

APFIC/FAO REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

**Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries:  
Bringing together responsible fisheries  
and social development**

Windsor Suites Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand  
6–8 October 2010





## **ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION (APFIC)**

### **APFIC/FAO REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP**

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## Distribution:

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Members of APFIC  
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## ACRONYMS

APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
BOBP	Bay of Bengal Programme
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPOA	International plan(s) of action
IUU	Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing
MCS	Monitoring, control and surveillance
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NPOA	National plan(s) of action
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
RFLP	Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
RPOA	Regional plan(s) of action
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
USD	United States Dollars
World Fish	WorldFish Centre



# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia-Pacific Regional Consultative Workshop on 'Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries: Bringing together responsible fisheries and social development' was held from 6 to 8 October 2010, at the Windsor Suites Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. The 72 participants came from a cross section of fisheries sector stakeholders including from 20 countries and 12 Regional Fisheries Bodies and Regional Organizations and 14 fish workers' organizations, disaster preparedness and response agencies, and other civil society organizations.

The workshop's objectives were to receive guidance from regional and national stakeholders on the nature, principles and key thematic areas of a possible international instrument to plan, implement and report on securing sustainability in small-scale fisheries. The workshop was further tasked to develop high priority actions and identify potential gaps in the implementation of good governance practices in small-scale fisheries and related assistance needs. In order to develop the guidance, the workshop focussed on the following themes:

- Good Practices in the Governance of Small-Scale Fisheries, with a Focus on Rights-Based Approaches
- Gender and Small-Scale Fisheries in Asia and the Pacific: Considerations, Issues and Good Practices
- Good practices in applying the ecosystem approach to small-scale fisheries
- Reducing vulnerability of fishing and fish farming communities to disasters and climate change impacts (this included the findings from the one-day Disaster Risk Management pre-meeting<sup>1</sup> held prior to the workshop).

The workshop concluded the rights of fishers, fishing communities and small-scale fishers were various and many are already internationally recognized. Detailed coverage of important rights for supporting small-scale fisheries were identified and these were clustered under the following categories:

- Right to livelihood & social protection
- Right to good governance
- Rights to manage resources
- Right to access & tenure
- Right to decent and safe, labour & working conditions

The rights identified as essential for the support of small-scale fisheries are underpinned by a number of Key Principles including the following:

- Principle of Subsidiarity
- Transparency and accountability
- Gender equality
- Respect for traditional/indigenous knowledge and local wisdom
- Formal integration of small-scale fisheries into rural development policies
- Policies and interventions associated with disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change (CC) should take into account and respond to the specific needs of the small-scale fisheries sector
- Appropriate consultation mechanisms

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<sup>1</sup> FAO/APFIC Meeting on 'Reducing vulnerability of fishing and fish farming communities to natural disasters and climate change; Bangkok Thailand, 5 October 2010.

- Prior and informed consent
- Consensus should be built on approaches, systems and strategies to address the needs of small-scale fisheries in relation to disaster preparedness (including prevention and mitigation), response and rehabilitation
- Engagement and consultation with NGO's and CBO in support of small-scale fisheries
- NGO's concerned with small-scale fisheries should be afforded the opportunity to fully participate in planning and implementation of relevant legislation, policies and programmes
- Approaches, systems and strategies should reflect the needs and requirements of different stakeholders in small-scale fisheries, including men, women and children involved in capture, post harvest and ancillary work

Taking into account the human rights and key principles, a number of goals for the small-scale fisheries sector were identified. These goals should be informed by the UN Millennium Development Goals and include the following:

- Management of small-scale fisheries ensures that human well-being is balanced with ecological well-being
- Security from external threats (pollution, industrial fishing, displacement)
- Ensure that larger-scale operations do not undermine small-scale fisheries and respect the human rights based approach and gender dimension
- Reduction of conflicts with other resource users
- Elimination of child labour
- Promotion of decent and safe work and employment
- Reduced vulnerability of fishing communities to natural disasters and CC impacts
- Enhanced capacity small-scale fisheries communities with regard to CC adaptation
- Reducing the carbon footprint and negative environmental impacts of small-scale fisheries
- Ensure equitable benefits to small-scale fisheries from development of tourism, aquaculture and conservation efforts etc.
- Ensuring that the benefits of the fishery trade lead to human development
- Ensuring that fisheries trade promotes human development
- Secured access to markets for small-scale fisheries products
- Products of small-scale fisheries meet food hygiene requirement
- Diversifying livelihoods to reduce dependency on fisheries resources
- Increasing the voice, choice and capacity of small-scale fisheries to take up alternative livelihood opportunities

The participants agreed that the proposed instrument should be a code or guidelines developed by international consensus which would inform a global programme of assistance. The international instrument would form the basis for the development of regional, national and local guidelines and plans of action for small-scale fisheries.

The synthesized outcomes of this and the other two regional consultative workshops will be presented to the 29<sup>th</sup> Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries in January/February 2011.

## 2 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

*Rolf Willmann, Senior Fishery Planning Officer, Fisheries & Aquaculture Department, FAO*

There is growing international and national recognition of the critical role small-scale fisheries play in food security and poverty alleviation and the well being of rural fishing communities. The latest estimates indicate that small-scale fisheries contribute over half of the world's marine and inland fish catch, nearly all of which is used for direct human consumption. They employ over 90 percent of the world's more than 35 million capture fishers and support another approximate 90 million people employed in jobs associated with fish processing, distribution and marketing. At least half of the people employed in small-scale fisheries are women. The importance of the small-scale fisheries sector is of global reach and its diversity in culture and traditions are part of humankind's heritage.

At its 26<sup>th</sup> session in March 2009, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) reviewed the outcome of the Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries – Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries: Bringing together responsible fisheries and social development, which was held in Bangkok, Thailand, 13-17 October 2008. The Conference was attended by more than 280 participants from 65 countries. It was preceded by a preparatory workshop of more than 100 participants of fishworkers organizations and CSOs. The Conference re-enforced the claim that small-scale fisheries have yet to fully realize their potential to significantly contribute to sustainable development and the attaining of the UN millennium development goals (MDGs). In spite of their economic, social and nutritional benefits and societal and cultural values small-scale fishing communities often face precarious and vulnerable living and working conditions. There are various factors contributing to these conditions including insecure rights to land and fishery resources, inadequate or absent health and educational services and social safety nets, vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change and exclusion from wider development processes due to weak organizational structures and representation and participation in decision-making.

The 2008 Conference identified several critical ways forward in securing sustainable small-scale fisheries that integrate social, cultural and economic development, address resource access and use rights issues guided by human rights principles, and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples. The Conference also reaffirmed that human rights are critical to achieving sustainable development.

In considering the outcome of the Conference at COFI, many FAO Members expressed the need for an international instrument on small-scale fisheries that would guide national and international efforts to secure sustainable small-scale fisheries and create a framework for monitoring and reporting. Many Members supported the need for FAO to establish a specific global programme dedicated to small-scale fisheries. In response to this request, the FAO Secretariat agreed to convene three regional workshops for Asia & Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and Caribbean in October 2010. The workshops are a means to consult with national and regional stakeholders, to identify good practices in the governance of small-scale fisheries, as well as to verify and/or expand upon, for each region, the outputs and specific needs identified both in the 2009 inception workshop of the FAO Extra-Budgetary Programme on Fisheries and Aquaculture for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security and in the 2008 Global Conference.

### 3 GOOD PRACTICES IN THE GOVERNANCE OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES, WITH A FOCUS ON RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES

*Rolf Willmann, Senior Fishery Planning Officer, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO<sup>2</sup>*

Fishery rights – both to access the fishery resources and to be involved in management decision-making – are now seen as best discussed alongside human rights, notably in small-scale fisheries. A rights-based approach, in defining and allocating rights to fish, would also address the broader human rights of fishers to an adequate livelihood and would therefore include poverty-reduction criteria as a key component of decisions over equitable allocation of rights. Good access rights will balance social, cultural, economic and environmental goals, assist in reducing conflict, enhance food security and livelihoods for small-scale fishers and fishing communities, and facilitate the protection of local ecosystems.

*“States should appropriately protect the rights of fishers & fishworkers, particularly those engaged in subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisheries, to a secure and just livelihood, as well as preferential access, where appropriate, to traditional fishing grounds and resources in the waters under their national jurisdiction.”*

(Article 6.18 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries)

*“When designing management measures, it might be appropriate to consider those which provide exclusive or preferential access for small-scale fisheries.”*

(FAO 2005, article 2.7.6).

The presentation emphasized that use rights are crucial for sustainable, responsible fisheries, and come together with responsibilities for stewardship and conservation. Use rights already exist in many fisheries, and should be recognized. Use rights must be appropriate to the cultural and historical situation, policy directions, as well as financial and human capacities.

Management rights can be effective when assigned specifically on a community basis; this leads to community-based fisheries management. Community rights draw on local institutions as well as moral pressure, to create incentives for better resource stewardship. This is required to create incentives for better resource stewardship. This in turn can increase efficiency of management and improve local enforcement/compliance. The text box below lists key characteristics and advantages of Community/Group Rights.

Key Characteristics of Community/Group Rights	Advantages of Community/Group Rights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Territorial</li> <li>– Nested rights held by sub-groups and individual fishermen</li> <li>– Eligibility for group membership</li> <li>– Have rules on (non-) transferability</li> <li>– Comprise of area, gear &amp; species rules</li> <li>– Can include sharing rules &amp; secondary rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Multiple, complex interactions and social relations</li> <li>– Internalized knowledge &amp; information</li> <li>– Maintain norms of trust and reciprocity</li> <li>– Have legitimacy within the community</li> <li>– Often follow customary/traditional law</li> <li>– Allow for important decisions and functions to be internalized:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow for the setting of management objectives</li> <li>• Allow for rights allocation &amp; benefit distribution</li> <li>• Allow for some monitoring &amp; enforcement functions</li> <li>• Allow for adaptation to change</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Based on a background paper prepared by Anthony Charles, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada

In conclusion, the promotion of good practices in small-scale fisheries governance would entail:

- (i) adoption of a 'rights-based' approach that links fishery rights and human rights
- (ii) assurance of secure access rights by small-scale fishers to a fair share of fishery resources
- (iii) provision of organizational capacity, legal space, and empowerment
- (iv) adoption of an integrated system-oriented community-focused approach and of a sustainable development approach
- (v) striving for food sovereignty and household/community well-being
- (vi) inclusion of beyond-fishery policy measures and livelihood diversification options.

### 3.1 Group discussion and conclusions

***Remote coastal fishing communities are generally more poorly serviced than other areas.*** This situation has improved in many countries as communications and local economic development have improved. However, in some situations ***coastal communities remain isolated and under-developed*** and the lives of small-scale fishers remain difficult.

***Small-scale fisheries are not always recognized as an important contributor*** to food security and income generation in some countries. It is essential that small-scale fisheries should not be marginalized and their contribution to national economies and food security be more widely recognized and valued.

***There is an urgent need to ensure that small-scale fishing communities secure access rights to a fair share of fishery resources.*** The open access nature of many small-scale fisheries has resulted in them being in an over fished condition. In most countries, there is no regulation in the numbers of SS fishers in most countries and many poor people choose fishing as a livelihood of last resort. This presents a challenge on how best to reduce capacity for resource conservation purposes. When designing management measures, it is appropriate to consider those which provide exclusive or preferential access for small-scale fisheries.' Improved access rights will balance social, cultural, economic and environmental goals, assist in reducing conflict, enhance food security and livelihoods for small-scale fishers and fishing communities, and facilitate the protection of local ecosystems.

***Zoning is a common means of allocating areas for small-scale fisheries.*** Many countries are increasing areas designated/zoned for small-scale fisheries. Intrusion of commercial fishers into inshore waters is a common problem and remains a challenge.

***New Fishery Laws are needed to protect the specific rights of small-scale fishers.*** In several countries, fishery laws state that people have the right to fish in traditional areas for small-scale fishing. Several countries are promulgating new Fishery laws that will better address small-scale fisheries needs. However, the slow speed of Fishery Law revisions constrains the improvement of legislation to benefit poorer groups. Effective zoning is essential to separate large and small-scale operations. In the near shore areas, zoning should seek to exclude trawling in favour of artisanal or small-scale or ecologically more selective gears.

