

Diverse values, wellbeing, and the governance of small-scale fisheries

Derek Johnson



Tim Acott



Svein Jentoft



TBTI Webinar # 8
September 1st, 2016

To reflect on:

1. What do you, and the fisherfolk you work with, value about SSF?
2. How do SSF contribute to your/their wellbeing?
3. How does the environment, and environmental change, influence values and wellbeing in the SSF you know?
4. How does governance recognize these concerns?
















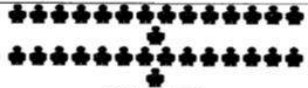


Introduction:

Diverse values, wellbeing, and the governance of small-scale fisheries

Derek Johnson
Julián Idrobo



Diverse values in TBTI: Inspiration and intent

FISHERY BENEFITS	LARGE SCALE 	SMALL SCALE 
Number of fishers employed	 about ½ million	 over 12 millions
Annual catch for human consumption	 about 30 million t	 same: about 30 million t
Capital cost of each job on fishing vessels	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 30,000 - 300,000	\$ 300 - 3,000
Annual catch reduced to meals and oils	 20 - 30 million t	 Almost none
Annual fuel consumption	 About 37 million t	 About 5 million t
Catch per tonne of fuel consumed	 =  1 - 2 t	 =  4-8 t
Fishers employed for each \$1 million invested in vessels	 5 - 30	 500 - 4,000
Fish and other sealife discarded at sea	 8-20 million t	 Very little

Pauly, D. (2006): p. 17.



But, an incomplete
representation of diverse
values of SSF

Diverse values in TBTI: Inspiration and intent

Diverse values cluster seeks to extend and enrich these “advocacy” values for SSF through social theory

Today report on ongoing work of diverse values cluster

Diverse Values Cluster – current status

Focus has been on:

Johnson, Acott, Stacey and Urquhart eds. “Social wellbeing and the values of small-scale fisheries”. Springer. Submission imminent.

Today emphasis on this work




















End with question: how to go forward with cluster?

Today's webinar structure

1. Diverse values in SSF book project overview
 - a. Conceptual introduction and illustration (Johnson and Idrobo)
 - b. Ecosystem services, wellbeing and values (Acott)
 - c. Values, wellbeing, and SSF governance (Jentoft)
2. Summary, discussion and looking forward

Johnson et al. argument

Why is this list of contributions important but insufficient?

FISHERY	LARGE SCALE 	SMALL SCALE 
Number of fishers employed	 about 1/2 million	 over 12 millions
Annual catch for human consumption	 about 30 million t	 same: about 30 million t
Capital cost of each job on fishing vessels	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 30,000 - 300,000	\$ 300 - 3,000
Annual catch reduced to meals and oils	  20 - 30 million t	 Almost none
Annual fuel consumption	 About 37 million t	 About 5 million t
Catch per tonne of fuel consumed	 =  1 - 2 t	 =  4 - 8 t
Fishers employed for each \$1 million invested in vessels	 5 - 30	 500 - 4,000
Fish and other sealife discarded at sea	 8 - 20 million t	 Very little

Pauly, D. (2006): p. 17.

It overlooks the *relationality* of asserting value

- Values are diverse
- Values are embedded
- Values are positional
- Values are made in interaction
- Values influence perception, thus require reflexivity

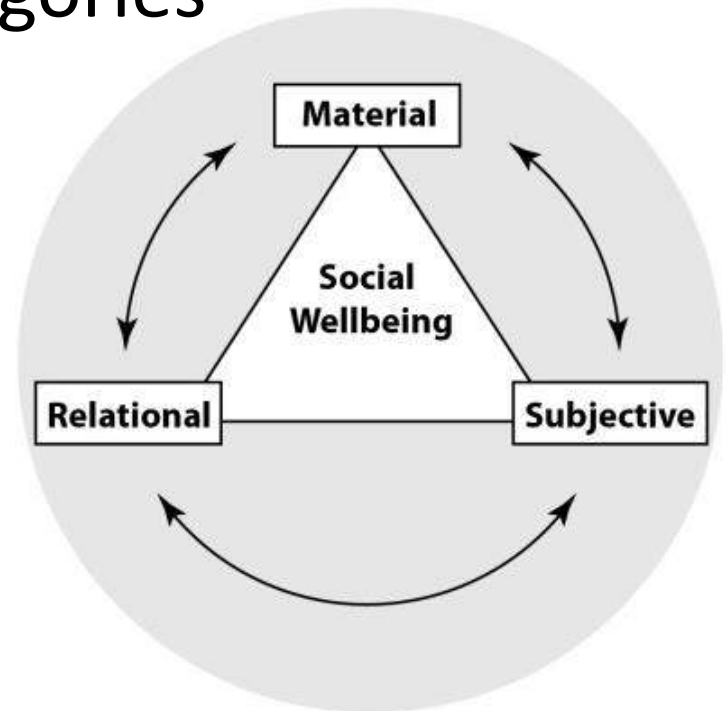
Our handle on diverse values: social wellbeing*

Wellbeing as outcome and lens

Social wellbeing 'value categories'

- Material
- Relational
- Subjective

Relationality



*building on: Gough, I. R. and J. A. McGregor (2007), Sarah White (2010), White and Ellison (2007); and Weeratunge et al. (2014).

Current florescence in values and wellbeing thinking

Conservation and Society 12(4): 437-449, 2014

Article

Assessing the Relationship Between Human Well-being and Ecosystem Services: A Review of Frameworks

Matthew Agarwala^{a,b,c,#}, Giles Atkinson^{a,b}, Benjamin Palmer Fry^d, Katherine Homewood^e, Susana Mourato^{a,b}, J. Marcus Rowcliffe^f, Graham Wallace^{g,h}, and E.J. Milner-Gulland^{d,g}

Global Environmental Change 21 (2011) 453–463



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Global Environmental Change

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/gloenvcha



Poverty, sustainability and human wellbeing:
A social wellbeing approach to the global fisheries crisis

Sarah Coulthard^{a,*}, Derek Johnson^b, J. Allister McGregor^c

Current florescence in values and wellbeing thinking

Conservation Biology



Conservation Practice and Policy

Accounting for the Impact of Conservation on Human Well-Being

E.J. MILNER-GULLAND,* J.A. MCGREGOR,† M. AGARWALA,‡§§§ G. ATKINSON,‡ P. BEVAN,§
T. CLEMENTS,** T. DAW,†† K. HOMEWOOD,‡‡ N. KUMPEL,§§ J. LEWIS,‡‡ S. MOURATO,‡
B. PALMER FRY,*** M. REDSHAW,††† J.M. ROWCLIFFE,§§ S. SUON,‡‡‡ G. WALLACE,*
H. WASHINGTON,* AND D. WILKIE**

Conservation Biology



Contributed Paper

Linking ecosystem services and human-values theory

Christina C. Hicks,*† ¶ Joshua E. Cinner,† Natalie Stoeckl,‡ and Tim R. McClanahan§

