

Too Big To Ignore Report
Number R-01/2020



Transdisciplinarity in Fisheries & Ocean Sustainability

Report from the Training-of-the-Trainers Workshop

November 8-10, 2019
Punta Cana, Dominican Republic

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RESEARCH

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List of Acronyms

CBO – Community Based Organization

CERMES – Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies

CRFM – Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

CSO – Civil Society Organization

FAO – Food and Agriculture Agency of the United Nations

FPIC – Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

GCFI – Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute

GIFT – Gender in Fisheries Team

GSF – Global Strategy Framework

IUU– Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

MPA – Marine Protected Areas

NGO – Non-governmental organizations

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

SSF Guidelines – The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

SSF – Small-Scale Fisheries

TBTI – Too Big To Ignore research network

TD – Trandisciplinarity

TNC – The Nature Conservancy

ToT – Training-of-the-Trainers

UWI – University of West Indies

WSFC – World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress



Summary

The transdisciplinary approach argues that the problems and priorities in fisheries and ocean governance, especially when concerning small-scale fisheries, require a broadening of perspectives that cut across academic disciplines, bridge division between scientific and local knowledge, and bring about innovation in teaching and learning. The transdisciplinary perspective is particularly important when dealing with the ‘wicked problems’ in small-scale fisheries governance, due mostly to insecure tenure rights, lack of livelihood options, poor access to markets, and marginalization of small-scale fishers in decision-making. This approach is also required to facilitate the implementation of the [Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication](#) (SSF Guidelines) and to achieve the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#).

The ‘**Transdisciplinarity in Fisheries & Ocean Sustainability Training-of-the-Trainers**’ workshop, which took place in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic from November 8-10th, 2019, was organized by the Too Big To Ignore project (TBTI, toobitoignore.net), a global research network aiming to elevate the profile and importance of small-scale fisheries around the world. The workshop was supported by the **FAO and TBTI agreement on ‘Transdisciplinary capacity building to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines’** as part of the Activity #2: Conduct two (2) SSF Guidelines TD training workshops for key stakeholders in support of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

This report provides the highlights and feedback from the three day-workshop that brought together about 20 scholars and practitioners on small-scale fisheries from North America, Central and South America, Europe, and the Caribbean. The workshop included a number of lectures and group activities, tailored in such a way to expose participants to a range of issues, challenges and concerns related to fisheries and ocean sustainability, especially those affecting small-scale fisheries, as well as to deepen the understanding about their causes and effects, and to broaden the perspective about how to address them. The overall aim of the workshop was to build transdisciplinarity capacity as a way towards implementation of SSF Guidelines, as well as to help promote viability of small-scale fisheries, and the overall sustainability of fisheries and ocean.

The Punta Cana workshop was part of TBTI ‘Training-of-the-Trainers’ transdisciplinary (ToT TD) program, an advanced-level training developed for those who have expertise and experience in interdisciplinary, TD or participatory action research and practice. The participants of the Punta Cana workshop have been enrolled in the ToT TD online course, which started in September and ended in December of 2019.

Agenda

DAY 1: Friday, November 8th [*Open program for GCFI participants and everyone interested in the topics*]

Time	Topic	Instructor/Notes
14:00 – 14:10	Welcome remarks	
14:10 – 15:30	Gender in Small-scale Fisheries: Caribbean perspectives through the Gender in Fisheries Team (GIFT)	Maria Pena
15:30 – 16:00	Break	
16:30 – 18:0	Unpacking the SSF Guidelines	Svein Jentoft
18:00 – 18:30	Roundtable discussion on how to promote the implementation of the SSF Guidelines	Ratana Chuenpagdee (moderator)

DAY 2: Saturday, November 9th [*Registered workshop participants only*]

Time	Topic	Instructor/Notes
09:00 – 09:30	Introduction and workshop objectives + review of TD online	Ratana Chuenpagdee
09:30 – 10:30	The why, what and how of TD	Ratana Chuenpagdee
10:30 – 11:00	Break	
11:00 – 12:30	Unpacking interactive governance and governability	Svein Jentoft
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 15:00	“Blue Justice” case study presentation: Consider a situation/circumstance affecting your SSF case study, discuss relevant principles/topics in the SSF Guidelines.	Participants make a ‘3-minute’ presentation (without slides) about case studies that speak to different aspects of justice and equity
15:00 – 15:30	Break	
15:30 – 17:00	Group exercise (1) on case study analysis	Ratana Chuenpagdee

Time	Topic	Instructor/Notes
17:00 – 17:30	Report back	
17:30 – 18:00	Summary and wrap-up	Ratana Chuenpagdee
19:00	Group dinner	

DAY 3: Sunday, November 10th *[Registered workshop participants only]*

Time	Topic	Instructor/Notes
09:00 – 10:30	Live above water: Blue justice for small-scale fisheries and ocean sustainability	Svein Jentoft
10:30 – 11:00	Break	
11:00 – 12:30	TD for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines	Ratana Chuenpagdee
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 15:00	Group exercise (2) on how to support and promote the implementation of the SSF Guidelines	Ratana Chuenpagdee
15:00 – 15:30	Break	
15:30 – 16:30	Report back	
16:30 – 17:30	Roundtable discussion: Towards sustainable SSF	Ratana Chuenpagdee
17:30 – 18:00	Summary and wrap-up	Ratana Chuenpagdee

Key readings

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Day 1: Friday, Nov 8th

Gender in Small-Scale Fisheries: Caribbean perspectives through the Gender in Fisheries Team

Presented by: *Maria Pena, CERMES, University of West Indies, Barbados*

During the roughly 2-hour long session, participants were introduced to the UWI-CERMES led **Gender in Fisheries Team (GIFT)** and Caribbean perspectives on gender in small-scale fisheries (SSF). Gender in fisheries management, conservation and development, has not been given high priority in the Caribbean. Persistent data and knowledge gaps on gender in SSF contribute to the overall poorly understood and documented characteristics of SSF. This is despite the existence of national gender action plans (draft or implemented) in some countries; national fisheries policies (draft or implemented); and the inclusion of gender equality and equity as a guiding principle in the SSF Guidelines, that all attempt to mainstream gender in these systems. Gender characteristics of Caribbean SSF such as equality and equity of allocation of resources, rights, status, and responsibilities are therefore poorly documented and people involved in fisheries make assumptions about gender based on their own observations and not facts.

GIFT comprises a number of members participating either as individuals or as organisational representatives who share interests in gender in Caribbean SSF research and development. Roles and responsibilities of GIFT members are determined on a situational basis. The initiative has also a growing list of Friends of GIFT who receive communication on plans, activities and events. The TBTI TD participants indicated interest in becoming of Friends of GIFT and were subsequently added to the GIFT mailing list.

Background information on GIFT:




- GIFT was formed in 2016 to conduct research and outreach.
- UWI-CERMES and partners from around the region are trying to better understand and assist with policy and practice concerning gender in Caribbean SSF.
- GIFT's focus is to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) member states.

- Within the SSF Guidelines, the specific focus of GIFT is on the section, *Responsible fisheries and sustainable development*, sub-section 8 on *Gender equality*.

The initial scope of GIFT has been on SSF fisheries value chains and governance arrangements with focus on livelihoods and governance institutions. Since its formation, GIFT activities and outputs have encompassed the development of communications products (brochure, women in fisheries calendars, posters, flyers); contributions to international newsletters and reports (Yemaya newsletter and Samudra reports); hosting of special conference sessions (Special Gender in Fisheries poster session 69th – 72nd GCFI); presentations at conferences (GAF 6 & 7, 3WSFC, MARE etc.); local community research with focus on seasonality of livelihoods; gender scoping in Caribbean SSF (to gain perspectives of National Fisherfolk Organisation leaders on the content of the Gender section (No. 8) of the SSF Guidelines); Women in Fisheries Forums (Belize 2017, Barbados 2019); fisherfolk organisational research; case study research on women fisherfolk in Barbados (includes video documentation and magazine); and gender mainstreaming workshop for GIFT members and friends (July 2019, Barbados) to build capacity of GIFT in gender analysis.

After the presentation, there was some discussion on what, if anything, participants were doing in their countries to include gender research in SSF. While some participants are interested in conducting this type of research into SSF, not a lot is currently being done or has been initiated but there was interest among all participants to improve the current situation.

The session wrapped up with an interactive exercise in which participants were split into three groups, each of which had to choose one of three images displayed. The aim of the exercise was to explore how persons saw gender and the different forms it can take. A summary of first impression and observations on gender noted for each image is provided on the next page.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive situation • She is dressed to race, he is not • She looks fierce and ready to race, he looks relaxed/smug • He has regularly spaced hurdles; she has random hazardous obstacles to get around. She has many layers of barriers, more varied and potentially hazardous, than he. • He is an older white guy; she is a younger person of colour • They are facing each other, checking each other out • She is in pink athletic wear, he is in work shoes and a suit! She looks well prepared for the race/path and she looks like a badass. • It is unclear if her path is clear or if she can reach the end • Things suggested about gender through the image are that there is an expectation that women need to be well prepared whereas he can do the race without preparation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assume the person with orange clothes is cooking or ironing – because of this, we believe it was a woman (female “typical activities”) • The men are not doing “typical male activities.” Everyone is doing something. • Different skin colour in the picture (inclusion) • Poverty context (cooking with gas tank) • Under appreciation of role – head of female is missing in the picture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate ladder • The man (in elevator) has an easier path • Racist factor? • 2 men vs. 1 woman • Inequality and inequity • Taking an elevator alone as opposed to sharing • Formal versus informal attire • It's harder for the woman (more challenges) – the easy way is not taken/provided

Day 1: Friday, Nov 8th

Unpacking the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)

Presented by: *Svein Jentoft, The Arctic University of Norway*

The main aim to this session was to build participants' understanding of the SSF Guidelines to help them determine how to implement the SSF Guidelines in their respective countries. Dr. Jentoft provided an informative and interesting 'eye witness' recollection of the development of, as well as an introduction to, the components of the SSF Guidelines.

