



## Inaugural Meeting Summary<sup>1</sup>

### Participants:

Name	Institution	Location	Role
Ratana Chuenpagdee	Memorial University (MUN)	St. John's, Canada	Project Director
Rodolphe Devillers	MUN	St. John's, Canada	WGL (1)
Rashid Sumaila	U of British Columbia (UBC)	Vancouver, Canada	WGL (2)
Derek Johnson	U of Manitoba	Winnipeg, Canada	WGL (3)
Patrick McConney	U of West Indies	St. Michael, Barbados	WGL (4)
Evelyn Pinkerton	Simon Fraser University	Burnaby, Canada	WGL (5)
Svein Jentoft	U of Tromso	Tromso, Norway	WGL (6)
Kurt Korneski	MUN	St. John's, Canada	WGL (7)
Moenieba Isaacs	U of Western Cape	Cape Town, South Africa	RC-Africa
Paul Onyango	U of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	RC-Africa
Kungwan Juntarashote	Coastal Development Centre	Bangkok, Thailand	RC-Asia/Oceania
Jyothis Sathyapalan	Centre for Economic and Social Studies	Hyderabad, India	RC-Asia/Oceania
Maarten Bavinck	U of Amsterdam	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	RC-Europe
Jose Pascual-Fernandez	U of La Laguna	Tenerife, Spain	RC-Europe
Maria Gasalla	U of Sao Paulo	Sao Paulo, Brazil	RC-LAC
Reade Davis	MUN	St. John's, Canada	RC-N. America
Ellen Hines	San Francisco State U	San Francisco, USA	RC-N. America
Hashali Hamukuaya	Benguela Current Commission	Windhoek, Namibia	Partner
Thomas Puestow	C-CORE	St. John's, Canada	Partner
Larry Crowder	Center for Ocean Solutions, Stanford U	Monterey, USA	Partner
Jack Kittinger	Center for Ocean Solutions, Stanford U	Monterey, USA	Partner
Mohamed Munas	Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA)	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Partner
Constanza Ribot	Comunidad y Biodiversidad (COBI)	Mexico	Partner
Rob Wells	DELTS, MUN	St. John's, Canada	Partner
Kevin O'Leary	DELTS, MUN	St. John's, Canada	Partner
Daniela Kalikoski	FAO	Rome, Italy	Partner
Rolf Willmann	FAO	Rome, Italy	Partner
Michael Clair	Harris Center, MUN	St. John's, Canada	Partner
Lisa Maddison	IMBER	Bergen, Norway	Partner
Mike Butler	IOI-Canada, Dalhousie U	Halifax, Canada	Partner
Carey Bonnell	Marine Institute, MUN	St. John's, Canada	Partner
Bill Chislett	Marine Institute, MUN	St. John's, Canada	Partner

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Darrell Kennedy, Sharmane Allen and Ratana Chuenpagdee

## Too Big to Ignore, Inaugural Meeting, September 4-6, 2012, St. John's, NL

Naseegh Jaffer	Masifundise Development Trust	South Africa	Partner
Sarah Harper	<i>Sea Around Us</i> Project, UBC	Vancouver, Canada	Partner
Paul Boudreau	COINAtlantic, Dalhousie U	Halifax, Canada	WG1
Andrea Moreno	The Nature Conservancy	Washington DC, USA	Partner
Alida Bundy	Bedford Institute, Fisheries and Oceans	Halifax, Canada	WG1
Joerg Evermann	MUN	St. John's, Canada	WG1
Lourdes Jimenez Badillo	Universidad Veracruzana	Veracruz, México	WG1
Murray Rudd	U of York	York, UK	WG1
Dean Bavington	MUN	St. John's, Canada	WG5 (local member)
Gabriela Sabau	MUN, Grenfell Campus	Corner Brook, Canada	WG2 (local member)
Andrew Song	MUN	St. John's, Canada	Graduate student
Sharmane Allen	MUN	St. John's, Canada	Graduate student
Darrell Kennedy	MUN	St. John's, Canada	Graduate student
Mostaem Billah	MUN	St. John's, Canada	Graduate student

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Regrets: Silvia Salas (CINVESTAV, Mexico, Regional Coordinator - LAC); Chumnarn Pongsri (SEAFDEC, Thailand, Partner)

