



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework

A handbook

In support of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines
for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

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Since 2014, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and other stakeholders have recognized the importance of developing a monitoring framework for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines).

The developers of this monitoring framework include: FAO, WorldFish and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA).

The information gathered to develop the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework - A handbook in support of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (hereafter referred to as MEL4SSF) draws from a stakeholder webinar held in 2021. It takes into account a series of dedicated efforts previously undertaken, which include:

- a workshop held in 2017 in Bellagio, Italy, organized by FAO, on the development of a monitoring and evaluation system and indicators to aid the implementation of the SSF Guidelines;
- a country-level assessment tool for the SSF Guidelines developed and tested by USAID in 2017;¹

- a workshop held in 2018 by the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) to support the development of the Global Strategic Framework in support of the SSF Guidelines;²

- an online consultation held by FAO in 2020 to gather user inputs on how to best monitor progress towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines;³

- an in-depth analysis with practitioners in 2022 on a participatory approach for implementing the SSF Guidelines.⁴

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1. More information is available here: https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MVZ2.pdf
 2. More information is available here: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7737en/>
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 6. More information is available here: <https://www.icsf.net/resources/tot-ssf-guidelines-india-2022/>
 7. Philippines pilot report: <https://www.icsf.net/resources/mel4ssf-piloting-philippines/>
 8. Ghana pilot report: <https://www.icsf.net/resources/mel4ssf-piloting-ghana/>

Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	community-based organization
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
CSO	civil society organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	focus group discussion
FWO	fishworker organization
HHS	household survey
HRBA	human rights-based approach
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
INGO	international non-governmental organization
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KII	key informant interview
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
MEL4SSF	MEL framework for the SSF Guidelines
NGO	non-governmental organization
NPOA-SSF	National Plan of Action for implementation of the SSF Guidelines
R&D	research and development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

Part 1 / Introduction



Part 1 / Introduction

1.1. Background and purpose

In June 2014, FAO Members officially endorsed the first instrument dealing specifically with small-scale fisheries (SSF) at the Thirty-First Session of FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI). The instrument was: the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines).¹ These guidelines have a global scope; they form the first internationally negotiated agreement on the social and economic aspects of fisheries governance in the SSF sector. The guidelines promote a human rights-based approach and address activities undertaken by both men and women in marine and inland waters along the entire fish value chain.

The SSF Guidelines are of particular relevance to the needs of small-scale fishers across the world, especially in Asia, Africa and Latin America with the largest proportion of such fishers. By themselves, SSF are highly diverse and dynamic; their characteristics vary by location. In many cases, local SSF communities have strong traditional links with the adjacent fishery resources through customary rights and practices that support their way of life. For such communities, tenure rights to land adjacent to water bodies becomes critical, not only for access to resources, but also for related pre- and post-harvest activities, as well as housing and other types of livelihood support.

SSF contribute to at least 40 percent of the global fisheries catch.² Yet they continue to be marginalized in numerous ways. Often located in remote or relatively difficult to access locations, their access to healthcare, education and other services is limited. This gets combined and poor access to markets, resulting in low income and multidimensional poverty. The impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels and water temperatures, flooding, increased intensity of storms, are an added challenge. These natural disasters compound existing pressures from, say, water pollution and aquatic ecosystem degradation.