***In line with an overall trend towards decentralization, fisheries management responsibilities are increasingly delegated to the local governance level in many countries.*** In order to maximise the impact of this trend there is a need for human capacity building of staff to implement small-scale fisheries policies and plans at local levels. Integrated coastal resource planning is sometimes complicated by the various sectors and Government departments adopting contradictory policies and approaches.

***It is important to facilitate consultation and the effective participation of industry, fish workers, environmental and other interested organizations in decision-making.*** This concerns the development of laws and policies related to fisheries management, development and international lending and aid.

Fishers, fish workers and other stakeholder should have the ability to participate in decision-making, are empowered to do so, and have increased capability and human capacity; thereby achieving dignity and respect. Nowadays, there is generally more participation by stakeholders in local planning, although Government staff may not have the skills to communicate well with small-scale fishers.

***Management rights can be effective when assigned specifically on a community basis, leading to community-based fisheries management.*** Use an 'area-based' approach to involving fisher folk (and potentially others within a coastal community or coastal region) in fishery management decision-making. It is important to acknowledge the value of participation by all fisheries stakeholders, and some level of empowerment of those stakeholders. This move, one that is crucial in supporting self-organization, leads to forms of co-management.

***A variety of human aspects must be taken into account.*** These include: (1) existing, historical and/or traditional management approaches, (2) cultural and community preferences for management, (3) the current knowledge base and human/technological capacity for management, and (4) the monitoring and enforcement capability.

***A number of good practices have been recognized for the design of use rights systems.*** Use Rights; already exist in many fisheries, and should be recognized; Are crucial for sustainable, responsible fisheries, and come together with responsibilities for stewardship, conservation; must be appropriate to the cultural and historical situation, policy directions, as well as financial and human capacities; and must take into account factors that include: (a) societal objectives, (b) relevant history & traditions, (c) social, cultural, economic environment, (d) key features of fish stocks and ecosystem, and (e) financial and personnel capacity of the fishery.

***The promotion of livelihood diversification is a common approach when working with small-scale fishing communities.*** This approach may not always result in reduced fishing capacity, due to new entrants or small-scale fishermen taking up new activities but also retaining fishing as an activity. Community development approaches should look at/promote non-extractive livelihoods, through the investment in education and mobility

***In many instances there are examples of the violation of livelihood rights of small-scale fishers through the promotion of tourism.*** Fishing grounds are converted to Marinas; beach areas are privatized and fishers denied access; The argument that small-scale fishers can have opportunities to work in tourism is controversial and may only benefit a few lucky households. In fact in-migration of outsiders with service-sector skills (hotel trade, language, tour guide etc.), further marginalization of local inhabitants may be the most common result.

***Incompatibilities between fish farming and small-scale fisheries can exist.*** These can increase fishing pressure if wild sources of seed and feed (low value/trash fish) are accessed. Intensive cage fish farming can restrict local access to fishing grounds.

***The involvement in small-scale fisheries is varied and has quite specific issues related to it.*** The involvement of youth is influenced by the existence or non-existence of alternative employment opportunities. In some countries where urban employment opportunities are numerous, most of the small-scale fishers are older people. In other areas, it is possible to find young people with a good education, working in the small-scale fishery. Employment in the small-scale fisheries sector is often not adequately protected by safety measures or minimum wage entitlements. Many small-scale fisheries now utilise the service of migrant labour from neighbouring countries or less developed areas. These migrants may not have access to the same social protection systems as indigenous people.

## 4 GENDER AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: CONSIDERATIONS, ISSUES AND GOOD PRACTICES

*Angela Lentisco, Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme<sup>3</sup>*

Gender refers to the socially, culturally and economically established roles and relationships between men and women because women are often more disadvantaged, engaging in gender equality efforts generally means supporting and empowering women.

**About half of all people employed in fisheries in the world are women.** Whilst most fishers are men and women work in the post-harvest sector there are important variations and should not be assumed. Women are also involved in financing fishing operations, collecting aquatic foods in coastal areas etc. Lack of data and little recognition of women's role is the norm. Whilst, both men and women are part of fishing communities, they have different perceptions, needs and knowledge. Change (globalization, climate change, natural disasters, migration) can affect the socio-professional roles and men and women differently.

**Women are often disadvantaged in fishing communities.** Their work may be valued lower than that of men. In addition, some of the activities they are involved with may be hazardous, e.g. fish smoking. The general lack of security in many fishing communities creates conditions for gender-based violence. Women typically have lower literacy rates and educational levels and more limited access to natural resources. Finally women are usually under-represented in management and development decision-making processes, resulting in their needs not being well expressed.

**Many fisheries policy and legal instruments do not make sufficient reference to gender.** Countries need to be reminded of their gender equality obligations. Existing gender instruments (UDHR, CEDAW, BPFPA) call for the recognition of women's role in resource governance and fisheries management and support to their participation; Gender awareness in all training and capacity building, and promotion of gender balanced staff profiles; Transparent and participatory approaches to gender interventions.

The **proposed new international instrument on small-scale fisheries and the related global assistance programme should include a section on gender** and relevant activities for improving gender equality. Some of the elements and principles that should be considered are: reference to existing international instruments relevant to gender equality; global and cross-sectoral scope but with provisions for local level gender equality initiatives and for specific needs in marine and inland small-scale fisheries; existing lessons learnt and good practices taken into consideration; effective monitoring systems that measure impact; meaningful analyses of gender disaggregated data and information; incorporation of gender analysis in project formulation processes and implementation of both targeted interventions and general mainstreaming; recognition and promotion of women's role in and contribution to improved resource governance and fisheries management, and support to women's capacity to effectively participate in relevant institutions; and transparent and participatory approaches to gender equality interventions.

In addition, the programme and instrument should include provisions for promoting the inclusion of gender equality considerations and effective implementation of gender approaches at all levels and strengthen the linkages to existing national planning processes to ensure increased attention to gender issues in fisheries and aquaculture. Comments from the floor included questions about the access to micro-finance services for poor fishers and whether from a social justice point of view equality or equity was preferred. Women should also be seen as agents of change rather than being vulnerable and downtrodden. Care should also be taken to include youth as well as they are often excluded.

<sup>3</sup> The presentation was based on the background paper on "Gender and Small-Scale Fisheries in Asia and the Pacific: Considerations, issues and good practices" prepared by Lena Westlund, FAO consultant.

## 4.1 Group discussion and conclusions

The group sought to identify priority actions for promoting good practices relating to gender, specific assistance needs and possible partnership arrangements. The importance was noted of: looking at gender in proper context and in a more holistic way; recognizing indigenous knowledge; the importance of class/social hierarchies/culture as well as economic drivers; a lack of awareness/recognition of the role of women; the role of cooperatives and self-help groups.

**Partnerships.** There is a need to develop better liaison and regular dialogues between stakeholders. These partnerships could include the small-scale fisheries community, state, and CSO/NGO/CBOs, NGOs and regional organizations, women's group and microfinance agencies. Focal areas for partnerships to work on include; microfinance schemes, experience and lessons learned on gender issues, networking, participation and training programmes, award/prize for forging partnerships, cooperation and cooperative partnerships; the role of the private sector was recognized in the form of private sector partnerships or gender related actions in the scope of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) actions from private sector companies.

**Outside assistance needs to achieve gender equity.** This could be achieved through gender-sensitive training and capacity building; seafood quality, value addition, small business management, understanding roles, processing technologies, aquaculture; access to microfinance; support to women's organisations; and an improved legal framework.

**To increase gender equity in small-scale fisheries programmes it is important to build on experiences and lessons learnt.** Programmes need to identify indicators to track outcomes and impact; to carry out meaningful analyses of gender disaggregated data; to incorporate gender analysis in project formulation; and to include both targeted interventions and general mainstreaming. Finally, it should be stressed that gender equality considerations and effective implementation of gender approaches should be included in all programmes at all levels, from local to national.

## 5 GOOD PRACTICES IN APPLYING THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

*Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific<sup>4</sup>*

The *Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries* (EAF) strives to balance diverse societal objectives by taking account of the different components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach. EAF provides a framework for integrating planning & decision-making. The EAF is the realization of sustainable development in fisheries; contributing to food security and human development; maintaining environmental integrity and enhancing social well being; and reducing intra and inter-sectoral conflict through participatory approaches and stakeholder consultation.

Since EAF attempts to link bio-ecological and socio-economic aspects, participation and adaptive management are essential characteristics. EAF is consistent with international instruments (UNCLOS, UNCED, WSSD) and compliments sustainable livelihood approaches, Integrated Coastal Management and co-management. Solutions/initiatives must be acceptable to both ecosystem conservation and socioeconomic development. None of the principles that underlie the EAF are new and they can all be traced in earlier instruments, agreements, declarations. The EAF highlights and reorganizes the principles of sustainable development making their application more imperative.

EAF takes the complexity of marine, coastal and inland water ecosystems into account in the development of flexibility and adaptive management. To achieve this stakeholder dialogue and participation is essential. In summary then, EAF may be more suitable for small-scale fisheries than 'conventional' fisheries management. EAF is a means of bringing people together both inter-agency and inter-sectoral and is a powerful consultative/dialogue tool. EAF is very useful approach in situations where conflict resolution is required.

EAF can be applied to small-scale fisheries in inland, coastal and small island areas. Typically population densities in such areas are high and communities may have a heavy dependence on fisheries. Small-scale fishing may be a primary livelihood activity important for household income or food security, or adopted as a coping strategy, as a livelihood of last resort. Typically, small-scale fisheries are open access and this has led to resource decline in many areas, even as fishing effort continues to increase. These symptoms indicate that in many situations centralized resource management has failed to provide the necessary checks and balances to ensure resource sustainability.

Overcapacity in small-scale fisheries is politically difficult to address and local government may lack capacity or the will to confront this issue. Pressure on resources fuels conflicts between stakeholders and threats from other sectors can accelerate resource decline. EAF offers a framework to address overcapacity issues; effective zoning is essential to separate large and small-scale operations and tackle the issue of intrusion of small and large scales; address labour issues (migration, wages, conditions); strengthen local authorities' investment in management; and improve coordination/organization of small-scale sector.

EAF provides tools to initiate dialogue with stakeholders and provides a basis to plan and set targets and for requesting or accessing funding/resourcing for work. Community finance and flexible access to funding is important. Financially secure people with diverse income are more resilient, less likely to take more extreme actions and undermine stability of management or community norms. Community development approaches should look at/promote non-extractive livelihoods, through the investment in education and mobility. In the nearshore areas, zoning should seek to exclude trawling in favour of artisanal or small-scale or ecologically more selective gears.

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<sup>4</sup> Adapted from a background paper prepared by Lena Westlund, FAO consultant

EAF faces a number of challenges to successful implementation as organisations/institutions may lack incentives/resources for engaging in longer-term processes, such as EAF. Weak capacities and institutional structures at local and community levels constrains successful implementation. There are also insufficient links between (national) policy and (local) implementation and weak inter-sectoral coordination.

National authorities can set framework to assist local level management which could include registers, licenses/closed register, set limits, closed seasons on to prevent over-fishing of juveniles; and allowing registered groups of small-scale fishers to operate as fishery units. National authorities can also play an important role in training and awareness of province/decentralized staff/government and assist in tracking and monitoring resources.

Devolved government has a critical role to play in EAF, which historically may have extracted rent from resources, but may have not returned this rent to the resource base management. A way forward on this would be to collect revenues (from large scale and fish trade) and invest in small-scale fisheries management.

EAF seeks to develop the local capacity to organize and manage fishery activities. Many communities have a long tradition of fishing and specialized fisher but this does not ensure sustainable resource use. It is important to avoid the broad generalization that small-scale fisheries are de facto environmentally responsible and sustainable. Communities need to establish rules and regulations on gears, seasons. Limitations on access may also need to be stipulated. Key species may require specific management steps. EAF requires the use of local and traditional knowledge as well as modern approaches.