### Introduction

*Too Big to Ignore (TBTI)* partnership was first discussed at the *First World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress* held in Bangkok, Thailand, October 18-22, 2010. The letter of intent was submitted to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) in response to their inaugural call for partnership proposals. After passing the first phase of approximately 150 initial applications, TBTI received \$20,000 from SSHRC to develop a full proposal. Out of a remaining 34 proposals (25 of which were funded), the project was ranked 4<sup>th</sup>, and received \$2.5 million for 6 years with matching contributions from partners and individual members, making the total value of \$5 million. The approved framework of the project consists of 62 scientists and 15 partner organizations (representing 27 countries from five regions). The project's steering committee (PSC) consists of 18 members, including the project director, seven working group leaders and ten regional coordinators, who play coordinating and leadership roles in implementing the partnership activities, structured into three linked components – global analysis, big questions and knowledge integration. Partners play an important 'PM&E' role in the project, which is 'participatory, monitoring and evaluation.' In other words, they take part in all aspects of the partnership activities that align well with their interests, as well as provide cash/in-kind support to the partnership. Individual members are also expected to actively engage in all partnership activities and contribute cash or in-kind contributions as appropriate.

#### Meeting objectives:

The meeting had five key objectives.

- Get to know each other;
- Understand roles and responsibilities;

- Exchange ideas, experiences and thinking about SSF;
- Develop work plans;
- Agree on key principles for the partnership

The meeting agenda (Appendix 1) was used to facilitate activities related to these objectives. Some modifications were made based on the nature of the discussion and the interaction. The summary below captures key points presented and/or discussed at the meeting (i.e., it is not presented in the order suggested in the agenda).

Prior to the main meeting, the PSC had their meeting on Sept 3<sup>rd</sup> to discuss the organization and logistics of the partnership. On Friday Sept 7<sup>th</sup>, WG1 had their meeting to follow-up on the ideas emerged during the meeting and to discuss their work plan.

### **TBTI Working Principles**

Through an open round of inputs, the following keywords were proposed as principles guiding the partnership. They need to be written into well-crafted statements.

*Responsibility, Commitment, Transparency, Communication, Integration/Synergy, Fun & Enthusiasm, Sharing & Collegiality, Accountability, Boldness, Adaptability, Innovative & Inclusion*

### **Working Groups (WG) Presentations and Meeting Summaries**

Format: WG leaders made short presentations about their initial thoughts on the direction that their WGs maybe taking. Roundtable discussion was followed, with additional breakout sessions for all WGs.

#### Working Group 1: Global Analysis

*Presentation:* WG1 has been tasked with developing an Information System for Small-Scale Fisheries (ISSF) suitable for capturing the key parameters of small-scale fisheries (SSF). Towards this end, the WG1 will aim to: Compile existing SSF data; provide a framework for collecting new data; integrate and manage data; help facilitate publication of data; allow people to query and explore the data, and conduct global analysis. Key questions asked to consider are: What SSF data exists for your region? What is missing but could be collected in the next year? What are the five most important data? What are the five most important data that you want to get? (See 'Regional discussion' below for deliberation about these questions).

*Discussion summary:* It was agreed that the five big questions for the project would be a starting point for deciding the kinds of data needed. In trying to make an argument for SSF, data is essential, especially social data that is currently unavailable or available but not accessible. However, it is important to note that the project is not starting from scratch - information does exist. Moreover, a "Levels of Detail for ISSF" framework was put forth which consists of: Global - Build on existing data, for example, production and utilization;

Regional - EU Studies, Caribbean, SEAFDEC; National - Countries could be grouped by similarities, for example, the extent of foreign fishing, and; Local - Allow people to offer data and provide details. Lastly, it was suggested that the data could take a “wiki” approach. In this way, it would be a template that could grow.

#### Working Group 2: Strengthening the Base

*Presentation:* WG2 aims to analyze the options for improving the economic viability of SSF and their resilience to large scale processes. A definition of viability in the context of SSF was explained as a particular SSF's ability to survive for many years, because it continues to make a profit year after year. In short, the longer a fishery can stay profitable, the better its viability. A draft work plan called on the group to develop a framework that can be used worldwide by using a number of case studies in Africa as a starting point. Other points included a summary of the impacts of large-scale fisheries (LSF), pertaining to: interactions; conflict between fleets; climate change; subsidies; discounting (future value – a dollar to you today is worth more than a dollar tomorrow – future considerations); distributional issues (who gets the benefits?), and; gender considerations.