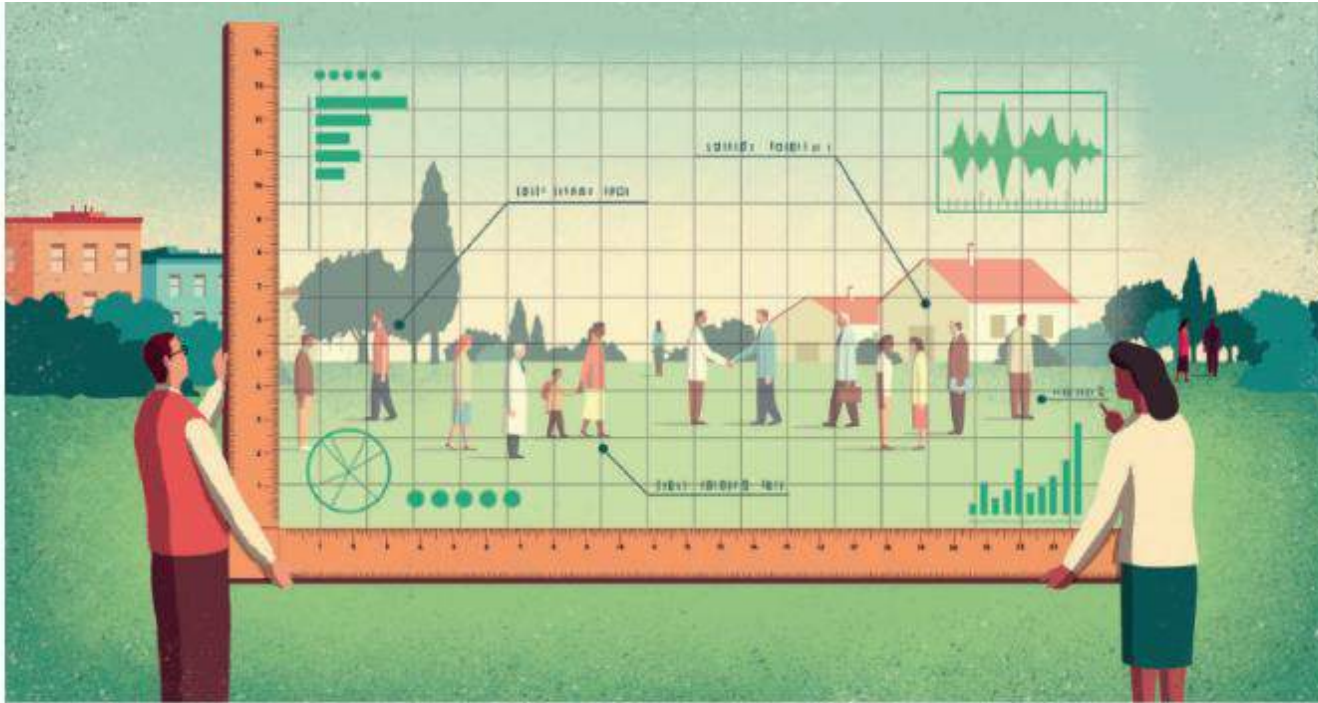
*Center for Ocean Solutions, Stanford University, Monterey, CA 93940, U.S.A.

†ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies, James Cook University, Townsville, QLD 4811, Australia

‡School of Business, James Cook University, Townsville, QLD 4811, Australia

§Wildlife Conservation Society, Marine Programs, Bronx, NY 10460, U.S.A.

Current florescence in values and wellbeing thinking



SOCIAL SCIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Engage key social concepts for sustainability

Social indicators, both mature and emerging, are underused

By Christina C. Hicks,^{1,2,3} Arielle Levine,⁴ Arun Agrawal,⁵ Xavier Basurto,⁶ Sara J. Breslow,⁷ Courtney Carothers,⁸ Susan Charnley,⁹ Sarah Coulthard,¹⁰ Nives Dolsak,¹¹ Jamie Donatuto,¹² Carlos García-Quijano,¹³ Michael B. Mascia,¹⁴ Karma Norman,¹⁵ Melissa R. Poe,^{12,13} Terre Satterfield,¹⁶ Kevin St. Martin,¹⁷ Phillip S. Levin⁷

plex phenomena to simple measures (3). Social indicators can be used to ensure accountability or track progress toward normative goals, for example, increasing well-being (3, 4). Further, they can evaluate local conditions to direct decision-making for more desirable futures, for example, by identifying if local values are conducive to collective management approaches. Indicators can thus describe what exists, and in

toward consensus around what to measure and how (4, 7). Human well-being remains variously defined but can be thought of as a state of being with others, where human needs are met, when individuals can act meaningfully to pursue self-defined goals, and when they can enjoy a satisfactory quality of life (4, 8). Well-being is thus multidimensional (i.e., more than gross domestic product or happiness) and consists

Illustration: Ponta Negra, Brazil*



Relationality, values, and
change from a wellbeing
perspective



Local History and Sources of Food – “Melhorar?”

Time Period	Key Event	Remarkable features / consequences
1900 - 1950	Growth of Brazilian fishing industry	Fishing: from subsistence to commercial <i>New markets for fish/Jobs in the fishing fleets</i> Access to cash - Improvement of living conditions
1940 - 1970	Before local commercial fishery in Ponta Negra	Shifting agriculture, fishing and forest harvesting main sources of food Outputs locally consumed, traded in small quant.
1970 – 1990	Consolidation of local commercial fishery (Pound nets)	<i>Shift in livelihoods and diet:</i> Commercial fishing, priority over agriculture Shift in perception, taste and needs (fish more than food, less shifting agriculture and forest harvesting)
1990- today	Bust PN fishing economy Declaration of protected area Emergence of tourism econ.	<i>Livelihood uncertainty:</i> Fishing not profitable Restrictions to shifting agriculture and forest harv. Tourism jobs (tied to class) Store bought staples (beans and rice)

Material Wellbeing - Improvements and Trade-offs

Factor	Improvements	Trade offs
Access to cash income	Store bought foods, building materials, and financial capital for livelihood diversification opportunities	Reliance on cash, decreased time for and reliance on land-based activities
Diet diversification	Store-bought foods less physically demanding to obtain and process	Processed carbohydrates and change in protein sources
Housing improvement	Enhancement of living and sanitary conditions Creation of opportunities to benefit from the booming tourism economy	Reduction in the use of local materials and techniques and erosion of social and sharing activities (<i>mutirão</i>)



Co-constructing cultural ecosystem services and wellbeing through a place-based approach

Tim Acott

Dept of History, Politics and Social Science
University of Greenwich

TBTI diverse values cluster – 1st
Sept 2016



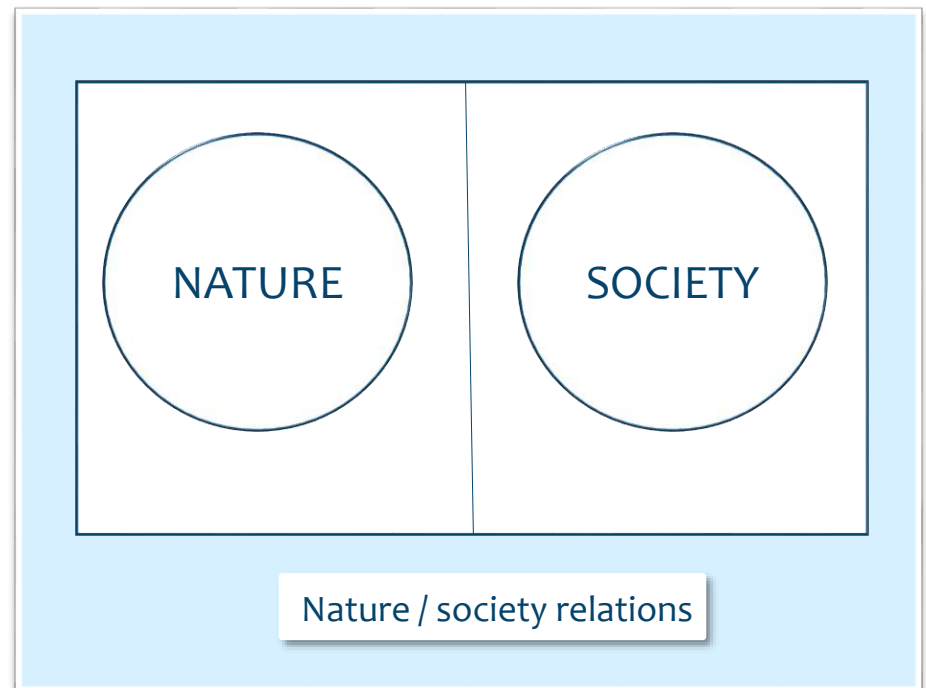
Visibility of coastal communities in policy and decision making regarding SSF

The slide features a solid blue header at the top. Below the header, there are several overlapping, wavy lines in various shades of blue, creating a layered, ocean-like effect that spans the width of the slide.