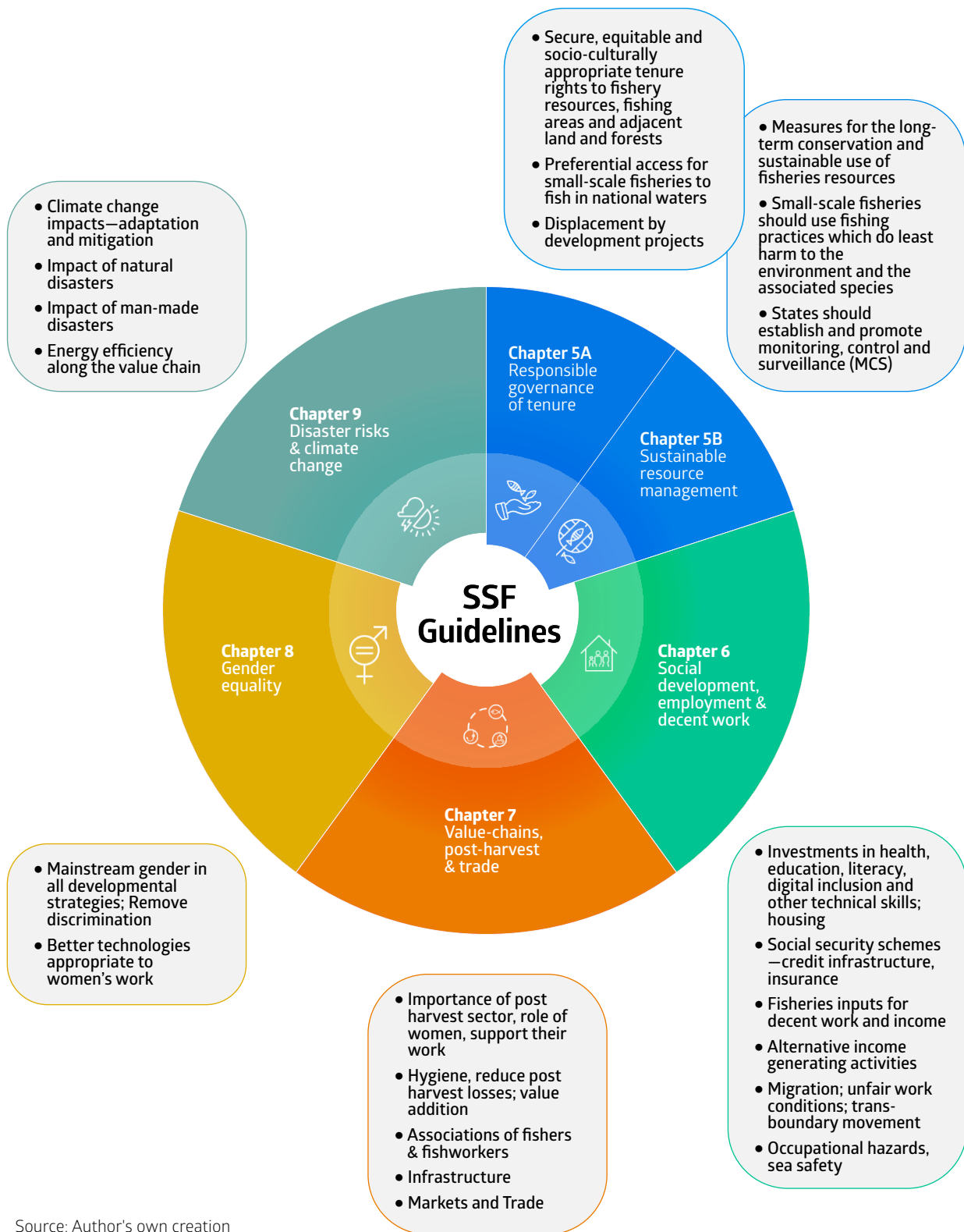
About 40 percent of the SSF workforce comprises women, more so in the post-harvest stages wherein they constitute half the post-harvest labour.² Yet, women's work in fisheries lacks formal recognition; they are vastly under-represented in policy and decision making.³ The contribution of women to the food and nutritional security of their families is hardly recognized.

The SSF Guidelines includes three parts:

- **Part 1** provides the objectives, scope and guiding principles.
- **Part 2** contains five chapters dealing with the major themes categorizing the crucial needs of SSF, ranging from tenure and responsible resource management to social development, value chains, gender and disaster risks and climate change (see Figure 1.).
- **Part 3** provides the details on how to provide for an enabling environment and support implementation. It calls for ensuring policy coherence and coordination. It stresses the need for information, research, communications and capacity development to aid implementation and monitoring of progress towards achieving the objectives spelt out in Part 1.

