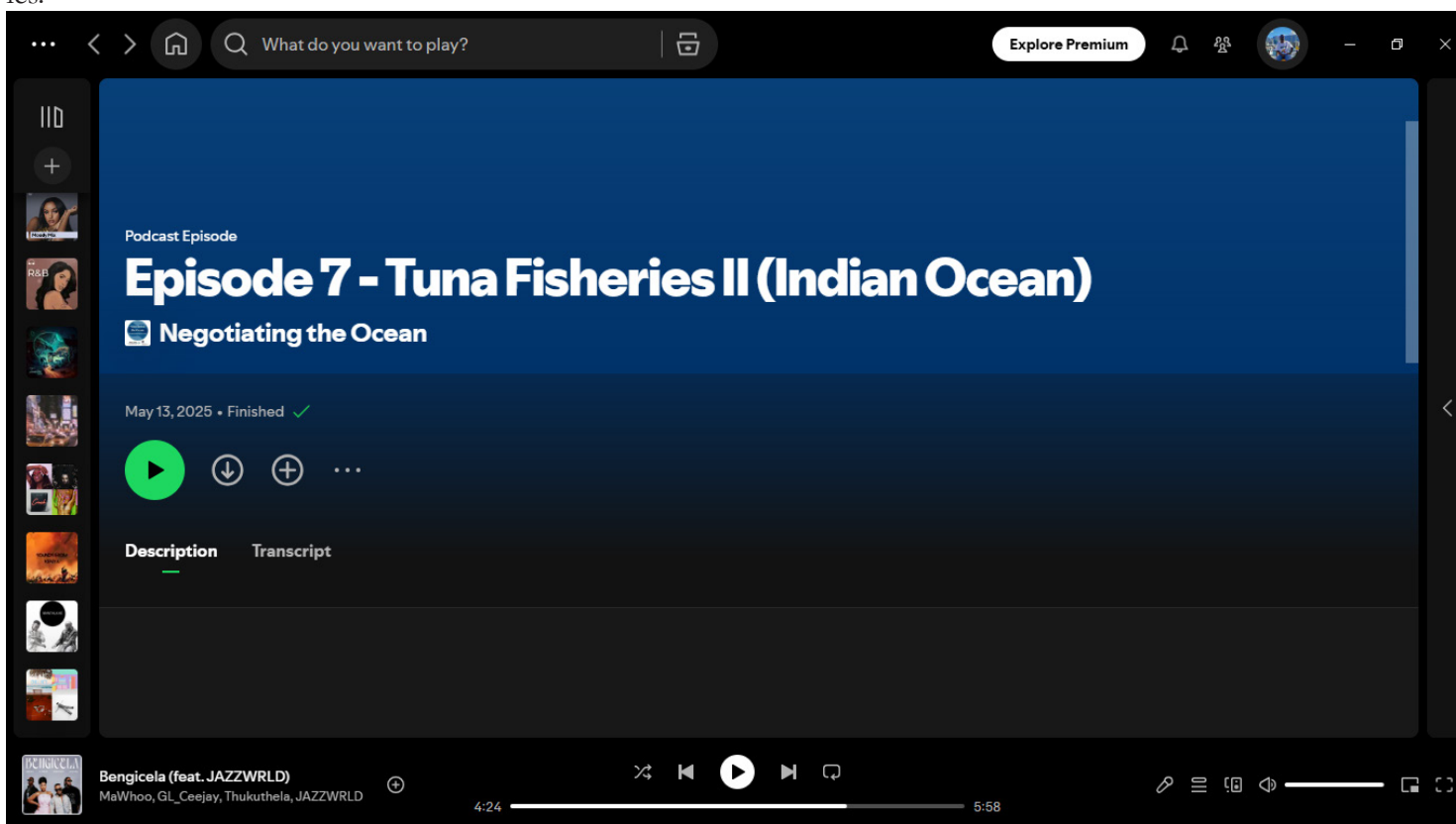
(Figure 16: Government officials during the Pre- and post-IOTC engagement sessions fostering collaboration between government and civil society.





(Figure 17: Participants during the Pre- and post-IOTC engagement sessions fostering collaboration between government and civil society.)