➤ Unpacking the title

Context of *Food Security* and *Poverty Eradication* are two major concerns that the Guidelines are meant to contribute towards those who fish and access fish as food. There is no legal obligation to implement the SSF Guidelines via national policy, as is the case when governments ratify conventions, but due to the process of development of the instrument, there is a moral obligation to implement them. If the SSF Guidelines had been mandatory and a hard law, the process would have been more lengthy, the States would have been more cautious, and the SSF Guidelines may not have "seen the light of the day." Countries were cautious enough. Some countries thought it was great thing for the world and were interested in knowing what can be done for the SSF Guidelines to become an instrument, while others were sceptical querying what their benefit is and how they would fit into their particular context.

➤ Other voluntary instruments that preceded the SSF Guidelines:

- **Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries**, also an FAO initiative (1990s). However, SSF are hardly mentioned in the Code, leading to a desire to create something specific for SSF in the FAO system.
- **Voluntary Guidelines for the Right to Food** (2011), which stress the human rights perspective.
- **Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests**. Tenure may be thought of as rights to or access to land, fishing territories, and forests. These guidelines emphasise these three natural resource-based industries and treat them in the same way, in the same respect. In many ways, this is a more progressive document

than the SSF Guidelines because it was negotiated not just by fisheries stakeholders but also by representatives of other government ministries.

➤ **The development of the SSF Guidelines**

- The SSF Guidelines is a negotiated international instrument entirely dedicated to SSF. It took six years from when the original idea was launched until the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines in 2014. It is a consensus document - it was not endorsed until all FAO member states agreed to do so. The SSF Guidelines contain progressive text and delegates from different countries negotiated every single sentence.
- The SSF Guidelines bring together social development and responsible fisheries and complement other international instruments. Countries are equally responsible for implementing the SSF Guidelines whether applied to food or tenure associated with fisheries.
- The important point to note about the SSF Guidelines is a common ground in *human rights* pursuits, which was hoped to inspire legal development in fisheries that may be more attentive to the special situation of SSF.
- Once the decision had been made to start the process of developing the SSF Guidelines in 2008, there was a series of consultations around the world. A zero draft was made that was used in the consultations for reviewing the Guidelines.
- There were no consultations in North America and hardly any in Europe (except for Denmark) and areas important to indigenous peoples. Because there are also SSF in the global North, they should not be forgotten even if poverty is not an issue or as great an issue as in the South. The SSF Guidelines are primarily for the global South but they are not exclusive to this area. Countries in the North need to be reminded that they need to secure their interests and rights in the same way as SSF in the South.
- The consultation process, held to develop the zero draft, included some countries but the negotiations included all countries. Civil society played an important role in the negotiation. 4,000 people were involved in the consultations and the fact that the SSF Guidelines went through an extensive consultation gives the document its legitimacy, making it hard to dismiss, and ensures a moral power behind its implementation.

➤ **Examining the content of the SSF Guidelines**

- The document is divided into several sections with 100 paragraphs in total. It begins with a series of principles (governance) that should be included in any management system that relates to SSF. The SSF Guidelines are not only relevant to fisheries departments but to the State in general. Gender Equality and Equity runs through the document – it is strong principle mentioned throughout.
- The SSF Guidelines often have the statement “as appropriate”: this recognises that countries have an existing legislation but the Guidelines are also challenging governments to examine that legislation and determine how it works from a SSF perspective, which could lead to the recognition of the need for legal reform.

- The SSF Guidelines are here to stay and represent the kind of change that the international community want with regard to the SSF. They define what progress is in SSF. We don't know what difference they will make at this point but what is clear is that the SSF Guidelines won't implement themselves and that we can't be sure that the countries will sign up to them.
 - For these Guidelines to make a difference for people in communities, we have to make sure governments do not forget about them. Government must be held accountable for implementing the SSF Guidelines and civil society should think about them as theirs. This is an extensive and important goal of the consultations. If civil society had not been there, the strong gender focus would not have been there.
 - The SSF Guidelines explicitly mention the academic community: academics have a role to play in providing the knowledge for SSF, which any reasonable implementation of the SSF Guidelines will require. Governments need to be well informed when trying to implement the SSF Guidelines; public policy can have a negative impact on SSF but they can also have a positive impact and knowledge is one of things that can convert the bad.
 - The SSF Guidelines apply to the sea as well as inland SSF, which have an important role in providing food and food security.
- **The SSF Guidelines implementation process: based on the theory of interactive governance, the implementation has to go through three governing orders**
- **Meta order – values, principles and norms:** this is primarily where the SSF Guidelines are (soft law)
 - **Second order – institutions, organisations and law.** For the SSF Guidelines to be converted into concrete things, they need to pass the legislative hurdle before we see real institutional and legal change. At this stage, there could be a bureaucratic hurdle: fisheries ministries have to be on-board but they may not be happy to change as they may have interests to defend or maintain the status quo. Even if we have governments agencies on-board and the legislation, there may still be stakeholders who may be displeased, due to redistribution of resources, for example. Redistribution always creates tension. The SSF Guidelines will need to overcome a lot of hurdles in order to reach the people they are intended for.
 - **First order – management process and practice.** At this order, there is a consensus hurdle that must be overcome.
- **Another model for implementation: the trickle-down process from the global level (FAO) to the government to regions (within a country)**
- Whether implementation goes this way, depends on whether the governing hurdles can be passed. In reality, perhaps the SSF Guidelines will be implemented because people at the local level pick them up and confront their governments, basically,

‘shaming’ the government into implementation. This is more of a trickle up process (bottom-up).

- How the SSF Guidelines are implemented in a particular country, whether trickle-up or trickle-down, is an empirical question. It wouldn’t be surprising if the SSF Guidelines will be implemented by the trickle-up process. Hence, it is an important task to help inform people about the existence of the SSF Guidelines, and civil society has a role to play in this.
- We cannot assume that SSF are the same all over and that the circumstances around the implementation are the same. The context must be known. That in itself suggest that the SSF Guidelines cannot be implemented top-down: they also need to be implemented from the bottom-up. For this, we need local knowledge, including indigenous knowledge, which the SSF Guidelines recognize and emphasise.
- We cannot expect that the human rights approach and the customary norms always complement each other. Conflict may arise.

➤ **The SSF Guidelines and the SDGs**

- It’s hard to talk about the SSF Guidelines without mentioning the SDGs, which were endorsed in 2015 and are to run until 2030. The only place SSF are mentioned in SDGs is in Target 14 – Life Under Water (SDG14b). This goal mentions IUU fishing, overfishing, pollution, conservation, and speaks to the importance of rights to access resources and markets.
- However, the issues pertaining to SSF are not only about life UNDER water but also about what is happening ABOVE. People live their lives above and below the water.
- When we think about the well-being and the development of SSF communities and economies, it’s clear SSF are linked to all the other SDGs. Therefore, all SDGs are relevant to SSF. Looking at these frameworks, we see that there are major overlaps between the SDGs and the SSF Guidelines.
- For further exploration of these linkages, see the paper by Said and Chuenpagdee (2019) on ‘Aligning the sustainable development goals to the small-scale fisheries guidelines: A case for EU fisheries governance’. The study points out the overlaps between the two, suggesting that if countries want to implement the SDGs in SSF, the SSF Guidelines should be implemented.

Day 2: Saturday, Nov 9th

TD for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines

Presented by: Ratana Chuenpagdee, Memorial University

➤ Holistic approach and knowledge

- When looking at the kind of science needed to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, the concept of **transdisciplinarity** (TD) is the key. The word itself does not appear in the SSF Guidelines but there is another word that conveys a similar idea – holistic. What we need is a holistic approach and knowledge, where knowledge goes beyond science and traditional research, to incorporate peoples' local, contextual and moral knowledge.
- TD includes these aspects and considers not just knowledge about what is in the water but also the health of peoples' own community (not only physical health but also morality, ethics and norms). TD, in essence, goes beyond scientific disciplines.
- In 2018, TBTI launched the book '[*Transdisciplinarity for Small-Scale Fisheries Governance: Analysis and Practice*](#),' which argues that policies targeting SSF need to be based on a solid and holistic knowledge foundation, and support the building of governance capacity at local, national, and global levels. The book provides illustrations why such knowledge production needs to be transdisciplinary, drawing from multiple disciplinary perspectives and the knowledge of SSF actors, in order to identify problems and explore innovative solutions.

➤ Interactive governance

- Interactive governance framework is an analytical framework to help us understand how to really see what is happening in SSF. We use it to help guide the analysis of a situation in SSF and consider issues and concerns, especially those related to social equity and gender equity, as well as others that are important to address within the context of blue economy.

➤ Blue Justice

- The term Blue Justice was first introduced during the 3WSFC by a TBTI colleague from South Africa, Moenieba Isaacs. The congress was marked by intense discussions about the issues of social justice and social equity in SSF, driven by the global development agendas that call for blue growth and blue economy, with participants arguing that

there are many issues that are not included in the blue economy and not emphasised to the extent they should be.

