



Exploring Sustainable Development Goal 14.b and its Proposed Indicator 14.b.1

Workshop proceedings

28–29 November 2017
Gaeta, Italy



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Preparation of this document

This document is a summary of the presentations, discussions and conclusions and recommendations of the workshop entitled Exploring Sustainable Development Goal 14.b and its proposed indicator 14.b.1 held in Gaeta, Italy, from 28 to 29 November 2017. This was the first workshop held by FAO on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14.b and its related indicator, for which FAO is the custodian agency.

The report was prepared with input from the organizing team of the workshop in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, namely Jennifer Gee, Stefania Savorè, Lena Westlund and Joe Zelasney, with additional inputs from YoonJee Kim. The illustrations were prepared by Manuela Marazzi.

Abstract

On 25 September 2015, the 193 member states of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and 230 indicators. SDG 14 - *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development* is one of these goals. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the custodian agency for four of the ten SDG 14 indicators, including SDG 14.b.1 - *Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries*.

In this context, the workshop, Exploring SDG 14.b and its Proposed Indicator 14.b.1, helped raise awareness of SDG 14.b and the proposed indicator 14.b.1. The workshop explored the indicator methodology and related issues on data and information sources, analysis and reporting including the use of the e-learning platform specifically created for this proposed indicator and identified capacity development needs in relation to reporting on SDG 14.b.

The workshop brought together 17 external participants representing governments, regional organizations and small-scale fisheries civil society organizations (CSO), as well as FAO staff.

The workshop used several different types of sessions to reach the expected results, which were to create awareness of SDG 14.b and its indicator 14.b.1, explore the methodology for reporting on the indicator and to identify related capacity development needs. In addition to FAO presentations introducing key concepts, there were three country presentations (Tonga, Côte d'Ivoire and Bangladesh), two regional organization presentations (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean and Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization) and one joint presentation by small-scale fisheries CSOs (World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers, World Forum of Fisher Peoples and International Collective in Support of Fishworkers).

In smaller groups, the participants explored the FAO SDG 14b e-learning course and discussed key concepts and issues that are important for achieving SDG 14.b.

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Romina Toscano provided exceptionally efficient logistic and administrative support before, during and after the workshop, including assisting with the preparation of this report.

Manuela Marazzi provided the graphic recording of the workshop, based on input from Lena Westlund, to create illustrations.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CCRF	Code of conduct for responsible fisheries
COFI	FAO Committee on Fisheries
CSO	Civil society organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
OSPESCA	Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre
SSF	Small-scale fisheries
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples

Executive summary

On 25 September 2015, the 193 member states of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and 230 indicators. Defined and fully owned by countries, the 2030 Agenda is a global vision for people, for the planet and for long-term prosperity. It charts a plan for the future, shifting the world onto a sustainable and resilient course that will lead to a transformation in living standards. The 2030 Agenda aims to tackle the complex challenges facing the planet today, such as ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and responding to climate change while achieving inclusive growth and sustainably managing natural resources.

Through its 17 SDGs, Agenda 2030 will shape national development plans over the next 15 years. SDG 14 - *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development* is one of the goals. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is custodian agency for a number of SDG indicators, including SDG 14.b.1 - *Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries*.

As custodian agency, FAO can:

- support governments to set national priorities and targets;
- foster strong and coherent institutional and policy environments;
- engage all actors concerned in national policy processes and dialogues, and contribute to innovative partnerships;
- support national statistical institutions to produce global and national indicators;
- support governments to report on challenges and results;
- contribute to mobilizing resources in support of national efforts; and
- contribute to the global follow-up and review of SDGs.

In this context, the workshop, Exploring SDG 14.b and its Proposed Indicator 14.b.1, helped to raise awareness of SDG 14.b and the proposed indicator 14.b.1, explored the indicator methodology and related issues on data and information sources, analysis and reporting including the use of the e-learning platform specifically created for this proposed indicator and identified capacity development needs in relation to reporting on SDG 14.b.

The workshop brought together ten government representatives, four regional organization representatives and three small-scale fisheries civil society organization (CSO) representatives as well as FAO staff, since a solid understanding of SDG 14.b and the related indicator is important to all these audiences.

The workshop included several different types of sessions to reach its goals, which were to raise awareness of SDG 14.b and its indicator 14.b.1, to explore the methodology for reporting on the indicator and to identify related capacity development needs. In addition to FAO presentations introducing key concepts, there were three country presentations (Tonga, Côte d'Ivoire and Bangladesh), two regional organization's presentations (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA)) and one joint presentation by small-scale fisheries CSOs (World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish

Workers (WFF), World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) and International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)).

In smaller groups, the participants explored the FAO SDG 14b e-learning course and discussed key concepts and issues that are important for achieving SDG 14.b. Conclusions from these and related plenary discussions include:

- There are ten different targets under SDG 14. FAO is custodian agency for four of the related indicators and a contributor to another one. There are links between these different targets and indicators. Moreover, all 17 SDGs are interrelated and many are of direct importance to small-scale fisheries. Small-scale fisheries are relevant beyond SDG 14 Life Below Water. In particular, they can contribute to SDGs 1 No Poverty, 2 Zero Hunger, 5 Gender Equality, 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, 13 Climate Action and 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.
- For transparency in reporting on SDG 14.b, it is important to understand what is meant by small-scale fisheries. However, there is no globally agreed definition and the sector is best described by some of its characteristics relating to specific local and national contexts. Some characteristics of small-scale fisheries noted by workshop participants include:
 - they represent a way of life including a social dimension in addition to being an economic activity;
 - they are anchored in local communities and are often family or community based and contribute to local economies;
 - they have traditional knowledge;
 - they sometimes provide only a subsistence level of food.
- Small-scale fisheries face numerous challenges that can influence the possibility of achieving target 14.b and on securing access to resources, including both fishery resources and land, and markets. Small-scale fisheries compete for resources and space with other sectors, including large-scale fisheries and tourism. They often lack appropriate infrastructures and access to services. Challenges regarding access to resources access include threats from overfishing, pollution and habitat degradation. Challenges regarding market access include insufficient market information, post-harvest losses, weak organizations and a lack of access to financial services.
- To create the required enabling environment for small-scale fisheries, and to achieve SDG 14.b, it is necessary to ensure that there are appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, including recognition of legitimate customary rights and of the status of small-scale fishers and fish workers. Public accountability and responsibility should be fostered and specific initiatives in support of small-scale fisheries at the country and local level are needed. There must be mechanisms for real participation of small-scale fisheries actors in decision-making. Overall, it is necessary to raise awareness and create better access to information about SDG 14.b and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines).
- The proposed method for reporting on SDG 14.b and its indicator 14.b.1 is based on the small-scale fisheries section of the biannual FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) questionnaire. The indicator is calculated based on the values of three variables corresponding to questions in the CCRF questionnaire:

- Variable 1. Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector.
- Variable 2. Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines.
- Variable 3. Existence of mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes.
- There is a need for a reliable method for finding information at the national level to be able to respond to the questions – and provide the variable values – in a responsible manner:
 - There are many sources of information at different scales. While the fisheries administration is likely to be responsible for replying to the CCRF questionnaire, it is also necessary to consult with other relevant line agencies as the SSF Guidelines, referred to in the questions, are broader than only fisheries and include, for example, aspects of social development and gender. Development partners, such as non-governmental organizations (NGO), should also be consulted along with communities and small-scale fisheries organizations. Information should be sought at the local and national level. There is also a role for regional organizations to facilitate the data collection with different organizations.
 - The process should be multi-disciplinary, multi-stakeholder and participatory, two-way and based on a bottom-up approach where information and knowledge of local stakeholders are collected and aggregated at a national level for the reporting.
 - There is a need for capacity building to put a robust process in place. Awareness raising is necessary to ensure an understanding of the SDG 14.b and the SSF Guidelines among all stakeholders: government, small-scale fisheries actors, development partners, etc. Support should be given to small-scale fisheries organizations and platforms to allow for their effective participation in the processes.
 - Implementing the SSF Guidelines and achieving SDG 14.b are closely linked and mutually reinforcing. SDG 14.b refers mainly to principles and to chapters 5 and 7 of the SSF Guidelines, but their implementation requires a holistic approach.
- Exploring the process for how to report on the indicator SDG 14.b.1 revealed that this process is helpful in understanding needs and opportunities for moving towards securing sustainable small-scale fisheries and identifying actions and processes for implementing the SSF Guidelines. Putting in place a robust SDG 14.b reporting process promotes small-scale actor involvement in decision-making, allows them access to information, and highlights the importance of communication and the need for collaboration and an integrated approach.

Recommendations on key capacity development needs in relation to SDG 14.b.1

Based on the discussions during the two days of the workshop, the last session asked participants identify specific recommendations on key areas for follow-up actions and support for achieving SDG 14.b and reporting on its indicator 14.b.1. These recommendations were grouped into three categories answering needs regarding awareness raising, robust reporting processes and actions needed to achieve the target SDG 14.b. Key points for each of these are summarized below, while the full outcomes from each group are available in Annex 5.