Beyond formal negotiations, SWIOTUNA amplified regional perspectives on IUU fishing through strategic communications and global platforms. The network was featured in Episode 7 of the Negotiating the Ocean podcast series, where SWIOTUNA highlighted the real-world impacts of IUU fishing on small-scale fishers and coastal communities in the SWIO region. The discussion emphasised the importance of inclusive governance, fair allocation of fishing rights, and strengthened regional cooperation as critical measures to deter IUU fishing and support sustainable fisheries.



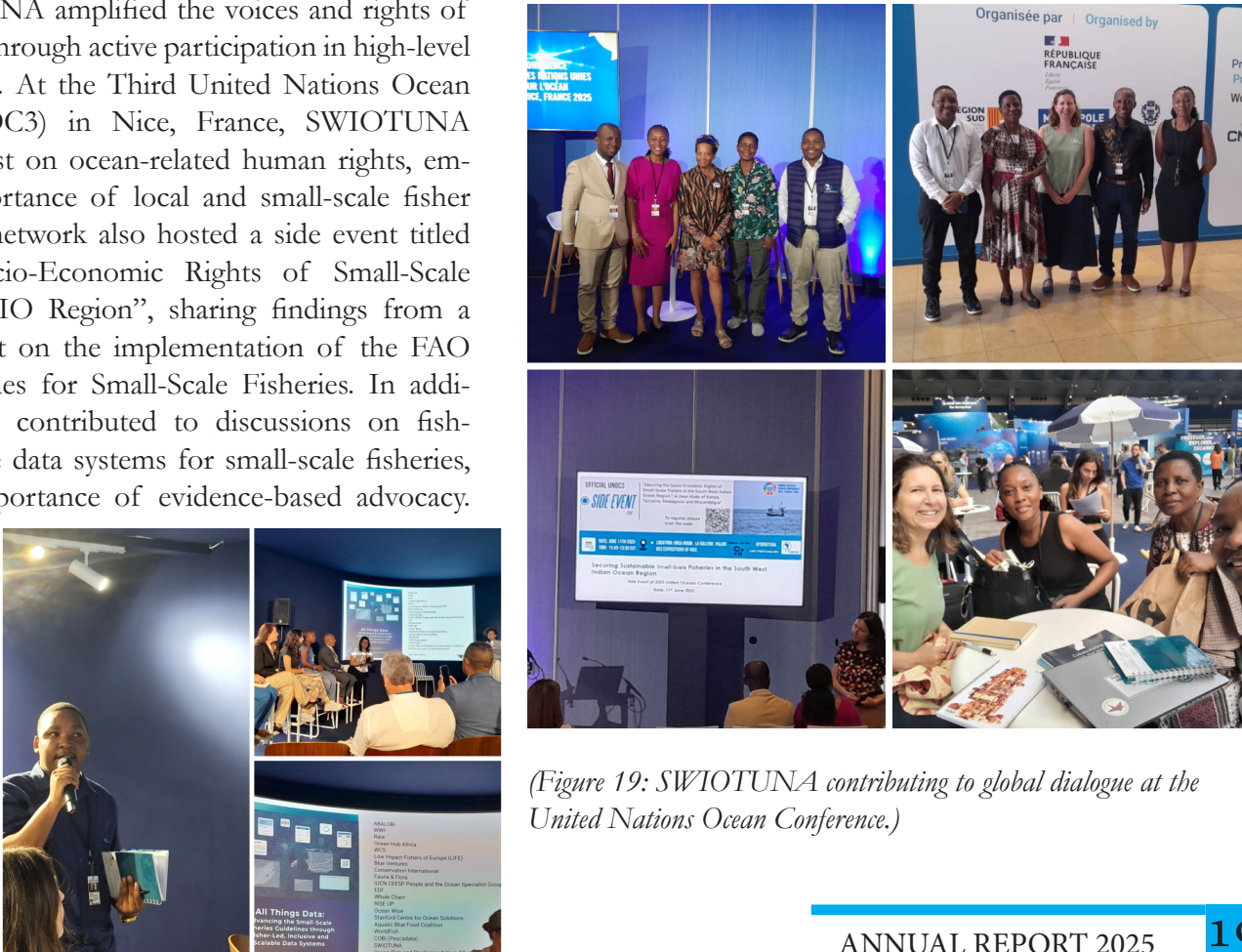
(Figure 18: Episode 7 of the Negotiating the Ocean Podcast series on Spotify where SWIOTUNA contributed to the discussions)

3. PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION.



3.1. 3rd United Nations Oceans Conference

Globally, SWIOTUNA amplified the voices and rights of small-scale fishers through active participation in high-level multilateral forums. At the Third United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC3) in Nice, France, SWIOTUNA served as a panellist on ocean-related human rights, emphasising the importance of local and small-scale fisher perspectives. The network also hosted a side event titled “Securing the Socio-Economic Rights of Small-Scale Fishers in the SWIO Region”, sharing findings from a regional assessment on the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Small-Scale Fisheries. In addition, SWIOTUNA contributed to discussions on fisher-led and inclusive data systems for small-scale fisheries, reinforcing the importance of evidence-based advocacy.



(Figure 19: SWIOTUNA contributing to global dialogue at the United Nations Ocean Conference.)

3.2. 7th United Nations Environmental Assembly



SWIOTUNA further strengthened its global engagement through participation in the 7th Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7), using the platform to exchange knowledge, build strategic partnerships, raise the network’s profile, and contribute SWIO perspectives to global environmental and ocean governance debates.

(Figure 20: SWIOTUNA Engaging at the United Nations Environment Assembly to strengthen global environmental collaboration.)

3.3. WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies,

Overview of the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

Scope: Subsidies to marine wild capture fishing and fishing related activities at sea

IUU fishing (Article 3)

Prohibition of subsidies to vessels/operators engaged in IUU fishing (or support activities), as determined by:

- A coastal member
- A flag state
- An RFMO/A

Overfished stocks (Article 4)

Prohibition of subsidies to the fishing of stocks that are recognized as overfished by:

- A coastal member
- An RFMO/A

Unless subsidies or other measures are implemented to rebuild the stock(s)

Other subsidies (Article 5)

Prohibition of subsidies to fishing on the **unregulated high seas**

Particular caution for subsidies to:

- **Reflagged** vessels
- Fishing of **unassessed** stocks

Horizontal: Special and differential treatment (incl. technical assistance), **transparency**, institutional issues

SWIOTUNA members participated in a global webinar on the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, deepening understanding of subsidy reforms, national and regional implementation, and implications for small-scale fisheries, while fostering dialogue with policymakers and WTO representatives.

(Figure 21: Participants engaging in discussions on fisheries subsidies and policy implications.)