The SSF Guidelines are entirely underpinned by a human rights-based approach going beyond the fisheries value chain to address social development, employment, trade, gender, disaster risks and climate change. Implementation of the SSF Guidelines will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Figure 1.1: Key Points in Part 2 in the SSF Guidelines



Source: Author's own creation

1.2. Assessing SSF Guidelines implementation

Although endorsed in 2014, the status of implementation of the SSF Guidelines has not been monitored in a systematic manner. This owes to their voluntary nature. Nevertheless, several countries have been implementing various components of the guidelines to varying extents. Hence, the next step: a comprehensive monitoring framework. Several agencies—governments, NGOs, fishworker organizations and civil society bodies as well as by other interested actors—can use it in a participatory mode to further the implementation process.

With this in mind, a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework (MEL4SSF) has been developed. It is based on a long-standing and widespread interest from diverse actors working to promote the SSF Guidelines globally, and as called for by paragraph 13.4 of the SSF Guidelines:

States should recognize the importance of monitoring systems that allow their institutions to assess progress towards implementation of the objectives and recommendations in these Guidelines. Assessments of the impact on the enjoyment of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and on poverty eradication should be included. Mechanisms allowing the results of monitoring to feed back into policy formulation and implementation should be included. Gender should be taken into consideration in monitoring by using gender-sensitive approaches, indicators and data. States and all parties should elaborate participatory assessment methodologies that allow a better understanding and documentation of the true contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable resource management for food security and poverty eradication including both men and women.

1.3. About this handbook

This handbook provides a clear and accessible guide to using MEL4SSF to monitor the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. This process is intended to be carried out in a participatory manner, as indicated in Paragraph 13.5 of the SSF Guidelines; it calls for ‘legitimate representatives of small-scale fishing communities [to] be involved both in the development and application of implementation strategies for the SSF Guidelines and in monitoring.’ The handbook was developed to complement and build upon prior workshops and existing literature on the implementation of the guidelines, focusing on, for example, a participatory approach,⁴ gender⁵ and co-management.⁶

1.4. Structure of the handbook

Chapter 1 provides background on the development of the handbook and introduces MEL4SSF and its monitoring process. Chapter 2 discusses the function and purpose of MEL Frameworks, outlining the Theory of Change method used to guide MEL4SSF. Chapter 3 explains the step-by-step process used to structure monitoring, as also useful tools for collecting data and information. Chapter 4 details how MEL4SSF can be applied in relation to the key themes of Part 2 of the SSF Guidelines: responsible governance of tenure; sustainable resource management; social development, employment and decent work; value chains, post-harvest and trade; gender equality; and disaster risks and climate change. At the end of the handbook is a glossary of useful terms. The appendices provide the complete indicator tables

for each chapter of the guidelines, including result statements, indicators of progress, types of relevant data, possible data sources, and suggested data collection methods.

1.5. Intended users of the handbook

Its intended users are governments and organizations that intend to review the progress of the implementation the guidelines, at the local or national level, in a participatory way. Implementation efforts and data collection must be coordinated across the SSF sector in order to ensure the inclusion—and contribution—of all relevant stakeholders. This includes ministries, local fisheries authorities, fishers and fishworker organizations, fishing communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

1.6. The MEL4SSF process

It must be collaborative and participatory, reflecting the perspectives and experiences of fishers and fishworkers themselves. The MEL4SSF process must capture from the ground a realistic and comprehensive understanding of SSF. It is useful for understanding how well the SSF Guidelines are being implemented in relation to their goals and objectives. It must be designed to ensure the participation of diverse stakeholders at each stage. Key actors include members of fishing communities, fishworker organizations or community organizations; government representatives from fisheries bodies and other related departments; and NGOs and CSOs that implement small-scale fisheries programmes and activities.