- Put simply, we must recognize that there is no win-win situation when it comes to blue economy: inevitably, there will be winners and losers. There will be more powerful and wealthy stakeholders that will benefit, and given the poverty, vulnerability and marginality of SSF, we can expect SSF will be among the losers. It is necessary to remind governments that SSF must not be forgotten in the pursuit of the blue economy and that these development agendas need to embrace the SSF Guidelines' principles and take into consideration the issues of social justice.
- There are many issues that are part of the Blue Justice concept. Participants were introduced to the TBTI ['Blue Justice' campaign](#), and its ['Blue Justice for Small-Scale Fisheries' commitment](#), which was submitted as a Voluntary Commitment towards fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

➤ **Supporting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines through the TD training**

- FAO has initiated a Global Strategy Framework (GSF) to implement the SSF Guidelines; the implementation is led and decided by a group of civil society organisations (World Forum of Fisher People etc.).
- There is a major section in the SSF Guidelines that speaks to the role of information, research, and capacity development and in all of this, research community has an important role to play. TBTI research community provides the TD workshop as part of an online training where people learn how to examine what is happening in SSF, explore how and to which extent the SSF Guidelines can help address these issues, and how the TD process can help facilitate learning and address the problems.
- Overall, TD training is part of the global efforts to build capacity at all levels, involving government (local, national, regional) and other actors (e.g. community groups, fisher groups, policy practitioners, university students, researchers) as all of these stakeholders must be engaged in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

Day 2: Saturday, Nov 9th

Blue Justice case study presentations

The aim of this session was to present on situations that speak to problems and issues in SSF and the extent to which the case is about social justice, inequality, injustice, recognising that there are many types of justice/injustice – environment, social, legal, etc. The following are summary points from each participant's three-minute presentation. The types of justice discussed in the case studies are based on the '[Blue justice for small-scale fisheries' template](#), developed by TBTI.

Indigenous groups (Mexico)
<i>Maria Fernanda Fitzmaurice Cahluni</i>
Type: social injustice (rights of indigenous people not being recognised) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Located in the northern state of Sonora, Mexico• They have been in existence for almost 2,000 years• Traditional fishing for subsistence and growing of plants for medicine or food• The indigenous people have been in control of a portion of the sea in the coastal settlement• They have struggled with injustice: they've experienced extermination and are dispossessed of their traditional lands
Shrimp trawling fishery (Costa Rica)
<i>María Fernanda Morales Camacho</i>
Type: regulatory injustice <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On the Pacific coast, the fishery is semi-industrial, while on the Caribbean coast it is more artisanal (the case study is in the north)• There are few people in this latter community that are dedicated to the fishery; 100 men and 300 men on the Caribbean coast are involved in the fishery• This is predominantly subsistence fishery and only a small part is meant for commercial use• In 2013, a ban on shrimp trawling fishery was implemented• The people that rely most on this fishery have not received any information from the government as the ban is not part of the law• Research has shown deterioration in socio-economic conditions in the community

Conch and lobster fisheries (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Marta Caterina Calosso

Type: **economic and market injustice**

- Turks and Caicos fisheries characterised by multi-gear, multi-species
- Focus on spiny lobster and conch for export, mainly US market
- Stocks are declining; 20 years ago Turks and Caicos was one of the top exporter of these species
- Conch and lobster are caught by free-diving; over a 1,000lbs of lobster may be caught
- Main issue is that fishing industry is dominated by seafood processing plants. They dictate the ex-vessel price and focus on export rather than local market
- There are no fisherfolk organisations and cooperatives, and there is a lack of unity among fishers
- Due to the social situation, fishermen are into drugs, gambling and prostitution. When fishermen need money, the processing plants loans them money, used to pay for boat engines etc. Fishers sell to processing plant to get cash daily and they are trapped in a vicious cycle

Mahi Mahi and giant squid high seas fisheries (Peru)

Aimee Leslie

Type: **regulatory injustice and institutional injustice**. (Institution is a key term in governance and comes in the form of rules, regulations, organisation etc. A system that is set up in this case to make life difficult for people.)

- After anchoveta fishery, Mahi mahi and giant squid fisheries are the two largest fisheries but the government attention is only on anchoveta fishery
- The two fisheries have very little governance and no stock data, barely have permits for Mahi Mahi and giant squid
- Lots of contradictions between what the government says because the government authorities are always changing
- Government put out a call to create cooperatives – pilot project – top-down approach.
- Members of cooperatives have many requirements to meet and very little facilities to do so. Since then there has been another change of government, and with it, another regulation in which fishers can go online and register themselves with no requirements. The fishers that are part of the cooperatives are in a vulnerable situation
- Fishers that are part of the cooperatives are trying to sort themselves out; they face a lot of illegality in terms of how their finances work – indebted to middlemen
- Government have provided capacity building to meet requirements but it is difficult because fishers see the cooperative only as means to obtain permits and not as a business

Traditional people from Brazil (not indigenous people)
<i>Ana Carolina Esteves Dias</i>
<p>Type: distributive injustice. (Some people see MPAs as a governing tool but it can have negative consequences (e.g. exclusion)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of European and African immigrants living on south and southeast coasts of Brazil • Livelihoods: SSF, agriculture, hunting and tourism • The marine area surrounding this fishing community is a protected area, created due to a local power plant. The legislation requires a no-take zone for monitoring of environmental issues due to power plant activity • The no-take zone was implemented in the main SSF grounds of these traditional people. Consequently, the community could not go fishing and could not pass through this area to fish elsewhere • The protected area was created in 1990s but implemented in 2006. During this time, people were fishing normally. In 2006, the protected area was implemented and the people encountered problems and some were arrested. Only then did they understand the area was prohibited for fishing • There is legislation for traditional rights of fishing but at the same time there was a no-take zone resulting in a mismatch between legislation for protected areas and traditional rights • To deal with this issue, there was an agreement to allow small-scale traditional fishing in the area. The process started in 2012 and is still under development
Fisheries in Trinidad
<i>Neema Ramlogan</i>
<p>Type: social and criminal justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most fishers in Trinidad are located on the west coast • The case is relevant to a project CANARI is implementing on fisherfolk organisations and their ability to deal with the social issues they face and how they self-organise • On 22 July 2019 there was a piracy event 2 miles from shore in which 10 fishers on 3-4 boats were ambushed by pirates at sea; 5 fishers were murdered • The issue also occurs in Guyana and Suriname. There was a case in 2018 where Guyanese fishers were ambushed at sea, held at gunpoint and three were murdered off Suriname • Piracy is now a growing concern in territorial waters in Trinidad and fishers are not secure • Lack of resources to patrol the waters of Trinidad, compounded by other social issues such as competing use of oil exploration and drug trafficking • Fishers feel neglected by government and their voices are not being heard at the national level

Artisanal fisheries (Mexico)
<i>Lourdes Jiménez-Badillo</i>
<p>Type: development and economic justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main activity in Veracruz and inside a marine protected area • There should be an agreement concerning the use and conservation of resources • The problems arise because the policies for conservation and those determining the use of resources are mandated by different government departments. These oftentimes stand on the opposite sides and there is no agreement on some activities • It was necessary to expand the protected area resulting in displacement of some fishermen • Moreover, fishermen do not have suitable infrastructure for fish processing • Presently, there is capacity building aimed at producing high quality product. If production is increased and done under better conditions, the value of products would increase
Human rights associated with fishing conflicts (Colombia)
<i>Lina Maria Saavedra Díaz</i>
<p>Type: economic injustice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examined legal cases to determine information on human rights violation • Communities approached and developed a storyline about their lives pre- and post-conflict • Conflict caused by the port development • Four communities have legal cases about a port in the area where they used to fish • Right to healthy environment, right to work, and right to be healthy • Study showed that fishing has changed as well as the quality of life in the community
Indigenous people (Canada)
<i>Jimena Eyzaguirre</i>
<p>Type: infrastructure and well-being injustice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Small is beautiful” bias • The issue of expanding fisheries in Nunavut (large territory in the Canadian Arctic) • Nunavut has a small population but covers 40% of Canadian land; it’s populated by 46 communities spread throughout the land, not connected by roads • Predominantly indigenous people, who fish for subsistence, ceremonial, commercial and recreational purposes • A number of co-management bodies that direct different agencies in Nunavut and the government of Canada, hundreds of trappers’ organisations, and CBOs in figuring out management objectives, how to go about them and how to learn from successes and failures

- Nunavut has a fisheries strategy 2016-2020: since a lot of governance principles are based on consensus or based on incorporation of indigenous knowledge and science-based information, the process to develop the strategy is highly consultative
- It is encouraging that the development of these fisheries could be sustainable. However, the Nunavut people face a legacy of colonialism, which leads to mental health issues and high suicide rates
- The promise of the opportunity of increasing economic development growth may result in investors displacing coastal communities' fishing activities
- Other drivers are exacerbating the problem – such as climate change, arctic sea waste that compound the issue of competition over resources

MPA process (Grenada)

Clare Morrall

Type: **social injustice**

- She has been involved in MPA work and has worked with the TNC in MPA development and implementation; has been involved in a large number of meetings and consultations to identify goals
- When the MPA was opened, there was a lot of outrage from the fishermen that they hadn't been involved in the process
- Fishermen had been invited to the meetings and some were present but fisher cooperatives are not strong in Grenada. Fishermen who had attended the meetings had not relayed the information to other fishers and communities so most fishermen were surprised that a large marine protected area was to be declared in which their fishing habits to change.
- As a result, the MPA patrol boat was stolen in about of the day of the MPA being announced. The engine of another boat was stolen. There was a lot of bad feeling from fishermen and 10 years later the feeling is that the MPA is not for fishermen and does not take their needs into consideration.

Removal of gill nets (Southern Belize)

Eric Wade

Type: **social and regulatory injustice**

- Gill nets are used in the southern part of Belize
- A large environmental NGO has been working towards removal of this type of fishing gear due to bycatch, non-discriminatory nature of the gear and the impact on the ecosystem. The NGO has started to pay off fishers to support the ban on gill nets.
- Some fishers have not been involved in the process
- The fishers are familiar with this fishing gear, it provides them with their livelihoods, it is the only gear they use and they do not know how to use any other gear.
- The NGO is looking to promote alternative livelihoods but fishers say that fishing is all that they know to do

- There is conflict now between fishers who are not part of the process and not being paid off and those that are.
- The government of Belize has now become involved and is trying to support the fishers in their use of their traditional gear but they are not being too aggressive in their stance due to the NGO and the funding it brings to the country (government wishes to maintain its relationship with the NGO). Currently there is speculation on who's side the government will take in this issue.