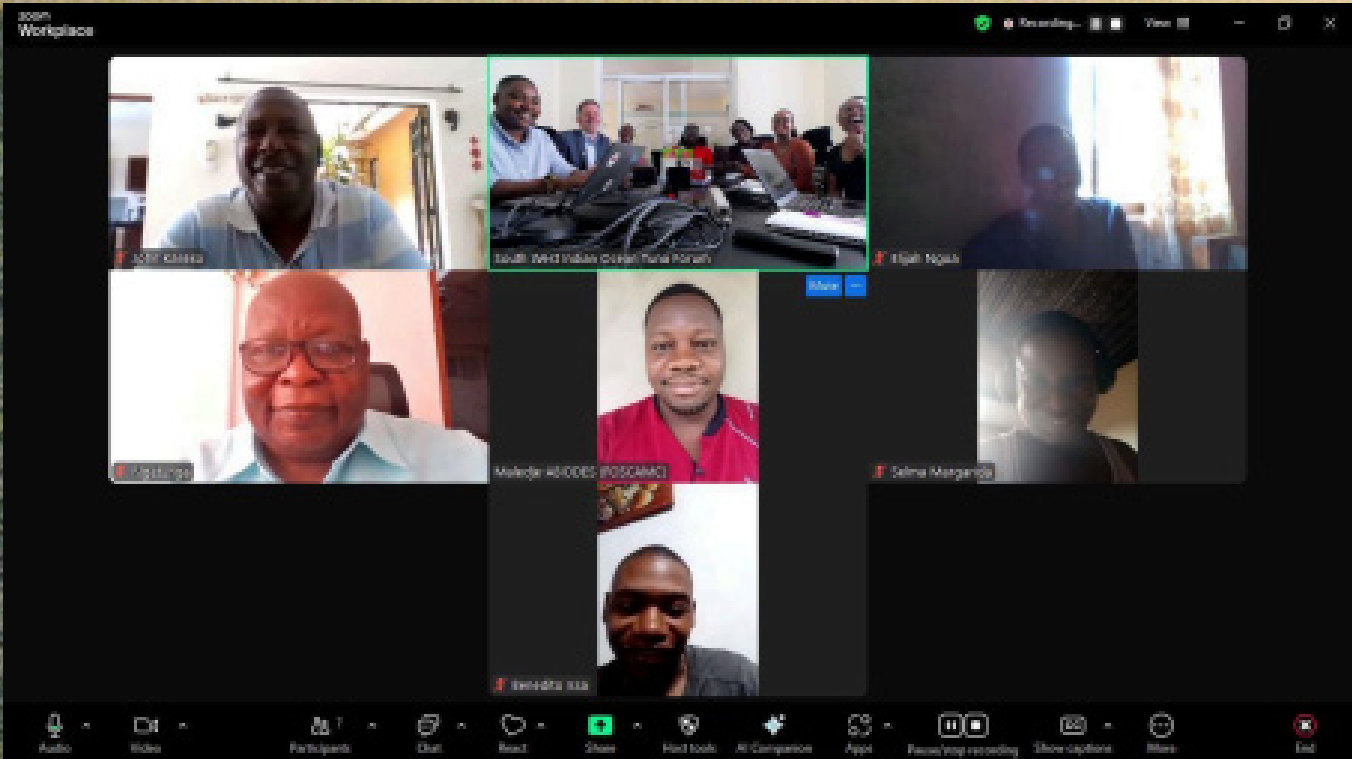


4. PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION



A key focus under this outcome has been advancing fisheries transparency as a foundation for equitable governance. SWIOTUNA convened a hybrid meeting with the Executive Director of the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), bringing together CSO representatives from Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique to explore regional collaboration on transparency reforms. The discussions highlighted progress in Seychelles, Comoros, and Madagascar, while identifying slow government engagement and political transitions as key barriers in other countries.

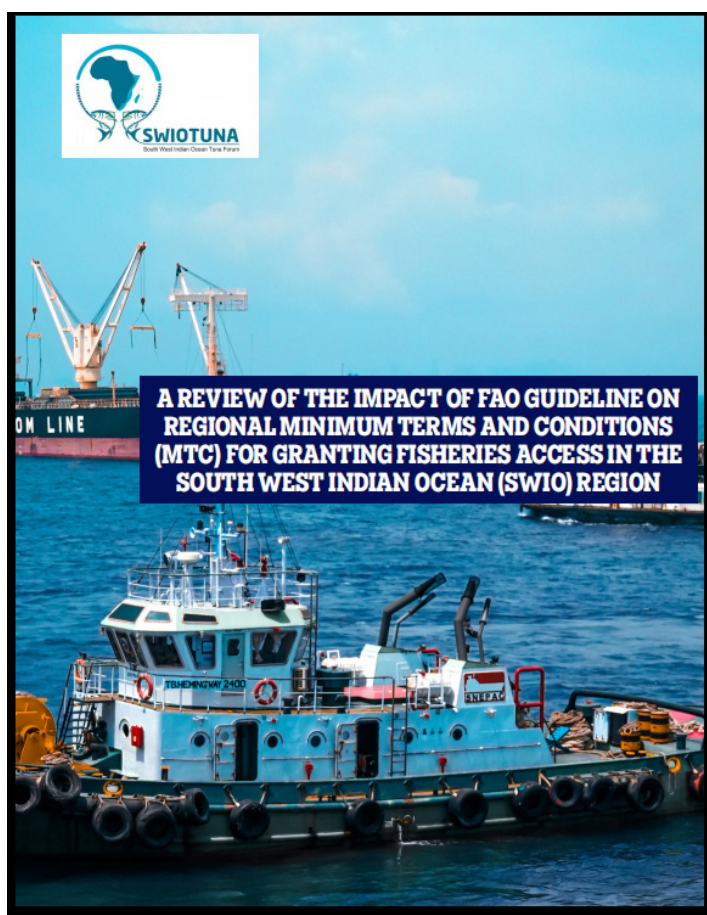
(Figure 22: FITI Executive director at the SWIOTUNA headquarter office Nairobi)