Box 1.1: NPOA-SSF

FAO is supporting the promotion and implementation of the SSF Guidelines through the development of national plans of action for SSF Guidelines implementation (NPOA-SSF). FAO has created the NPOA-SSF toolkit; it identifies and describes key steps and stages to develop and implement such a plan of action.

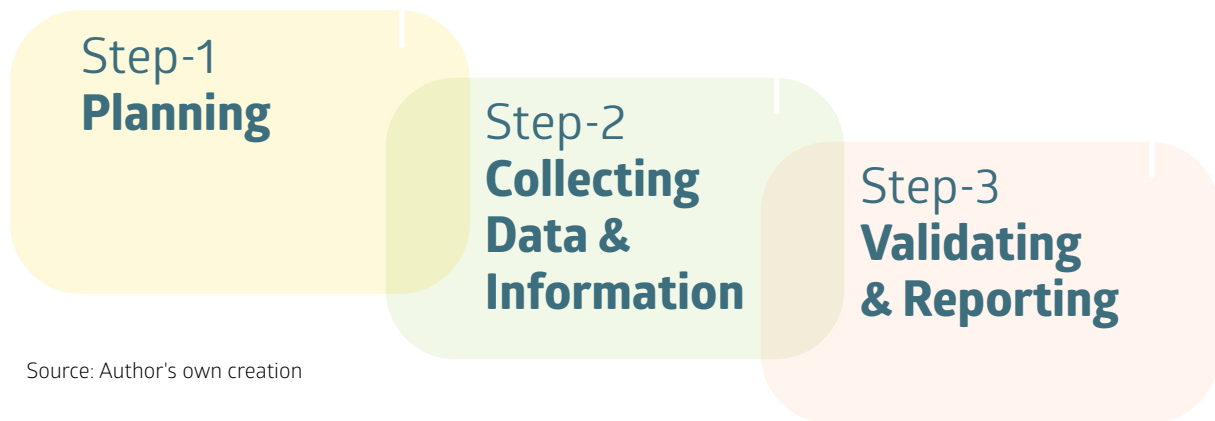
Read more here: FAO, 2023. SSF NPOA Toolbox [Cited 6 October 2023]

<https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/ssfnpoatoolbox/search>

1.7. Essential steps

Each step of MEL4SSF involves multiple activities detailed in Part 3 of this handbook. The steps in the process include:

Figure 1.2: Essential Steps in MEL4SSF



Source: Author's own creation

1.8. Good practices

The monitoring process must be well-planned to ensure the participation of all stakeholders. This may require preliminary capacity-building exercises. Sufficient time and effort should be given to explaining the purpose of the MEL4SSF framework to the participants, enabling free prior informed consent. It is important to consider the element of time; dividing monitoring activities into the short term, the medium term and the long term. This staggered approach makes the monitoring process more practical and effective. The monitoring process must not be viewed as a one-time exercise. Rather, data and information should be collected progressively over time, building an informative national-level SSF database.

For this, it is critical to first identify existing datasets, creating a process for using available data, all the while ensuring the continued collection of more recent data. MEL4SSF is in many ways analytical, looking at what is being implemented and what is not, helping identify gaps. By going through this, one can strengthen many ongoing SSF-related activities, implemented either by government agencies or NGOs. Thus, it is a systematic process of evaluating the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Going through SSFLEX (<https://ssfex.fao.org/>), for example, it appears that numerous countries do have information regarding the guidelines in legislation and policy; one may not always be aware of this because sometimes the information nestles within other legislation. This component of the MEL4SSF framework is likely to support development and/or amendment of appropriate legislation; it does so by identifying the gaps that need attention. A lot of the policies and legislative measures might be embedded within other laws that are not known commonly in the fisheries sector, yet applicable.