*Discussion summary:* In terms of defining the viability of SSF, there needs to be a broader definition. Are we looking at fishing units, communication, fishers, fish, all of them? Moreover, it is important to go beyond money and economics when looking at viability of SSF. It may also be useful to look at “hidden costs” and “hidden markets” involved in SSF as these ultimately diminish income. Lastly, the question was raised whether there are SSF that are resilient and if so why are they different?

#### Working Group 3: Broadening the Scope

*Presentation:* The guiding questions for WG3 are: What aspects of SSF need to be accounted for and emphasized in order to increase awareness of their actual and potential social contributions and their overall societal importance? What is the societal or developmental value of SSF? In pursuit of answers, a conceptual approach has been proposed - ‘wellbeing’. In essence, social wellbeing provides a way of thinking systematically about both narrow and broad values, for instance 3D wellbeing: material; relational, and subjective. The draft work plan for WG3 included: crafting a guiding approach that links existing work on social wellbeing and SSF; conducting a social wellbeing-based review of literature on societal value of SSF to identify gaps; targeting research through TBTI and complementary projects; and synthesizing findings and integrate with those of other working groups.

*Discussion summary:* The meeting focused on two case studies (one in Thailand and the other in South Africa). WG3 believes that there is a need to identify case studies that give insights on why the relational and subjective are important for promoting SSF. For instance, Thailand has been effective in its zoning efforts and this could very well be related to the great importance and value fish hold in Thai society. On the other hand, in South Africa fishers and fish have been marginalized as their relational power is relatively low. Such case studies can be used to create a template for cultural and relational dimensions of SSF.

#### Working Group 4: Enhancing the Stewardship

*Presentation:* The question that frames the work of WG4 is: What alternatives are available for minimizing the environmental impacts of fostering stewardship with SSF? (especially in

the Latin America-Caribbean (LAC) region). Indeed, there is a need to understand and describe gear and fleet interactions among SSF as well as between small- and large-scale fishers. Two broad goals of WG4 are to collect information (document interactions, monitoring systems and integrated models used) and advocacy (promote stewardship, livelihoods). Selected issues were described as having an effective communication strategy; the importance of networking; matching grad students to priorities; and leveraging additional research resources.

*Discussion summary:* WG 4 will begin by looking at LAC with a strong focus on ecology and stewardship. They agreed to use the Fisheries and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Code of Conduct as a benchmark and said that this code needs to be better known by the SSF stakeholders. In terms of monitoring, social, economic and governance needs to be integrated.

#### Working Group 5: Defending the Beach

*Presentation:* WG5 will examine the processes of privatization of space, access and management. Key questions and issues that drive its work include: What drives these processes ideologically and organizationally? How does bureaucratic rationality mesh with financial imperatives and power politics? What are the tradeoffs between efficiency and effectiveness? What strategies are successful in this context? How can SSF survive, overcome barriers? Specifically, WG5 will examine: aquaculture development and viability; conflict between aquaculture and world fisheries; survival of clam and other shellfisheries; oil and gas exploration; and coastal community survival vs. hollowing out infrastructure. Lastly, it was pointed out that, interestingly, people don't always want fishing rights but rather the management rights, and that power relations need to be borne in mind.

*Discussion summary:* WG5 agreed that it needs to ask "what government policies actually support SSF?" and "why does SSF persist without support?" They highlighted that there is a great contrast between certain countries in SSF approaches. For example, in Brazil there is a deliberate effort to protect, while in Mexico there is a lack of enforcement on rights related to SSF. Lastly, although FAO has a set of guidelines, there is also an enormous effort needed to incorporate these guidelines which needs to be examined.

#### Working Group 6: Governing the Governance

*Presentation:* WG6 will play a synthesizing role by seeking answers to the question "what are the governance implications of the TBTI research findings?" Governance is beyond government and management, and it was explained that government is not enough as SSF issues are social in nature. "Governing the governance" is about the institutions (rules, organizations, principles) as well as the processes of governing (decision-making, participation, interactions). Therefore, it is essential to understand what kinds of institutions globally impact SSF. Meanwhile, beyond analyzing how decisions take place, comparative perspectives on governance would be particularly interesting to examine. Lastly, interactive governance was highlighted and explained as a phenomenon, a normative theory, and an analytical perspective.