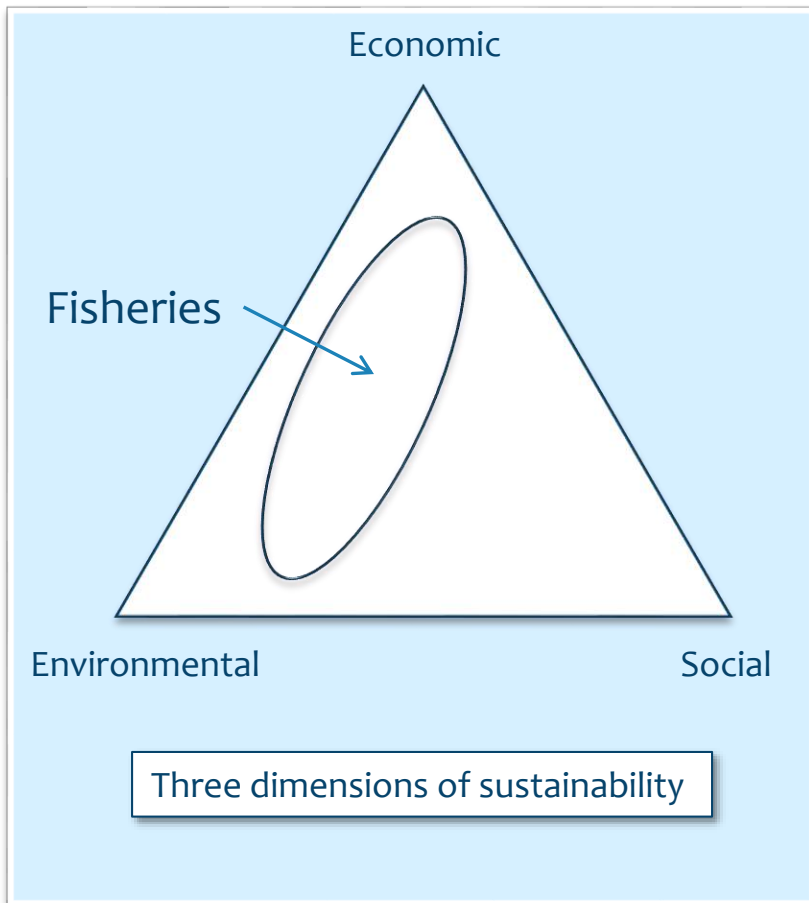
Understanding the connections to a largely invisible marine world



- Is also about understanding nature / society relations



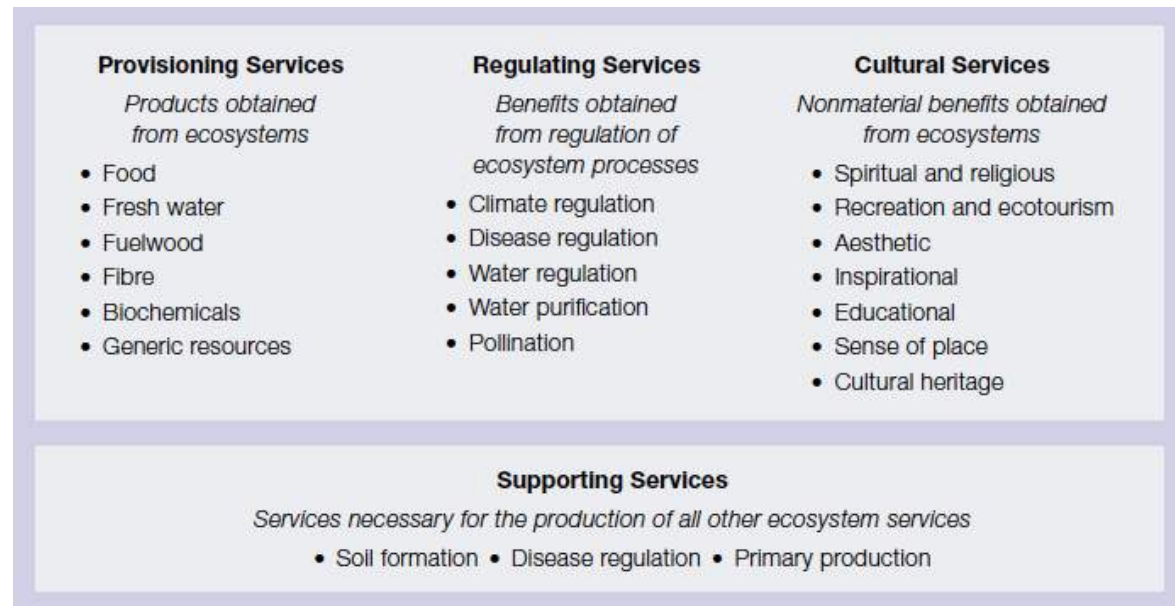
New approaches needed



- Ecosystem Services
- Sense of Place
- Social Wellbeing
- Co-construction

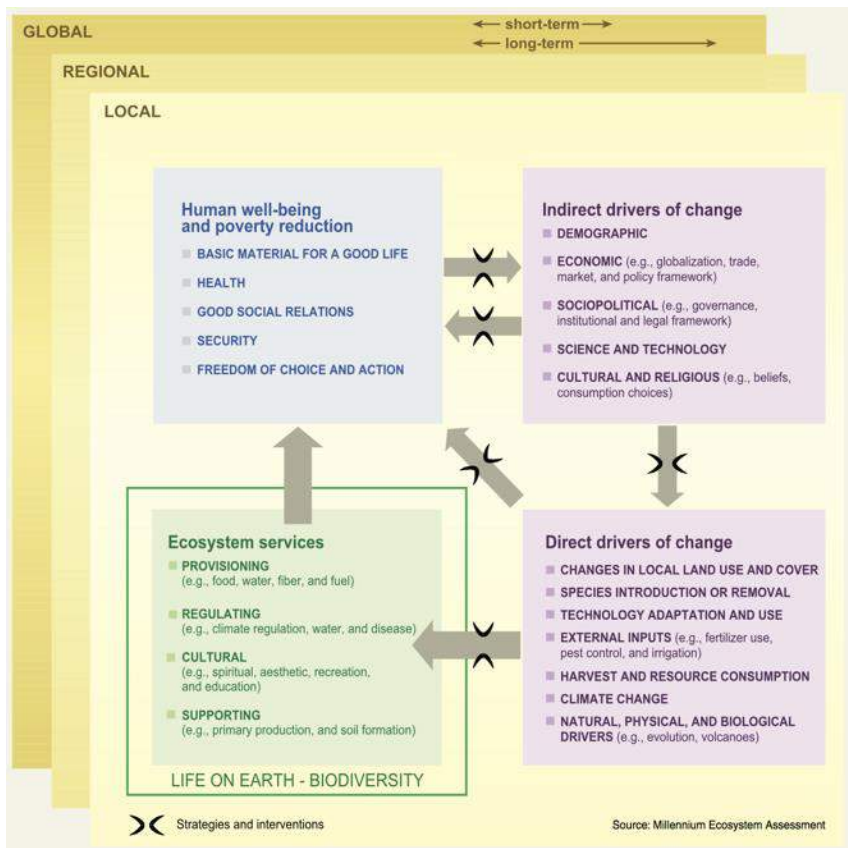
Ecosystem approach

An ecosystem services approach is now becoming very popular in resource management but there are similar problems with poorly understood integration of cultural services