(Figure 23: SWIOTUNA Members engaging with FITI Executive director on FITI and transparency reforms)

5. EVIDENCE BASED ADVOCACY WORK AND ENGAGEMENT

SWIOTUNA also finalized and disseminated a Blue Economy Budget Analysis Report, examining public budget allocations to blue economy subsectors in Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Madagascar as well as the review of the Impact of FAO Guidelines on Regional Minimum Terms and Conditions (MTCs) for Granting Fisheries Access in the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO) Region. As part of the validation process, the report was shared with SWIOTUNA members to gather feedback, verify findings, and align recommendations with national and regional priorities. This participatory validation strengthened the credibility of the study, promoted member ownership, and supported the development of actionable strategies to enhance blue economy financing and policy implementation in the region.



(Figure 24: Report on the Review of the impact of FAO guidelines on Regional Minimum Terms and Conditions MTC for Granting fisheries Access Arrangements in the SWIO Region)



(Figure 25: Report on Assessing Government Budget Allocations for the Blue Economy Sector in the SWIO Region. A case study of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar)

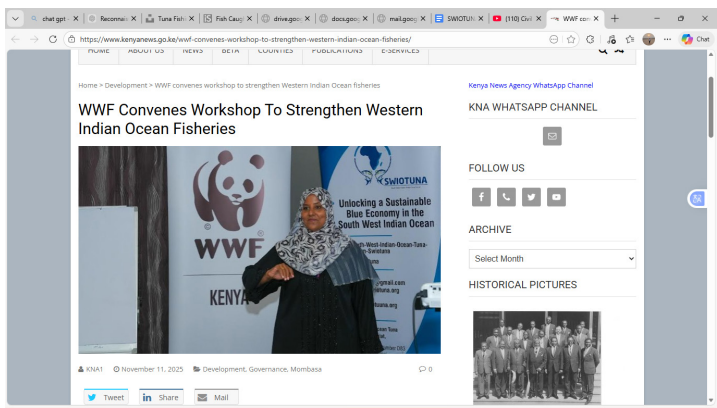
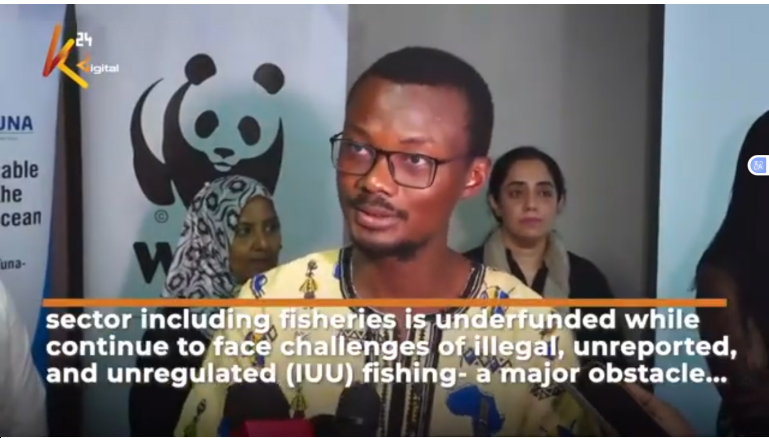


6. MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

Media engagement remained a key advocacy tool for SWIOTuna in 2025. By proactively working with journalists and leveraging digital platforms, SWIOTuna amplified critical issues affecting tuna fisheries and coastal livelihoods, supporting more informed public debate and reinforcing accountability within regional fisheries governance processes.