*Discussion summary:* There is a need to look at what processes are needed and whether there are guidelines out there. Also, how does interactive governance perspective compare to other perspectives? Each has something to offer and can be incorporated strategically – "it's not

just about simply stirring a pot". The need for having a further meeting in order to delve deeper into the key issues and Prof. Bavinck has agreed to host it. Finally, it was recognized that it is essential to have in-depth case studies on governance around the world as well as case studies on SSF. But, thought needs to be put into whether these case studies should be done step by step or in parallel.

#### Working Group 7: Knowledge Integration

*Presentation:* WG 7's role is to examine how trans-disciplinary research can be applied to TBTI. The presentation highlighted three themes: integration - transcending disciplinary paradigms and integrating disciplinary expertise; participation - designing research approaches and projects in a participatory way, and; problem-orientation - orienting research towards real-world problems. It was suggested that a problem-solving course be planned and coordinated via academic-practitioner partnerships. The course would be globally distributed with regional nodes at universities and partner organizations (TBTI partner institutions).

*Summary of Breakout Session "What does trans-disciplinary really mean and how to make it happen?":* Trans-disciplinary knowledge is about all types of knowledge, including traditional knowledge (however, there was some debate over recognizing that government departments and communities are not 'disciplines' and therefore this has to be reflected in trans-disciplinary or need to be separate all to together). Further, trans-disciplinary also means that you leave behind your comfort zones and requires communities of all kinds to work together. It may not achieve everything you want but it is a move in the right direction. Overall, Fish for Life was an attempt at a trans-disciplinary approach. It was a very challenging process. TBTI has a similar opportunity. Lastly, TBTI is not about defending our disciplines. It is about addressing real problems in the real world.

### **Regional Presentations and Meeting Summaries**

Format: Regional Coordinators (RCs) made short presentations about key issues about SSF identified as relevant and important to consider in the region. The presentations were followed by general discussion. Meeting participants were asked to join regional discussion about the data questions relevant to the big five questions, as posed by WG1 leader.

#### African Region

*Key issues presented at Cape Town Workshop (September 2011)*

- What are SSF and what constitutes a SSF?
- How do SSF overlap with LSF?
- Collective rights vs. ITQs system
- Stronger link research and fishers (science, social science, LEK)
- Policy engagement; active participation in decision making
- Market opportunities

*Key issues solicited at the IIFET Tanzania Roundtable Discussion (May 2012)*

- Valuation of SSF, post harvest value chain beneficiation
- Governance needs to include social dimensions (gender, power, etc.)
- Perhaps opportunity for more co management with the Southern Africa region
- Policy relevance: feed into strategies of FAO guidelines, NEPAD, AU, and SADC

\* It is important to have effective packaging of information so that lessons can be shared across the continent. However, it is also important to not only look at linking SSF to the market, but also to “non-corporate” links as well. In other words, a more “food security” style approach. In short, “we must not slip into formalizing the SSF economy” at the risk of marginalizing poorer people.

*Discussion summary:* There are certainly social, spiritual and cultural values of SSF, but they are difficult to quantify. What meanings do SSF fishers attach to fishing? How to capture these values? There may be some proxy data that can help: number of conflicts, level of satisfaction, happiness index, Eco<sup>2</sup> index (economics + ecosystem), and poverty index using discounting method that aims to estimate pressure on fishers to make basic needs. This regional group can link with WG2 about values and how to capture them.

### European Region

Key features/issues in the region are:

- EU SSF are less than 12 meters long (same as Canada 39ft)
- Some countries have concentrations of SSF
- Issues: threats from aquaculture, tourism, LSF
- Low-self esteem, low recruitment, aging fishers
- Role of women important
- Obtaining high quality products but profitability is low
- Governments concentrate on LSF
- Bias of EU Fisheries Policy – introduction of ITQs
- Reasons for decline of SSF: global competition, price differential

*Discussion summary:* This region probably has better availability of data than other regions. Though it may be biased or incomplete or have gaps, it at least has a baseline. The region knows about economics of SSF to a degree, while there is not enough data about institutions. There exist bits and pieces of data on tourism, industries, NGOs and governance. EU is interested in developing Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). This regional group's focus will be on governance in the next few years. Especially governance regarding SSF organizations – not much is known about them, their capacity, and their contribution to greater society.