There are many examples of EAF work on environmental improvement (artificial reefs, MPAs, habitat restoration, fisheries refugia, restocking/enhancement). The establishment and management of MPAs and refuge areas, at both the macro and micro level, need to be coordinated with fishers to ensure biological/social effectiveness. These initiatives aim to balance environmental well-being with social needs. Within an EAF framework, it is also important to manage fisheries interactions with aquaculture; avoid resource use intensification, resource capture by outsiders, and population movement into overcrowded districts. Successful EAF implementation has been based on stakeholder dialogue and compliance, leading to improved fish stocks. EAF can also be a strong tool for inland fisheries. There is a need to establish a network for the development of practical EAF tools, which would allow organizations to implement EAF more effectively.

Initiating an EAF approach may be constrained because initially, EAF may not be well aligned with national political realities. An example is economic growth priorities (including poverty alleviation of fishers) that do not incorporate environment costs or long-term sustainability considerations. Through progressive dialogue, an EAF approach would seek to resolve this mis-alignment. Advantages of EAF include the degree of stakeholder buy-in and the potential economic benefits that can accrue. Political interference can be diminished/made positive through collaboration and partnership, rather than confrontation and conflict. It is also worth noting that political timeframes, which may look no further than the next election, may often not match with longer-term EAF timeframes. In this regard, there is an urgent need for appropriate legislation, long-term political support and sustainable resourcing.

## 5.1 Group discussion and conclusions

The assumption that small-scale fisheries is sustainable and can be left to itself is not in the interest of small-scale fishers in the long term. Some degree of effort limitation, access limitation and also gear restriction to sustain resources may be desirable in many cases.

***The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) attempts to link bio-ecological and socio-economic aspects and strives to balance diverse societal objectives by taking account of the different components of***

ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach. EAF can be applied to small-scale fisheries in inland, coastal, small island areas. It is most appropriate in situations where there is a strong focus on resource/sustainable utilization. Co-management is a key tool in implementing the EAF.

Community stakeholder participation and adaptive management *are essential characteristics*.

**EAF provides a framework for integrating planning & decision-making.** It is consistent with international instruments (UNCLOS, UNCED, WSSD) and complements sustainable livelihood approaches, Integrated Coastal Management and co-management. It takes into account the **complexity** of marine; coastal and inland water ecosystems, in the development of flexibility and adaptive management. EAF requires the use of local and traditional knowledge as well as modern approaches. Stakeholder dialogue and participation are essential. EAF is particularly useful in situations where conflict resolution is required. EAF is also a framework to address overcapacity issues; tackle the issue of intrusion of small and large scales; address labour issues (migration, wages, conditions); strengthen local authorities' investment in management; and improve coordination & organization of small scale sector.

Methods to provide support to small-scale fisheries through increased/improved application of the EAF were considered as follows:

<b>Awareness &amp; Understanding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance cooperation between NGO &amp; government</li> <li>- Improve understanding linkages between resources and environment</li> <li>- Sensitization of policy makers and stakeholders to EAF</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Empowerment and sensitization</li> <li>- Local government and communities – general capacity needs to implement EAF</li> <li>- Build this effectively</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programme or institutionalize EAF</li> <li>- Enhanced cooperation and engagement of stakeholders</li> <li>- Mobilization/organization of small-scale fishers in organizations/coop/societies</li> <li>- Information sharing</li> <li>- Fishers involvement in management and planning</li> <li>- Engagement in amending legal frameworks</li> <li>- Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>Knowledge creation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cost benefit analysis of application, or non-application, of EAF should be undertaken</li> <li>- Active involvement of research/science/environmental agencies in EAF</li> <li>- Technical support to baselines surveys</li> <li>- Generating information through research</li> </ul>
<b>Diversification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Livelihood diversification activities</li> <li>- Welfare support the sector</li> <li>- Technical interventions in support of the sector</li> <li>- Greater investment in fisheries</li> </ul>

**EAF seeks to develop the local capacity to organize and manage fishery activities.** Many communities have a long tradition of fishing and specialized fisher but this does not ensure sustainable resource use. EAF has particular relevance where there is a heavy emphasis on social trade offs for human well-being, which is taking place at the expense of ecological well-being or where environmental or ecological considerations are not prioritized.

**EAF balance may be a longer term goal.** There may be more social/human tradeoffs in the short term while work towards ecological objectives may take place over the medium term. In this regard it is therefore likely that there will be phased introduction of EAF.

**The effective balancing of the elements of EAF is potentially difficult and politically contentious.** If there are excessive trade-offs in favour of short term human well-being interests at the expense of ecological sustainability/well-being the eventual costs will be higher.

**Organisations/institutions may lack incentives/resources** for engaging in longer-term processes, such as EAF. Weak capacities and institutional structures at local and community levels constraints. Insufficient links between (national) policy and (local) implementation and weak inter-sectoral coordination. EAF may not be well aligned with national political realities or be politically popular in all areas.

**The strengthening and recognition of existing or customary rights** should be an aim of EAF. Co-management needs to link to legislative reform to address the inshore fisheries to recognize customary fishing rights. Where customary rights exist need to update and modernize regulation to recognize and support the management by small-scale fisheries stakeholders. Strengthen customary law approaches to limit the use of large scale/small mesh size gears targeting small sized fish.

The **benefits of licensing of small-scale fisheries are numerous and include** the fact that it supports local rule making and enforcement to have local registers. This does not have to be part of a national system. In addition record keeping enables the tracking of effort, and supports safety at sea efforts. It supports the involvement of fishers in social support structures. It can also support the repatriation process for offshore fishers detained by neighbouring countries–India is now issuing biometric cards as part of broader security concerns related to fishery mobility.

Finally, there is a need to establish a **network for the development of practical EAF tools**, which would allow organisations to implement EAF more effectively.

## 6 REDUCING VULNERABILITY OF FISHING COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

*Jock Campbell, FAO consultant*

Global fisheries and aquaculture activity, production, employment and support to livelihoods is mainly concentrated in the Asia-Pacific region where 86 percent of the people employed in the sector live. Many of the people who depend on fisheries and aquatic resources depend on a diverse array of ecosystem services that contribute to the complexities of the livelihoods of these people. However, the contribution that fisheries and aquaculture makes to the nations of the region is threatened by increasing vulnerability of the people involved in the sector. This vulnerability is partly inherent in the nature of many fisheries due to the dynamic nature of the land-water interface. But vulnerability is also increasing because of increased incidence of hazards, the influence of climate changes and, in some cases, political instability. Vulnerability is also a product of the lack on inclusion, limited voice, restricted choice and lack of empowerment of these communities.

If we are to ensure that the benefits which flow to communities and nations from small-scale fisheries are to continue then it is essential that appropriate response mechanisms are developed to deal with increasing vulnerability. The increasing interconnectedness of hazards and climate change suggest an integrated approach to address them simultaneously. Likewise the linkages between disaster preparedness, disaster response and rehabilitation suggest that these need to be combined into a disaster risk management (DRM) process.

Effective engagement with disaster risk management requires high degrees of coordination and cooperation between global, regional, sub-regional, national and local agencies. Within the Asia and Pacific Region there are a number of key agencies and other institutions which need to be considered when responding to vulnerability at the sectoral level. They often provide valuable guidance, documentation and support. But there is also considerable potential for mainstreaming DRM and CCA into sectoral policies and plans, and for translating those plans into strategies, tools and actions.

### 6.1 Key findings & recommendations from the regional DRM & CCA meeting, (5 October 2010)

*Florence Poulain, Policy Officer, FAO Fisheries Department*

The Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change adaptation pre-meeting comprised of 25 participants/specialists from 14 Regional and international organizations related to fisheries and/or the disasters and emergencies. The meeting examined institutional linkages in particular the integration of fisheries into disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) plans and strategies and the integration of DRM and CCA into fisheries policies, strategies and plans in the region.

The meeting acknowledged the inherent and increased vulnerability of small-scale fishing communities to disasters and climate change impacts in the Asia-Pacific region. The meeting recognized that climate change adaptation and disaster risk management were generally converging in the region but that the benefits of them converging are not reflected in the fishery sector. The reasons for this is the institutional separation between disaster risk management, climate change and sectoral agencies, including fisheries. Fishery administrations often lack the mandate, capacity and resources to respond to the changing vulnerability context that surrounds the livelihoods of small-scale fishing communities. The consequence of this are that integration of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in fisheries policies, plans and strategies and of fisheries into DRM/CCA strategies and programmes is weak and that **HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS IN RESPONDING TO DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN FISHERIES** are not fully addressing the needs of the sector effectively.

To address this, the meeting recognised the necessity to invest in advocacy and communication to ensure that the sector is given appropriate attention, as well as in education and capacity development in both response and preparedness within governments, communities and development/humanitarian partners, in sharing sound practices and lessons learnt in climate and disaster risk management and in research and knowledge generation.

To this end, the meeting concluded as follows:

- The profile of small-scale fisheries and fisheries stakeholders in DRM/CCA discussions at international, regional, national and local levels needs to be elevated highlighting their contribution to food security in addition to livelihoods and humanitarian concerns.
- Large information gaps exist. Baseline information should be routinely gathered. The identification of fisheries dependent communities could be a useful classification to be made in disaster preparedness and CCA and should allow for the rapid roll-out of support to fishers in such communities.
- There is an urgent need to:
- develop capacity within the development/humanitarian partners to understand and respond to small-scale fisheries increasing change in vulnerability.
- improve understanding of the complexity and vulnerability of the sector to connect to wider policy framework (e.g. NAPAs, PRSP)
  - develop capacity, systems and approaches within governments to much more effectively engage with disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.
  - build on sound knowledge and good practice in order to disseminate and improve our knowledge, systems, approaches and capacity to respond to current and future threats.
  - develop sound principles of interventions that incorporate a wide range of cross cutting issues such as gender, poverty, rights and sustainable resource use.

## 6.2 Group discussion and conclusions

The group discussed and identified types of disasters and climate change impacts affecting the Asia-Pacific region. The Asia-Pacific region has the highest number of disasters of any region. In recent years major events have been the Orissa Super cyclone in India in 1999, the Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004, Cyclone Sydr in Bangladesh in 2007, Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008, and the floods in Pakistan in 2010.

Social and economic losses from disaster events and climate change impacts are often severe, resulting in loss of life, home and livelihoods as well in environmental damage and damage to critical infrastructure such as transport systems. Disasters intensify poverty and food insecurity. A hazard, such as floods, tidal surge or tropical storm, does not have to become a disaster, if necessary measures are taken to avoid or to limit its adverse impacts. The group looked at good practice in the region to reduce the vulnerability of communities to disasters and climate change impacts. The technical working group on fisheries in Cambodia helps inter-sectoral coordination and alignment of development partners. On law and development processes, there is a high level of consultation. In the Maldives, there is good representation of fisheries in the National Disaster Management and Climate Change policy group. The introduction of identity cards and life jackets in Sri Lanka was cited as a good practice. The National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA) provides information to the fisheries department and to the communities via radio. In India, the tsunami allowed for a revision of fisheries management in the South with an increased focus on livelihood diversification, coastal fisheries and post harvest. In Thailand, civil society has improved communication with fishers.