What is needed to raise awareness on target SDG 14.b and indicator 14.b.1?

- Key messages for awareness raising should highlight how SDG 14.b.1 is relevant for different target groups. This includes contextualizing. For example, for a small-scale fishing community, SDG 14.b.1 can be a tool to draw attention to the sectors' need and potential.
- It is necessary to develop information and communication tools that can be used and disseminated through trainings, workshops, media campaigns, consultations, social media etc.
- Different actors should raise awareness about 14.b.1. For example, in addition to responsible ministries, CSOs can play an important role.
- The target groups for awareness raising encompass a wide variety of actors, from small-scale fishing communities to different government institutions (fisheries, finance, development etc.)

How to ensure a robust reporting process?

- Responsibilities for the various SDGs within government institutions must be identified clearly.
- Inclusive consultations processes and related institutional mechanisms that ensure transparency and accountability in relation to SDG 14.b achievements and 14.b.1 reporting are crucial. An example would be establishing multi-stakeholder platforms/national task forces for collecting and sharing data based on the mapping of relevant actors.
- Inclusive processes also require related tools for consultative reporting, e.g. templates, manuals, gap analysis methods, feedback, etc.
- Participatory processes for reporting also require appropriate financial resources and capacity development of small-scale fisheries actors to participate and to support and contribute to collecting data and information.

How do we achieve SDG target 14.b?

- An important first step is to develop a baseline to assess the status of small-scale fisheries. In some cases, this may also require developing a national definition or common understanding of small-scale fisheries.
- Exchanges among countries at various levels can provide important opportunities for learning about good practices in terms of sustainable small-scale fisheries.
- The SSF Guidelines provide an important tool to achieve SDG 14.b, including through integrating them into legal frameworks and relevant processes.
- Participation of small-scale fisheries organizations in any relevant decision-making process is a key element for achieving SDG 14.b.

Context and background

On 25 September 2015, the 193 member states of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and 230 indicators.¹ Defined and fully owned by countries, the 2030 Agenda is a global vision for people, for the planet and for long-term prosperity. It charts a plan for the future, shifting the world onto a sustainable and resilient course in leading to a transformation in living standards.

The 2030 Agenda aims to tackle the complex challenges facing the planet today – ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and responding to climate change while achieving inclusive growth and sustainably managing natural resources.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through its 17 SDGs will shape national development plans over the next 15 years. With the importance it places on food security, climate regulation, whole communities and the very future of individual states, achieving SDG 14, *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*, is a major priority of the 2030 Agenda.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is custodian agency for several SDG indicators.² As custodian agency, FAO can:

- support governments to set national priorities and targets;
- foster strong and coherent institutional and policy environments;
- engage all actors concerned in national policy processes and dialogues, contribute to innovative partnerships;
- support national statistical institutions to produce global and national indicators;
- support governments to report on challenges and results;
- contribute to mobilizing resources in support of national efforts; and
- contribute to the global follow-up and review of SDGs.

INTRODUCTION TO SDG 14.B AND THE INDICATOR 14.B.1

Among the indicators for which FAO is the custodian agency is SDG target 14.b. SDG 14.b aims to ‘Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets’. The proposed indicator 14.b.1 is ‘Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.’

The 32nd Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) agreed that the data submitted through the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) questionnaire could be used by Members for reporting on SDG indicators. The indicator variables for 14.b.1 are, therefore, chosen from three of the five questions on small-scale fisheries of the CCRF questionnaire. The national indicator is calculated

1 Please see <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs> for the SDGs and related targets and indicators

2 For more information on FAO and the SDGs, see www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/ and www.fao.org/3/a-i6919e.pdf

based on these questions specifically focusing on actual efforts to promote and facilitate access rights to small-scale fisheries.

The three variables that comprise the indicator for SDG target 14.b.1 are:

- Variable 1. Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector (weight: 40%).
- Variable 2. Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) (weight: 30%).
- Variable 3. Existence of mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes (weight: 30%).

The unit of measurement of the indicator is a score on a scale of 0 to 1, computed through the scores and weights assigned to the three questions.

For the CCRF questionnaire that was presented to the 32nd Session of COFI in 2016, 92 members and the European Union (EU)³ responded to the section on small-scale fisheries of the CCRF questionnaire. Responses for the three questions relevant for the indicator are summarized in Box 1. More detailed information about the results of the CCRF questionnaire is available in the related COFI papers for the 32nd Session.⁴

Box 1: Summary of relevant responses to the CCRF questionnaire

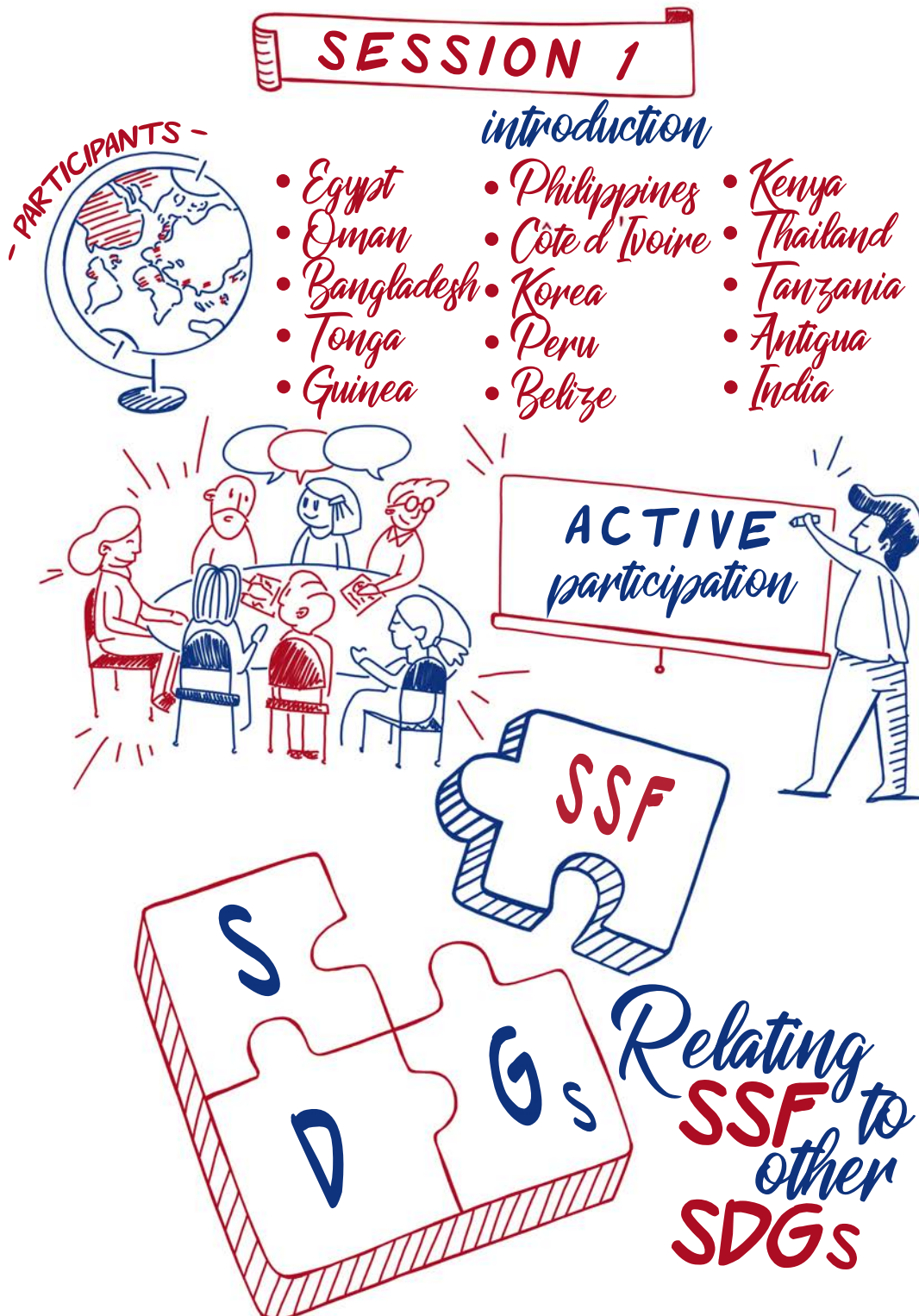
1) Percentage of members reported having introduced or developed regulations, policies, laws, plans or strategies specifically targeting or addressing SSF:			
Regulations	Policies	Laws	Plans or strategies
77%	74%	73%	69%
2) In relation to specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines, 47 percent of the members responded positively while 42 percent reported that they intended doing so in the future.			
Initiatives already in place to implement the SSF Guidelines:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • related to activities supporting SSF actors actively participating in sustainable resources management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementing capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting social development, employment and decent work 	
84%	72%	67%	
3) Mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers can contribute to decision making processes have been reported to exist by 85 percent of respondents. The most common include:			
Mechanisms for involving small-scale fishers in fisheries management		Fisher/fish workers' representatives into advisory/consultative bodies to the Ministries/Departments of Fisheries	
79%		77%	