Source: Millennium Ecosystem assessment

Ecosystem Services as a narrative



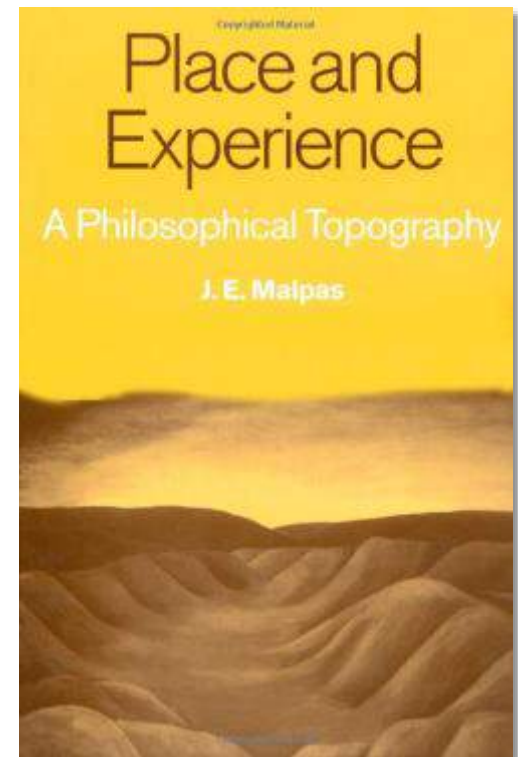
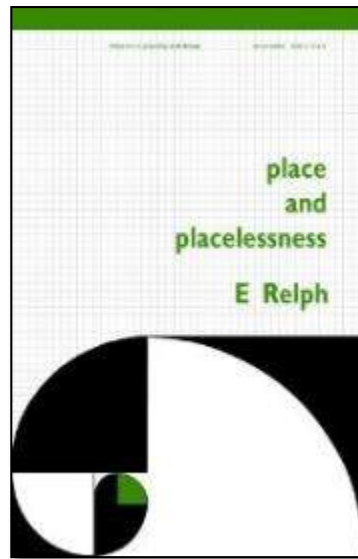
- “...need to develop a more elaborate understanding of how a rich and variegated term such as ‘well-being’ maps back onto the services that nature provides”

(Fish 2011, pg. 673)

- Can we really think of culture as an ecosystem service in this simplistic way?

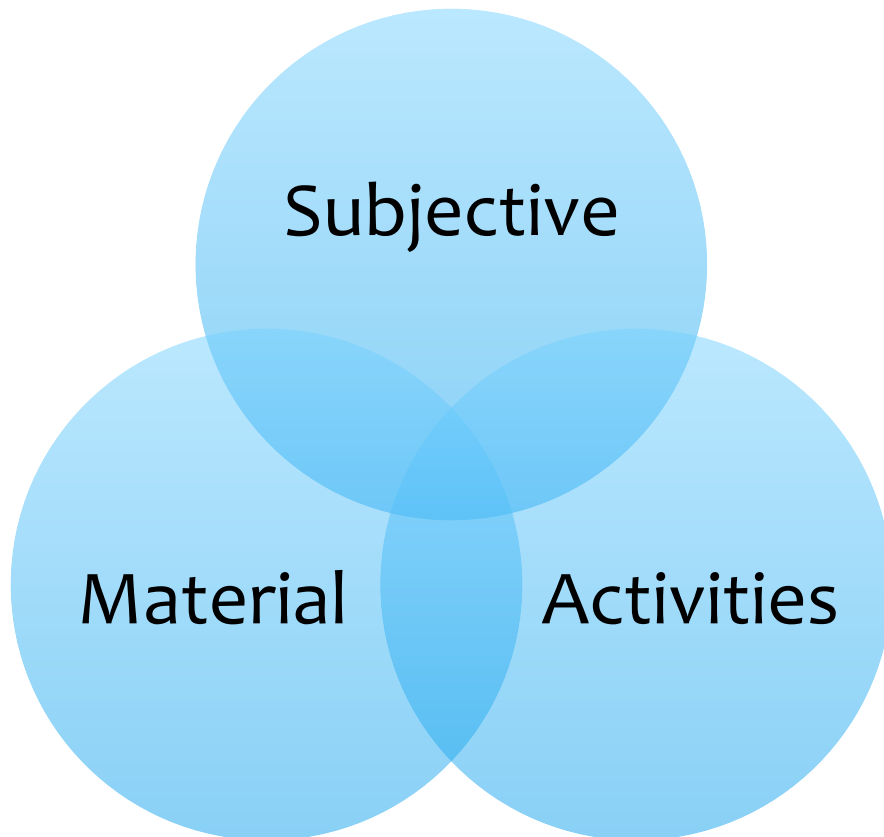
(Fish 2011)

Approaching the cultural value of SSF through sense of place



We used sense of place as a way of getting at the cultural aspects of ecosystem services – but limitations

Sense of place dimensions



The influence of fishing creates a particular identity and sense of place in harbour towns inherently linked to fishing. Yet, what are the characteristics of these places that define them as “fishing” places and how are the bonds that people form with fishing places manifest in their ‘place attachment’ and ‘place identity’?

David Harvey on Place

- Entities achieve relative stability for a time
- Such ‘permanences’ define a place (for a time)
- Place formation is a process of carving out ‘permanences’ from the flow of processes
- But ‘permanences’ are always subject to time and ‘perpetual perishing’

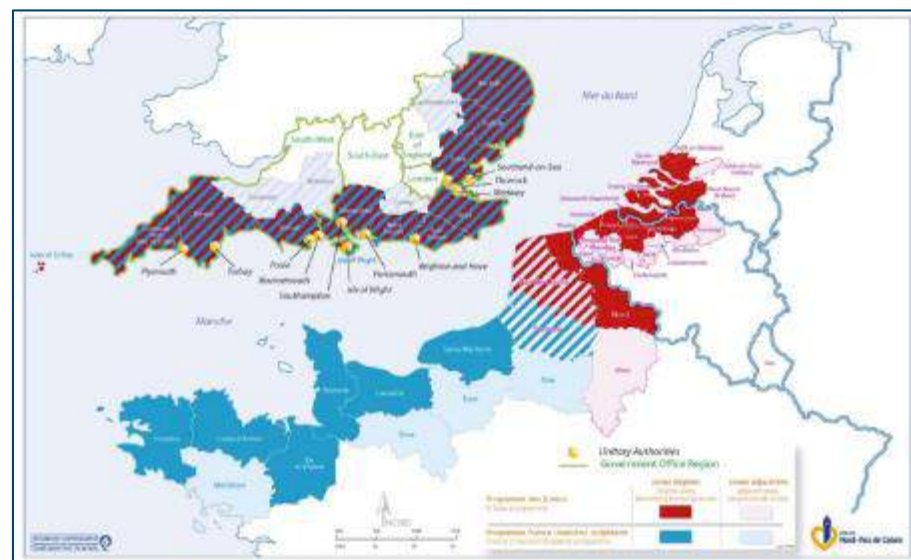
(Harvey 1996, pg. 294)

Our Work

CHARM (Channel Integrated Approach for Marine Resource Management). Interreg IVa Channel Programme project. Total €11M (UoG €935,171). Apr 09-Mar 12. 17 EU partners.

GIFS (Geography of Inshore Fishing and Sustainability). Interreg IVa 2 Seas project. Total €4.6M (UoG lead partner €1.8M). Jan 12-Sept 14. 6 EU partners.

TOURFISH (Tourism for Food, Fisheries and Sustainable Development). Interreg IVa 2 Seas cluster. Total €598,128 (UoG lead partner €155,050). Nov 2013-May 2015.