Two short stories of small-scale tourism in fisheries (Indonesia and Costa Rica)

Marie Fujitani

Indonesia

- 1km² island in Indonesia that gets about one million dive tourists a year
- There used to be a lot of destructive fishing practices such as dynamite fishing
- A lot of government services were not offered
- Dive companies banded together collectively to gather voluntary donations, to collect their own funds, to hire people to collect trash, and to buy out dynamite fishers.
- This started as an alternative livelihood and conservation victory but cultural heritage and food security has been lost since there are no more fishers on the island

Costa Rica

- One of the founding members of a co-op is in the tourism sector
- The push there is to brand the fishery as sustainable to create added value and to cut out the middleman
- The founding member of the co-op is helping to source ice houses and places to locally sell fish in order to create value that can be passed on to the tourism sector
- There is a collaborative relationship
- The issue is to recruit members to the co-op since there are many other co-ops

Development of a newly designed marine park (Aruba)

Sietske van der Wal

Type: **social and regulatory injustice**

- Aruba has never had a marine park or any form of marine conservation. Waters around Aruba has always been a free-for-all with almost no enforcement
- People are now worried about the marine park and impact it will have on their livelihoods
- One of the stakeholders of interest are fishermen. They have been disregarded in legislation that has been made and not enforced.
- The marine park was designed in a top-down fashion, even the management agency was not involved in the process but are looked at as being responsible for the current design. Hence, the agency is in a difficult position – it is difficult to gain trust from stakeholders.
- Different laws have been imposed on fishermen: it's illegal to fish sea turtles, illegal to spearfish – all of which was done without consultation.
- Fishermen are now fed-up of top-down process and are resistant to comply with laws

- The biggest challenge of the management agency will be to gain their trust

Community-based subsistence fishing area (CBFSA), Hawaii (USA)

Supin Wongbusarakum

- In 2015 first CBSFA became legal in the state of Hawaii
- The CBSFA is a long-term effort that the local community had been fighting for over two decades
- The local people are the descendants of the native Hawaiian

SSF in the Gulf of Maine: fisheries and aquaculture (USA)

Amanda Moeser

Type: **social injustice**

- Lobster fishery is the largest fishery but there are more people fishing for clams or other species
- Lobster is an iconic representative and culturally revered
- Communities are very isolated
- There is a large and intensive push towards increasing aquaculture due to climate change. The Gulf of Maine is warming faster than 99% of water bodies on earth. The area has already experienced a change in species composition.
- Many NGOs and universities are training lobstermen to enter aquaculture. Financing and training to grow shellfish can be obtained readily but this process is leaving out other fishermen in the state of Maine

Day 2: Saturday, Nov 9th

Group exercise based on case studies



Based on the case studies presented, participants were assigned to work in groups focusing on:

- Issues involving indigenous people and traditional uses
- Socio-economic issues
- Institutions and regulations

Groups were asked to agree on a common topic that has connection to some kind of justice and discuss one case or combination of cases. Once the topic was determined, participants discussed whether it was a wicked problem, examined what makes it a wicked problem, and determined the degree of wickedness. Lastly, taking into consideration the justice issue and degree of wickedness, participants were asked to articulate how the issue should be addressed from the governability perspective.

Indigenous rights and traditional uses

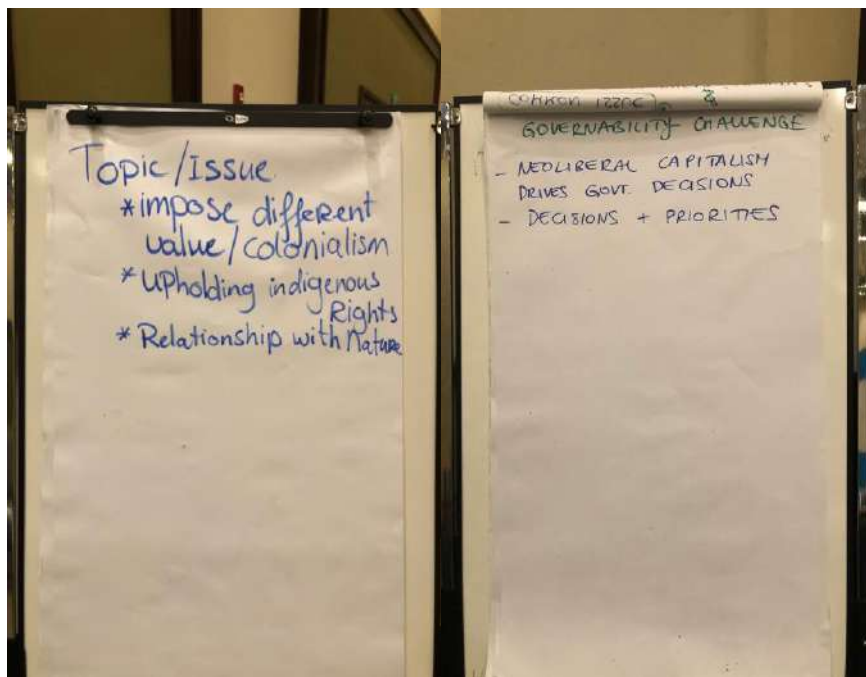
- Not focusing on any specific case during the discussion but instead the focus was on the topic.
- Some of the concepts around the topic have to do with proposing different values, legacy of colonialism, exclusion, different relationships with nature etc.
- It is a wicked problem because there is a clash in cosmologies in worldviews between neo liberal market-oriented society and indigenous peoples who view things completely differently? Even framing the problem is a challenge, let alone the solution. It is also a wicked a problem because of the power asymmetries between different

groups – indigenous and non-indigenous – and the lack of understanding of the importance of seceding power in some cases or stepping back.

- What aspect of the problem makes it more or less governable? The idea of having hidden political agendas, so even though governments may sign on to the global agreements, there are bigger interests at play that are barriers to the implementation; the different way institutions are expressed (in some indigenous governments it is the culture of oral tradition, customs are not written down).
- Some things that make it more governable are the recognition that there are indigenous rights and there are differences in expression and that indigenous people are diverse and have different needs.

➤ **Questions and comments:**

- Is the participatory process really appropriate for indigenous peoples?
- Lots of our challenges will also be enhanced when we contextualize them around indigenous people due to the diversity.



Socio-economic issues

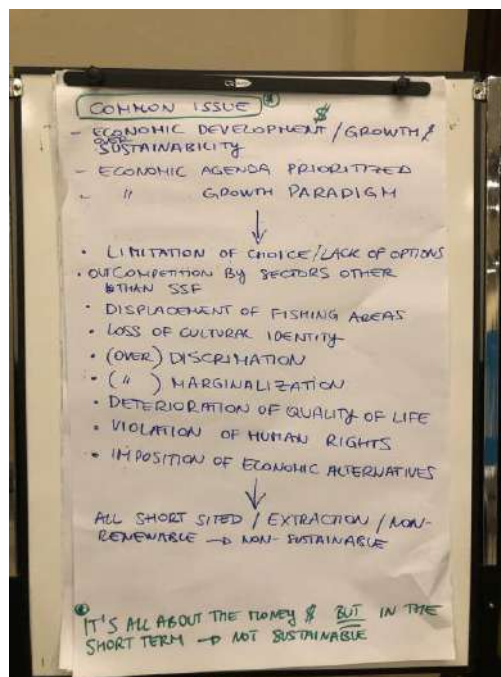
- Common issue is economic development and the focus on the growth paradigm leads to prioritization over sustainability on all four pillars – social, cultural, environment and economic.
- The way the economic agenda has been prioritized in the case of SSF leads to a number of challenges: limited choice, competition by sectors other than SSF, displacement

from fishing areas, loss of cultural identity, sectors already marginalized and discriminated against become more so leading to deterioration in quality of life, stress, health and violation of human rights (clean environment, right to work).

- Economic alternatives are often imposed that are problematic for many reasons.
- This short-sighted, extraction-focused mindset turns all renewable resources into non-renewable resources which is not sustainable in the end.
- This focus on short-term monetary growth in the long-term is not sustainable = wicked problem.
- The flavour that dominates world decisions and drives government decisions and priorities can be very problematic for sustainability.

➤ **Questions and comments:**

- What will happen in 2030 when the SDGs are supposed to be achieved? It is a moving target but do we really need to work towards a target? What if we really need to learn to live with a world that is a little crooked, the world that might not have those aspirations that we know we will never achieve? Think about different ways to approach desirable goals in a way that would be a just world. In moving towards goals, TD is about challenging the usual way of doing things.
- We need to have the SDGs as an ideal even if we will never succeed in eradicating poverty. The fact that we will not have reached the SDGs by 2030, that doesn't suggest that they are useless and that we abandon them and go on as business-as-usual because this will not lead to good outcomes.
- A lot of what it says in SDG14 is going to affect small-scale fishing people.