3 The EU responded on behalf of its member states in this section of the CCRF questionnaire.

4 www.fao.org/3/a-mq663e.pdf; www.fao.org/3/a-mq873e.pdf; www.fao.org/3/a-bo076e.pdf

SESSION 1: INTRODUCTORY SESSION

Session objective: Raise awareness of SDG 14.b and the proposed indicator 14.b.1



OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

Mr Audun Lem, Deputy Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO, welcomed the workshop participants and delivered the opening remarks (see Annex 1) in which he gave a brief overview of the SDG process and FAO's role as a custodian for certain targets and indicators, particularly regarding the target SDG 14.b and its indicator 14.b.1. He noted that the workshop would be an opportunity for participants to learn from each other, including for FAO staff who were looking forward to receiving practical and relevant recommendations on how FAO can best support countries to strengthen their capacities to achieve SDG target 14.b and to measure the related progress. This was followed by self-introductions by each of the participants representing ten governments, four regional organizations, three small-scale fisheries civil society organizations (CSO) and FAO staff. Below is a group photograph. The opening remarks were followed by the participants' introductions.



Ms Nicole Franz, Fishery Planning Analyst, FAO introduced the workshop objectives and the *modus operandi*.

In its role as custodian agency, FAO supports countries to strengthen their capacities to collect data, and to ensure that national data are comparable and aggregated at sub-regional, regional and global levels in order to achieve and monitor the SDGs. In this context, the goals of the workshop Exploring SDG 14.b and its Proposed Indicator 14.b.1 were as follows:

- To raise awareness of SDG 14.b and the proposed indicator 14.b.1 - 'The WHAT?'
- To explore the indicator methodology and related issues - 'The HOW'
- To identify capacity development needs in relation to reporting on SDG 14.b - 'The WHAT NEXT'

The workshop used a combination of plenary presentations by the organizers and selected participants, related discussions and group work. The workshop modalities included introducing a dedicated e-learning course on SDG 14.b.⁵

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Ms Jennifer Gee, Fishery Officer, and Ms Stefania Savorè, Fishery Information Officer, FAO, introduced the first group work exercise, which aimed to review all 17 SDGs to create a better understanding of how SDGs other than 14.b relate to small-scale fisheries. Six SDGs (1, 2, 5, 12, 13 and 16) were discussed in more detail in a jigsaw exercise. The jigsaw technique is a learning activity that requires cooperation among the participants as they become experts in a topic and demonstrates that they must depend on each other for success. Participants read the background materials on the SDGs and summarized the information in a way that shows its relevance to small-scale fisheries. The discussion was followed by presentations on the strengths and weaknesses of the SDGs in relation to small-scale fisheries and is summarized as follows:

- SDG 1 - No Poverty: The international agreement committing to this target and the presence of enabling laws, policies and strategies support the eventual achievement of this goal, which is applicable to small-scale fisheries. The challenges presented included difficulties in linking indicators and establishing cross-cutting responsibilities.
- SDG 2 - Zero Hunger: Both SDG 2 and the SSF Guidelines are multidimensional. They encompass economic, social and environmental aspects. SDG 2 addresses small-scale food producers and this is directly relevant for small-scale fisheries (SDG 2.3) as more than 90 percent of fishers and fish workers are small-scale. The need for access to productive resources (land and water), access to markets and risk aversion strategies are critical. It will be difficult to implement successfully and to realize all the targets for SDG 2. A lack of awareness and little recognition of the capacity needed to promote implementation by all stakeholders in the value chain in private and public sectors will be another limitation.
- SDG 5 - Gender Equality: The provision of rights for women are often enshrined in laws and this provides strong foundational support for implementing SDG 5. Empowering women, and the resulting increase in production thanks to their full engagement, can increase the ability of small-scale fishing communities to better represent their interests. SDG 5 can be impeded by ongoing limited access to education and school for girls (and boys) and an overall inequality in the share of activities between men and women in the small-scale fisheries sector.
- SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production. This SDG is readily linked to work on post-harvest losses, by-catch and discards, and, more generally, to overfishing. It is more difficult to make the link to small-scale fisheries under the topics of personal energy consumption and public procurement policies.
- SDG 13 - Climate Action: By nature, small-scale fishers and fish workers are flexible and accustomed to adapting to changing environmental conditions. At the international level, there is broad awareness and commitment from the

5 The e-learning course can be accessed here: www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SDG14B1

international communities to work in the field of climate change. However, weak institutional and organizational capacity and a lack of on-the-ground implementation challenge the implementation of SDG 13.

- SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: SDG 16 offers a strong framework for accountability and transparency, when implemented. However, significant difficulties will be posed by issues related to monitoring and to a susceptibility to political influences. The implementation is best supported by integrating it with SDGs 1, 5 and 13.



INTRODUCTION TO SDG 14.B – PROVIDE ACCESS FOR SMALL-SCALE ARTISANAL FISHERS TO MARINE RESOURCES AND MARKETS AND GROUP WORK

Ms Nicole Franz, Fishery Planning Officer, FAO, introduced SDG 14.b - *Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets*. She emphasized that this is the only SDG target entirely dedicated to small-scale fisheries and that it represents a global recognition of the importance of small-scale fisheries. While only focusing on marine fisheries, as it is a target under SDG 14 that aims to “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”, the issue of access to resources and markets of target 14.b is equally relevant to inland fisheries. SDG 14.b, therefore, represents an opportunity to rethink small-scale fisheries at the national level. It is also important to recognize the important links between SDG 14.b and other SDGs that are relevant for small-scale fisheries, as explored by the workshop participants during the first group work.

To further understand the meaning of SDG 14.b, participants were divided into smaller groups and invited to explore the first two lessons of the FAO e-learning on SDG 14.b.⁶ More specifically the groups were asked to discuss the following and to share what they learned with the group in the plenary.

- GROUP 1: Lesson 1| Slides 12–21
What are small-scale fisheries?
- GROUP 2: Lesson 2| Slides 1–21
What are the key challenges in securing sustainable small-scale fisheries?
- GROUP 3: Lesson 2| Slides 22–31
What can contribute to an enabling environment for small-scale fisheries?

Key results from the group work are summarized here below:

Group 1: What are small-scale fisheries?

- No uniform definition is available. Many countries use the size or power of boats, the gear type or the distance of the fishing ground from shore as criteria for classification. Rather, small-scale fisheries should be defined through a participatory approach in each country, ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups and fisheries as subsistence activity.
- Traditional knowledge is an important part of small-scale fisheries, which are often a way of life, and this should be valued.
- Small-scale fisheries are based in family and community structures and contribute to local communities economically and socially, but benefits in terms of food security, employment and livelihood support could be increased. The sector is often under threat in many ways.
- In the context of SDG 14.b reporting, there is a need for institutional arrangements and mechanisms in the survey of fishing communities to allow them to access relevant information.
- It is important to identify in an appropriate manner who will be the national expert/entity for collecting data.

Group 2: What are the key challenges in securing sustainable small-scale fisheries?

- Access to both land and marine resources:
 - Overfishing and illegal fishing, including from small-scale fisheries, represents a threat to sustainable small-scale fisheries.

6 E-learning available at www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SDG14B1

- A large-scale fleet can often present a challenge in terms of access to resources and markets if it is operating in the same area or fishing on the same stock.
 - Other sectors can compete over access to resources, e.g. the tourism sector in terms of access to coastal areas and marine space.
 - Pollution and habitat degradation is putting the health of the ecosystem at risk.
 - Marine-protected areas can become a challenge if not designed and implemented with the full participation of small-scale fisheries actors.
 - Access to markets:
 - Infrastructure development, both for markets and for basic services, remains an important challenge for many small-scale fishing communities.
 - Technology for information as well as for post-harvest and value-addition activities can make an important difference in terms of improved market access for small-scale fisheries actors.
 - Related to this, high post-harvest losses and limited access to market information are currently affecting small-scale fisheries negatively.
 - For access to foreign markets, traceability as well as the lack of scale can constitute a hurdle for small-scale fisheries products.
 - Small-scale fisheries actors are, in many cases, still insufficiently organized. This results in limited access to financial services, among other things.
- Group 3: What can contribute to an enabling environment for small-scale fisheries?
- Appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks that recognize customary laws and foster public accountability and responsibility.
 - Specific initiatives to support small-scale fisheries that are country-, location- and community-specific and that include concrete actions with results and benefits for communities.
 - Institutional mechanisms for small-scale fisheries participation based on the legal recognition of the status of small-scale fishers.
 - Capacity development for the real participation of small-scale fisheries organizations and for their ability to negotiate and self-advocate.
 - Support for creating small-scale fisheries organizations.
 - Large-scale public awareness of small-scale fisheries.
 - Access to relevant information is essential for all the above.