Led production of:



Governance



Economy



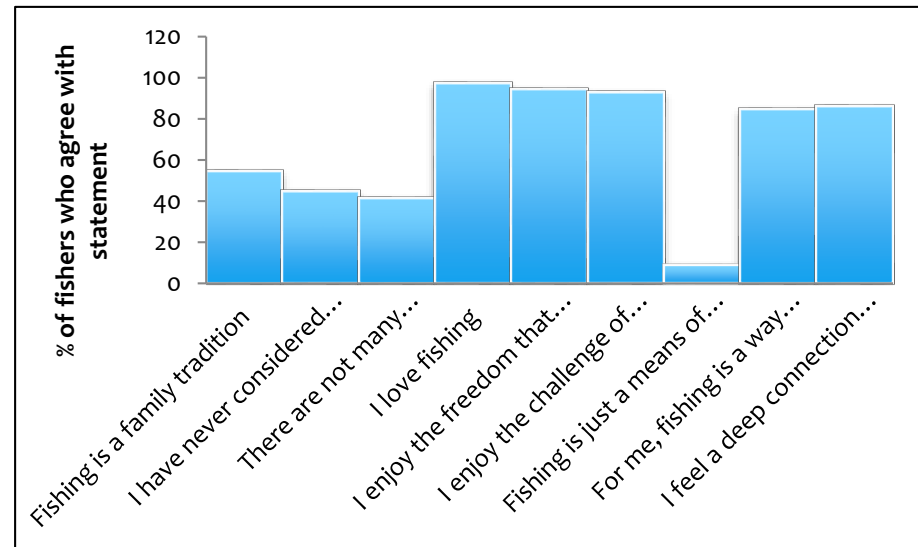
Socio / cultural



Education and LEK

Applying sense of place to SSF

- Range of approaches
- Qualitative (Interviews, Photo-elicitation, Photo-documentation, Photo-journalism)
- Quantitative (questionnaire survey)



Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Cultural identity* – Fishing shapes the identity of those who live in coastal places and increases over time. It is both perceptual and linked to the attachments that people form with place, but is also influenced by place character in terms of the physical environment and man-made objects (e.g. buildings, fishing gear and boats, artworks, signs etc.) and the fishing activity associated with it.



Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Place character and aesthetic values* – Fishing places have a particular aesthetic that is shaped by the physical environment and landscape alongside the material culture associated with fishing.



Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Individual and group attachment to place – Fishing facilitates and strengthens attachment to place through genealogical ties, longstanding association with the place and the co-existence of a place of work and residence, along with the fishing underpinning the social fabric.*



Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Place meaning* – The meanings attached to places may differ for those associated with fishing and those not, with fishers relating to the place as a working environment and, often, based on genealogical place attachment. For those not associated with fishing those meanings may focus on the aesthetics of the place, based on both the physical landscape and a (sometimes romanticized) perception of the fishing industry.



Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Cultural heritage and memory* – As an activity that has often taken place for generations fishing is deep-rooted in many coastal towns and villages. It is represented through the built cultural heritage in the form of the remains of old buildings or equipment, some of which are reused for other purposes. Fishing heritage is also about the non-tangible memories of those who have lived there and these are passed on through oral histories, preserved traditions and representations in museums.



Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Inspiration* – The activity of fishing and the particular nature of coastal environments provides inspiration and wellbeing benefits for those living there, enhancing quality of life. This is also reflected in the work of artists who try to capture the particular quality of these environments.



Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Connection to the natural world*
 - For fishers this may occur through daily engagement with the marine environment, sometimes in very harsh conditions. For others, living by the coast may provide a certain perspective and sometimes religious and spiritual meanings for those communities.



Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Tourism* – The presence of fishing, or the idea of ‘fishing culture’, provides an attraction for tourism. Visitors like to watch the boats in the harbour, the fishermen unloading the daily catch and they enjoy eating locally-caught fish in a harbourside restaurant.

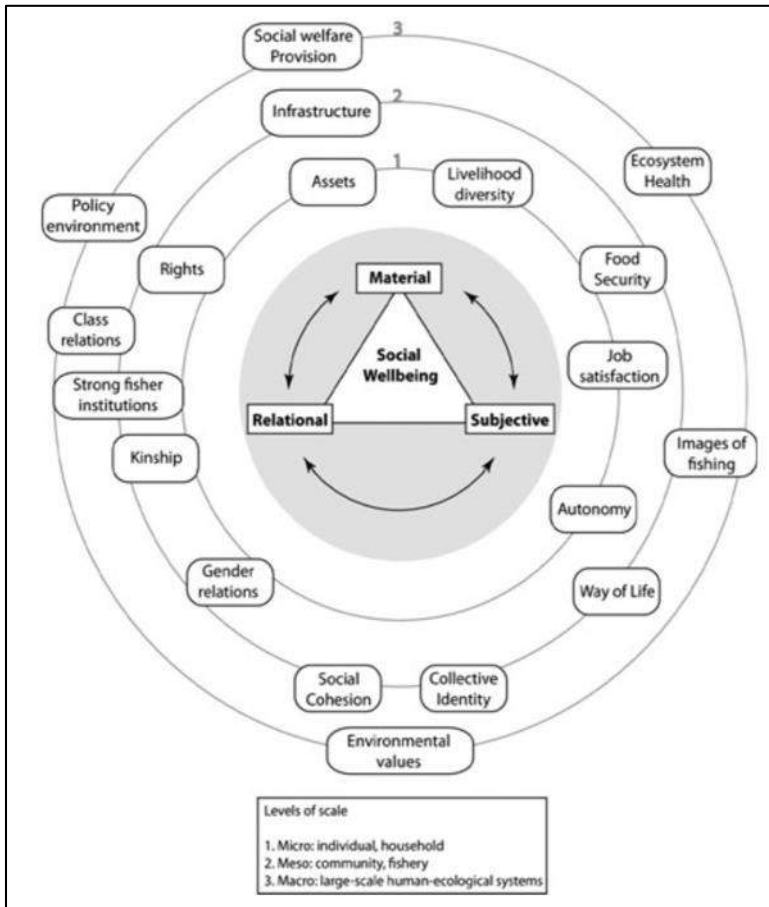


Interpreting SoP through CES

- *Knowledge* – Fishers may have a particular knowledge about the marine environment in which they work, along with the skills and traditions associated with that activity. Educating and passing on that knowledge is an important part of maintaining cultural identity.



Social Wellbeing



- Adds insight into the multiple dimension of human welfare
- Captures the idea of relationality (although this can be interpreted in different ways)?