MEL4SSF is best seen as a learning process that strengthens itself over time. Considering the element of space allows the identification of strategic locations where various MEL4SSF elements can be explored and deployed. Particular places and contexts can tell a lot about the situation in SSF at the local and national level. MEL4SSF is one approach to monitoring implementation of SSF Guidelines. Other approaches have also been developed as, for example, by the IPC (Box 1.2)

1.9. Challenges to using MEL4SSF

Those working on implementing the SSF Guidelines face diverse challenges. Consequently, monitoring the implementation also has challenges that have to be addressed along the way.

Coordination: A key challenge relates to the large number of government departments and agencies involved in activities related to SSF communities. Few fisheries departments are wholly focused on all aspects of small-scale fisheries. Rather, a wide variety of SSF Guidelines implementation activities may be carried out at different levels: national, provincial and local. Therefore, it can be difficult to coordinate with each department to obtain and link SSF-related data. This may be addressed through rigorous advocacy in the planning phase itself. Coordination is further challenged by the relatively low level of organization among small-scale fishers and fishworkers, hampering their ability to meaningfully engage in or lead a MEL4SSF process.

Linking programmes with the SSF Guidelines: While some governments and agencies know about the SSF Guidelines, they are often unclear about aspects of its implementation. Hence it is useful to compile their various activities affecting fishing communities, connecting them to the various chapters and paragraphs of the SSF Guidelines. This can help in identifying achievements as well as gaps that need attention.

Definition of small-scale fishers and fisheries: This varies significantly from country to country. There is no universal definition of a small-scale fisher or the characteristics of an SSF community. If available, the national definition should be used. If this is not available, a context-specific definition should be developing during the planning phase.

Data availability and digital literacy: MEL4SSF has been designed based on collecting data for a large number of indicators. In the early stages, and in locations where either internet access is poor and/or digital literacy is low, MEL4SSF can be used to generate qualitative information using questions based on the indicators. Simultaneously, capacity-building programmes can be organized to develop required skills. Build a database using MEL4SSF can function as a guide in terms of the nature of data requiring collection, consolidation and then maintenance in a national database. Where data is available but is largely paper-based, having a system for digital data inputs can spur digitalization of existing data.

Box 1.1: IPC's people centred methodology

The International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) is an autonomous and self-organized global platform of small-scale food producers and rural workers, organizations and grassroots community-based social movements. Its objective is to advance the food sovereignty agenda at global and regional levels. The IPC's Working Group on Fisheries is a space of alliance, solidarity, and coordination. It is the major global civil society network representing SSF. It brings together the voices of their communities to international political bodies that make crucial decisions.

IPC's Working Group on Fisheries has collectively developed the SSF People-Centred Methodology to Assess the SSF Guidelines. This community-led participatory methodology aims to assess the progress of implementation at the community level. It also examines human rights violations of small-scale fishers worldwide. This method and MEL4SSF should be considered complementary in terms of the types of data and information they provide.

The people-centred approach involves a series of steps:



Initial guiding questions to understand specific national and local contexts have been included in the methodology. They cover the different sections of the SSF Guidelines. The approach is largely qualitative and the indicators are not defined. Rather, they are to be developed considering the principles and contents of the SSF Guidelines.

The methodology is available in three languages:

English: https://www.foodsovereignty.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/EN_People-centred-monitoring-of-the-implementation-of-the-SSF-Guidelines.pdf

French: https://www.foodsovereignty.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/FR_People-centred-monitoring-of-the-implementation-of-the-SSF-Guidelines.pdf

Spanish: https://www.foodsovereignty.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/ES_People-centred-monitoring-of-the-implementation-of-the-SSF-Guidelines.pdf