SSF:

a way of life



**Challenges
THREATS:**



**ENABLING
Environment**

**LEGAL
framework**

**REAL
PARTICIPATION**





SESSION 2: UNPACKING INDICATOR 14.B.1

Session objective: Raise awareness of SDG 14.b and the proposed indicator 14.b.1

THE INDICATOR METHODOLOGY: INTRODUCTION

Ms Nicole Franz recalled that the indicator 14.b.1 is ‘Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries’.

The indicator is based on questions from the section on small-scale fisheries introduced in the 2015 version of the CCRF questionnaire.

Target 14.b focuses on access to resources and markets for small-scale fisheries, in line with the Rio+20 outcome document, paragraph 175. To guarantee secure access, it is necessary to create an enabling environment that recognizes and protects the rights of small-scale fisheries. Such an enabling environment has three key features:

- appropriate legal, regulatory and policy frameworks;
- specific initiatives to support small-scale fisheries; and
- related institutional mechanisms that allow small-scale fisheries organizations to participate in the relevant processes.

The indicator variables are chosen from three of the five questions on small-scale fisheries of the CCRF questionnaire to reflect these three features. The national indicator is calculated based on these questions specifically focusing on actual efforts to promote and facilitate access rights to small-scale fisheries.

- Variable 1.
Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector
- Variable 2.
Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines
- Variable 3.
Existence of mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes

The unit of measurement of the indicator is a score on a scale of 0 to 1, computed through scores and weights assigned to the three questions. The weight given to each of the variables in calculating the indicator value for each country is as follows:

- Variable 1. 40%
- Variable 2. 30%
- Variable 3. 30%

Responses termed “no” in all three questions will result in a “zero” score for the composite indicator. A maximum score will be achieved if all questions are answered “yes”. Differences in score as compared to the preceding year will reflect the progress that has been made.

COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

Three country presentations provided insight into the situations at the national level regarding the context of SDG 14.b. These presentations focused on overviews of the small-scale fisheries sector in these countries, including policies and legislation specific to small-scale fisheries.

TONGA

The Tonga fisheries are quite small in terms of catch, but they are important to food security and the economy. There is no formal legal definition of small-scale fisheries but subsistence fisheries, community fisheries, artisanal fisheries, and coastal fisheries and aquaculture are generally considered small-scale fisheries. Some fisheries are not clearly classified (e.g., scuba diving fisheries) and there is generally not enough data on small-scale fisheries to report on the SDG indicators.

Challenges in the small-scale fisheries sector include a lack of subsector specific strategies and policies, insufficient understanding of the SDGs and indicators, a general lack of financial and human resources, and a lack of databases for storing data on small-scale fisheries. Opportunities include the existence of a national fisheries policy, FAO and World Bank technical assistance in coastal communities, and funding available through sector plan implementation. Strategy instruments potentially relevant to the Tonga small-scale fisheries include the fisheries sector plan and coastal community management plans. So far, however, fisheries management plans only exist for commercial (large-scale) fisheries.

Recent and ongoing initiatives for promoting small-scale fisheries include registering small-scale fisheries fishers and boats, market research for snapper species caught by small-scale fishers, reviewing stakeholder engagement (including women), a grant program for upgrading small snapper boats, finalizing the National Fisheries Policy, and a national working committee to report on SDG goals and to help promote small-scale fisheries. Mechanisms for involving small-scale fisheries actors in decision-making processes exist through various committees but small-scale fishers are generally not well represented. There are capacity development needs regarding developing policy for small-scale fisheries, collecting and reporting data, understanding FAO reporting, and household surveys and related data collection.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Small-scale fisheries, covering the wooden canoe fleet, generate 25 percent of the total fish production of 70 000 metric tonnes in Côte d'Ivoire. The sector provides, together with fish imports, an important source of fish for national consumption.

A strategic plan and vision for developing the fisheries and aquaculture sector was adopted in 2014 and a new law, in place since 2016, aims to improve the governance of fisheries through participatory management and by putting in place mechanisms to increase stakeholder participation in fisheries activities including decision making in relation to management. The law specifies that the two first nautical miles from the shore are reserved for small-scale fisheries and it also provides specific procedures for how to develop and implement fisheries management plans.

The strategic plan includes provisions for strengthening the performance of small-scale fisheries, including improving fishers' working methods, replacing wooden canoes with fiberglass and increasing the level of motorization. This is expected to lead towards modernizing small-scale fisheries operations, reducing post-harvest losses,

improving basic infrastructures, and to providing better access to financial services for actors. Some current initiatives in the small-scale fisheries sector include cooperation with Morocco for improved landing sites in Abidjan and Grand-Lahou. A small-scale fisheries landing site is also being built in Sassandra with assistance from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). In the post-harvest sector, which employs mostly women, work is being done to improve smoking technologies by introducing the improved FAO-Thiaroye processing technique oven. These improved fish-smoking ovens contribute to healthier working conditions for fish smokers and better quality products.

The new law provides for an annual forum for discussions with small-scale fisheries actors. There have been permanent consultation platforms in place since 2014 for promoting small-scale fisheries actor participation in decision-making. For example, new beach seine and shrimp fishery regulations, which were validated by involving small-scale fisheries actors and by allocating fishing rights to industrial vessels, are discussed through the existing consultation mechanism.

BANGLADESH

The fisheries and aquaculture sector contributes 3.61 percent of the national gross domestic product (GDP), and contributes about 60 percent of the animal protein intake in Bangladesh. An estimated 18.2 million people, representing 11 percent of the total population, are employed in the sector. Women comprise 8.5 percent of the total workforce in fisheries and aquaculture.

In April 2016, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) published an overview on setting priorities for data support needed for the 7th five-year plan (2016–2020) as well as for SDG reporting. A handbook has also been developed on Mapping of Ministries by targets in the implementation of SDGs aligning with the 7th five-year plan in 2016 and there is an Action Plan and Monitoring Framework for use by the ministries to achieve the SDG targets.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) has been identified as the lead ministry for SDG targets 14.4, 14.6, 14.7 and 14.b. MoFL manages the coastal and marine fisheries resources in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence and the Public Security Division (Coast Guard) of the Ministry of Home Affairs. A baseline has been established for the small-scale fisheries sector, noting, among other things, the need to scale up community-based fisheries management initiatives, extend the licensing system of fishing vessels/boats, address post-harvest losses, and establish post-harvest service centres and fish landing centres with adequate sanitation facilities in the coastal regions. Inland capture fisheries are supported by various initiatives, including restoring degraded habitats, establishing and maintaining fish sanctuaries and nurseries, enhancing fisheries by stocking fingerlings as well as strengthening the community-based organizations and providing fishers with ID cards.

Cooperation and collaboration must be strengthened and involve local beneficiaries to realize the potential of small-scale fisheries. Database development processes must be developed by involving all relevant stakeholders. At the same time, the fisheries planning process must be strengthened to address development goals and to reduce the food and nutrition insecurity of a fast-growing population. Collaborative and comprehensive efforts should be put in place to exploring the potential possibilities.

GROUP WORK: IDENTIFYING DATA SOURCES AND ESTABLISHING PROCESSES FOR REPORTING SDG INDICATOR 14.B.1

Participants were asked to discuss the three variables of the SDG indicator 14.b.1, considering existing initiatives they might be involved with, and drawing on the country presentations from Tonga, Côte d'Ivoire and Bangladesh.

The objective of this group work was to:

- (i) explore the methodology for SDG 14.b.1;
- (ii) explore issues related to collecting/compiling data/information for reporting on indicator SDG 14.b.1; and
- (iii) explore links between the SSF Guidelines and reporting on SDG indicator 14.b.1.

The outcomes of the discussions aimed to identify best practices and fresh ideas for gathering and reporting data and to inform potential capacity development needs in relation to SDG 14.b.1.

Participants were asked to structure the discussions around the following four questions:

1. What information/data sources currently exist (and what data/information would be useful to collect) to support reporting against SDG 14.b.1?
2. Do processes exist for the government reporting entity responsible for SDG 14.b.1 to engage stakeholders, both from across the government and beyond?
3. How could the reporting entity engage stakeholders to ensure a full accounting of activities in reporting against SDG 14.b.1?
4. How can implementation of the SSF Guidelines reinforce reporting on SDG indicator 14.b.1?

The full results of the group work are available in Annex 4.

During the plenary discussion, the following key points emerged:

- If countries are only asked about the existence of laws, etc., this may not capture whether those frameworks are actually implemented.
- It is important to ensure that reporting on ongoing specific initiatives for implementing the SSF Guidelines is meaningful and captures those activities that operationalize the principles of the SSF Guidelines. The SSF Guidelines are multi-sectoral, and relevant information may be captured only to a small extent by fisheries administrations. There are many issues at the global, regional and national levels, but there is a need to identify those that are priorities and can be addressed first.
- The situation of small-scale fisheries varies widely, including in relation to available data and information about the sector.
- The importance of the law and of related plans of action to empower and protect small-scale fishers must be recognized.