### Asia & Oceania Region (including US South Pacific)

Key issues discussed at the Bangkok meeting (June 2011)

- Governance transition – decentralization, property rights, fishers participation
- Changes (environmental, population, technological, market, climate change)
- Gender roles/relations
- Defining SSF
- Welfare (poverty, vulnerability, wellbeing)
- Case studies: (1) small scale aquaculture, (2) co-operative management, (3) effects of modernization, (4) institutional weakness, (5) rational fisheries management, (6) administrative decentralization, etc.

*Discussion summary:* Data availability is not even across the region. Some data sources have extensive and elaborate data collection offering wide availability (SEAFDEC, Thailand DoF etc). It would take large transaction costs to standardize and coordinate data across the region, when data availability is disparate. It is also difficult to identify fishing households and

information about them. It would be helpful to look at national census data and household surveys. When they are absent or deficient, it might be needed to pressure national governments to create and systematically gather socio-economic aspects of fishery household information. Oceania data is probably comprehensive and accessible. But data from Asia and data from Oceania might be very different reflecting the differences in fishery situation. Data available relate to the social and cultural dimensions. As such, relational dimension data could be pulled more easily. There is less data available in subjective dimension.

### North American Region

Key features/issues in the region are:

- Looked at the historical context to understand what SSF means in relation to the region; how have they changed through time (technology, policy, governance)
- Contemporary issues: defining SSF within context, etc.
- Aboriginal and native fisheries
- Conflicts with non-residents
- Protected area processes
- Climate change impacts
- Pressure for vertical integration
- Privatization

*Discussion summary:* Interested in getting a progressive story, i.e. history of SSF in temporal and spatial scale. In this, also the role of women in SSF will need data mining. Data on this will need to be gleaned from demographic and census data. Particular attention will also be paid to large-scale intrusions such as climate change and other chain of events and infrastructure development. Also want to capture census, employment trends, happiness (e.g. Bhutan), and availability of education, LEK, and historic and current social actions. This region can link with WG5 (defending the beach), for example, to understand aquaculture presence.

### Latin America and Caribbean Region

Key issues in this region were identified at several occasions, including solicitation of inputs from regional members. Many issues were brought up, which can be summarized into the following key points.

- Valuation (market and non-market)
- Synthesis and analytical tools
- New combo methods
- Better representation
- Better use of existing data
- Lack of understanding and distribution of fishing effort, value, interaction
- SSF lack of priority for governments

\* This region has important marine, estuary and freshwater fisheries. SSF types of fisheries shall include all three, as well as captured and cultured fisheries

*Discussion summary:* Several important data are missing though some data are available such as census, 'how is your MPA doing', and socio-economic data. What data is needed will depend on the questions asked. One thing to keep in mind is that economic viability is linked with vulnerability. Also, some places will have much data available and some very little, so



there needs a strategy as to how to consolidate them. However, estimating data is the first action in case of lack of data. It can be challenged by others and potentially improved. It pushes the process towards attaining higher quality data.

### Partners Presentation and Feedback

Partners were invited to make short presentations about their organizations, especially about their ongoing activities and projects that have synergy with TBTI. The meeting was also the first opportunity for the 'in-person' meeting between partners. Partners discussed their interests and their contributions to TBTI, as well as their PM&E roles. Finally, they offered some key points for the research team to consider.

- Different partners had advice on communication strategies such as narrowing in on certain audiences (such as congressional aides)
- TBTI needs to position itself as a problem solver
- Evaluation, advice and monitoring are essential
- Need to develop indicators of progress
- Need to develop a communication strategy and the audience (COMPASS may be a good avenue to pursue)
- FAO hosts a researcher. Allowance is enough to cover the living costs in Rome
- Perhaps TBTI could have a side event at the FAO COFI meeting
- Marine Institute hosts 10 to 15 six-month international placements per year - possibility to align some of these with TBTI
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### Additional Discussion on Two Questions:

#### **(1) What is the importance of SSF? How can we tell? (individual contributions)**

*Summary:* SSF are important because they are there! SSF supports a more human existence where individual awareness, effort and aspirations are encouraged. This is in contrast to a life in a factory where creativity, novelty and imagination are not encouraged. There is also a need to develop a suite of indicators that span a range of relevant outcomes / impacts. For SSF, this requires consideration of ecological / economic / social and governance measures that impact human well-being over an appropriate timeframe. With these, open the door to assess determinants of coastal well-being that target governance appropriately. Lastly, a significant % of coastal communities, particularly in the developing world, rely on SSF for their subsistence and economic well being. Important to: culture, traditions and humanity; building of communities; sustainability; ways of life.