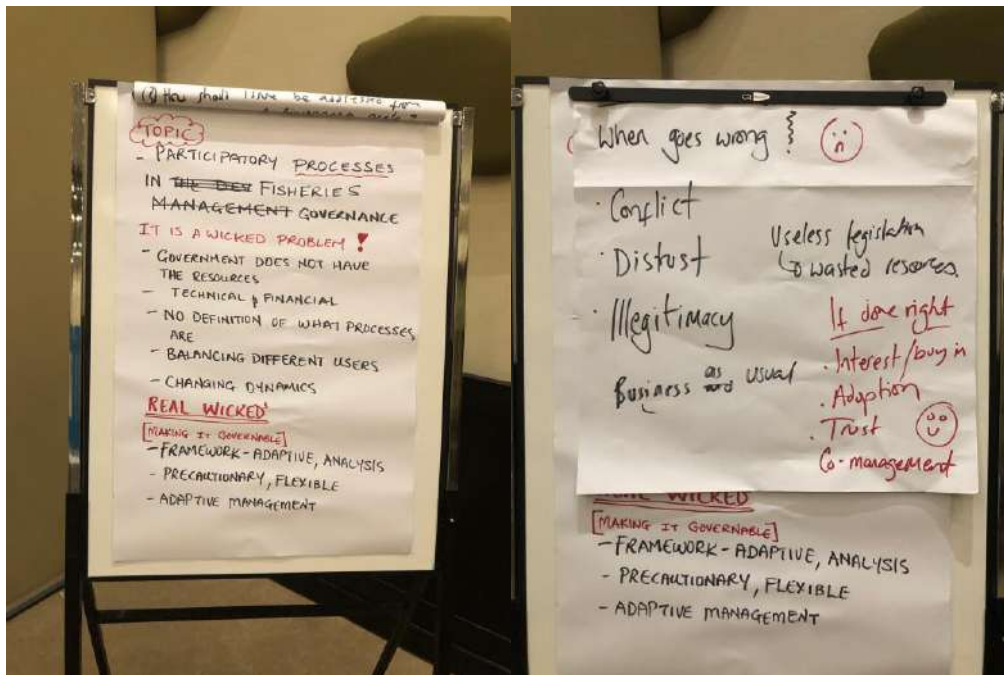


Institutions and regulatory system

- Not specific case study chosen but identified participatory processes in fisheries management as a wicked problem.
- Why is this a wicked problem? Multiple reasons: government does not have the resources (technical, financial and human) to be able to put in place effective participatory processes; there is no real definition of what participatory processes are; balancing different users - everyone has their own opinion (fishers, NGOs, government, private sector) on how the system should be managed. This makes participation a very difficult process; change in dynamics (e.g. climate change). All of this makes is a very wicked problem.
- Making it governable: try and aim at the development of an analysis framework that is adaptive in how it is achieved (adaptive to the specific context); use the precautionary approach in the development of participatory processes (flexibility to context); and apply adaptive management (be flexible in the process and amend how situation is approached).
- When participatory processes go wrong there is conflict, distrust, illegitimacy of the system, of the management approaches. There is business as usual where despite regulations people carry on as they were. When it goes right, there is interest, buy-in, adoption, trust and bottom-up co-management.

➤ Questions and comments:

- Everyone wants to use the word 'participatory' in policy and discourse. But participation is not just about having the users and stakeholders in a meeting, it involves much more.
- Does a system need to be interactive to be adaptive? This is not necessarily the case.
- This could be referred to as procedural justice. Think about who is actually being disadvantaged by the process, who benefits, who loses. It does not work for all.
- What is the difference between management and governance? Management is a more technical and narrative exercise while governance is a more open-ended participatory, political process. Both processes are needed in fisheries.
- How does TD intersect with participatory process?



Institutions and justice

Fisheries and marine governance are framed by and carried out by institutions. Institutions largely determine whether management succeeds or fails. Governance institutions embody values, standards, images and meanings; they are, therefore, not neutral objects that are just formalities, they also come with deeper ideas about how the world works. Institutions define, for example, what it means to be a professor. To become a professor means not only to know what the rules are but it also involves identity. Institutions have a major impact in defining what we do and who we are.

Institutions confer rights as well as responsibilities, privileges as well as duties and licenses as well as mandates. Institutions enable as well as restrict social action. There are 3 pillars of institutions: legal, normative and cognitive (knowledge) and these pillars make institutions strong.

Sometimes it is fair to treat people differently, equal treatment is not always just treatment – difference principle. This principle is used to argue for fisheries rights. It is okay to treat people differently if it benefits the least advantaged in society and this is often done. This principle is recognized in the SSF Guidelines – e.g. article 3.5 (men and women have different rights), article 6.8.

If you want to create justice, you have to do more than get the institutions right. The issue of justice is not only about rules and institutions but about social relations and human rights and freedoms. The issue of justice is not only about outcomes but also about process. It matters whether people are part of the process or excluded from it. Persons feel injustice if they are excluded from a process that ends up with a decision that affects their life, even if it is positive.

Day 3: Sunday, Nov 10th

Blue Justice in the context of small-scale fisheries

During this session, participants further discussed the concept of social justice, which TBTI has been highlighting through its Blue Justice initiative, calling for the social justice of SSF to be recognized as not only a basic right but also an important condition for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Participants were asked to share their thoughts and perspectives on Blue Justice, which they provided either in real time via Menti, an online app, or email, following the workshop. The results from Menti are shown in the Section 1; Section 2 shows the input shared via email.

Section 1)

What comes to your mind when you hear 'Blue Justice'?



What does Blue Justice mean in the context of small-scale fisheries?



What does Blue Justice mean in the context of small-scale fisheries?



What does Blue Justice mean in the context of small-scale fisheries?

Small-scale fishers being socially safeguarded.

Dealing with the diverse economic sectors and rights of fishing communities, accounting for their cultural and social specificities and heterogeneity

social injustice for coastal communities

Challenging the dominant economic system.. Fight capitalism!!

Putting the small scale fishers at the centre of governance

Sustainable use of ocean resources for the benefit of people and biodiversity

Speaking truth to power

co-management and participatory processes

TD including all disciplines. Each discipline is TooBIGToIGNORE (not just SSF)



What does Blue Justice mean in the context of small-scale fisheries?

Recognition and inclusion of fisherfolk and their values, livelihoods, and rights

Social and environmental safeguard for sustainability of small-scale fisheries

opportunity to implement SSF Guidelines



Section 2)

What comes to your mind when you hear Blue Justice?
<i>Equity</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Governance processes in the coastal and marine environments have to consider the needs of different sectors, such as fishing communities, tourism, and other industrial sectors and enable opportunities for their success, considering trade-offs among them. Each sector will have to accommodate to the needs of other sectors, taking into account their current status, i.e., “Are they marginalized or privileged groups?”, “How to lower this gap between them?” etc.➤ Acknowledging different capacities and realities in order to apply the law and initiatives oriented to the SSF sector. It is about recognizing differences in fisheries (industrial/semi-industrial/artisanal) but also within the SSF sector itself (women/men, ‘developed’/‘developing’ countries, city/rural, etc.).

What does Blue Justice mean in the context of small-scale fisheries?
<i>The future we want to see</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ We are starting from a point of injustice, moving towards a future point where we seek to reconcile and rectify injustice. Blue Justice is a forward-thinking mentality, as well as an opportunity to move beyond our current struggles to achieve equality and sustainability in SSF and aquaculture.➤ Blue Justice takes into account the marginalized communities that have previously been left out of the consideration and takes into account multiple forms of wellbeing (social, economic, and psychological).
<i>Ensuring small-scale fisheries are socially safeguarded</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Respect for local cultures, formal and customary rights of SSF communities to own, manage, access, and use land, sea and resources that are vital to sustaining their livelihoods and human development that is socially and culturally appropriate.

- Obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of SSF communities, for any activities affecting lands, seas and resources they have traditionally accessed and/or used.
- Assessing potential social impacts of fisheries management strategies, rules and regulations, and monitoring the actual social benefits, costs and risks to ensure that they have clear and equitable social benefits for impacted small-scale fishers and that they are not causing them any harm.
- Ensuring full, effective small-scale fishers' participation in decisions and activities that affect them, when possible and appropriate, with special attention to groups that lack influence, such as near shore resource-dependent communities, women, and indigenous and ethnic minorities.
- Employing grievance mechanisms for SSF to share concerns and file complaints, with a transparent and accountable system to address and redress disputes and grievances and monitor the effectiveness of corrective actions.
- Supporting transparency and accountability in marine resource governance, disclosing and sharing information with SSF and relevant stakeholders in a locally appropriate manner.

Accounting for cultural and social specificities and heterogeneity of SSF

- As fishing communities are often 'traditional communities', with their own values and perceptions of life, they are usually more in contact with nature and they use the surrounding natural resources for their survival. This is combined with livelihood activities, such as SSF, tourism, small-scale agriculture, and hunting.
- In addition, despite the commonalities and similar cultural background, each family and each individual have their own life aspirations and ideals on how to pursue their lives, which should also be accounted for and respected in decision-making arenas.

Displacement of fishers from fishing territories

- There are many instances in which small-scale fishers are being displaced from their traditional fishing territories, due to development of marine protected areas, construction of ports, tourism, and other factors. Situation like this indicate how the coastal development does not consider community development, and how those who are taking decision over the coast do not consider fishers as traditional users of the same territory.

Social injustice for coastal communities & human's rights violation that prioritizes economic agendas

- Coastal communities are being affected by different economic activities that are being approved by the government, without taking into consideration the fishing communities. Consequently, these communities have referred the issues arising from the social conflicts that generate violation of their rights (work, health, healthy environment, minimum vital, among others) to different courts.

Real participatory approaches

- How to promote and reach real participatory approaches? What does 'real participatory' mean? It is necessary to theorize about participatory actions and how the actors can be really involved in the projects that go beyond simple consultation or signing of a document. We should design some sort of guidelines or 'recommended steps' to determine participatory initiatives that fit within the context of a particular communities, recognizing the specificity of historical, economic and other factors.
- It is about a process, which must guarantee stakeholder's knowledge of the project, progress, and possible obstacles, all the while creating spaces for participation that is actions oriented towards improving the project or solving associated issues.

Day 3: Sunday, Nov 10th

Towards the UN International Year of Fisheries and Aquaculture

As we move towards the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the International Year for Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, it is essential that small-scale fisheries be respectfully considered in the discussion about sustainable development of the oceans, currently taking shape. During the closing session of the workshop, participants were asked to share their thoughts as to what they think it is essential for achieving this milestone.

What would you like to see in 2022 as part of the UN International Year of Fisheries and Aquaculture?

1. Workshop/short course on best practices in research following FPIC approach*
2. Examples of communities or countries who have implemented the SSF Guidelines to see what were their main challenges, achievements and ways forward for adapting the Guidelines.
3. A regional analysis of the progress towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
4. Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies that focus on artisanal fisheries
5. Strong commitment to gender equity and inclusion in SSF.
6. Focus on human rights in SSF, including commitments done against forced labour and slavery.
7. Progress in dealing with issues of migration and SSF as well as with the effects of armed conflicts on SSF.
8. A broad representation across locations, disciplines, genders, sectors within fisheries and aquaculture, etc. within all the associated publications and events.
9. Meetings and events that incorporate creative ways to foster knowledge sharing and co-production, which can include TD sessions organized by fishers, researchers and practitioners, talking circle in a SSF setting, world café session, and others.
10. Making TD training available to fisherfolk organisation leaders and fisheries-related CSOs. It would be useful for fisherfolk organisation to understand and utilise this approach to support their own efforts for lobbying/advocacy, developing projects and problem solving in the organisations they work with. This training would help

them make linkages between their livelihoods, conservation, sustainable use etc., and allow them to position themselves as stewards of their resources.