Countries



- IMPLEMENTING SSF Guidelines
- INFO, ANALYSIS, REPORTING



INTERNATIONAL
NATIONAL
LOCAL



• Governments
• NGOs
• Research



communication
& awareness
raising

SESSION 3: WHAT DOES INDICATOR 14.B.1 TELL US – AND HOW DO WE SHARE THIS INFORMATION?

Session objective: Explore information analysis and reporting

INTRODUCTION

Ms Nicole Franz recalled that for the 2015 CCRF questionnaire, 92 members and the EU responded to the section on small-scale fisheries of the CCRF questionnaire. Responses for the three questions relevant for the indicator are summarized below:

- 77, 74, 73 and 69 percent of members reported having introduced or developed regulations, policies, laws, plans or strategies specifically targeting or addressing SSF.
- In relation to specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines, 47 percent of the members responded positively while 42 percent reported that they intended doing so in the future. Initiatives already in place were most prominently related to activities supporting SSF actors actively participating in sustainable resources management (84 percent), implementing capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders (72 percent) and promoting social development, employment and decent work (67 percent).
- Mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers can contribute to decision-making processes have been reported to exist by 85 percent of the respondents. The most common include mechanisms for involving small-scale fishers in fisheries management (79 percent) and fisher/fish workers' representatives into advisory/consultative bodies to the ministries/departments of fisheries (77 percent). Of the members that responded having these mechanisms in place, 67 percent reported encouraging the active participation of women.

The session then explored the role of other key stakeholders in relation to SDG 14.b and its indicator 14.b.1, focusing on the role of civil society organizations and regional organizations. The related presentations are summarized in the following paragraphs.



THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Mr Vivek Vivekanandan of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) presented on behalf of ICSF, World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF) and World Forum of Fisher People (WFFP) on the role that CSOs can play in achieving SDG 14.b and related information analysis and reporting.

He noted that as important contributors to the development of the SSF Guidelines, CSOs can and should play a major role in implementing them, and, by extension, in supporting the process of achieving the SDGs, as they are closely linked in their objectives.

CSOs offer a valuable perspective and can be a conduit for information sharing and exchange as they operate and engage with relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international level. As such, CSOs are well positioned to play an important role in gathering, analysing and reporting information.

Further, Mr Vivekanandan highlighted that CSOs can contribute to awareness raising, help contextualize the SDGs at national and local levels, support capacity development activities, facilitate links and build networks, organize fishers and fish workers, and conduct monitoring and evaluation.

THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Presentations were delivered by the representatives of regional organizations to highlight their potential role in monitoring and achieving SDG 14.b.

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean

Ms Anna Carlson, Secretariat, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), made a presentation on the role that regional fisheries management organizations like the GFCM can play in promoting SDG 14.b. She noted four principal ways the GFCM engages with SDG 14.b and promotes compiling information on indicator 14.b.1 variables.

The first is through awareness-raising activities carried out at the regional level, which serve to ensure SDG 14.b and small-scale fisheries related issues continue to appear within the regional political agenda.

The second is in improving available information, data and knowledge. To this end, a note was made of some of the data collection tools and legislative databases available within the GFCM.

The third is in directing resources and ensuring technical assistance to address regional needs and gaps in available information and data.

The fourth is in regional organizations like the GFCM playing a coordinating role within the region, helping to capture ongoing work on small-scale fisheries by partner organizations and other regional actors with a view to building synergies among projects.

Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization

Ms Isabel Martinez, Department of Fisheries, Belize, made a presentation on the role of the Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA) in achieving SDG 14.b and compiling, analysing and reporting information about indicator 14.b.1. OSPESCA was constituted through the San Salvador Accord in 1995. Its main objectives are to encourage the development and coordinated management

of regional fisheries and aquaculture activities, helping to strengthen the Central American integration process. Its areas of competence extend to the national waters, inland waters and the exclusive economic zones (EEZ) of its member states – Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Its main regional governance model is constituted under Article 22 of the Tegucigalpa Protocol, which makes compliance with the councils' decisions mandatory in all member states. In August 2016, OSPESCA developed a strategic agenda to achieve the objectives of the SDGs by 2025.

To address target 14.b and its indicator 14.b.1, OSPESCA has formulated several policy components such as organizational and institutional strengthening, which seeks to enhance the capacities and the means for managing fisheries resources at the regional level by fostering coordinated synergies and forums for intersectoral participation. A second component is regional governance, which seeks to strengthen legal capacities applied to the sector and to foster new agreements and regulations to strengthen fisheries integration. A third policy component aims to achieve the proper management of the fisheries and aquaculture sector by building on a regional integrated research plan of the resources, fostering a regional interdisciplinary organization mechanism, elaborating on and executing regional management plans for species and supporting the fisheries authorities in their decisions on port state measures. A fourth component aims to ensure sustainable fisheries and aquaculture by supporting the revision and amendment of regulations to ensure fishing is done with dignity, by promoting the SSF Guidelines and by establishing a regional capacity building system that ensures the maximum involvement of women. The fifth component looks at promoting intra and extra regional commerce by strengthening regional capacities to develop markets by promoting the consumption of fisheries products and by promoting the joint purchasing of fisheries supplies with the participation of regional trade unions.

OSPESCA has developed several regional regulations that are to assist in regional management of fisheries; there is continued follow up to ensure the regulations are being followed. All member states are responsible for providing fisheries statistics. OSPESCA also plays a crucial role in research on fisheries prospecting, invasive species and use of new technologies to enhance fisheries efficiency. OSPESCA continually promotes interaction with fishers and aquaculture farmers via alliances and federations (such as the Confederation of Small-Scale Fishers of Central America (CONFEPESCA)). Capacity building is key and is done at various levels from the technical staff of member countries, fishers and aquaculture farmers, to children and other stakeholders or key groups such as women and youth. Such capacity building is also strengthened by building institutional capacity and by developing policies, laws and plans. Interventions by OSPESCA at the regional level also include harmonizing formats, for example, data forms and data collection protocols and the use of technology, for example through the CLIMAPESCA initiative promoting an application enabling easy access to meteorological information that allows for stakeholders to make better decisions about their fishing activities. All OSPESCA's work has been and continues to be shared via numerous publications aimed at different target audiences (technical, children etc.).

OSPESCA serves as an important platform for sharing country successes and progress in achieving SDG 14.b. It has hosted a workshop on rights-based management where Belize (one of its member countries) has shared with the other member countries

its national rights-based management programme, which secures tenure for small-scale fishers to fish in designated fishing areas like territorial use rights for fisheries.

OSPESCA's overall success lies in the fact that the agreements by member countries are binding and in that its member countries share similar fisheries resources, opportunities and development challenges.

GROUP WORK ON INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND REPORTING IN THE CONTEXT OF SDG 14.B AND INDICATOR 14.B.1

Ms Nicole Franz introduced the next group work. Participants were divided into three groups. Each was given a task, which was to complete a section of the SDG 14.b e-learning course with the intention of exploring and discussing the following question:

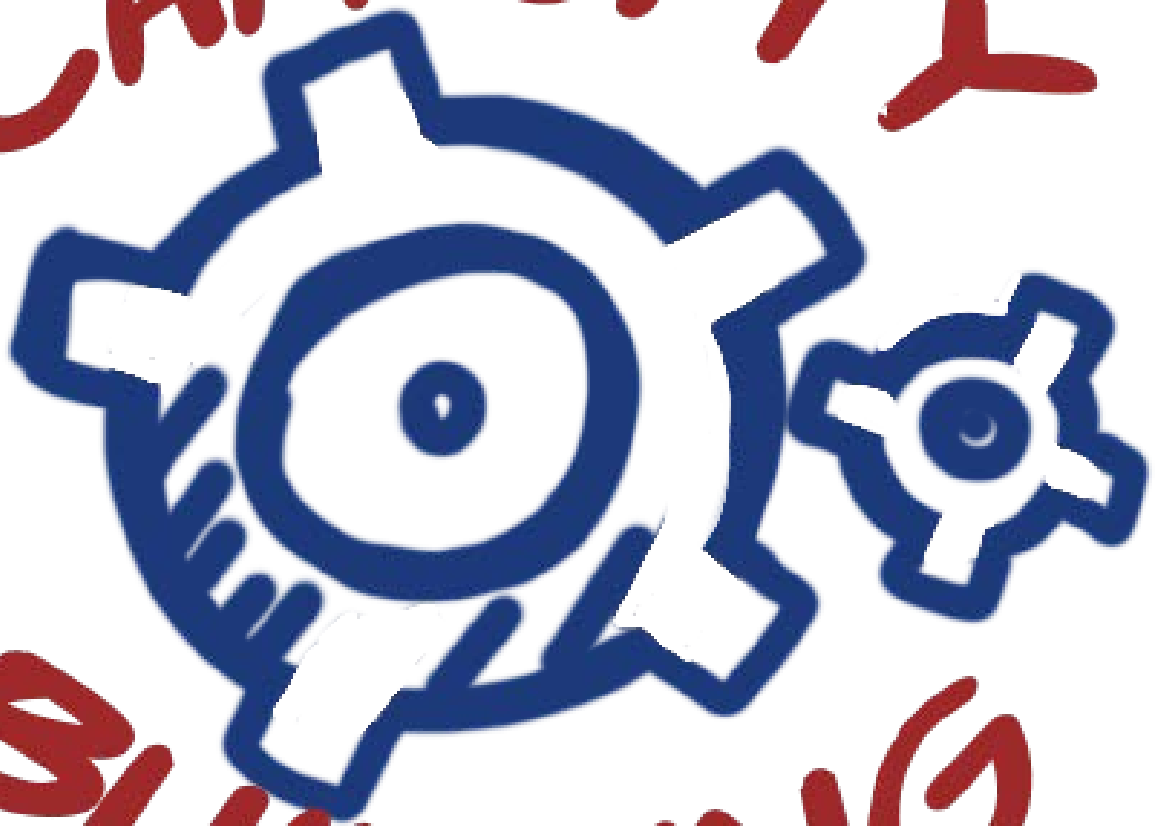
What are the key messages about data generation, analysis, sharing and reporting?