Part 2 / MEL4SSF

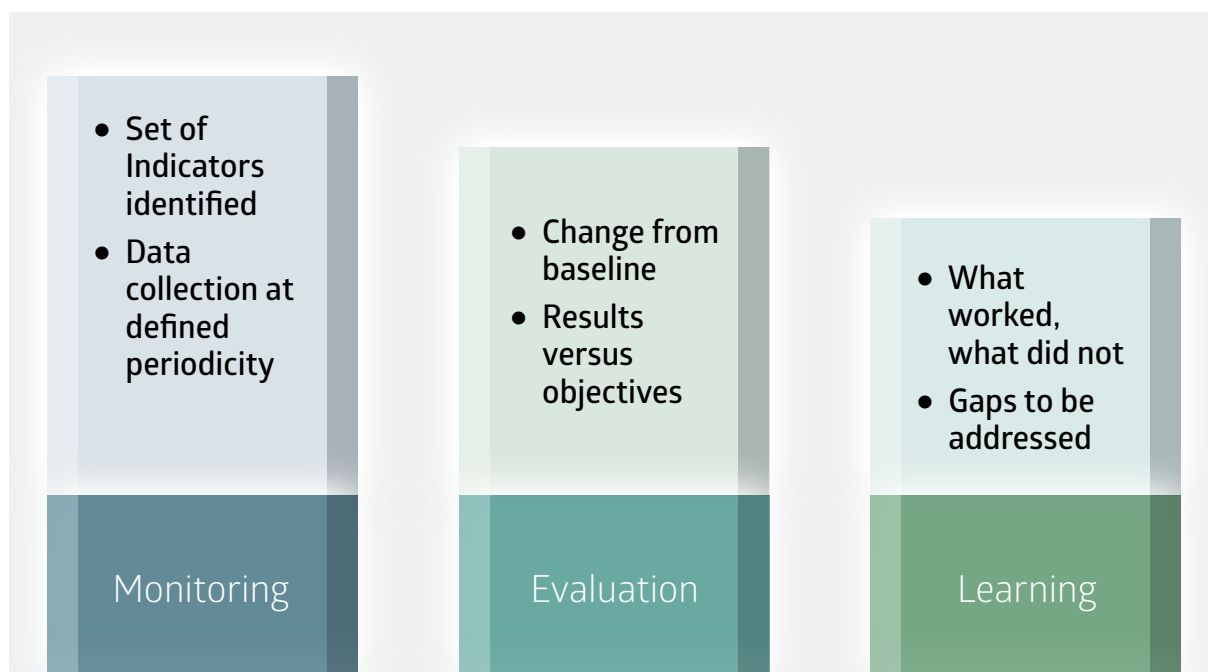


Part 2 / MEL4SSF

2.1. MEL frameworks and the Theory of Change

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Frameworks contain several components. The main goal of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impacts. M&E's importance lies in realizing whether the results envisioned in the plan are being achieved; it does so by measuring specific parameters. Learning in this context is to be intentionally informed by the results of M&E (what works and what does not) for adaptive decision-making. Key components of a MEL framework are given in Figure 2.1:

Figure 2.1: Components of a MEL framework



Source: Author's own creation

One way to evaluate a set of activities is to use the Theory of Change approach. A Theory of Change is a method explaining how a given intervention, or a set of interventions, is expected to lead to specific development change. It draws on a causal analysis based on available evidence.⁷ This happens through impact pathways and can be described using the links between activities, outputs and outcomes^a as visualized in Figure 2.1. The assumptions and risks table provides the reasoning for the choice of the output statement, as also the risk if the assumption does not hold, and the recommended risk mitigation measure (Table 2.1).