11. Replicating the TD training in multiple countries: create a TD based SSF research project or incorporate a TD approach in an already existing SSF project. Share the stories of what we have learned in each country in a special panel at the 4WSFC in 2022. Apply a similar approach to investigate Blue Justice case studies.
12. Workshop/short course on small-scale ecosystem approach (based on the work on <http://eafmlearn.org>) on SSF to balance human well-being with ecological health and good governance.

***Workshop/short course on best practices in research following FPIC approach**

Proposed by: *Supin Wongbusarakum*

The workshop/short course that focuses on applying principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), as a key component of engaging and consulting with small-scale fishers and relevant stakeholders, and referring to their right to choose what and how research does or does not happen to the land and sea that small-scale fishers have used and accessed (adapted from UN-REDD, 2013). Based on FPIC principles, we want to avoid excluding small-scale fishers from decision-making on research project/program that have impact on their lives and the resources they depend on. We also want them to participate in decisions on research design and use of results that benefit them, and to be a part of implementing research activities. FPIC should be viewed as a process, not a one-time event.

*The information below is extracted from **UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent**, UNDP 2013, and Wongbusarakum, Myers Madeira, and Hartanto 2014.*

At the core of FPIC is the right of the peoples concerned to choose to engage, negotiate and decide to grant or withhold consent, as well as the acknowledgement that under certain circumstances, it must be accepted that the research project will not proceed and/or that engagement must be ceased if the affected peoples decide that they do not want to commence or continue with negotiations or if they decide to withhold their consent to the project.

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)

FREE

FREE refers to a consent given voluntarily and absent of "coercion, intimidation or manipulation." It refers to a process that is self-directed by the community from whom consent is being sought, unencumbered by coercion, expectations or timelines that are externally imposed:

- Small-scale fishers and relevant stakeholders determine process, timeline and decision-making structure,
- Information is transparently and objectively offered at stakeholder's request,
- Process is free from coercion, bias, conditions, bribery or rewards,
- Meetings and decisions take place at locations and times and in languages and formats determined by the small-scale fishers' stakeholders; and
- All small-scale fishing community members are free to participate regardless of gender, age or standing

PRIOR

PRIOR means consent with small-scale fishing communities is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities:

- Prior implies that time is provided to understand, access and analyze information on the proposed activity. The amount of time required will depend on the decision-making processes of the rights-holders,
- Information must be provided before activities can be initiated, and
- The decision-making timeline established by the rights-holders must be respected, as it reflects the time needed to understand, analyze, and evaluate the activities under consideration in accordance with their own customs

INFORMED

INFORMED refers to the nature of the engagement and type of information that should be provided prior to seeking consent and also as part of the ongoing consent process. For instance, information should be accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, constant and transparent, and delivered in appropriate language and culturally appropriate format:

- Be accessible, clear, consistent, accurate, constant and transparent,
- Be delivered in appropriate language and culturally appropriate format,
- Be objective, covering both the positive and negative potential of the research activities and consequences of giving or withholding consent,
- Be complete, covering the spectrum of potential social, financial, political, cultural, environmental impacts, including scientific information with access to original sources in appropriate language,
- Be delivered in a manner that strengthens and local cultures and governing systems,
- Be delivered by culturally appropriate personnel, in culturally appropriate locations, and include capacity building of indigenous or local trainers,
- Be delivered with sufficient time to be understood and verified,
- Ensure that the marginalized groups are reached, and
- Continue to inform on an ongoing and continuous basis throughout the FPIC process.

CONSENT

CONSENT refers to the collective decision made by the rights-holders and reached through the local/customary decision-making processes of the affected small-scale fishing communities. Consent must be sought and granted or withheld according to the unique formal or informal political-administrative dynamic of each small-scale fishing community:

- A freely given decision that may be a "yes" or "no," including the option to reconsider if the proposed activities change or if new information relevant to the proposed activities emerges,
- A collective decision determined by the affected peoples (e.g. consensus, majority, etc.) in accordance with their own customs and traditions,
- The expression of rights (to self-determination, lands, seas, resources and cultures), and
- Given or withheld in phases, over specific periods of time for distinct stages or phases of a project.

Feedback from the participants about the workshop

<p>How satisfied were you with the organization of the event?</p> <p>Average score: 4,7</p>
<p>How satisfied were you with the content?</p> <p>Average score: 4,2</p>
<p>How satisfied were you with the facilitators?</p> <p>Average score: 4,7</p>
<p>How satisfied were you with the teaching methods?</p> <p>Average score: 3,5</p>
<p>How satisfied were you with your learning experience?</p> <p>Average score: 4,3</p>
<p>Results are based on a five-point scale that goes from 1 (very unsatisfied) to 5 (very satisfied).</p>

<p>Did the workshop achieve the programme objectives?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, participants thought that the workshop met the programme's objectives. • Moving forward, participants suggested including additional information on transdisciplinarity as well as incorporating more examples and analysis of case studies.
<p>What topics or aspects of the workshop did you find most interesting or useful?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning about transdisciplinarity, especially through the sharing of case studies as a way to understand TD better. • The lecture on interactive governance • Learning about the processes related to the creation of the SSF Guidelines. • Learning about different Blue Justice stories and experiences as a way to build collaborative definition and understanding. • Learning about the interactive governance and governability framework. • The study cases and the experiences from the instructors and the others participants.
<p>How do you think the workshop could have been made more effective?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include more discussion on transdisciplinarity • Design creative spaces for exploring different aspects of TD • Include more practical exercises • Extend the workshop for an additional day

Comments and suggestions (including activities or initiatives you think would be useful, for the future).

- Provide more information on the TD theories and case studies and broaden the focus beyond the SSF Guidelines.
- Share lessons and stories on applications of TD approaches to SSF related problems.
- Include some games and provide additional case studies.
- Include more interactive, group-based activities.
- Include a field trip to a small-scale fishing community.

References

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List of participants



Participants of the workshop. Photo credit: Maria Pena

Facilitators

Name	Surname	Affiliation
Ratana	Chuenpagdee	University of Newfoundland, Canada
Svein	Jentoft	UiT The Arctic University of Norway
Maria	Pena	The University of the West Indies

Participants

Name	Surname	Affiliation
Marta Caterina	Calosso	Fisherfolk First, Turks and Caicos
Ana Carolina	Esteves Dias	University of Waterloo, Canada
Jimena	Eyzaguirre	ESSA Technologies Ltd. (ESSA), Canada
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Lourdes	Jiménez-Badillo	Veracruz University, Marine Science and Fisheries Institute, Mexico
Aimee	Leslie	World Wildlife Fund, Peru
Amanda	Moeser	1) The Nature Conservancy; 2) Antioch University 3) Lanes Island Oyster Company
María Fernanda	Morales Camacho	Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica
Clare	Morrall	St. George's University, Grenada
Neema	Ramlogan	Caribbean Natural Resource Institute (CANARI), Trinidad
Lina Maria	Saavedra Díaz	Universidad del Magdalena, Colombia
Sietske	van der Wal	Fundacion Parke Nacional Aruba, Aruba
Eric	Wade	Oregon State University, USA

Supin	Wongbusarakum	1) Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, Honolulu; 2) Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, University of Hawai'i, USA
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Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
 In the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
 — **Country Assessment** —

Name of assessor: Eric Wade

Country: Belize

E-mail: eric.wade@oregonstate.edu

Affiliation: Oregon State University

Role and involvement in SSF: Researcher – Academia

On a scale of 1-5, rate your familiarity with SSF in the country you're assessing (1 = a bit familiar, and 5 = very familiar): 4.5

Part 1. Guiding Principles	
1. Human rights and dignity	<p>Do all parties in the country recognize, respect, promote and protect human rights and dignity of SSF people?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
2. Respect of cultures	<p>Does the country recognize and respect existing form of organizations, traditional and local knowledge ad practices of small-scale fishing communities?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>Belize has a great working relationship with local organizations and there exist strong co-management arrangements. There is room to increase the acceptance of local and traditional knowledge.</p>
3. Non-discrimination	<p>Does the country promote the elimination of all kinds of discrimination in policies and in practice in SSF?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain. "On the books," I think the country is mandated to eliminate all forms of discrimination. However, given the diversity in the forms of discrimination, I think there still exists discrimination that continues to affect the uniformity in the enforcement of regulations.</p>
4. Gender equality and equity	<p>Does the country recognize the vital role of women in SSF and promote equal rights and opportunities?</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>Recent efforts have been championed by current World Bank Projects, which has prioritized the inclusion of women in decision-making efforts. World Bank projects are championing this approach.</p>
5. Equity and equality	<p>Does the country promote justice and fair treatment of all people and peoples, including equal rights to the enjoyment of all human rights?</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>On the books, the country is aiming to promote justice and fair treatment, however, this is hard to measure given that there is a diversity of capacity by organizations to provide equal and rights to all persons involved.</p>
6. Consultation and participation	<p>Does the country ensure active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of SSF communities, including indigenous peoples?</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info