- GROUP 1: Lesson 3 – Slides 16–22 focusing on gathering data and compiling the SDG 14.b.1 Indicator
- GROUP 2: Lesson 4 – Slides 1–9 focusing on how this information is used in the indicator calculation
- GROUP 3: Lesson 4 – Slides 10–17 focusing on the process for reporting and managing and using the results of the 14.b.1 indicator in achieving SDG target 14.b.

Participants discussed the contents of the e-learning and shared insights from their national experiences. Following robust discussions, the groups reported in plenary, summarizing the contents of their respective e-learning section and discussions. Key points are summarized here below:

- The effective use of information includes reporting and sharing processes from local/national to regional and international levels and vice versa.
- A robust process for collecting and analysing the data on indicator 14.b.1 also constitutes an opportunity to engage with actors at different levels and to advocate for actions for promoting the access to resources and markets for small-scale fisheries, i.e., achieving SDG 14.b.
- The information gathered to report on SDG 14.b can also be useful for reporting on other targets as well as for other international reporting processes.
- The flow of information should be two-way. While data need to be collected at the local level to feed in to reporting at the international level, information also needs to feed back to fishers and fish workers. When they have invested in providing data and information they need to see the value of the exercise.
- Involving small-scale fisheries actors in generating and analysing data is a cost-sharing mechanism that requires the acknowledgement and recognition of input from communities. Such a contribution must be converted into a right-of-access to data and information.
- Data collection can be a catalyser for local action with small-scale fisheries organizations and related CSOs. The related identification of issues can contribute to generating immediate action and related intended outcomes.
- Accessibility, usability and communication of data and information is important for empowerment and accountability. This requires that access be open and free.

CAPACITY



BUILDING

SESSION 4: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN RELATION TO SDG INDICATOR 14.B.1

Session objective: Identify key capacity development needs

The purpose of this concluding session was to draw together conclusions from the previous sessions, and to develop recommendations for capacity development needs to identify, gather, analyse and report information in relation to SDG 14.b.1. The following sections summarize the key conclusions and recommendations of the workshop in this context.

CONCLUSIONS

The workshop used several different types of sessions to reach its expected goals, which were to create awareness of the SDG 14.b and its indicator 14.b.1, explore the methodology for reporting on the indicator and to identify related capacity development needs. In addition to FAO presentations that introduced key concepts, there were three country presentations (Tonga, Côte d'Ivoire and Bangladesh), two regional organizations' presentations (GFCM and OSPESCA) and one joint presentation by small-scale fisheries CSOs (WFF, WFFP and ICSF).

In smaller groups, the participants explored the FAO SDG 14b e-learning course and discussed key concepts and issues that are important to achieving SDG 14.b. Conclusions from these and related plenary discussions include:

- There are ten different targets under SDG 14. FAO is custodian agency for four of the related indicators and a contributor to yet another one. There are links between these different targets and indicators. Moreover, all 17 SDGs are interrelated and many of them are of direct importance to small-scale fisheries. In addition to SDG 14 Life Below Water, small-scale fisheries are relevant and can contribute in particular to SDGs 1 No Poverty, 2 Zero Hunger, 5 Gender Equality, 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, 13 Climate Action and 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.
- For transparency in reporting on SDG 14.b, it is necessary to understand what is meant by small-scale fisheries. However, there is no globally agreed definition of a small-scale fishery and the sector is best described by a few characteristics relating to specific local and national contexts. Some of these characteristics noted by workshop participants include that small-scale fisheries: represent a way of life, which includes a social dimension, in addition to being an economic activity; are anchored in local communities and are often family or community based and contribute to local economies; often produce only a subsistence level of food; and have traditional knowledge.
- Small-scale fisheries face numerous challenges that influence the possibility of achieving target 14.b and of securing access to resources, including both fishery resources and land, and markets. Small-scale fisheries compete for

resources and space with other sectors, including large-scale fisheries and tourism, and there is often a lack of appropriate infrastructure and access to services. With respect to resource access, challenges also include threats in the form of overfishing, pollution and habitat degradation. Concerning market access, there is often insufficient market information, post-harvest losses, weak organizations and a lack of access to financial services.

- To create the required enabling environment for small-scale fisheries, and for achieving SDG 14.b, there must be assurance that appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks exist, including recognizing legitimate customary rights and the status of small-scale fishers and fish workers. Public accountability and responsibility should be fostered, and specific initiatives in support of small-scale fisheries at the country and local level are needed. Mechanisms to allow small-scale fisheries actors to participate in decision-making must be established. Overall, there is a need for awareness raising and better access to information on the SDG 14.b and the SSF Guidelines.
- The proposed methodology for reporting on SDG 14.b and its indicator 14.b.1 is based on the small-scale fisheries section of FAO's biannual CCRF questionnaire. The indicator is calculated based on the values of three variables corresponding to questions in the CCRF questionnaire:
 - Variable 1. Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector.
 - Variable 2. Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines.
 - Variable 3. Existence of mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes.
- It is necessary to have a robust process for finding the information at the national level to be able to respond to the questions, and to provide the variable values, in a responsible manner:
 - The information sources are many and at different scales. While the fisheries administration is likely to be responsible for replying to the CCRF questionnaire, it is also necessary to consult with other relevant line agencies as the SSF Guidelines, referred to in the questions, are broader than only fisheries and include, for example, aspects of social development and gender. Development partners such as NGOs should be consulted as well as communities and small-scale fisheries organizations. Information should be sought at the local and national level. There is also a role for regional organizations able to facilitate collecting data with different organizations.
 - The process should be multi-disciplinary, multi-stakeholder and participatory, two-way and based on a bottom-up approach where information and knowledge of local stakeholders are collected and aggregated at a national level for the reporting.
 - It is necessary for capacity building to put a robust process in place. Awareness raising is required to ensure an understanding of the SDG 14.b and the SSF Guidelines among all stakeholders: government, small-scale fisheries actors, development partners, etc. Support should be given to small-scale fisheries organizations and platforms to allow them to participate effectively in the processes.
 - Implementing the SSF Guidelines and achieving SDG 14.b are closely linked and mutually reinforcing. SDG 14.b refers mainly to principles and

to chapters 5 and 7 of the SSF Guidelines but implementing them requires a holistic approach.

- Exploring the process for reporting on indicator SDG 14.b.1 revealed that it is helpful for understanding needs and opportunities for moving towards securing sustainable small-scale fisheries, and for identifying actions and processes for implementing the SSF Guidelines. Putting in place a robust SDG 14.b reporting process promotes small-scale actor involvement in decision-making, their access to information, the importance of communication and the need for collaboration and an integrated approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON KEY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN RELATION TO SDG 14.B.1

Based on the discussions over the two days of the workshop, the last session asked participants to identify specific recommendations in key areas for follow-up actions and support for achieving SDG 14.b and reporting on its indicator 14.b.1. These recommendations were grouped into three categories answering needs with respect to awareness raising, robust reporting processes and actions needed to achieve target SDG 14.b. Key points for each of these are summarized below, while the full outcomes from each group are available in Annex 5.

What is needed to raise awareness on target SDG 14.b and indicator 14.b.1?