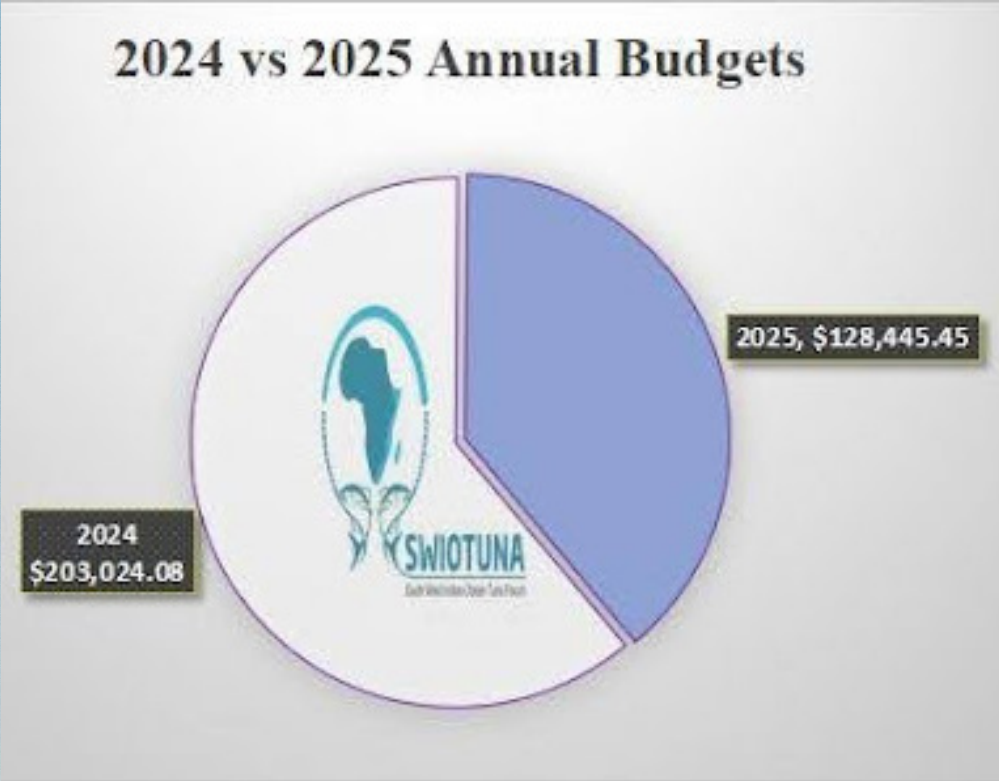
(Figure 26: SWIOTUNA leveraging media platforms to amplify fisheries governance and coastal community issues.)