Below are some of the examples of disaster and climate change impacts discussed by the group:

Form of disaster and climate change	Examples of Effects and Impacts
<b>Drought</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decline of inland flooding patterns impacting on income and food security of fishers, fish farmers, fish traders and food security at national level</li> <li>- Water availability for aquaculture impacted</li> <li>- Coastal salinity around large deltas changed</li> </ul>
<b>Tsunami</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase of fishing vessels leading to changes in fish exploitation patterns. Change of policy towards livelihood diversification, increased fish farming and post harvest activities</li> <li>- Collapse of transport systems resulting in shortage of food</li> <li>- Loss of livelihood assets (vessels, gear, ice plants, processing facilities and equipment)</li> </ul>
<b>Change in the migration of species</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E.g. oil sardine – dependent fishers livelihoods affected</li> </ul>
<b>Increased coastal flooding on small islands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More frequent asset loss, livelihood disruption</li> </ul>
<b>Tidal surges and changes in current</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacting on livelihood and food security. Scarcity of bait for tuna fisheries</li> </ul>
<b>Beach erosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affecting livelihood activities and tourism</li> </ul>
<b>Flooding (inland/coastal)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of fish farms, fish farms assets and fingerlings and loss of harvest</li> <li>- Loss off ice plants, processing facilities and equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Typhoons/tropical storms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Increasing frequency</b> – More frequent asset loss, livelihood disruption</li> <li>- <b>Changing landfall locations</b> – affects communities previously considered not at risk</li> </ul>
<b>El Niño</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution of fish species and productivity</li> </ul>

In addition to the good practice, there were discussions on priority action/specific assistance needs at regional, national and local levels. The group identified in particular the following priority actions:

- *A framework for DRM, CCA and SSF should be established or strengthened where it already exists.*
- *DRM and CCA should be incorporated into national development planning including strategic action plan for each sector.*
- Guidance on DRM & CCA sectoral integration should be developed.
- At regional level, fisheries should be better integrated into DRM and CCA platforms. FAO has a role to play to this effect.
- Specific standardized preparedness and response procedures should be developed to respond to emergencies when they occur.
- National strategies for livelihood diversification should be developed to improve the resilience of fishing communities and reduce poverty.

The establishment or strengthening of Community Based DRM for fisheries will increase the resilience of fishing communities. Although a challenge, the diversification of livelihoods reduces vulnerability and dependence. The improvement of safety at sea and communications, through the use of satellite, mobile phones, radio communication and public media is encouraged. National survey of fishery department capacity and systems for climate change and DRM should be implemented as a first step towards building national capacity in emergency response and preparedness.

- *Information, best practices and resources should be shared* to improve responses to current and future threats.
- Collaboration and partnerships across sectors and scales (community, subnational, national, regional and international levels) should be promoted and strengthened.
- *The empowerment of fishing communities and local authorities to inform policy* ensures that local considerations are taken into account. Global, regional and national early warning systems and communication should be strengthened for fisheries.

It is still ***necessary to improve monitoring and understanding of the effects of climate change*** and feed this into response mechanisms and to improve community awareness of long term climate change effects and impacts. Lessons learnt from disasters should be shared.

The group agreed a structure to organise its above findings which reflected and built on the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). This was done in recognition of the wide spread support and formal agreement that already exists for AADMER in the Asia region. AADMER entered into force on 24 December 2009 after ratification by all ten Member States of ASEAN. It is the first binding instrument of its kind. The structure agreed by the group is organized around the 6 following themes:

- Component 1: Establishment for a DRM, CCA and SSF framework
- Component 2: Capacity Development
- Component 3: Sharing of information and resources
- Component 4: Promoting collaboration and strengthening partnerships
- Component 5: Informing and influencing (two way communication)
- Component 6: Monitoring, evaluation and research

## 7 INSTRUMENTS THAT CAN INFORM AN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT ON SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

The main thrust of the 2008 Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries highlighted the fact that human rights principles should provide an overarching framework for development (e.g. the right to education, basic health services etc.). This issue was discussed further: These were presented, as follows:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- Declaration on the Right to Development
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- More than 75 ILO conventions are relevant to the achievement of the UN's International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The current International Fisheries Instruments which are relevant in some way to small-scale fisheries include the following:

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, (UNCLOS)
- Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
  - Articles 1 to 6 describe the Code's nature and scope, its objectives and relationship with other international instruments, directions for its implementation, monitoring and updating, the special requirements of developing countries, and general principles.
  - The substantive technical part comprises Articles 7 to 12: Fisheries Management, Fishing Operations, Aquaculture Development, Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management, Post-Harvest Practices and Trade, and Fisheries Research.
- International Plans of Action
  - Management of fishing capacity
  - Deter, prevent and eliminate IUU fishing

### 7.1 Applying a human rights-based approach for securing small-scale fisheries

*Rolf Willmann, Senior Fishery Planning Officer, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO*

The presentation covered human rights principles and the human rights-based approach to development that should inform policy-making in small-scale fisheries in procedural terms and terms of contents. There was a consensus and high-level international commitment to integrate the promotion and protection of human rights into national policies and to support the further mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system. Human rights are indivisible but can be grouped into civil and political rights, social, economic and cultural rights and collective or solidarity rights.

Principal human rights instruments include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development and Rights of Indigenous Peoples as well as several ILO Conventions on fundamental principles and rights at work including the Work in Fishing Convention.

Principles that are integral to the fulfilment of human rights include active, free and meaningful participation, the identification of 'rights holders' and 'duty bearers' in order to raise the levels of accountability in the development process, non-discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Development interventions must include safeguards to protect against threats to the rights and well-being of vulnerable and marginalised groups and give importance to policies and initiatives required to empower local participants while guarding against reinforcing any existing power imbalances.

Of particular relevance to small-scale fisheries and their communities including indigenous peoples are core principles articulated by indigenous representatives that are at the heart of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. These include:

- Self-determination, i.e. right of all peoples to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development
- Development "with identity", i.e. peoples' socio-cultural expressions, values, and traditions should not be threatened by the development process, and
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent, i.e. absence of coercion and outside pressure; having sufficient time to allow for information-gathering and full discussion; having all the relevant information available reflecting all views and positions; demonstration of clear and compelling agreement, in keeping with the decision-making structures of the people in question

These rights demand that states and organizations of all kinds and at all levels obtain indigenous peoples' authorization before adopting and implementing projects, programmes, or legislative and administrative measures which may affect them. It includes the entitlement to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership, occupation or use. They also recognize that cultural rights as indigenous peoples' cultures are distinct and threatened by continuous change and pressures for assimilation.

Necessary, specific and unique elements of the human rights-based approach to development include the identification of the human rights claims of rights-holders and obligations of duty-bearers and in particular causes for non-realization of human rights. The HR approach requires to assess capacity to claim rights and fulfil obligations and develop strategies to build these capacities. The monitoring and evaluation of both outcomes & processes should be based on human rights standards and principles and programming of development interventions should be informed by human rights bodies and mechanisms.

Given the high levels of insecurity and vulnerabilities faced by small-scale fishing communities, a rights based approach can break the vicious circle of poverty, vulnerability and marginalization. In this context presentation referred to the need of implementing the Right to Food and the obligation of states to take immediate action to fulfil the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.

The conclusion of the presentation noted that the human rights approach to development provides a stronger basis for citizens to make claims on their States and hold them accountable, recognizes that everyone, including disadvantaged groups, have legally mandated and recognized rights and the basis to claim them, not as charity, but as a right, and creates the basis for individual and collective action and participation in governance for positive change. Moreover, the human rights approach seeks to expand

the capabilities and the freedoms enjoyed by vulnerable people, to provide the opportunity to fulfil their potential and seeks to remove obstacles such as illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms that prevent people from doing what they want to do.

## **7.2 ILO standards for work (that relate to the fishery sector)**

*Simrin Singh, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific*

The ILO is a UN Specialized Agency bringing together Governments, Employers and Workers from 180 countries, its mandate to promote social justice & eradication of poverty by promoting decent work for all men & women in the interest of individual dignity national economic and social development, international peace and stability

ILO's Decent Work agenda focuses on decent work, described as:

*Work which not only provides women and men a short-term livelihood, but also provides Empowerment (i.e. real opportunities for choice and responsibility); Protection against the risks and uncertainties of life; Social inclusion or a sense of participation, International Labour Standards*

ILO Conventions where ratified are binding under international law, where not ratified, they influence national law & policy. Protocols may only be ratified together with their Convention.

### ***International Labour Standard, since 1919 (188 Conventions & 199 Recommendations)***

Eight are fundamental (C), setting standards on 4 principles at work fundamental to globalization (Declaration on Fund Principles & Rights at Work, 1998). Those most relevant to the fisheries sector include the elimination of forced labour and child labour; Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention; Work in Fishing Convention, 2007; and minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (C112). More information is available on:

- Child labour in fisheries:  
<http://www.fao-ilo.org/fao-ilo-child/workshop-2010/en/>.
- Labour in fishing convention and other areas of collaboration:  
<http://www.fao-ilo.org/fisheries/en/>.

## **7.3 Rights-based instruments related to gender**

*Angela Lentisco, Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme*

At the international level, there are a number of initiatives that support gender approaches and aims at eliminating discrimination against women. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights identifies freedom (including freedom from hunger), participation and empowerment as the ultimate ends for development. These rights include legally mandated rights to, among other things, food, decent working conditions and gender equality, and also include children's rights and the rights of migrants and other potentially vulnerable groups.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW – 1979) defines what constitutes discrimination against women and draws up an agenda for how to end such discrimination. States accepting the convention agree to implement principles of gender equality and non-discrimination, abolish any discriminatory legislation, and set up public institutions for the protection of women against discrimination. The convention also “affirms the reproductive rights of women and targets culture and tradition as influential forces shaping gender roles and family relations.”

The Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action constitutes a commitment by the international community to the advancement and empowerment of women and recognizes that “Women rights are human rights”. In the chapter on environment, the BPFA confirms “women have an essential role to play in the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to natural resource management...” The BPFA contains a commitment to the creation of a new development paradigm that combines environmental sustainability and gender equality.

## **7.4 Civil Society Statement to the Regional Consultative Workshop**

*Presented by Revadee Prasertcharoensuk, Director, Sustainable Development Foundation*

A representative of the participating Civil Society Organizations presented a statement to the Regional Consultative workshop. This was based on the Civil Society Statement to the 2008 Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries, Bangkok, Thailand and the recent ICSF Workshop: “Recasting the net: Defining a gender agenda for sustaining life and livelihood in fishing communities” convened in July, 2010, Chennai, India

### **Securing Access Rights**

- Guarantee access rights of small-scale and indigenous fishing communities to territories, lands and waters on which they have traditionally depended for their life and livelihoods
- Recognize and implement the rights of fishing communities to restore, protect and manage local aquatic and coastal ecosystems
- Establish small-scale fisheries as the preferred model for the exclusive economic zone (EEZ)
- Establish and enforce measures to prohibit industrial fishing in inshore waters
- Prohibit illegal fishing and all destructive fishing gear and practices
- Reverse and prevent the privatization of fisheries resources, as through individual transferable quotas (ITQs) and similar systems that promote property rights
- Reverse and prevent the displacement of fishing communities through the privatization of waters and lands of fishing communities
- Ensure that the declaration, establishment and management of marine protected areas (MPAs) bindingly involve the active participation of local and indigenous communities and small-scale fishers
- Ensure the integration of traditional and indigenous knowledge and customary law in fisheries management decision-making

### **Ensuring Access Rights**

- Guarantee the equal participation of small-scale and indigenous fishing communities in fisheries and coastal management decision-making, ensuring their free, prior and informed consent to all management decisions
- Recognize the traditional fishing rights of small-scale and indigenous fishers from immediately neighbouring adjacent States and set up appropriate bilateral arrangements for protecting their rights
- Protect all marine and inland water bodies from all forms of pollution, and reclamation
- Recognize, promote and protect the diversified livelihood base of fishing communities

### **Securing post-harvest rights**

- Protect access of women of fishing communities to fish resources for processing, trading and food, particularly through protecting the diversified and decentralized nature of small-scale and indigenous fisheries
- Improve access of women to fish markets, particularly through provision of credit, appropriate technology and infrastructure at landing sites and markets

- Ensure that international trade does not lead to environmental degradation or undermine the human rights and food security of local fishing communities
- Put in place specific mechanisms to ensure that trade promotes human development, and that it leads to equitable distribution of benefits to fishing communities
- Effectively involve fishing communities in negotiations dealing with international trade in fish and fish products
- Guarantee institutional arrangements that give priority to fish for local consumption over fish for export or for reduction to fishmeal
- Adapt processing capacity, particularly in export-oriented fisheries, to be in line with the sustainability of the fishery
- Reject ecolabelling schemes, while recognizing area-specific labelling that identifies socially and ecologically sustainable fisheries

### **Securing Human Rights**

- Protect the cultural identities, dignity and traditional rights of fishing communities and indigenous peoples
- Implement legal obligations arising from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and subsequently adopted human-rights legislation, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- Guarantee the rights of fishing communities to basic services such as safe drinking water, education, sanitation, health and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services
- Guarantee the rights of all categories of workers in the fisheries, including self-employed workers and workers in the informal sector, to social security and safe and decent working conditions
- Implement the International Labour Organization (ILO) Work in Fishing Convention 2007, and extend its provisions to include inland and shore-based fishers
- Ensure that States seek the free, prior and informed consent of small-scale fishing communities and indigenous peoples before undertaking any project or programme that may affect their life and livelihoods
- Take urgent and immediate steps for the release and repatriation of arrested fishers, in keeping with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and human-rights instruments
- Protect men and women engaged in regional cross-border fisheries trade against harassment
- Enact and enforce legislation to create autonomous disaster prevention and management authorities based on the need to rebuild and revitalize small-scale and indigenous fisheries
- Establish mechanisms to support fishing communities affected by civil war and other forms of human-rights violations, to rebuild their lives and livelihoods
- Improve institutional coordination at all levels to enhance the wellbeing of fishing communities
- Guarantee rights of fishing communities to information in appropriate and accessible forms
- Provide support to capacity building of fishing and indigenous communities to participate in governance of coastal and fisheries resources.