Figure 2.2: Theory of Change and impact pathways

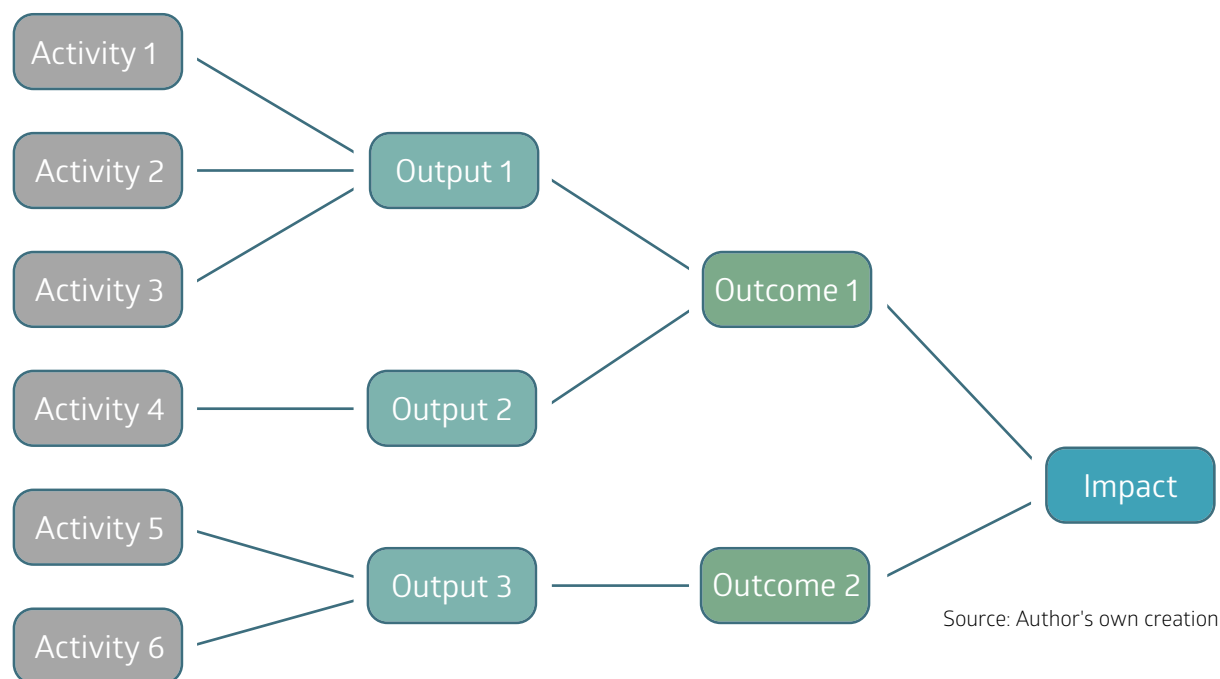


Table 2.1: Sample table of assumptions and risks

Output Statement	Assumption	Risk(s) if Assumption does not hold	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measures
Fisheries co-management systems are developed consultatively	SSF actors are fairly selected for the consultation process	Co-management system would not be equitable	Have well defined criteria for inclusiveness in selection of SSF actors for consultation

Source: Author's own creation

a. Outputs, processes and outcomes are not interchangeable terms. An output is the result of an activity or action which must occur as part of a larger results chain in order to achieve the desired outcome. A process is the means by which an output or outcome is achieved.

The outputs, outcomes and impacts are defined using **result statements** for each. For this, there are indicators that help verify changes with respect to the result statements. In summary:

- **Output indicators:** Assess progress in relation to specified inputs. Outputs are often tangible and deliverable, making these indicators easier to identify and measure.
- **Outcome indicators:** Assess progress in relation to specified outcomes in order to contribute to verifying positive changes.
- **Impact indicators:** Describe the change in people's lives, or provide a broad picture of a situation or context. Impact indicators are often used in relation to the SDGs or at similar levels.

Each indicator is usually assessed based on relevant quantitative and qualitative data, using a single set of data or multiple datasets. Data include facts and statistics collected for reference and analysis. Quantitative data are numerical and can be counted. Qualitative data is descriptive, providing a more holistic picture; usually, it is best described in words, levels of understanding, diagrams, pictures and videos, among other things.

Data comes from two kinds of sources: primary and secondary. Primary data is collected directly from respondents or target communities; secondary sources are existing (written) documents and records. Primary data can be obtained from surveys and interviews; secondary data may be from national statistics or data published by a researcher or organization.