	<p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>While the country may not accomplish each of these variables, they have made efforts to ensure that there is some effort to support the participation of SSF communities. However, the effectiveness of these efforts has not been fully realized yet or measured. There have been some complaints by fisherfolk that the consultation process is not uniform and only select groups are invited to join.</p>
7. Rule of law	<p>Does the country adopt a rule-based approach for SSF?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>The country recently implemented a Territorial User Rights Approach across its entire commercial fishery. This approach provides secured, tenure rights to all commercial fishers in the country.</p>
8. Transparency	<p>Does the country clearly define and widely publish policies, laws, procedures and decisions in applicable languages and in formats accessible to all?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>The publication of these policies, laws, procedures, has not been readily available to the general public. Indeed, some fishers and NGOs have cited that efforts by the managing authorities have not fully transparent. The uniformity in the publication of proceedings by the country is the major hurdle, given limited resources and desire.</p>
9. Accountability	<p>Does the country hold individuals, public agencies and non-state actors responsible for their actions and decisions according to the principles of the rule of law?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>

	<p>The current fisheries regulations are outdated and therefore does not fully enable the country to hold individuals and agencies accountable for their actions and decisions. A new fisheries law would make accountability stronger. To date, the country has tried its best, within the constraints of the old law to hold person and non-state actors responsible for their actions.</p>
10. Economic, social and environmental sustainability	<p>Does the country apply the precautionary approach and risk management to guard against undesirable outcomes, including overexploitation of fishery resources and negative environmental, social and economic impact?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain. I am not fully sure the extent to which the precautionary approach is being applied. To my knowledge, the fishery is still being managed on a species-specific level, which does not guard against undesirable outcomes.</p>
11. Holistic and integrated approaches	<p>Does the country recognize the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) as an important guiding principle?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain. To some extent, however, the calculation of TACs still involves a single-species approach. The EAF approach is only be considered form some aspects but does not fully integrate fisheries. A connected effort does exist for its marine protected areas.</p>
12. Social responsibility	<p>Does the country promote community solidarity, collective and corporate responsibility, and foster an environment that promotes collaboration among stakeholders?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain. The country does a great job of partnering with different stakeholders, however, there is a need for a better partnership</p>

	with the business community and consumers. Fisher organizations have cited a lack of inclusion and collaboration with the State.
13. Feasibility and social and economic viability	<p>Does the country ensure that policies, strategies, plans and actions for improving SSF are socially and economically sound and rational?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>I think the country aims to ensure that all policies and strategies are sound and rational. However, the definition of what may be sound and rational to the State may be very different than what it means to its partners. This difference is the main point of contention that requires more collaboration and discussion.</p>

Part 2. Responsible fisheries and sustainable development	
1. Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource development	<p>Does the country secure tenure rights for SSF communities or encourage an equitable distribution of the benefits yielded from responsible management of fisheries and ecosystems, rewarding small-scale fishers and fish workers, both men and women?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>The country has secure tenure rights for fishers, however, the equitable distribution is something that has been challenged by fisherfolk. There has not been publicly available data to show the distribution of those rights to fishers.</p>
1a. Responsible governance of tenure	<p>Does the country ensure a secure, equitable, socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources and to land in the coastal/waterfront area that ensure and facilitate access to the fishery, related activities, housing and other livelihood support activities of SSF dependent communities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>

	<p>I think this requires a multi-stakeholder approach that may be out of the reach of the State alone. Indeed, access to coastal and waterfront areas may be controlled by another Ministry than the fishery, and still another Ministry may control the housing support. I am unsure of the synergies that are at play between the different ministries, to my knowledge, it is limited.</p>
1b. Sustainable resource management	<p>Do actors in the country take an active role in resource management, call for participatory approaches, including co-management, and develop improved management systems and cooperation?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>Belize has a strong history of trying to encourage partners to take an active role in the management of its coastal and marine systems. Due to its strong co-management partnerships with other organizations, it mandated to allow for participatory approaches. I am unsure how much fishers feel a part of the process.</p>
2. Social development, employment and decent work	<p>Does the country provide guidance to address the socio-economic conditions of small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities (e.g., education, health services, financial services, social protection, public infrastructure and other public services) as well as guidance on occupational health and safety and measures to improve safety at sea, and calls attention to the situation of migrant fishers and fish workers?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>This is hard to answer because of the different Ministries that will need to be involved in achieving this measure. However, there has not been a concerted effort to better promote safety at sea measures, it has been a fragmented approach by different agencies.</p>
3. Value chains, post-harvest and trade	<p>Does the country involve post-harvest actors in relevant decision-making processes, support associations of fishers and fish workers, stress the key role that women play in post-harvest activities, improve the post-harvest sector (e. g., infrastructure and technology investments, value-addition activities, and post-harvest</p>

	<p>loss and waste reduction) and provide small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities with timely and accurate market and trade information that allows them to adjust to changing market conditions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>The post-harvest sector is not fully incorporated in Belize, there is a lot of room to better include them in the decision-making processes. While there has been some discussion on providing them with greater access to markets, it has proven harder to get access to these markets because of potentially higher standards for the products and lack of knowledge on how to engage with these markets.</p>
4. Gender equality	<p>Does the country promote the equal participation of women in decision-making processes and organizations, appropriate technologies, supportive policies and legislation, as well as encourage the compliance with relevant international human rights law and the development of monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of legislation, policies and actions for effectively addressing and mainstreaming gender issues?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>In terms of fishers, there has been a recent push to include women more in the decision-making process. This has arisen due to a recent World Bank project that mandates better inclusion of women at the table. In terms of human rights, it is harder to answer this as it is under a different Ministry.</p>
5. Disaster risks and climate change	<p>Do the country and other actors support affected SSF communities and develop specific policies, strategies and plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and emergency response and disaster preparedness, including threats such as coastal erosion, pollution, destruction of habitats?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p>

	<p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>The country is trying its best to better implement strategies to consider climate change, however, the capacity and resources to execute these plans remain a challenge. Climate change strategies are largely being supported by external projects which support communities to better prepare for the impacts.</p>
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Part 3. Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation	
1. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration	<p>Does the country integrate the sector into broader development processes, policies, strategies and plans, including the improvement of institutional coordination and collaboration at various levels that ensure policy coherence and encourage the collaboration among fisher and fish worker organizations as well as their involvement in policy- and decision-making processes?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>Institutional coordination is one of the biggest hurdles facing the fishery, in my opinion. Each ministry handles the fishery in terms of their own mandates without fully engaging with other organizations. There is room to better integrate fishers in the decision-making process, and to my knowledge, fish workers are not even fully considered.</p>
2. Information, research and communication	<p>Apart from the bioecological, social, cultural and economic information gathering that the government promote, does the country stress the value of traditional knowledge available in fishing communities and encourage collaboration between researchers and communities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>This is not being done, according to the fishers.</p>

3. Capacity development	<p>Does the country encourage capacity-development measures, stress the need to develop appropriate representative structures for SSF actors and promote the development of the skills of government authorities and agencies, particularly at decentralized and local level?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>The country does not do this, to my knowledge, because we are already a very small country. The central government remains with the authority to create and execute all policies and laws, with the assistance of co-managers.</p>
4. Implementation support and monitoring	<p>Does the country ensure awareness-raising processes and promote the development of monitoring and assessment measures that allow feedback into policymaking processes?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>To an extent, this is done, but not fully. I think the government tries to do this at an informal level, so it is hard to measure how much is being fed back into the policy-making process. It would benefit from a more formalized process.</p>

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries

In the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

— Country Assessment —

Name of assessor: Maria Fernanda Morales Camacho

Country: Costa Rica

E-mail:

Affiliation: Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica

Role and involvement in SSF:

On a scale of 1-5, rate your familiarity with SSF in the country you're assessing (1 = a bit familiar, and 5 = very familiar): 2,5

Part 1. Guiding Principles	
1. Human rights and dignity	<p>Do all parties in the country recognize, respect, promote and protect human rights and dignity of SSF people?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
2. Respect of cultures	<p>Does the country recognize and respect existing form of organizations, traditional and local knowledge and practices of small-scale fishing communities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
3. Non-discrimination	<p>Does the country promote the elimination of all kinds of discrimination in policies and in practice in SSF?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>X Don't know / no info</p> <p>There are some governmental initiatives related to protect SSF, including initiatives from public universities and non-governmental organizations.</p>

	<p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
4. Gender equality and equity	<p>Does the country recognize the vital role of women in SSF and promote equal rights and opportunities?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>There are some initiatives, especially a law proposal for sustainability in artisanal fisheries, food security, poverty alleviation, and shared governance (file number 20.750). This proposal acknowledges the women's role in fisheries and promotes the respect to traditional knowledge.</p> <p>See:</p> <p>https://www.icsf.net/images/yemaya/pdf/english/issue_57/2310_art_Yemaya_57_Milestones_CostaRica.pdf</p>
5. Equity and equality	<p>Does the country promote justice and fair treatment of all people and peoples, including equal rights to the enjoyment of all human rights?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>No exactly related to fisheries but in the Constitution, chapter 5, states all the individual rights/freedoms that Costa Ricans have.</p> <p>See: http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Parties/CostaRica/Leyes/constitucion.pdf</p>
6. Consultation and participation	<p>Does the country ensure active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of SSF communities, including indigenous peoples?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>There are some consultation processes, for instance, the one for define the new bill related to sustainable fisheries (file number 20.750). See http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/61924/detail/es/c/1145366/</p>
7. Rule of law	<p>Does the country adopt a rule-based approach for SSF?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain. According to FAO (2018): "Costa Rica is among the first few countries to respond immediately and favourably to the question of implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (the SSF Guidelines)". See: http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1152352/
8. Transparency	Does the country clearly define and widely publish policies, laws, procedures and decisions in applicable languages and in formats accessible to all? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Still just in technical Spanish -most of them-, just few organizations are working hard in publishing documents in accessible way). See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aad1Rcv0Nq4MIG9LIVSjd_nTW3_P6Vp/view https://drive.google.com/file/d/14CGgqDb0heMmVSKDW5yLByBd5pyEwo5T/view <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
9. Accountability	Does the country hold individuals, public agencies and non-state actors responsible for their actions and decisions according to the principles of the rule of law? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
10. Economic, social and environmental sustainability	Does the country apply the precautionary approach and risk management to guard against undesirable outcomes, including overexploitation of fishery resources and negative environmental, social and economic impact? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.