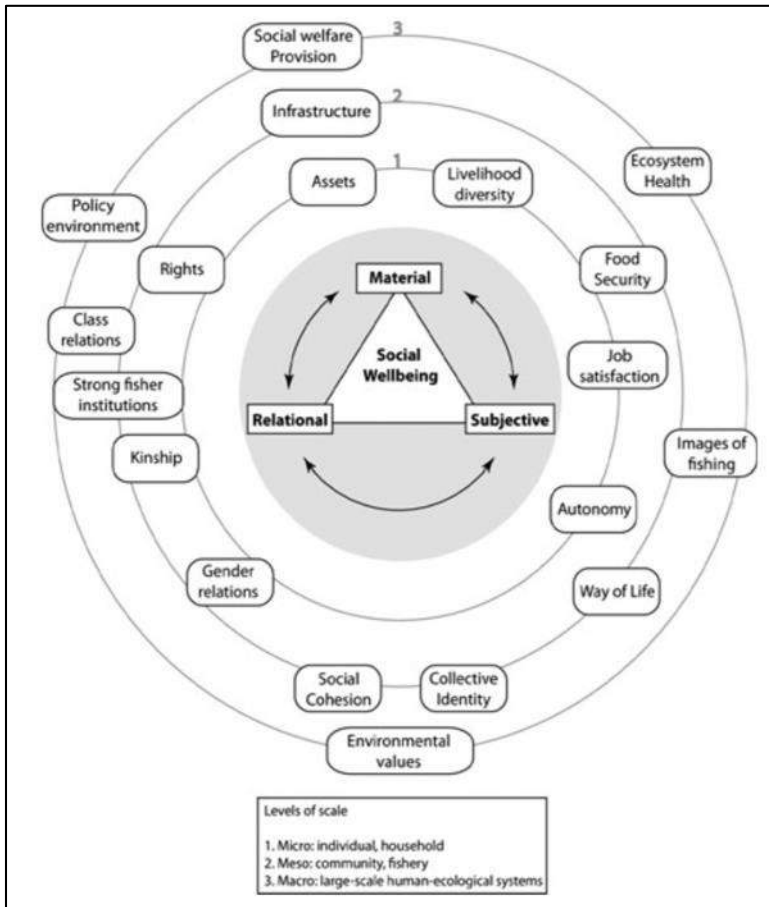
Social Wellbeing: Weeratunge et al 2014

“relational’ aspects include relations of love and care, networks of support and obligation, social, political and cultural identities, including relations with respect to organs of the state and formal structures, which determine the scope for personal action and influence in the community’ (pg. 257)

“subjective’ spans notions of self, individual and shared hopes, fears and aspirations, expressed levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction, trust and confidence among other things’ (pg 257).

“material’ concerns encompass practical welfare and standards of living (for example, income, wealth, assets, environmental quality, physical health and livelihood concerns among others)’ (pg. 257)

Social Wellbeing



- Is there scope for expanding the explicit scope of relationality to think about socio-ecological relations?
- Is there value in thinking about a more explicit 'lens' that focuses on the relational processes / assemblages between human and non-human elements?

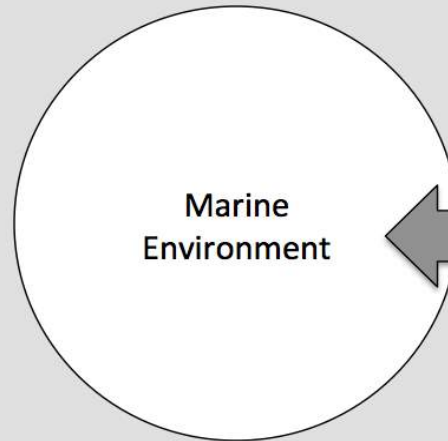
Co-constructed

- Coastal places are where natural and human processes intersect through the physical manifestations of fishing and the cultural meanings, practices and emotions linked to marine environments.
- Fishing is, therefore, a transformational activity generating relational networks linking marine and terrestrial environments.

Co-constructed

- Relational can speak to the processes that give rise to networks of associations between humans and between humans and non-humans
- Relational associations giving rise to multi-scalar, fluid place based networks in a constant of renewal and becoming
- For example fish for human nutrition creating chains of transformations (catching, landing, processing, selling, distribution, cooking, eating etc.)