- Key messages for awareness raising should highlight how SDG 14.b.1 is relevant to different target groups. This includes contextualizing for a small-scale fishing community, for example, how SDG 14.b.1 can be a tool to draw attention to the sectors' needs and to its potential.
- Information and communication tools must be developed that can be used and disseminated through trainings, workshops, media campaigns, consultations, social media, etc.
- Different actors should work to raise awareness of SDG 14.b.1. For example, in addition to responsible ministries, CSOs can play an important role.
- The target groups for awareness raising encompass a wide variety of actors, from small-scale fishing communities to different government institutions (fisheries, finance, development etc.)

How to ensure a robust reporting process?

- Responsibilities for the various SDGs within government institutions must be clearly identified.
- It is essential to have inclusive consultation processes and related institutional mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability in relation to SDG 14.b achievements and 14.b.1 reporting. Establishing multi-stakeholder platforms/national task forces for collecting and sharing data based on mapping relevant actors is one example.
- Inclusive processes also require related tools for consultative reporting, e.g. templates, manuals, gap analysis methods, feedback, etc.
- Participatory processes for reporting also require the appropriate financial resources and capacity development of small-scale fisheries actors to participate and to support and contribute to collecting data and information.

How do we achieve SDG target 14.b?

- An important first step is to develop a baseline to assess the status of small-scale fisheries. In some cases, this could also require developing a national definition or common understanding of small-scale fisheries.
- Exchanges among countries at various levels can provide important opportunities for learning about good practices in terms of sustainable small-scale fisheries.
- The SSF Guidelines provide an important tool to achieve SDG 14.b, including through integrating them into legal frameworks and relevant processes.
- The participation of small-scale fisheries organizations in any relevant decision-making process is a key part of achieving SDG 14.b.

CLOSING THE WORKSHOP

Ms Nicole Franz delivered the closing remarks. She thanked all participants and FAO colleagues for their constructive participation and invited all of them to raise awareness about SDG 14.b and the related FAO e-learning course. She recalled that the SDGs, particularly SDG 14.b, provide an opportunity to rethink small-scale fisheries and to draw attention to the sector. She emphasized that there are challenges, and that the workshop confirmed that all the different stakeholders have a role to play, including governments, regional organizations, CSOs and development partners. She confirmed that FAO is ready to offer further support to its partners to assist them in securing sustainable small-scale fisheries within the framework of the SDGs.

Annex 1 – Opening address by Audun Lem, Deputy Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO

First of all, a warm welcome to Gaeta! Many of you have travelled from afar and it is good to see you all here.

On 1 January 2016, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development officially came into force. These Goals have been agreed upon by all countries, and the goals and targets of this Agenda 2030 will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

The Agenda 2030 is, in fact, a tool for countries to:

- assess their current situation;
- agree on pathways to achieve the established goals;
- act in order to improve environmental, economic and social sustainability; and
- to track progress in this regard.

The Agenda 2030 is very ambitious: It includes 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators. Importantly, there is one specific sustainable development goal dedicated to ‘Life Below Water’. Goal 14 is, in fact, to ‘Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development’. Under Goal 14, there are 10 targets, including 14.b to provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

This SDG target 14.b acknowledges the livelihood function of the oceans. Small-scale fisheries provide nutritious food, income, employment, social stability and a sense of identity for millions of people in coastal areas. Secure access to marine resources and markets is a crucial pre-condition for small-scale fisheries to make a full contribution to sustainable development, food security and poverty reduction. This is also called for in the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Reduction (SSF Guidelines) which were endorsed by the FAO Committee on Fisheries in 2014. We, therefore, now have a strong international reference and guiding framework for action in support of small-scale fisheries.

It is important to realize that the success of the Sustainable Development Goals rests to a large extent on an effective monitoring, review and follow-up process.

FAO is the proposed ‘custodian’ UN agency for indicator 14.b.1, which measures if target 14.b is being achieved. As a custodian agency, FAO will be responsible for:

- collecting data from national sources, validating and harmonizing them, estimating regional and global aggregates and making them available for international reporting; and
- for contributing to annual SDG progress reports.

We are, therefore, here to explore SDG target 14.b and the related indicator with you, and to learn from your perspectives and experiences, with a view to developing practical and relevant recommendations on how FAO can best support countries to strengthen their capacities to achieve SDG target 14.b, and to measure the related progress.

Thank you all for your attention – I wish you a successful workshop.

Annex 2 – List of participants

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Annex 3 – Workshop agenda

DAY 1

TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER
Session 1: Introductory session		
Session objective: Raise awareness about SDG 14.b and the proposed indicator 14.b.1		
9:00	Welcome and introductory remarks	Audun Lem, FAO
9:10	Participants introduce themselves	All participants
9:25	Introduction to workshop objectives and modus operandi	Nicole Franz, FAO
9:30	The Sustainable Development Goals	Stefania Savorè, Jennifer Gee, FAO
	Introduction to workshop objectives and modus operandi	All participants
10:40	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
10:55	Reporting back from Group work	Participants
11:25	Introduction to SDG 14.b - <i>Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</i> E-learning - Module 1/2	Nicole Franz, FAO
11:35	Group work	All participants
Session 2: Unpacking indicator 14.b.1		
Session objective: Explore the indicator methodology and related issues on data and information sources		
12:00	The indicator methodology: Introduction E-learning – Module 3	Jennifer Gee, FAO
12:20	Country experiences in compiling information for 14.b.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonga - Mele Atuekaho, Ministry of Fisheries • Côte d'Ivoire - Alain Kodjo, Direction des Pêches • Bangladesh - MD Sainar Alam, Department of Fisheries 	
13:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00	Introduction to Group work: <i>Identifying data sources for 14.b.1</i>	Joe Zelasney, FAO
14:15	Group work	All participants
15:30	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
15:45	Presentation of group work in plenary and discussion	All participants
17:00	Close the day	

DAY 2

TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER
9:00	Summary of Day 1	Lena Westlund, FAO
Session 3: What does indicator 14.b.1 tell us, and how do we share this information? Session objective: Explore information analysis and reporting		
9:15	Introduction E-learning – Module 4	Nicole Franz, FAO
9:30	The potential role of civil society	Representative(s) of WFF, WFFP, ICSF
9:45	The potential role of regional organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) - Anna Carlson</i> • <i>Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA) - Virginia Isabel Martinez, Department of Fisheries, Belize</i> 	All participants
10:15	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
10:30	Group work and discussion	All participants
13:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
Session 4: Capacity development needs in relation to SDG 14.b.1 Session objective: Identify key capacity development needs		
14:00	Introduction	Jennifer Gee, FAO
14:10	<i>Group work: based on previous sessions, identify key capacity development needs to identify, gather, analyse and report information</i>	All participants
15:15	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
15:30	Reporting back from groups and discussion	All participants
16:30	Conclusions and recommendations	FAO
17:00	Close the day	

Annex 4 – Group work on identifying data sources for 14.b.1

GROUP 1 - Variable 1: Are there any laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector?

GROUP 2 - Variable 2: Are there any specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines?

GROUP 3 - Variable 3: Are there any mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes?

What information/data sources currently exist (and what data/information would be useful to collect) to support reporting on SDG 14.b.1?	
Variable 1	Ministry of fisheries/government: information on regulations at national, regional and local level Regional bodies are important, e.g. SSF protocol of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Organizations (CRFM) Legal processes take time! It may be better to focus on policies
Variable 2	Belize: Annual report of Department of Fisheries on small-scale fisheries, annual monitoring of strategic plan India: Exclusive zone for small-scale fisheries, but... coastal zone regulated by Ministry of the Environment Belize: Consultations for increased involvement of SSF in decision making Guinea: NGOs, landing sites, research centres Côte d'Ivoire: National SSF organizations, socio-economic research centre
Variable 3	Use of consultation reports by government/reporting community Use of community reports Data from non-state actors (CSOs, NGOs, grassroots, private organizations, e.g. fish processing) Development of bottom-up reporting Objective of the consultations
Do processes exist for the government reporting entity responsible for SDG 14.b.1 to engage stakeholders, both from across the government and beyond?	
Variable 1	Existence of international instruments calling for participation -> apply! Multi-stakeholder forum as safe space to build trust and address and solve issues, e.g. NGO-led platform in Peru, informal United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) meeting
Variable 2	India: No systematic process for such interactions Belize: Indirectly
Variable 3	Communities taking responsibility for data reporting Support of national task forces
How could the reporting entity engage stakeholders to ensure a full accounting of activities in reporting on SDG 14.b.1?	
Variable 1	Raise awareness about policies/laws among stakeholders Space for active participation, including in planning, process development Raise awareness of government and remind of commitment and call for participatory approaches
Variable 2	Baseline – aggregating at national level, based on local level situations Participatory data collection Capacity development at fisheries department and collaboration with other line agencies Regional organizations to facilitate/assist engaging with national organizations