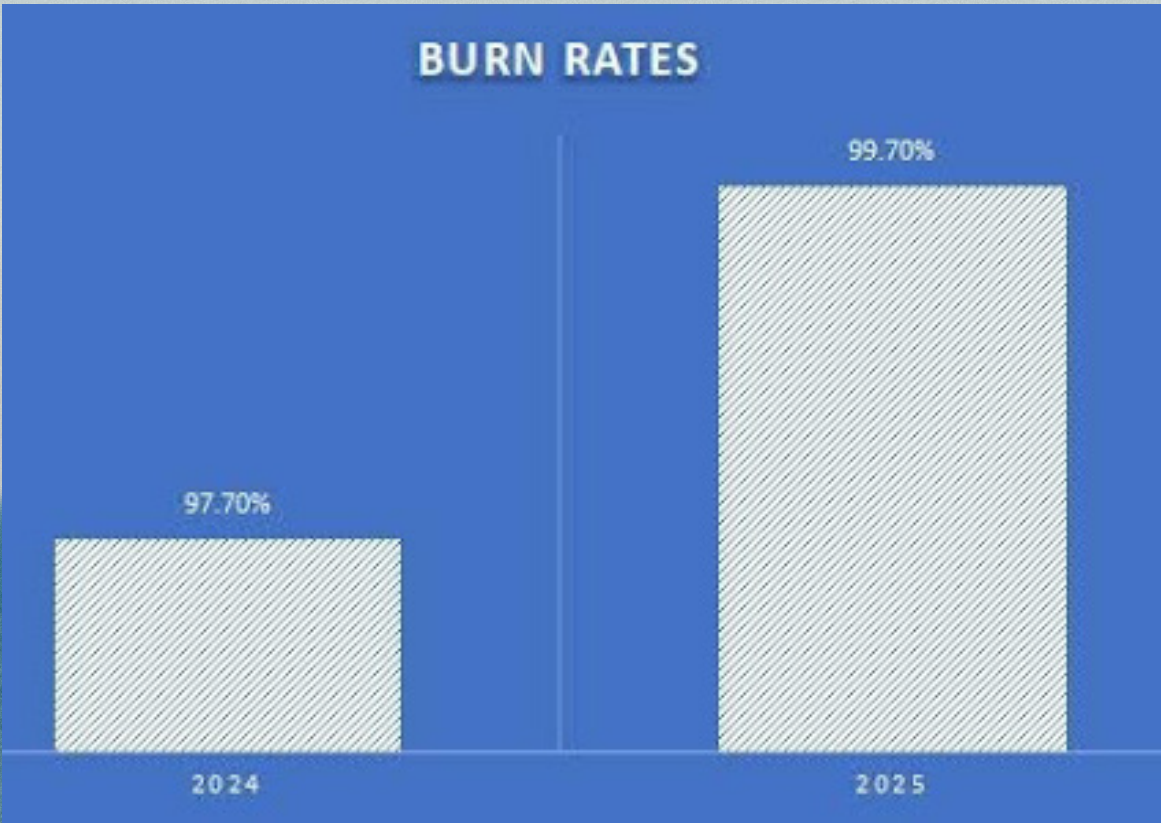


7. SWIOTUNA FINANCIAL HEALTH

During the financial year ending December 2025, SWIOTUNA operated under a significantly constrained funding environment, relying exclusively on the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) as its sole funding partner. The organization's approved annual budget for the year amounted to USD 128,445.45, which was fully financed by NORAD. This represents a 36% reduction in total funding compared to the 2024 financial year, during which SWIOTUNA benefited from a more diversified funding base comprising contributions from both NORAD and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), totaling USD 203,024.08.