Ecosystem Services: Supporting, Provisioning, Regulating, Cultural



Marine
Environment

Activity

Transformation

Fishing

Sense of Place: Physical Environment /
Phenomenological

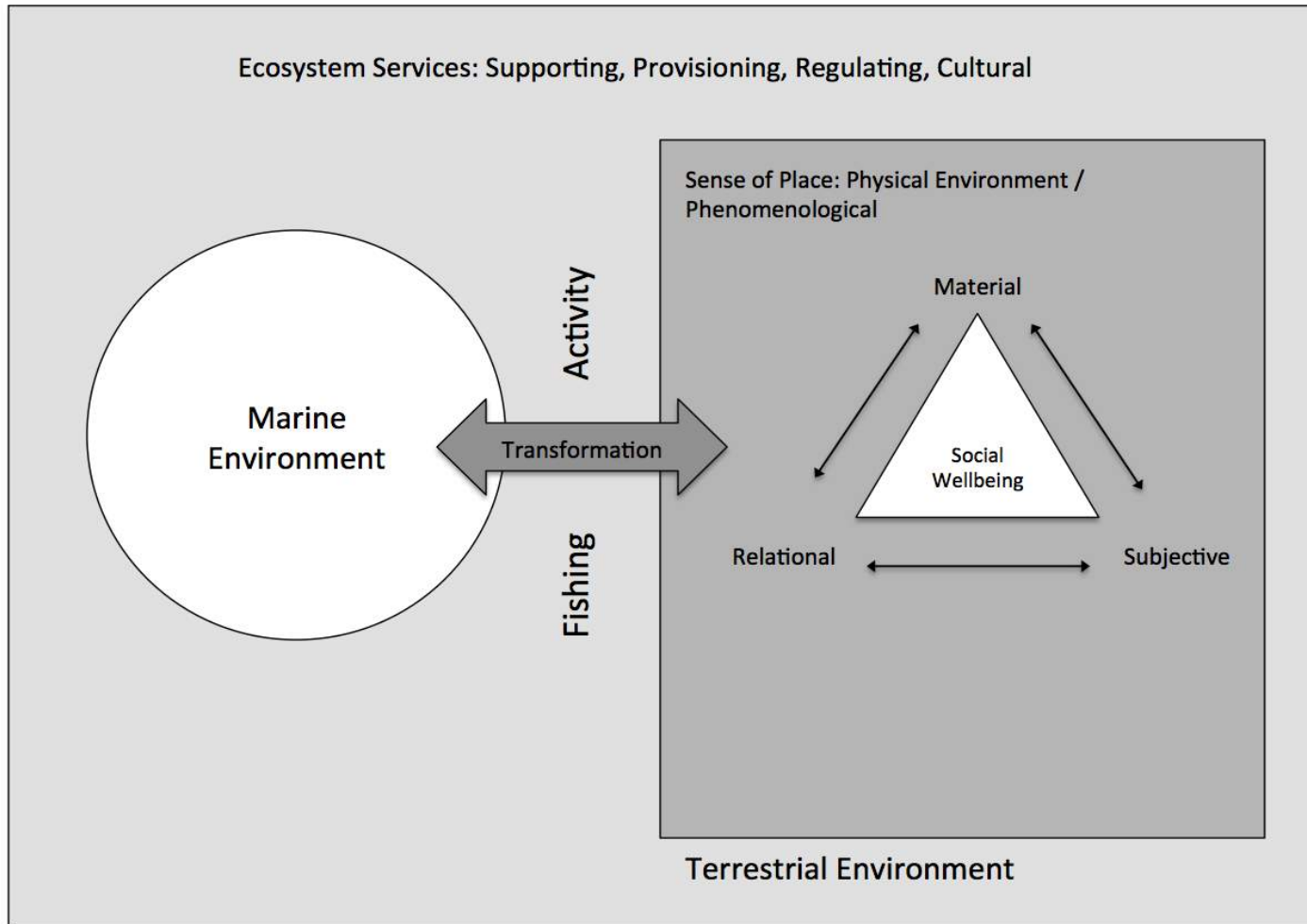
Material

Social
Wellbeing

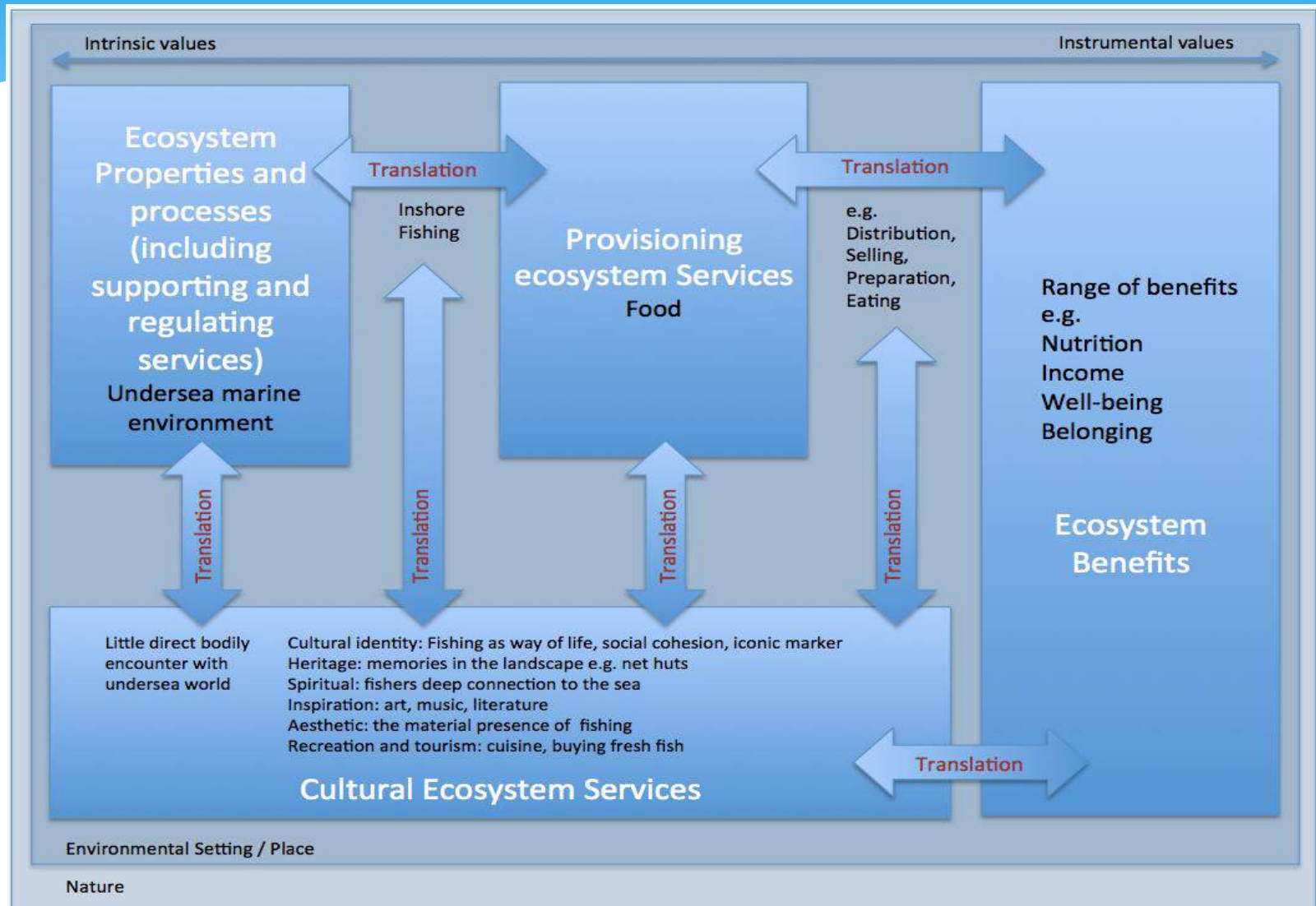
Relational

Subjective

Terrestrial Environment



Redefining Cultural Ecosystem Services



Conclusion

- Adopting a co-constructionist perspective, related to understanding sense of place, CES and wellbeing can help make **visible relational associations** between the marine and terrestrial environments revealing potentially hidden values of SSF.
- **Places are more than static backdrops**, they are dynamic, fluid, process-driven locations constantly evolving as environment, people, activities, legislation, policies etc. interrelate in complex and unexpected ways.
- It is vital that approaches are used that can adequately capture the complex array of **ecological and cultural entanglements** that emerge as a result of fishing activity



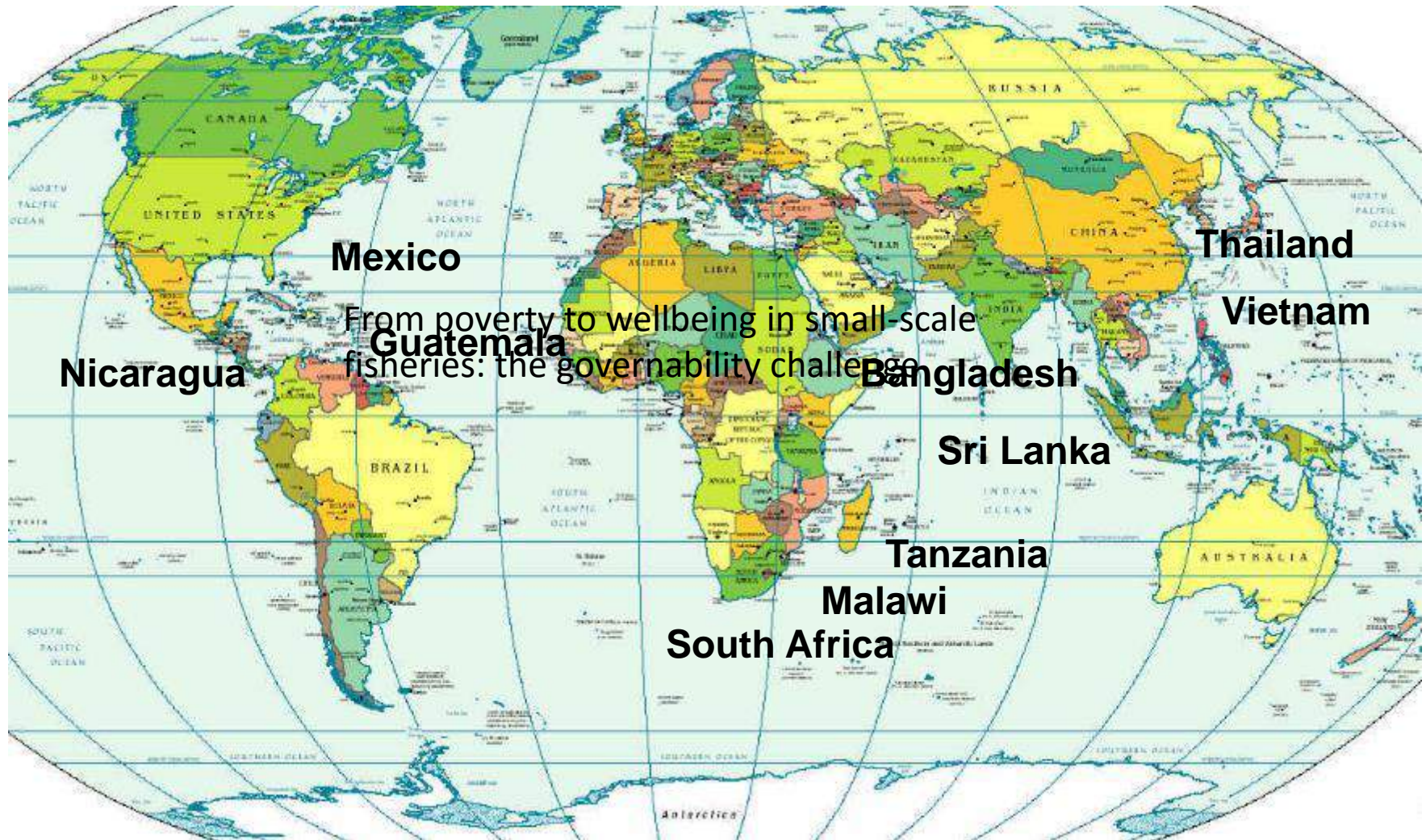
From poverty to wellbeing in small-scale fisheries

The governability challenge

Svein Jentoft, Norwegian College of Fishery Science, UiT – The Arctic University of Norway