**ICSF Workshop:  
Recasting the net: Defining a gender agenda for sustaining life  
and livelihood in fishing communities,  
July, 2010, Chennai, India**

**Key Recommendations**

- Guarantee access and control over resources by small-scale and artisanal fishers and their communities, with particular attention to women
- Recognize and protect collective rights to the resources and territories on which fishing communities, including indigenous communities, have traditionally depended on for their food security and livelihoods
- Guarantee universal health and social security and the socialization of housework and protect existing systems of social security that have proven to be adequate
- Guarantee safety, and assure freedom from violence and sexual abuse
- Promote education and capacity-building of fishing communities based on local realities and a culture of non-discrimination
- Ratify and fully implement human-rights instruments, in particular
- CEDAW and the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action
- By adopting specific measures to address discrimination against women, while creating spaces for civil society organizations in particular for women fishworkers and their organizations, to participate in monitoring their implementation
- Support and protect coastal and inland communities, with particular attention to women, in relation to natural disasters and pandemics such as HIV/AIDS
- Guarantee that both men and women of fishing communities are consulted and enabled to participate in decision-making, including in relation to fisheries conservation and management
- Recognize workers in the informal sector, in particular, women, including as collaborative spouses, and guarantee their labour rights and their rights to decent work
- Generate sex-disaggregated data on those who work in all aspects of fisheries, through census operations
- Integrate an understanding of gender that shapes fisheries policies at various levels towards sustaining life and livelihoods in fishing communities

## **8 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR SECURING SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES**

### **8.1 Categories of Rights**

The workshop concluded the rights of fishers, fishing communities and small-scale fishers were various and many are already internationally recognized. Important categories of rights for small-scale fisheries were identified as follows:

#### ***Right to livelihood & social protection***

- Rights of men, women and children in small-scale fisheries to an equitable, safer and sustainable livelihood
- Right to life and livelihood
- Right to food
- Right to basic amenities
- Right to social protection, security and access to social services
- Right to rehabilitation after natural disasters
- Right to protection (from disasters/threats – either infrastructure or natural barriers).

#### ***Right to good governance***

- Right to be protected by Law
- Right to legal recognition of community and customary rights
- Right to participate in local governance
- Right to participate in decision-making
- Right of women to participate in decision-making
- Right of representation of fisheries associations in stakeholder dialogue and decision making processes
- Right to information
- Right to politics
- Right to advocacy

#### ***Rights to manage resources***

- Right of future generations to enjoy responsible and sustainable small-scale fisheries
- Right of users to be involved in management
- Rights to manage coastal and inland fisheries resources
- Rights to make rules/regulations on fishing/fishery management

#### ***Right to access & tenure***

- Right to access resources
- Right to access/area/tenure rights.
- Rights to tenure or use of coastal land (also to promote habitat conservation)
- Access to fisheries, fishing areas (linked to zoning, and can also include territorial use rights)

#### ***Right to decent and safe, labour & working conditions***

- Right to decent work
- Right to safety at sea and in the work place
- Right to assistance for release and repatriation of all fishers detained for trans-boundary trespass and/or drifting

## 8.2 Key principles

The above rights are underpinned by a number of Key Principles including the following:

- Principle of Subsidiarity.
- Transparency and accountability.
- Gender equality.
- Respect for traditional/indigenous knowledge and local wisdom.
- Formal integration of small-scale fisheries into rural development policies.
- Policies and interventions associated with disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change (CC) should take into account and respond to the specific needs of the small-scale fisheries sector.
- Appropriate consultation mechanisms.
- Prior and informed consent.
- Consensus should be built on approaches, systems and strategies to address the needs of small-scale fisheries in relation to disaster preparedness (including prevention and mitigation), response and rehabilitation.
- Engagement and consultation with NGO's and CBO in support of small-scale fisheries.
- NGO's concerned with small-scale fisheries should be afforded the opportunity to fully participate in planning and implementation of relevant legislation, policies and programmes.
- Approaches, systems and strategies should reflect the needs and requirements of different stakeholders in small-scale fisheries, including men, women and children involved in capture, post harvest and ancillary work.

## 8.3 Goals

Taking into account the above rights and key principles, a number of goals for the small-scale fisheries sector can be identified. These goals should be informed by the UN Millennium Development Goals and include the following:

- Management of small-scale fisheries ensures that human well-being is balanced with ecological well-being
- Security from external threats (pollution, industrial fishing, displacement)
- Ensure that larger-scale operations do not undermine small-scale fisheries and respect the human rights based approach and gender dimension
- Reduction of conflicts with other resource users
- Elimination of child labour
- Promotion of decent and safe work and employment
- Reduced vulnerability of fishing communities to natural disasters and CC
- Enhanced capacity small-scale fisheries communities with regard to CC adaptation
- Reducing the carbon footprint and negative environmental impacts of small-scale fisheries
- Equitable benefits to small-scale fisheries from development of tourism, aquaculture and conservation efforts etc.
- Benefits of the fishery trade lead to human development
- Secured access to markets for small-scale fisheries products
- Products of small-scale fisheries meet food hygiene requirement
- Diversified livelihoods to reduce dependency on fisheries resources
- Increased voice, choice and capacity of small-scale fisheries to take up alternative livelihood opportunities

## 8.4 Type of small-scale fisheries instrument

Discussion on the need for a specific instrument for small-scale fisheries concluded that:

- *There is a clear case for the establishment of an instrument that protects and supports the development of the small-scale fisheries sector*
- The instrument must be developed and made available for use, quickly
- The appropriate instrument should be a code or guideline that is developed by international consensus and would be supported by a global assistance programme for small-scale fisheries
- *This international instrument could form the basis for the development of regional, national and local guidelines and plans of action for small-scale fisheries.*

## 8.5 Actions

The workshop identified a number of actions required for further progress on small-scale fisheries development. These include the following and are detailed in the following tables below:

- Formal integration of SSF into coastal and rural development policies
- Legislative reform in support of SSF
- Create the “Institutional space” for SSF
- Fisheries regulation/MCS
- Capacity development of SSF
- Information & communication
- Ensure access and tenure rights for SSF
- Improve safety and working conditions of SSF
- Social protection & Vulnerability
- Facilitate SSF to access education & capacity building
- Promote livelihoods improvement in SSF
- Enhance access to local and other trade
- Improve data and statistics on SSF for valuation and monitoring
- Establishment of a DRM and SSF framework
- Capacity development
- Promote collaboration and strengthen partnerships
- Informing and influencing (two way communication)
- Monitoring, evaluation and research
- Support management of SSF
- Manage other sectors/industrial sector in support of SSF
- Manage areas to provide ecological services
- Take action to support knowledge an decision making

Governance/framework to achieve	
<b>Key principles:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responsible and sustainable SSF as a right for future generations</li> <li>- Equitable rights</li> <li>- Right to decent working conditions</li> <li>- Right to be protected by Law</li> <li>- Right to participate in local governance</li> <li>- Right to information</li> <li>- Right to politics</li> <li>- Right to advocacy</li> <li>- Right to representation of fisheries associations in stakeholder/sectoral dialogue &amp; decision making</li> <li>- Right to participate in decision making</li> <li>- Recognition of community and customary rights</li> </ul>
<b>Formal integration of SSF into coastal and rural development policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for a specific policy addressing SSF</li> <li>- Sound policies that address the needs of SSF</li> <li>- Appropriate legislation to support the policies</li> <li>- Political will/commitment</li> <li>- Gender mainstreaming should be included as part of fisheries policy</li> <li>- Decentralization (Principle of Subsidiarity)</li> <li>- Characteristics of SSF defined</li> </ul>
<b>Legislative reform in support of SSF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the specific norms/codes/regulations that specifically refer to the management/support to SSF</li> <li>- Legal recognition of SSF (and where necessary reform)</li> <li>- Necessary provisions on SSF in Fishery Laws</li> <li>- Use rights for SSF (included in legal framework)</li> <li>- Recognition of community rights</li> <li>- Reform legislation for cover habitat and resource protection/conservation</li> <li>- Legal frameworks should be revised in order to make sure that gender dimension, is incorporated</li> </ul>
<b>Create the “Institutional space” for SSF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define SSF in the national context</li> <li>- Recognize co-management as effective means for SSF management</li> <li>- Institutional reform to specifically create “SSF Departments”</li> <li>- Appropriate consultation mechanisms</li> <li>- Mechanisms for institutional coordination (e.g. health education, environment fisheries)</li> <li>- Institutionalized fisheries advisory councils (range of levels – national to local)</li> <li>- Institutionalize communications/dialogue platforms/process for ensuring stakeholder engagement</li> <li>- Organization of fishers to ensure representation in decision making &amp; planning</li> <li>- Protect SSF in access agreements for foreign fishing vessels</li> <li>- Recognize and formalize bilateral arrangements for traditional transboundary fishing (As per UNCLOS) (e.g. Indonesia-India, India Sri Lanka, Pakistan India, Indonesia-Philippines)</li> <li>- Improve monitoring &amp; reporting from SSF</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries regulation/MCS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MCS (including zoning of the resources)</li> <li>- Include specific provisions relating to enforcement, vessel registration</li> <li>- Protect SS from negative impact/interaction larger scale fishing activities</li> <li>- Empowerment of fish wardens to support MCS, using traditional knowledge/customary systems as far as possible</li> <li>- Improved data collection mechanism</li> </ul>

Governance/framework to achieve <i>(continued)</i>	
<b>Capacity building of SSF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Professionalization of SSF – ID cards, etc.</li> <li>– Respect relevant FAO, IMO, ILO binding and voluntary instruments<sup>5</sup></li> <li>– Recognize right for traditional transfer of skills and knowledge (caution respect to child work/labour &amp; hazards)</li> <li>– Support the establishment, and promotion of women's associations</li> </ul>
<b>Information &amp; communication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Information generation</li> <li>– Market information system</li> <li>– Monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>– Application, implementation, success of instrument on SSF</li> <li>– Checklist as a tool – a list of key actions or milestones/targets which are in support of SSF</li> </ul>