Graph 1: SWIOTUNA's 2024 and 2025 Annual Budgets

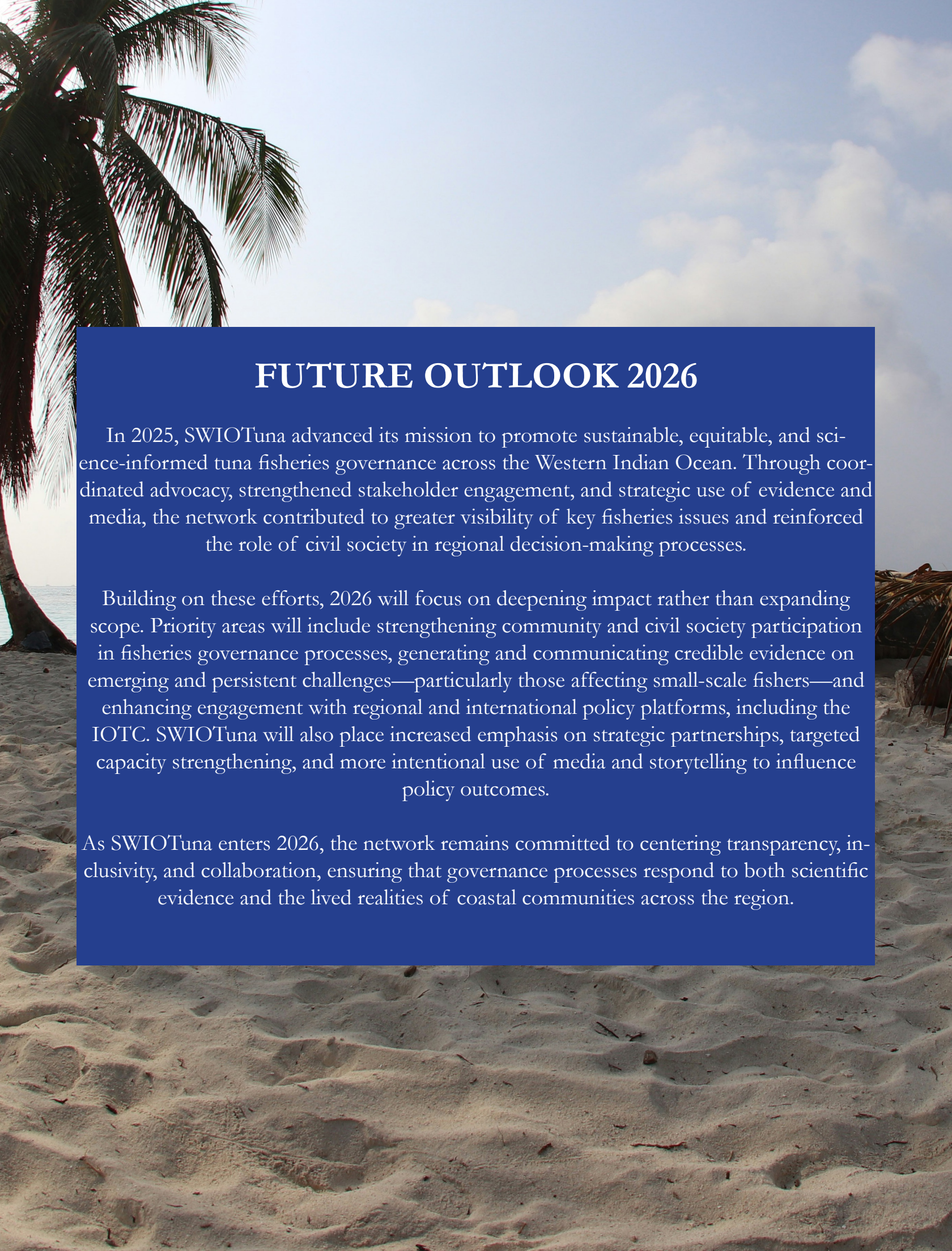


Graph 2: SWIOTUNA's 2024 and 2025 Fund Utilization Rates

Despite the notable decline in available financial resources, SWIOTUNA demonstrated strong financial discipline and operational efficiency throughout 2025. The organization recorded a burn rate of 99.7%, an increase from the already high utilization rate of 97.7%, achieved in 2024, as shown in Graph 2 below. This improvement reflects strengthened financial planning, tighter expenditure controls, and the organization's ability to prioritize core program activities while minimizing inefficiencies. Resources were strategically allocated to ensure continuity of key interventions and alignment with SWIOTUNA's strategic objectives, despite the narrower funding.

However, the shift from a diversified funding portfolio in 2024 to reliance on a single donor in 2025 underscores an increased exposure to funding concentration risk. While the high utilization rate highlights effective absorption capacity and value for money, it also emphasizes the importance of expanded resource mobilization efforts to enhance financial resilience and long-term sustainability. Going forward, SWIOTUNA remains committed to strengthening donor diversification while maintaining effective financial management to safeguard program delivery and organizational stability.





FUTURE OUTLOOK 2026

In 2025, SWIOTuna advanced its mission to promote sustainable, equitable, and science-informed tuna fisheries governance across the Western Indian Ocean. Through coordinated advocacy, strengthened stakeholder engagement, and strategic use of evidence and media, the network contributed to greater visibility of key fisheries issues and reinforced the role of civil society in regional decision-making processes.

Building on these efforts, 2026 will focus on deepening impact rather than expanding scope. Priority areas will include strengthening community and civil society participation in fisheries governance processes, generating and communicating credible evidence on emerging and persistent challenges—particularly those affecting small-scale fishers—and enhancing engagement with regional and international policy platforms, including the IOTC. SWIOTuna will also place increased emphasis on strategic partnerships, targeted capacity strengthening, and more intentional use of media and storytelling to influence policy outcomes.

As SWIOTuna enters 2026, the network remains committed to centering transparency, inclusivity, and collaboration, ensuring that governance processes respond to both scientific evidence and the lived realities of coastal communities across the region.

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