Ratana Chuenpagdee, Dept. of Geography, Memorial University of Newfoundland

10 case studies from POVFIISH project

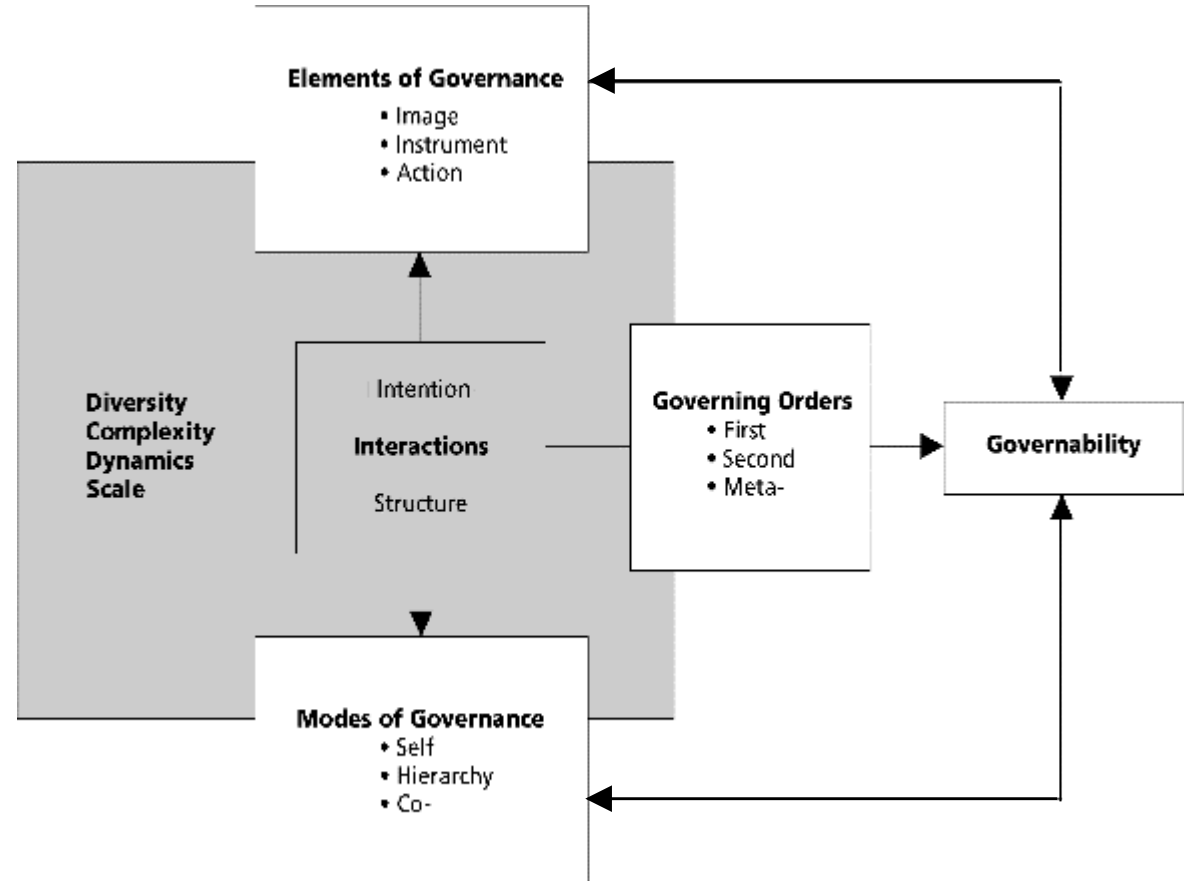
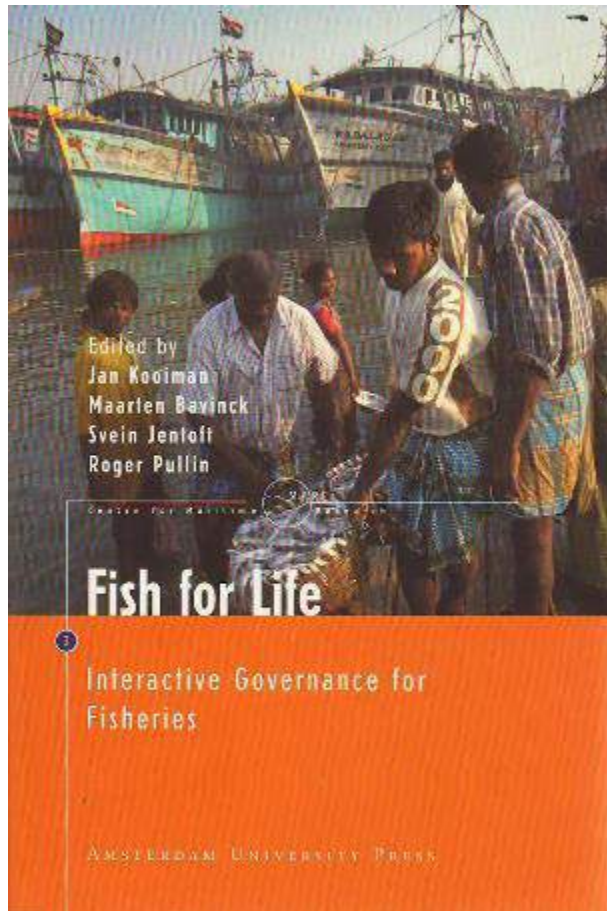


SOME CONCLUSIONS



There is, in our view, no contradiction between values *of* and *in* the small-scale fisheries sector.

- We posit that without the latter the former cannot be realized. Society has legitimate reasons to anticipate something from small-scale fisheries. However, small-scale fisheries cannot be expected to deliver on the expectations that rest upon them unless people who inhabit the sector find their livelihoods sustainable and lives meaningful.
- The well-being perspective in its three dimensions provides clarity into what the latter would require, whereas the interactive governance perspective provides clues for how to attain them

Interactive governance



Issues relevant to wellbeing at different orders of governance



Order	Governing sphere	Governing intervention
First	Management practices, tools, routines	Access demarcation, conflict resolution, resource competition, monitoring, control and surveillance, insurance scheme
Second	Institutions, organizations, rules, norms	Fisheries legislation, capacity enhancement, information sharing, co-management arrangements, post-harvest infrastructure
Meta-	Values, principles, images	Awareness building, problem definition and issue framing, goal setting, consideration of fundamental concerns

Final remarks

- The wellbeing governability challenge is to create alignments between the orders; Meta-order values and principles must find their way into concrete institutional designs at second order and governing processes at the first order.
- Governance must address problems as they appear in the immediate term at first order and prevent at second order for (re-) occurring in the long term.
- Governance as interaction and participation is a means to secure alignment between orders, and is in itself enhancing wellbeing .

Summary and discussion: Diverse values, wellbeing, and the governance of small-scale fisheries

Summary

- Broadening the conceptualization of the contributions of SSF using diverse values and social wellbeing
 - Recognizing links to rich and growing literature
- Relationality, positionality, co-constructivist approach to human-environment relations
- The wickedness of governance for diverse values of SSF

Your reactions to these questions or otherwise

1. What do you, and the fisherfolk you work with, value about SSF?
2. How do SSF contribute to your/their wellbeing?
3. How does the environment, and environmental change, influence values and wellbeing in the SSF you know?
4. How does governance recognize these concerns?

Moving forward with diverse values cluster

- 21 months left in TBTI
- What is the priority, post-diverse values book?
- What process to pursue?
 - MARE IX? 3rd WSSFC?

Next TBTI webinar – October 3rd, 2016

Inland small-scale fisheries

TBTI 'Inland Fisheries' cluster coordinators



**Too BIG To
IGNORE**

Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research

Ideas for the upcoming TBTI webinars?

Send us an email to toobigtoignore@mun.ca