Human well-being	
<b>Key principles:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Right to livelihoods/life</li> <li>– Right to access resources</li> <li>– Right to food and food sovereignty</li> <li>– Right to basic amenities</li> <li>– Ensure rights of women in decision making</li> <li>– Right to access to markets</li> <li>– Guarantee social protection, decent working and living conditions and social security for SSF</li> <li>– Right to rehabilitation after natural disasters</li> <li>– Trade in fish and fish products should promote human development</li> </ul>
<b>Ensure access and tenure rights for SSF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Allocate/assure rights to tenure or use of coastal land (also to promote habitat conservation)</li> <li>– Access to fisheries, fishing areas (linked to zoning for SSF, but could be TURF-based for fishers groups/organizations)</li> <li>– Support SSF from privatization of common resources (i.e. hotels initiatives built in traditional beach post-harvest areas, affecting women doing fish processing in Sri Lanka and India)</li> <li>– Promote coastal protection (either infrastructure or natural barriers)</li> </ul>
<b>Improve safety and working conditions of SSF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Security from external threats (pollution, industrial fishing, displacement, etc.)</li> <li>– Guarantee release and repatriation of all fishers held for trans-boundary violations</li> <li>– Eliminate child labour</li> <li>– Improve safety at sea measures (FAO, ILO, IMO)</li> <li>– Improved safety at sea to reduce accidents and deaths</li> <li>– Ratification of ILO Work in Fishing Convention</li> <li>– Working conditions and safety at sea should also be included – This should be specific for SSF</li> <li>– Improved working conditions in the processing sector (industrial factories as well as household level)</li> <li>– The gender dimension should also be recognized with regards to safety at sea (impact of death of fishers on women and children), working conditions, migration and cross border issues (impact on women and children of fishers being detained for lengthy periods).</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> See the FAO Safety for fishermen website at: <http://www.safety-for-fishermen.org/>

<b>Human well-being (continued)</b>	
<b>Social protection &amp; Vulnerability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness raising &amp; mobilization for support and recognition of SSF by: human rights groups, civil rights, government, media</li> <li>- Access to financial services (inc. credit), pensions, fishing widows pensions insurance</li> <li>- Access to social services: welfare, social services , health, and health awareness</li> <li>- Health, hygiene and sanitation, safe drinking water</li> <li>- Protection of migrant labour</li> <li>- Protection from trafficking of women, women providing cheap labor and cross border issues of women from fishing households</li> <li>- Should also include youth and ways to address child labor</li> <li>- Recognize the role of small-scale fishing women</li> <li>- Should promote the empowerment of women, guaranteeing their participation on decision-making processes should be guaranteed</li> <li>- Need to address HIV/AIDS, high risk behaviour, protection and awareness</li> <li>- Transactional sex is also an issue in some vulnerable fishing households (i.e. Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea)</li> </ul>
<b>Facilitate SSF to access education &amp; capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The guarantee of education for fishing communities, including women</li> <li>- Education, including adult education</li> <li>- Social uplifting through capacity building and skills enhancement</li> <li>- Capacity building of fishery stakeholders to defend/represent their interests in inter-sectoral planning &amp; decision making bodies</li> </ul>
<b>Promote livelihoods improvement in SSF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced conflicts with others resource users</li> <li>- Access to alternative means of livelihood (especially when access to fishing is lost)</li> <li>- Diversification of livelihoods (ensure equitable benefits to SSF from development of tourism, ecotourism, aquaculture)</li> <li>- Institutionalization of fishers (inc. women's) self-help groups</li> <li>- Community development (organization, spiritual, cohesion)</li> <li>- Ensure benefits of SSF "flow" into the wider community</li> </ul>
<b>Enhance access to local and other trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prioritize local trade and seek security of local products and local trade</li> <li>- Support local landing centres as means to improve management, reporting. And to assist SSF to access markets</li> <li>- Strengthen value chains for SSF, and facilitate market access (incl. development of fish distribution, systems fish markets, market information)</li> <li>- Establishment of marketing networks through cooperatives/self-help groups</li> <li>- Minimization of post-harvest losses</li> <li>- Better prices for SSF produce</li> <li>- Access to traditional consumption market and tourist markets</li> <li>- Facilitate access to microfinance and to public finance</li> <li>- Support SSF to diversify into other fish related businesses</li> <li>- Fair access to credit/subsidies to procure fishing equipment for safe fishing, safety at sea, preservation of fish, subject to sustainable fishing</li> <li>- Priority on domestic consumption (80%); low emphasis on external markets (20%), long-term aim to move from local to global</li> <li>- Seek involvement of private sector</li> <li>- Ensure that private companies are taking into account the human based approach and the gender dimension, and don't undermine the Small-Scale Fisheries Sector Needs more awareness to include gender dimension among the corporate social responsibility of the private sector</li> </ul>

Human well-being <i>(continued)</i>	
<b>Improve data and statistics on SSF for valuation and monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The need for gender disaggregated data, and data should be gathered for specific purpose</li> <li>- A need of baseline information on what are the gender issues, and for this is necessary a gender analysis. Included in baseline survey including socioeconomic data, literacy, access to resources and services</li> <li>- Some countries gather National Fisheries Census in some countries, with socioeconomic data. Department that is responsible to gather socioeconomic data, sometimes does not includes fisheries</li> <li>- National census should include socioeconomic data on fisheries and also include the gender dimension</li> </ul>

Reducing vulnerability of fishing communities to disasters and climate change impacts <sup>6</sup>	
<b>Key principles:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assure the rights of men, women and children in small-scale fisheries to an equitable, safer and sustainable livelihood</li> <li>- Fisheries policies and strategies should include DRM and CC consideration and fully reflect the specific needs of small-scale fisheries</li> <li>- Policies and interventions associated with disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change (CC) should understand and respond to the specific needs of SSF reflecting their dependency, complexity and vulnerability of their livelihoods</li> <li>- Consensus should be built on approaches, systems and strategies to address the needs on SSF in relation to disaster preparedness (including prevention and mitigation), response and rehabilitation</li> <li>- These approaches, systems and strategies should reflect the needs of different stakeholders in small-scale fisheries, including men, women and children involved in capture, post harvest and ancillary work</li> <li>- Recognize the importance and ensure the involvement of participants in SSF in decision making processes regarding DRM and CC approaches, systems and strategies</li> </ul>
<b>Establishment of a DRM/CCA and SSF framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporate DRM/CCA in national development planning including strategic action plan for each sector</li> <li>- Improve the linkages between fisheries department and advocacy NGOs to inform both DRM, CC and fisheries policy</li> <li>- Develop national strategies for livelihood diversification to improve resilience and reduce poverty</li> <li>- Develop fishery sectoral guidelines on DRM/CCA</li> <li>- Establish more uniform financial compensation mechanisms across sectors</li> <li>- Establish better regional coordination on DRM/CCA and fisheries at regional level (FAO to play a role)</li> <li>- Develop fishery specific standardized preparedness and response procedures</li> <li>- Invite national focal points on DRM and CCA to fisheries and disasters meetings where appropriate.</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> The group recognizing the existence and importance of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and agreed a structure to organize its previous day findings which reflected and built on AADMER. This was done in recognition of the wide spread support and formal agreement that already exists for AADMER in the Asia region. AADMER entered into force on 24 December 2009 after ratification by all ten Member States of ASEAN. It is the first binding instrument of its kind.

**Reducing vulnerability of fishing communities to disasters and climate change impacts (continued)**

<p><b>Capacity development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish community-based risk management for fisheries to increase resilience of fishing communities</li> <li>- Diversify livelihood to reduce dependence</li> <li>- Improve safety at sea and communication through the use of satellite, mobile phones, radio communication and public media</li> <li>- Improve linkages between DRM, CCA agencies and fisheries agencies</li> <li>- Improve the linkages between fisheries department and advocacy NGOs to inform DRM, CCA and fisheries policy</li> <li>- Implement national survey of fishery department capacity and systems for climate change and DRM</li> <li>- Build DRM/CCA capacity in international agencies</li> <li>- Improve responses to disasters from international agencies with regards to fisheries</li> </ul>
<p><b>Promote collaboration and strengthen partnerships</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve linkages between national fisheries administration and provincial administrations in fisheries, DRM and CCA</li> <li>- Establish/strengthen global and regional mechanism/network on DRM, CCA and fisheries</li> <li>- Improve responses to disasters from international agencies with regards to fisheries</li> <li>- Involve DRM agencies into global CC network (PACFA)</li> <li>- Include DRM and CCA in fisheries programmes and projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>Informing and influencing (two way communication)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve community awareness of long term climate change effects and impacts</li> <li>- Strengthen linkages between politicians and communities</li> <li>- Improve community's empowerment to inform policy</li> <li>- Improve the linkages between fisheries department and advocacy NGOs to inform both DRM and fisheries policy</li> <li>- Establish global/regional/national early warning systems and communication for fisheries</li> <li>- Improve targeting of international institutions like IPCC with peer reviewed evidence and research papers</li> </ul>
<p><b>Monitoring, evaluation and research</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve monitoring and understanding of the effects of climate change. Feed this into response mechanisms</li> <li>- Promote more participatory approaches to climate change and disaster monitoring</li> <li>- Feed needs assessments information back into climate change and disaster response systems</li> <li>- Evaluate and learn lessons from disasters</li> <li>- Improve regional research activities on climate change and DRM</li> <li>- Improve targeting of international institutions like IPCC with peer reviewed evidence and research papers</li> </ul>

Ecological well-being	
<b>Key principles:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rights to make rules/regulations on fishing</li> <li>- Rights to manage coastal and inland fisheries resources (including allocation of fishing rights and access to resources) and protection of fishing rights</li> <li>- Institutionalize community-based, or stakeholder self-management, within co-management framework</li> <li>- Right to resource sustainability</li> <li>- Right to a clean, productive environment</li> </ul>
<b>Support management of SSF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target specific fish – selective fishing gears</li> <li>- Zoning systems developed and implemented (creating “space” or exclusive zone for SSF)</li> <li>- Emphasis on selective legal fishing gear</li> </ul>
<b>Manage other sectors/ industrial sector in support of SSF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By-catch management for industrial sector</li> <li>- Exclusion of larger scale in nearshore area</li> <li>- Pollution management from within sector (e.g. fish processing wastes) and outside sectors (sewage, urban pollution, industrial waste, oil leakage) [<b>note:</b> links to IMO/MARPOL]</li> </ul>
<b>Manage areas to provide ecological services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No take zones, habitat restoration, refugia, MPA</li> <li>- Note the essential need for adequate participation/dialogue in the decision-making related to this</li> <li>- Prevention of coastal erosion</li> <li>- Development of Coastal Zone Management Plans</li> <li>- Sea-ranching wherever possible, with associated ownership rights</li> </ul>
<b>Take action to support knowledge and decision making</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resource assessment/Resource surveys (regular)/inventories assessment</li> <li>- Monitoring</li> <li>- Improving understanding of habitats &amp; conservation for sustainable exploitation</li> <li>- Research &amp; development needs for SSF</li> <li>- Noting use/respect for traditional knowledge/local wisdom)</li> </ul>

## **ANNEX 1: SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ONE-DAY DISASTER RISK MANGEMENT PRE-MEETING**

*The summary report of the Regional Pre-Meeting, "Reducing vulnerability of fishing and fish farming communities to natural disasters and climate change, Bangkok, Thailand, 5 October, 2010".*

1. The meeting comprised of 25 participants from 13 regional and international organizations working on DRM and/or the fisheries sector in the Asia-Pacific Region. Group discussions and plenary sessions highlighted the following issues and recommendations.
2. The meeting acknowledged the inherent and increased vulnerability of small-scale fishing communities to natural disasters and climate change. Many fishery administrations and organizations lack the mandate, capacity and resources to respond to the changing vulnerability context that surrounds the livelihoods of small-scale fishing communities. The consequences of this it that humanitarian interventions in responding to disasters and climate change in fisheries are not fully addressing the needs of the sector effectively.
3. The profile of small-scale fisheries and fisheries stakeholder in DRM discussions at international, national and local levels needs to be elevated. Greater advocacy of the views, priorities and needs of small-scale fisher communities is required.
4. There is an urgent need to improve understanding of the complexity and vulnerability of the sector to connect to wider policy framework (e.g. NAPAs, PRSP) to develop capacity, systems and approaches within governments to much more effectively engage with disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.
5. Large information gaps exist. Baseline information should be routinely gathered from the most vulnerable communities as a matter of course. The identification of fisheries dependent communities is a useful classification to have made in DRM preparedness and should allow for the rapid roll out of support to fishers in such communities.
6. There should be a concerted move away from post disaster fisheries asset replacement towards more integrated, livelihood informed, responses. These are likely to be cross-sectoral in nature.
7. The critical evaluations of disaster recovery programmes needs to be improved and key organisations, (including FAO) adopt lead roles as Knowledge Managers. There is an urgent need to have lessons learned, documented and disseminated to prevent mistakes being perpetuated in future disaster recovery work.
8. It is important to begin considering what could be the possible impacts of climate change on fisheries stakeholders and the resources that they depend upon, and who will be the likely winners and losers in various scenarios.