11. Holistic and integrated approaches	<p>Does the country recognize the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) as an important guiding principle?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain. Governmental institutions have received training from the FAO to apply this approach. See: http://www.fao.org/in-action/rebyc-2/61924/detail/es/c/1110299/ Also, the country has adopted the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.</p>
12. Social responsibility	<p>Does the country promote community solidarity, collective and corporate responsibility, and foster an environment that promotes collaboration among stakeholders?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain. There are some initiatives from the public, but also the non-governmental side oriented to promoted cohesion among artisanal fishers. For instance, in 2018 took place the 1st National Congress of Artisanal Fishers. This congress gathered more than 100 fishers, but representatives from the Government, NGO's and international organizations participated there. See: https://www.elmundo.cr/costa-rica/sector-pesquero-artesanal-de-pequena-escala-alza-la-voz-en-costa-rica/</p>
13. Feasibility and social and economic viability	<p>Does the country ensure that policies, strategies, plans and actions for improving SSF are socially and economically sound and rational?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>

Part 2. Responsible fisheries and sustainable development

1. Governance of tenure	Does the country secure tenure rights for SSF communities or encourage an equitable distribution of the benefits yielded from responsible management of
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in small-scale fisheries and resource development	fisheries and ecosystems, rewarding small-scale fishers and fish workers, both men and women? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
1a. Responsible governance of tenure	Does the country ensure a secure, equitable, socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources and to land in the coastal/waterfront area that ensure and facilitate access to the fishery, related activities, housing and other livelihood support activities of SSF dependent communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
1b. Sustainable resource management	Do actors in the country take an active role in resource management, call for participatory approaches, including co-management, and develop improved management systems and cooperation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
2. Social development, employment and decent work	Does the country provide guidance to address the socio-economic conditions of small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities (e.g., education, health services, financial services, social protection, public infrastructure and other public services) as well as guidance on occupational health and safety and measures to improve safety at sea, and calls attention to the situation of migrant fishers and fish workers? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.

3. Value chains, post-harvest and trade	<p>Does the country involve post-harvest actors in relevant decision-making processes, support associations of fishers and fish workers, stress the key role that women play in post-harvest activities, improve the post-harvest sector (e. g., infrastructure and technology investments, value-addition activities, and post-harvest loss and waste reduction) and provide small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities with timely and accurate market and trade information that allows them to adjust to changing market conditions?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>There are some initiatives by INCOPESCA (National Institute for Fisheries) aiming to improve the participation of artisanal fisheries into the value chain, for instance, in October 2019 started the implementation of the Coherent Economy Strategies and Trade for the Oceans initiative. See: https://www.elmundo.cr/costa-rica/costa-rica-ejecutara-estrategia-de-aprovechamiento-sostenible-de-pesca-de-palangre-y-artesanal/</p>
4. Gender equality	<p>Does the country promote the equal participation of women in decision-making processes and organizations, appropriate technologies, supportive policies and legislation, as well as encourage the compliance with relevant international human rights law and the development of monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of legislation, policies and actions for effectively addressing and mainstreaming gender issues?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>There are some initiatives, especially a law proposal for sustainability in artisanal fisheries, food security, poverty alleviation, and shared governance (law number 20.750). This proposal acknowledges the women's role in fisheries and promotes the respect to traditional knowledge.</p> <p>See: https://www.icsf.net/images/yemaya/pdf/english/issue_57/2310_art_Yemaya_57_Milestones_CostaRica.pdf</p>
5. Disaster risks and climate change	<p>Do the country and other actors support affected SSF communities and develop specific policies, strategies and plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and emergency response and disaster preparedness, including threats such as coastal erosion, pollution, destruction of habitats?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
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Part 3. Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation	
1. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration	<p>Does the country integrate the sector into broader development processes, policies, strategies and plans, including the improvement of institutional coordination and collaboration at various levels that ensure policy coherence and encourage the collaboration among fisher and fish worker organizations as well as their involvement in policy- and decision-making processes?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p> <p>Yes, but no to a great extent. Fisheries are barely mentioned (especially artisanal fisheries) in the National Development Plan (2018-2022). The plan mentions industrial fisheries and preservation, mostly.</p> <p>See: https://documentos.mideplan.go.cr/share/s/ka113rCgRbC_ByIVRHGgrA</p>
2. Information, research and communication	<p>Apart from the bioecological, social, cultural and economic information gathering that the government promote, does the country stress the value of traditional knowledge available in fishing communities and encourage collaboration between researchers and communities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
3. Capacity development	<p>Does the country encourage capacity-development measures, stress the need to develop appropriate representative structures for SSF actors and promote the development of the skills of government authorities and agencies, particularly at decentralized and local level?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
4. Implement ation support and monitoring	Does the country ensure awareness-raising processes and promote the development of monitoring and assessment measures that allow feedback into policymaking processes? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
 In the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
 — **Country Assessment** —

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E-mail: amoeser@antioch.edu

Affiliation: Antioch University New England

Role and involvement in SSF: Student, Practitioner, Fisher, Farmer

On a scale of 1-5, rate your familiarity with SSF in the country you're assessing (1 = a bit familiar, and 5 = very familiar): 4

Part 1. Guiding Principles	
1. Human rights and dignity	<p>Do all parties in the country recognize, respect, promote and protect human rights and dignity of SSF people?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
2. Respect of cultures	<p>Does the country recognize and respect existing form of organizations, traditional and local knowledge ad practices of small-scale fishing communities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
3.Non-discrimination	<p>Does the country promote the elimination of all kinds of discrimination in policies and in practice in SSF?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
4. Gender equality and equity	Does the country recognize the vital role of women in SSF and promote equal rights and opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
5. Equity and equality	Does the country promote justice and fair treatment of all people and peoples, including equal rights to the enjoyment of all human rights? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
6. Consultation and participation	Does the country ensure active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of SSF communities, including indigenous peoples? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
7. Rule of law	Does the country adopt a rule-based approach for SSF? X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain. Almost all, if not all, fisheries have associated rules and regulations imposed at the local, state, or federal level.
8. Transparency	Does the country clearly define and widely publish policies, laws, procedures and decisions in applicable languages and in formats accessible to all? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
9. Accountability	Does the country hold individuals, public agencies and non-state actors responsible for their actions and decisions according to the principles of the rule of law? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
10. Economic, social and environmental sustainability	Does the country apply the precautionary approach and risk management to guard against undesirable outcomes, including overexploitation of fishery resources and negative environmental, social and economic impact? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info If yes, to what extent? Explain.
11. Holistic and integrated approaches	Does the country recognize the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) as an important guiding principle?

	<p>X <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain. Yes, the ecosystem approach to fisheries is widely recognized, but rarely implemented at the local and state levels.</p>
12. Social responsibility	<p>Does the country promote community solidarity, collective and corporate responsibility, and foster an environment that promotes collaboration among stakeholders?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
13. Feasibility and social and economic viability	<p>Does the country ensure that policies, strategies, plans and actions for improving SSF are socially and economically sound and rational?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>

Part 2. Responsible fisheries and sustainable development	
1. Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource development	<p>Does the country secure tenure rights for SSF communities or encourage an equitable distribution of the benefits yielded from responsible management of fisheries and ecosystems, rewarding small-scale fishers and fish workers, both men and women?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p>

	<p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
<p>1a. Responsible governance of tenure</p>	<p>Does the country ensure a secure, equitable, socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources and to land in the coastal/waterfront area that ensure and facilitate access to the fishery, related activities, housing and other livelihood support activities of SSF dependent communities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
<p>1b. Sustainable resource management</p>	<p>Do actors in the country take an active role in resource management, call for participatory approaches, including co-management, and develop improved management systems and cooperation?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
<p>2. Social development, employment and decent work</p>	<p>Does the country provide guidance to address the socio-economic conditions of small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities (e.g., education, health services, financial services, social protection, public infrastructure and other public services) as well as guidance on occupational health and safety and measures to improve safety at sea, and calls attention to the situation of migrant fishers and fish workers?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>

3. Value chains, post-harvest and trade	<p>Does the country involve post-harvest actors in relevant decision-making processes, support associations of fishers and fish workers, stress the key role that women play in post-harvest activities, improve the post-harvest sector (e. g., infrastructure and technology investments, value-addition activities, and post-harvest loss and waste reduction) and provide small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities with timely and accurate market and trade information that allows them to adjust to changing market conditions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
4. Gender equality	<p>Does the country promote the equal participation of women in decision-making processes and organizations, appropriate technologies, supportive policies and legislation, as well as encourage the compliance with relevant international human rights law and the development of monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of legislation, policies and actions for effectively addressing and mainstreaming gender issues?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
5. Disaster risks and climate change	<p>Do the country and other actors support affected SSF communities and develop specific policies, strategies and plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and emergency response and disaster preparedness, including threats such as coastal erosion, pollution, destruction of habitats?</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>

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Part 3. Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation	
1. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration	<p>Does the country integrate the sector into broader development processes, policies, strategies and plans, including the improvement of institutional coordination and collaboration at various levels that ensure policy coherence and encourage the collaboration among fisher and fish worker organizations as well as their involvement in policy- and decision-making processes?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
2. Information, research and communication	<p>Apart from the bioecological, social, cultural and economic information gathering that the government promote, does the country stress the value of traditional knowledge available in fishing communities and encourage collaboration between researchers and communities?</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain. Collaboration between researchers and communities is both encouraged and practiced on a frequent basis.</p>
3. Capacity development	<p>Does the country encourage capacity-development measures, stress the need to develop appropriate representative structures for SSF actors and promote the development of the skills of government authorities and agencies, particularly at decentralized and local level?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

	<p>X <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>
4. Implementation support and monitoring	<p>Does the country ensure awareness-raising processes and promote the development of monitoring and assessment measures that allow feedback into policymaking processes?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>X <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know / no info</p> <p>If yes, to what extent? Explain.</p>

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