Variable 3	Multi-stakeholder reporting (both public and private) Incorporation of cross-sectorial stakeholders -> multi-disciplinary
How can implementation of the SSF Guidelines reinforce reporting on SDG indicator 14.b.1?	
Variable 1	Organization of small-scale fisheries actors Government to support small-scale fisheries actor platforms/facilitation (e.g. in the Philippines)
Variable 2	Use SSF Guidelines and communicate and enhance information Revers: SDGs help implement the SSF Guidelines
Variable 3	Multi-stakeholder reporting (both public and private) Incorporation of cross-sectorial stakeholders -> multi-disciplinary SSF Guidelines extended beyond fisheries to bring economic/social development

Annex 5 – Group work on capacity development needs in relation to SDG 14.b.1

Table 1: How to raise awareness about SDG 14.b and indicator 14.b.1

Target group	On what?	How?	By who?
Group 1: Egypt, Oman, Philippines, Tonga			
Community fisheries organizations government, CSOs/NGOs Fishers	Awareness raising	Training/workshops Meetings Radio/media campaigns	Responsible ministries (fisheries), Fisheries extension office
Fishers	SDG reporting/ related data and development of skills to conduct self-reporting	Training/workshops and background media campaign	National responsible offices with support at local level
Fishers	SDGs/SSF Guidelines relevant to improved market access	Training, workshops and implementation of steps for market access	FAO support to ministry, extension office
Group 2: Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Philippines			
National: government (fisheries, labour, development, finance)	SDG 14.b.1	Awareness raising and information tools (e.g. e-learning) -> campaigns -> consultations -> workshops	Government Civil society
Regional: decentralized government, NGOs, non-state actors			
Local: local government, NGOs, community-based organizations			
Group 3: African Union, Belize/OSPESCA, Korea, Peru			
Staff in government dealing with SSF, SDGs, CCRF reporting	SDG 14.b.1 – and the need for participatory processes to achieve and report on SDG 14.b.1	Promoting e-learning on SDG 14.b.1, and mobile friendly version	Fisheries administrations, FAO
All stakeholders (academia, NGOs, regional organizations, other government authorities, fisherfolk organizations at different levels, politicians, consumers, tourist industry, school children, UN system)	How it relates for specific group interests	Social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), training of trainers	Fisheries agency, FAO, NGOs, CSOs, industry, regional organizations
	How they can support reporting and target achievement	Fact sheets, brochures, materials, website, newspaper, magazine, TV/radio ads	Same as social media, national authorities, CSOs, fisherfolk organizations, NGOs
	Include key statistics, opportunity for fishers to use as a tool to advance cause	Incorporate SDGs into school curriculum, webinars, public service announcements/animation	Government authorities, FAO, CSOs

Group 4: GFCM, ICSF, SEAFDEC, WFF, WFFP			
Intergovernmental organizations	How to create links between the SSF Guidelines and SDG 14.b and relevance of the two key actors (governments, SSF actors)	Integrate SDG 14 messaging horizontally through organizational activities by using support materials, tools and services (e.g. mobile phones, print outs, internet)	Intergovernmental organizations
Media and policy makers (specific targets for the messaging)	Contextualization of SDG 14 concepts at all levels (national and sub-national) through knowledge of SDG agenda	Developing materials and communication appropriate to specific audiences (e.g. through language translation)	NGOs
		Provide information to highlight importance of SSF to local and regional life (including economy) and its involvement in reaching targets (e.g. hunger elimination)	

Table 2: How to ensure a robust reporting process on SDG 14.b.1

What?	What can you do?	How can FAO support this?	What can others do?
Group 1: Egypt, Oman, Philippines, Tonga			
Fisherfolk	Reporting platform Feedback mechanism Inventive	Funding Capacity development Technical support	Other ministries
Government line ministries	Skills and training through workshops	Technical support and organization	Government support and country knowledge exchange
CSO/fisherfolk organizations	Support organizations	FAO technical capacity development and ongoing support	Country experience exchanges
National focal point for data compilation and working committee	Identify focal point and train them for data compilation	FAO to work with working committee to train, technical support and capacity development	Related ministries
Group 2: Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Philippines			
	Establish platform for reporting for government and community-based organizations/ SSF actors; ensure feedback mechanism to communities on CCRF reporting for national planning	Government: inform communities about their rights FAO: facilitate experience sharing, translate and share CCRF questionnaire section on small-scale fisheries Regional organizations: experience sharing, harmonization Community based organizations: data generation process – FAO can provide assistance	

Group 3: African Union, Belize/OSPESCA, Korea, Peru			
Consultation process	Regional organizations, governments: explicitly communicate reporting process	Extract best practices to share information and knowledge	Support
Institutional mechanism/capacity (transparency/accountability)	Provide implementation guidelines	Repository	Replicate, communicate, disseminate
Tools to enable consultative reporting: templates/manuals, survey, IT equipment	Produce, provide, disseminate	Produce, in consultation, tools; assessment tool to conduct gap analysis	Contribute financial, moral, material, mental, physical, political capital
Group 4: GFCM, ICSF, SEAFDEC, WFF, WFFP			
Develop capacities of SSF organizations to engage meaningfully in the process, including through facilitation	Government: provide organizational skill training	Help identify responsibilities specific to SDGs within national governments	Ensure active participation in national task force
Develop a platform for collating and sharing data	Government: mapping relevant actors for SDG activities, ensure transparent communication of results (identify actors)	Facilitation and support in developing data platforms and reporting, provide technical knowledge to align needs relevant to SDGs	
Development qualitative and quantitative studies/promote analysis	Government: establish inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder task force		
Develop capacity of civil society	Support and contribute to providing data		Support and contribute to providing data
	Support technically and financially to ensure all levels participate		

Table 3: How do we achieve SDG target 14.b?

What?	What can you do?	How can FAO support this?	What can others do?
Group 1: Egypt, Oman, Philippines, Tonga			
Develop fishery management areas and access rights	Consult with fisherfolk and ministry – consult all stakeholders and implement	Technical support, capacity development	CSO support discussions and provide technical inputs
Establish market access and reduce post-harvest losses	Develop community fisheries landing areas and improve product marketing and market access	Funding, technical support, exchanges	Cross-country exchanges
Collect data for baseline – implement collection system and reporting	Media campaign, involve government line ministries	Funding, technical support, capacity development	Cross-country knowledge exchange

Incorporate targets into ministries corporate strategic plans and programmes	Ensure reporting obligations are part of work plans	Technical support if needed	
Group 2: Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Philippines			
Define small-scale fisheries	Department of Fisheries	FAO can facilitate	Small-scale fisheries organizations
Develop a baseline to understand SSF	Government through consultative process	Guidelines developed by FAO for countries in a participatory manner	
Support implementation of SSF Guidelines (chapters 5+7)	Governments to lead		Include all stakeholders
Increase investments in small-scale fisheries	Government		Development partners, private sector
Empower local government			
Group 3: African Union, Belize/OSPESCA, Korea, Peru			
Group 3: African Union, Belize/OSPESCA, Korea, Peru	Government: provide organizational skill training	Help identify responsibilities specific to SDGs within national governments	Ensure active participation in national task force
Develop a platform for collating and sharing data	Government: mapping relevant actors for SDG activities, ensure transparent communication of results (identify actors)	Facilitation and support in developing data platforms and reporting, provide technical knowledge to align needs relevant to SDGs	
Development qualitative and quantitative studies/ promote analysis	Government: establish inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder task force		
Group 4: GFCM, ICSF, SEAFDEC, WFF, WFFP			
Support implementing the SSF Guidelines chapter 5 and 7, and guiding principles	Government: initiate consultation process with small-scale fisheries organizations	Technical assistance to carry out gap analysis	Everyone is involved!
Develop strategies to encourage achieving the goals	Gap analysis to identify needs in relation to SDGs and SSF Guidelines, specifically focusing on value chains and markets and access to resources		
Promote multi-stakeholder forums to contribute to decision-making			

Exploring Sustainable Development Goal 14.b and its Proposed Indicator 14.b.1

Workshop proceedings
28–29 November 2017
Gaeta, Italy

On 25 September 2015, the 193 member states of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and 230 indicators. SDG 14 – *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development* is a one of these goals. FAO is custodian agency for four of the ten SDG 14 indicators, including for SDG 14.b.1 – *Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries*.

In this context, the workshop, Exploring SDG 14.b and its proposed indicator 14.b.1, helped raise awareness of SDG 14.b (*Provide access for artisanal small-scale fishers to marine resources and markets*) and the proposed indicator 14.b.1. The workshop explored the indicator methodology and related issues on data and information sources, analysis and reporting including the use of the e-learning platform specifically created for this proposed indicator and identified capacity development needs in relation to reporting on SDG 14.b.

The workshop brought together 17 external participants representing governments, regional organizations and small-scale fisheries civil society organizations, as well as FAO staff.

The workshop used several different types of sessions. In addition to FAO presentations to introduce key concepts. There were presentations by countries, regional organizations and a by small-scale fisheries civil society organizations. In smaller groups, the participants explored the FAO SDG 14b e-learning course and discussed key concepts and issues that are important for achieving SDG 14.b.

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