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE PRE-MEETING PROCEEDINGS**

Mr Jock Campbell, FAO consultant, provided an introduction to the meeting through a presentation on 'Reducing the vulnerability of fishing and fish farming to natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific.' A summary of the introduction can be found in Annex 1.

The introductory session was followed by two group and plenary sessions focused on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) & Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Strategies and Programmes (Incorporating cross-cutting issues into DRM/CCA; Integrating fisheries and aquaculture considerations into DRM/CCA; and Integrating DRM/CCA into the fisheries & aquaculture sector) and operationalising DRM & CCA-Challenges, Opportunities & Ways Forward.

The highlights of the group and plenary discussions have been grouped together into eleven topics.

## Disaster Risk Management & Climate Change Adaptation Planning

Many Asian countries have completed strategic plans for DRM/CCA and have created national platforms that include multiple stakeholders. It is common for a National Disaster Management Office to lead this process but a lot depends on the prominence of this office as to the impact it may have.

Disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation need to be combined into a wider disaster reduction management (DRM) process. ***The interconnectedness of hazards and climate change suggest an integrated approach is required*** to address them simultaneously and linked to wider development processes and mainstreamed in sector and cross-sectoral development.

Even though there are several tools and guidelines available it is often ***difficult to work with the various ministries involved in DRM at the policy level***, as inter-ministry collaboration is a challenge for many governments.

***There are a number of dangers in adopting generic plans for disaster recovery.*** Firstly, each disaster is unique and the impact of remedial work will be influenced by many factors including; the severity of the event; the locality; the culture; and social cohesiveness of the affected population. Where a DRM strategy is rolled into a general approach of reducing vulnerability, the process tends to more participatory and tailored to the target population, but it also tends to be more complex.

CCA and DRM planning appear to be moving closer together but disaster preparedness (particularly at sectoral or national level) is often weaker than disaster response. However, following the 2004 tsunami and a number of recent cyclones in the region, (Nargis Sydr etc.), the effectiveness of early warning systems and community preparedness in coastal areas has improved.

### DRM/CCA & Fisheries

Fisheries and aquaculture are usually not included in national disaster plans or adaptation plans for climate change and most governments do not have focused policies on fisheries/aquaculture with regards to DRM/CCA but tend to follow broader policies. The integration of fisheries and other sectoral planning is often poor, due to political will and limited staff capacity. ***Fisheries organisations should work to enhance the collective response by communities to disasters and explore opportunities for greater community involvement in DRM and CCA.***

Although most fisheries organisations do not have a mandate for DRM & CCA, their policies need to ensure that they can provide the necessary support to DRM and CCA programmes. For example, potential disasters should be assessed in terms of their possible impact on fisheries & aquaculture stakeholders.

Enhancing awareness/communication of DRM/CCA at all levels is vital. This can be achieved by incorporating DRM/CCA measures into fisheries management plans. Whilst DRM is recognised as an integrated process, in many cases, there is a need to link preparedness, response and rehabilitation processes better. ***It may be more effective for DRM and CCA programmes to incorporate fisheries, rather than fisheries organisations attempt to incorporate DRM and CCA into their programmes.***

Where DRM planning is carried out at the community level, small-scale fishers may be excluded from plans (e.g. post disaster compensation schemes) as they may not be registered by the authorities. In some cases, the social exclusion of some groups takes place with regards to DRM/CCA (e.g. women, religious minorities etc.). This needs to be addressed urgently.

Increasingly, weather events are being blamed on climate change; in particular, floods droughts and cyclones, although there is a general lack of information on the impacts/scenarios of climate change. There is an urgent need for ***improved preparedness and disaster planning to bolster communities*** should these events become more frequent and /or severe.

## Fisheries Sector Profile

The importance of the small-scale fisheries sector is generally underestimated and the sectors full contribution to food security, employment and income generation at the local level underestimated. Official statistics often under represent the number of people involved in the sector and the contribution made to food security.

This lack of recognition and the low visibility of small-scale fisheries are seen as weakening the importance accorded small-scale fisheries in DRM and CCA planning processes. As a result the effect of disasters on the fisheries sector can be overlooked or underestimated. Recognition of the importance of the fisheries sector is therefore an important step in increasing the sector's prioritisation and inclusion in DRM and CCA planning processes. Greater advocacy of the needs of small-scale fisher communities is required. In countries where policies remain focused on increased production rather than protected livelihoods, efforts to increase awareness, communication and advocacy of the importance of the small-scale fisheries sector are especially important.

### Stakeholder vulnerability and Risk reduction

***Many fisheries communities reside in areas that are higher risk, in terms of vulnerability to disasters.***

The risk to coastal communities to cyclones, tsunamis and flooding is well known, but that of inland communities receives less attention, even though impacts on them can be as severe. In many of these vulnerable communities where poverty and livelihood insecurity are prevalent, a lack of thinking towards the future may exist and stakeholders forced to adopt short-term and risky coping strategies. In many cases, there is a need to incorporate community risk assessment into disaster planning and preparedness.

Stakeholder perceptions of risk differ and threats and the nature of these risks may be changing. Traditional responses may no longer be adequate to cope with new risk scenarios such as climate change, or the severity of contemporary disasters. Lifestyle choices may also increase risk levels and vulnerabilities. For example modern style, ground level housing and the purchase of modern appliances, sometimes on credit, can increase the impact of a disaster on many households. Especially those burdened with outstanding credit.

Fisheries sector economic development, (as long as it is inclusive, generates employment and is environment friendly), contributes to increased community resilience and adaptation to disasters and reduce stakeholder vulnerability. Life-style adjustments or changes (e.g. garbage management, more knowledge or awareness of environment) can also contribute to improved resilience and adaptation. Livelihood diversification should be a key component of integrated DRM & CCA contingency planning.

In many cases, livestock & crops tend to be foci in post disaster support. Aquaculture may also be targeted, but small-scale fisheries is often overlooked or marginalized. This is compounded by ***the complexity of some small-scale fisheries, compared to the more predictable and understood land-based livelihoods, which can deter some organisations from getting involved in fisheries sector recovery.***

***Many communities lack faith in their local authorities to compensate them*** and the government may be unable to protect homes from theft, when people are displaced. The relocation of communities to safer areas is rarely straightforward. Coastal fishers will usually want to be close to shore and attempts to relocate them may result in them preferring to live in huts on the beach, rather than in improved inland housing.

***There is increasing use of social protection to reduce vulnerability in the fisheries sector*** (e.g. insurance schemes), but it should be noted that some risks cannot be insured against and social protection measures, directly transferred from the agriculture sector rarely work well for the fishery sector.

***Individual households and stakeholder group risk can be reduced through encouraging household or group savings.*** However loans and credit can increase risk levels, and disasters can result in increased hardship for borrowers. Fisheries-specific Social Protection systems and measures are needed to reduce the risk of stakeholders in the sector, and to accelerate recovery in the event of a disaster.

### **Organizational capacity**

Fishery administrations often lack the mandate, capacity and resources to respond to the changing vulnerability context that surrounds the livelihoods of small-scale fishing communities. The consequences of this is that humanitarian interventions in responding to disasters and climate change in fisheries are not fully addressing the needs of the sector effectively.

The addition of DRM into normative work programmes can stretch ***the capacity of organizations*** already burdened with work commitments. This tends to happen when organisations get drawn into disaster recovery & rehabilitation work that is not part of their original mandate. It can be difficult for organisations to determine which administrative level to focus DRM measures on.

***The enhancement of organizational capacity for adaptive change and adaptive management is required.*** The capacity to plan and implement DRM/CCA exists at many levels but tends to be lower at the district level. As a result implementation of field level activities may not be fully effective.

Different organisations employ staff with differing skills, giving some comparative advantages. Through working in close partnerships the combination of these skills, organisations would provide for improved DRM planning and implementation. Few organisations involved in disaster rehabilitation work have specialized expertise in fisheries, although many are highly competent in carrying out humanitarian responses and disaster/emergency relief.

Capacity building and education are important in improving the ability of organisations and individuals to perform DRM and CCA roles. This capacity building should include the following:

- Training for government staff to increase levels of professionalism
- Training in fisheries context for humanitarian and development organizations
- Community level use of the CBDR framework, training of multipliers, use of appropriate media (puppet shows etc.)
- Formal and informal inclusion of DRM in academic courses, national resource management
- M&E indicators and monitoring and evaluation capacity building measures
- Checklist/guidelines to gauge/check degree DRM has been included in development plans

### **Funding**

Better DRM preparedness including potential impact on fisheries stakeholders should encourage donors to fund rehabilitation efforts better. Responses to emergencies or disasters aim to assist affected communities in recovering pre-disaster livelihoods. Generally speaking there are more funds available for disaster responses and less for preparedness. This is partly due to the response of the international community to the most severe of disasters. However interest in these cases can be quite short lived. The lack of willingness for donors and other organisations to pay for the provision of technical support/guidance tempts some technical based organisations to enter into disaster recovery implementation when they might better serve the overall cause by providing technical guidance/expertise to other organisations.

The availability of funds following a disaster tends to dry up rapidly after the initial recovery phase has passed. So whilst external support might assist in helping affected communities survive, they often fall short of helping households completely recover pre-disaster livelihood levels. Or only one component

of an integrated livelihood (e.g. crops, fish, livestock) may be supported, creating an unbalanced and incomplete livelihood recovery.

Donor funds for climate change adaptation initiatives are available from a wide range of sources.

### **Information needs**

Pre-disaster baseline information availability is often lacking or where available may not in a format that can be used effectively. (e.g. Following the 2004 Asian Tsunami, BOBP made baseline information available to several regional Governments, but this was not always considered, in the planning of appropriate responses). The 'building back better' philosophy is prevalent but in many cases disaster programme planners may lack any real idea of the pre-disaster situation.

Small-scale fisheries information and statistics are difficult to collect and interpret due to a range of factors including difficulties with stock assessment, fisher itinerancy and the part-time involvement of many of the stakeholders. ***Fisheries statistics should include the small-scale fisheries sector wherever possible, so that a true picture of the sector and its importance to stakeholders can be understood.*** These statistics should be presented in a way that can be understood by others outside of the fisheries sector. A solid baseline of Information on fisheries resources and practices is important for an understanding of the context of future threats brought by climate change.

In DRM terms, many information needs remain unmet. The identification of fisheries dependent communities is a useful classification to have made in DRM preparedness and should allow for the rapid roll out of support to fishers in such communities. The gaps in knowledge relating to vulnerable communities need to be filled as soon as possible and the systems used to disseminate and apply this knowledge need to be upgraded. Baseline information should be routinely gathered from the most vulnerable communities as a matter of course.

### **Stakeholder identification**

In coastal communities in particular, there are varying levels of land entitlements, access to resources, access to credit, the level of institutional organizations etc., all of which create a challenging DRM planning environment. ***The identification of beneficiaries most at risk is a challenge.*** It is not always the poorest households in a community that are the most vulnerable to disasters. Livelihoods that require a level of high capital investment (e.g. cage aquaculture) may create disproportionate financial impacts and limit livelihood recovery.

Following a disaster, the identification of the most needy stakeholders affected by a disaster is critical and must be done quickly and efficiently. The typical processes used to select beneficiaries outside of disaster scenarios, (wealth ranking, etc.) may not work so well nor be efficient or timely enough for an emergency situation.

***Membership of stakeholder groups can change significantly in the event of a disaster,*** with new entrants joining the fisheries sector, either forced there through the loss of other livelihood capacities or to take advantage of assets provided by disaster rehabilitation programmes.

### **Gender Issues**

***Gender mainstreaming can be difficult to implement in DRM programmes for fishing communities.*** Often the focus of disaster rehabilitation in a fishing community will focus on getting people into boats and fishing again, which might overlook the less visible but important role of women in the sector.