#### **(1) What do you see as the biggest potential contribution of TBTI? (individual contributions, followed by roundtable discussion)**

*Summary:* Connecting and engaging with fishing communities, managers and policy makers to share knowledge and strengthen / create linkages while changing how SSF are understood or perceived worldwide (its 'image' in the words of interactive governance theory). In terms of TBTI 3 components: 1. Research and Knowledge: a rigorous global analysis of the scope, scale and significance of SSF – to be published in Science or Nature journals; 2. Teaching /

Education: a globally distributed course or knowledge – to – action for SSF sustainability; 3. Engagement: a learning community engagement network for involving practitioners in studying, managing and promoting SSF. Finally, the purpose of TBTI is not to speak on behalf of SSF but to speak in support of it. Although we would like to remain neutral, this is a highly politicized issue. No matter how hard we strive not to be, we will be framed as an advocate for SSF. We need to convey our messages in a non-confrontational way, but there will be incompatible issues as well. We need to take a societal approach that supports SSF through decisions. It is not “us versus them”.

### **Special Events**

In addition to the meeting and the social functions, Naseegh, Larry and Rolf gave interviews to the local TV station (NTV). At the public forum, Memorial Presents, organized by the Harris Center, Naseegh, Svein, Munas, Evelyn and Constanza, participated in the discussion about “What is the Future of the Inshore Fishery? Experiences in Other Jurisdictions.” The event was attended by 120 people in the auditorium and another 250 people through webcast. The link to the video can be found at:

<http://www.mun.ca/harriscentre/policy/memorialpresents/2012e/index.php>

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## Too Big to Ignore, Inaugural Meeting, September 4-6, 2012, St. John's, NL

### Appendix 1: Meeting agenda (original)

Date	9:00 – 10:30	10:30-11:00	11:00-12:30	12:30-13:30	13:30-15:00	15:00-15:30	15:30-17:00	17:00-17:45	18:30-
Sept 3	<i>PSC meeting (starts with lunch at noon)</i>								
Sept 4	Welcome Introduction Project overview Meeting objectives	Break	Regional presentations: "Key issues" (10 min. each)  General discussion	Partner presentation - FAO, SAUP, COS, IMBER	WGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 presentations: "Key approaches" (10 min. each)  General discussion	Break	Break-out discussion "What is the importance of SSF and how can we tell?" (45 min)  Report back & discussion	Partner presentation - BCC, SEAFDEC, IOI, Harris Center	Social mixer @ The Rocket
Sept 5	WG 1 presentation (10 min)  Break-out discussion about ISSF (Information System for Small-scale Fisheries) (45 min) • What we need, what we have and how to get what we don't have.  Report back & discussion	Break	WG 7 presentation (10 min)  Break-out discussion "What does 'transdisciplinary' really mean and how to make it happen?" (45 min)  Report back & discussion	Partner presentation - CEPA, COBI, Masifundise, TNC	Regional break-out discussion (45 min) • Issues to address • Potential case studies  Report back & discussion	Break	Working group break-out discussion (45 min) • How to address issues raised by the regions?  Report back & discussion	Partner presentation - Marine Institute, DELTS, C- CORE  Partner feedback - BCC	"Memorial Presents" "What is the Future of the Inshore Fishery? Experiences in Other Jurisdictions" (start @ 7.30 pm, MUN)
Sept 6	Partner feedback (10 min. each) • C-CORE • Center for Ocean Solutions (COS) • CEPA • COBI • DELTS • FAO • IMBER	Break	Partner feedback (10 min. each) • Harris Center • IOI - Canada • Marine Institute • Masifundise Development Trust • <i>Sea Around Us</i> Project (SAUP) • SEAFDEC • TNC	Invited presentation (related initiatives) - CURRA - CCFRN	Roundtable discussion about TBTI legacy and policy implications. • What do we want to have achieved at the end of the project? • So SSF are no longer ignored, now what?	Break	Planning • MOU and general agreements • Activities and work plan		Dinner @ Quidi Vidi Brewery