***There is often a lack of gender considerations in fisheries DRM guidance documentation.*** The identification of women's roles in fisheries is essential if post disaster support is to be useful (e.g. post harvest in marine fisheries, Inland fishing).

Gender analysis tools are available and can be further developed, institutionalized in DRM planning and implementation. The involvement and success of women in micro-finance savings schemes in a wide range of countries are well documented.

### **DRM and Fisheries implementation Tools**

**Current DRM tools used for fisheries livelihood recovery are clumsy and usually focus on asset replacement.** To provide fisher communities with the assets that they require is challenging given the complexity of the sector and local variations in equipment and gears used. Political agenda can compromise technical correctness.

Tools such as risk and vulnerability assessment, vulnerability and food security mapping, value chain analysis, early warning, and survival preparedness exist. While not usually sector specific, **all of these tools could incorporate fisheries sector considerations in their design and implementation.** It is also useful to look at adaptation strategies of other agencies/sectors (via networking) and determine which have relevance to the fisheries sector.

**There needs to be a move away from asset replacement towards more livelihood/outcome orientated planning.** This will complicate the nature of a disaster response and might slow implementation but is preferable to the wrong assets being distributed to the wrong people. In some situations, **voucher systems could solve local complexity problems associated with the procurement and distribution of fishing assets.** Livelihood diversification can enhance household and community resilience, although in the case of coastal communities, this is often easier said than done; the options for diversification being somewhat limited.

Uncertainties regarding the likely effects of climate change on fisheries have resulted in a lack of practical steps and measures, to date. **It is important to Interpret global CC modelling and analysis for use in regional & local DRM planning.** In developing CC adaptation scenarios there is a need to consider economic choices e.g. protection from sea level rise in Vietnam Delta. The availability of funds for CCA are considerable and opportunities exist for organisations with an interest in small-scale fisheries to mobilize these funds for interventions, including small infrastructure development aimed at increasing biodiversity and productivity. In terms of climate change adaptation, it is important to begin thinking about what will be the possible impact on people/resources and who will be the likely winners and losers.

### **DRM Evaluation and the sharing of information**

Evaluation of the impact of disaster rehabilitation efforts is often weak. The lack of critical post input evaluations clouds the understanding of what works well and what doesn't in different cultural & environmental contexts. **Most importantly, there is a need to have lessons learned documented and disseminated to prevent mistakes being perpetuated in future disaster recovery work.**

**Key organisations, (including FAO) need to adopt roles as Knowledge Managers.** To an extent FAOs role as Agriculture Cluster Coordination is a move towards this goal. The building of partnerships in order to share knowledge on best DRM and CCA practices is urgently required. **In terms of the fisheries sector, there is now a opportunity to document the fisheries recovery experiences from the 2004 Asian Tsunami as well as Cyclones Nargis and Sydr.** The presentation and dissemination of lessons learned should take into account the different audiences, different messages and different media for dissemination.

**It is important to document and disseminate lessons learned in an honest and open way.** Some of the most important lessons to be learned in disaster recovery work relate to initiatives that were not successful. Success stories should also be well documented and communicated. For example in the wake of the 2004 Tsunami, communities in Aceh have been rebuilt in ways that are considered more robust and resilient. To an extent then, a disaster can provide opportunities.

**The communication of knowledge needs to be target audience specific.** Targets might include policy/government level, International/regional level (donors etc.), fisheries officers, and communities. The means of delivery, advocacy and/or lobbying is also important in ensuring the information is received in a way that can be easily digested. Increased knowledge sharing within and across sectors is also seen as essential.

**TABLE 1: Summary of Issues identified & ways forward during group discussions**

	Comments & findings
<b>Resourcing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pledging of funds (dry up rapidly after initial phase). Short term perspective</li> <li>- More funds are available for disaster response and less for preparedness</li> <li>- Lack of willingness to pay for technical support/guidance</li> <li>- Low level of resources/funding for fisheries sector</li> </ul>
<b>Institutional mandate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organizational limitations. Being overstretched by DRM</li> <li>- Organisations drawn into DRM work. Not original mandate</li> <li>- Level of DRM/CC focus – difficult to determine which level to focus, central and community levels or both at the same time</li> <li>- Lack of capacity/knowledge/skills</li> <li>- Gaps in policies and implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Visibility of sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low visibility/prominence of fisheries</li> <li>- Fisheries recognition/valuation</li> <li>- Complexity of fisheries scares off some organisations</li> <li>- Livestock &amp; crops on land-based emergencies, often tend to be foci in post disaster support. Aquaculture may also be targeted, but fisheries often marginalized</li> <li>- Lack of information on the impacts/scenarios of climate change</li> <li>- The risk of coastal communities to flooding is well known, but that of inland communities receives less attention</li> <li>- Need to look at risk levels of each hazard or disaster and its impact on fisheries/aquaculture</li> </ul>
<b>Best practice, bad practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over-focus on production loss and lost assets</li> <li>- More focus on response rather than preparation</li> <li>- Many interventions, lack of post evaluations. Limits assessment of success or failure</li> <li>- How to identify most vulnerable people, what processes to institute?</li> <li>- Complexity of asset replacement</li> <li>- Social protection measures; transfer from agriculture sector rarely work</li> <li>- Integration of fisheries in other sectoral planning is quite poor; due to various types of valid reasons, e.g. very weak, staff profile; low sectoral demands</li> <li>- Communities lack of faith in authorities to compensate; government may be unable to protect homes from theft when people are relocated during floods</li> <li>- Need to capitalize on existing experience</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Floods droughts and cyclones. More frequent? More severe? Calls for better preparedness and planning</li> <li>- Different hazards present different levels of risk</li> <li>- Gender mainstreaming; difficult to capture lessons for fisheries sector</li> <li>- Integrating climate change issues with DRM? Many things now blamed on CC</li> <li>- There are varying levels of land entitlements, access to credit, levels of institutional organizations in coastal communities in particular Coastal fishers want to be close to shore</li> </ul>

TABLE 1: (continued)

	Comments & findings
<p><b>Opportunities &amp; way forward</b></p>	<p><b><i>Need to raise profile of fisheries in DRM discussions</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greater advocacy</li> <li>- How to use information to feed back into Government planning?</li> <li>- Addressing fisheries issue in area already identified as fisheries dependent</li> <li>- Reform or upgrade systems for gathering information, boost baseline information</li> <li>- Statistics ensure well gathered/those gathering understand fisheries</li> <li>- Messages Cost/benefits, values of ecosystem services</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Focus on knowledge &amp; communication</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence based normative guidance required</li> <li>- Become more of a knowledge manager</li> <li>- Build partnerships to share knowledge Increased knowledge sharing e.g. multi-stakeholder fora/processes</li> <li>- Communication needs to be target/audience specific</li> <li>- Targets include Policy/government level, International/regional level (donors etc.), Fisheries officers, Communities</li> <li>- Different audiences, different messages, different media</li> <li>- Means of delivery Advocacy/lobbying, local level (puppet shows etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Best practices</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work with other organisations to combine skills. Comparative advantages</li> <li>- Linking preparedness, response and rehabilitation</li> <li>- Move away from asset replacement towards livelihood/outcome orientated planning</li> <li>- Fisheries-specific Social Protection measures needed</li> <li>- Vouchers could solve local complexity problems with fishing assets</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Insurance and savings</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Savings (safety net), women in particular as seen as being a better risk than men</li> <li>- Loans and credits (risk that if promoting non-resilient projects will lead to increased risk)</li> <li>- Insurance – risk management measure</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Integrate gender considerations into DRM</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of gender in fisheries DRM guidance. Identification of women's roles in fisheries important if post disaster support is to be useful (e.g. post harvest in marine fisheries, Inland fishing)</li> <li>- Gender analysis tools are available, can be further developed, institutionalized in preparedness</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Better monitoring &amp; evaluation, lesson learning</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organisations should be more self-critical on lessons learned</li> <li>- Improve lesson learning and evaluation</li> <li>- Greater focus on lesson learning needed. Good time to do this</li> <li>- How to disseminate lessons learned messages? What form should they take?</li> </ul>

**TABLE 1:** (continued)

	Comments & findings
	<p><b><i>Climate change adaptation</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate change what will be impact on people/resources? Who will be the winners and losers?</li> <li>- Lack of practical steps to take on Climate Change. Models</li> <li>- Interpret CC from Global analysis to regional &amp; local scenarios for DRM planning</li> <li>- In developing adaptation scenarios need to look at economic choices e.g. Sea level rise in Vietnam Delta</li> <li>- Large availability of funds for CCA and opportunities to mobilize these funds also for example for small infrastructure development, e.g. fish passages for low-level water retention structure. If done correctly can increase biodiversity and increase productivity</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Capacity building and education and training</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DRM should incorporate fisheries into it rather than the other way around including preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation</li> <li>- Training for government staff to increase professionalism</li> <li>- Training in fisheries context for humanitarian/development organizations in both response and preparedness</li> <li>- Community level use of the CBDR framework, training of multipliers, use of appropriate media (puppet shows etc.)</li> <li>- Formal and informal inclusion of DRM in academic courses, national resource management context</li> <li>- M&amp;E indicators and M&amp;E for capacity building measures</li> <li>- Using checklist/guidelines to gauge/check degree DRM has been included in plans</li> <li>- Need to bring to different units e.g. emergency and development departments within organizations together for greater synergy</li> <li>- Enhancement of capacity for adaptive change and adaptive management</li> <li>- Enhance resilience through livelihood diversification</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 2: SSF WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

<b>Wednesday 6 October 2010</b>	
08.30-09.00	Registration
09.00-09.30	Opening
09.30-10.00	Introduction
10.00-10.15	Workshop practicalities
10.15-10.45	Coffee break
10.45-12.00	Overview presentations <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Good Practices in the Governance of Small-scale fisheries, with a Focus on Rights-Based Approaches</li><li>2. Gender and Small-scale fisheries in Asia and the Pacific: Considerations, Issues and Good Practices</li><li>3. Good practices in applying the ecosystem approach to small-scale fisheries</li><li>4. Reducing vulnerability of fishing and fish farming communities to natural disasters and climate change (including a report on the outcome from the DRM pre-workshop meeting)</li></ol>
12.00-12.30	Presentation(s) by Civil Society Organizations
12.30-14.00	Lunch break
14.00-15.30	Working Group Discussions on each of the four areas
15.30-16.00	Coffee break
16.00-17.00	Continuation of Small Group Discussions
<b>Thursday 7 October 2010</b>	
08.45-09.00	Agenda of the day
09.00-10.15	Synthesis Reports of Group Discussions of Previous Day and Plenary Discussion
10.15-10.45	Coffee Break
10.45-11.15	Applying a human rights-based development framework for securing small-scale fisheries – lessons learned from the Right to Food work of FAO and human rights oriented work
11.15-11.45	Existing international instruments that can inform an international instrument on small-scale fisheries – ILO and FAO presentations and plenary discussion
11.45-12.30	Working Groups to formulate guidance on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The elements that a possible international instrument on good governance should contain (based on the morning's presentations and the outcomes of previous working group presentations)</li><li>2. The kind of international instrument that would be of most use to plan, implement and report on good governance for securing sustainability in small-scale fisheries</li></ol>
12.30-14.00	Lunch
14.00-15.30	Continuation of Working Groups
15.30-16.00	Coffee break
16.00-17.00	Working group presentations and discussion in plenary
<b>Friday 8 October 2010</b>	
09.00-09.15	Summary of conclusions and recommendations from Day 2
09.15-10.30	Short presentations and statements by participants on actions that could further the development and implementation of an international instrument on small-scale fisheries
10.30-11.00	Coffee Break
11.00-12.30	Plenary discussion on identification of supporting mechanisms and processes; options for partnership; prioritization of actions likely to deliver greatest impact/preferred results
12.30-14.30	Lunch (preparation of summary for adoption)
14.30-16.00	Adoption of workshop summary of findings and recommendations
16.00-16.30	Workshop closure

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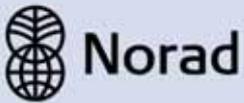




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