For each indicator, it is ideal to define the baseline and set targets over time to be achieved. For easy comprehension of change over time, this can be represented visually with colour codes (see Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Colour codes indicating progress



Source: Author's own creation

2.2. What is MEL4SSF?

MEL4SSF is based on a close examination of the SSF Guidelines and the main thematic areas set out in Chapters 5-9:

- (5a) Responsible governance of tenure;
- (5b) Sustainable resource management;
- (6) Social development, employment and decent work;
- (7) Value chains, post-harvest and trade;
- (8) Gender equality; and
- (9) Disaster risks and climate change.

The framework consists of proposed impact pathways for these thematic areas. There are three kinds of result statements: output, outcome and impact.

Output statements: Output statements give the nitty-gritty of implementation status. They can show how the MEL framework can be used to consolidate and build coherence in programmes and projects. Its implementing agency could be a government department, an NGO or a CSO, an academic organization or the community itself. Such statements may also help identify gaps where actions or activities are needed to meet the objectives and goals set out by the SSF Guidelines.

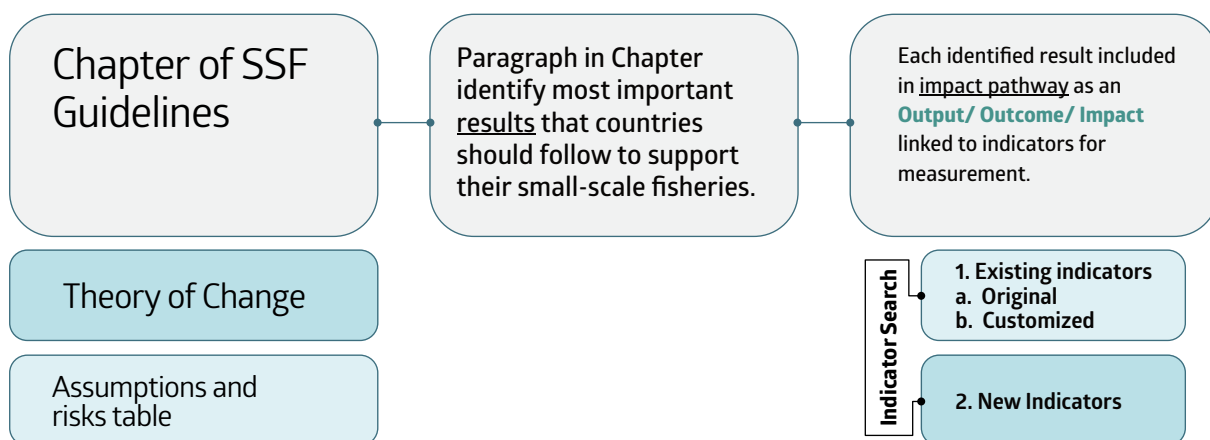
Outcome statements: These statements consolidate one or more output results into what may be seen as themes or areas.

Impact statements: Each chapter has one to three impact statements. The impact statement is similar to the goal of that chapter.

Each of these result statements have **indicators** to be monitored (see appendices for the complete list). The set of indicators were developed directly from the priorities highlighted in these chapters; it also considers existing indicator frameworks from other relevant sources. Some indicators were drawn from existing frameworks and indicators, such as the sustainable development goals (SDGs), Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction and CBD's Aichi targets.

MEL4SSF is intended to be a complementary tool for existing frameworks; it saves countries already reporting on other frameworks to not duplicate their work. In some cases, indicators were customized for SSF and, where necessary, additional specific indicators were defined. For each indicator, an indicator statement has been developed; the type of relevant data, data sources and data collection methods have been indicated. The methodology used for creating the impact pathways and identification of indicators is presented in Figure 2.4. The indicators were then further refined and structured based on review by, and feedback from, actors working with the SSF Guidelines in various capacities.

Figure 2.4: Methodology for impact pathways and indicator identification



Source: Author's own creation

2.3. Using MEL4SSF

MEL4SSF will assist in reviewing the status of implementation of the SSF Guidelines, aiming to support and promote their further implementation. It is intended to help those already using, or interested in using, the SSF Guidelines. It helps understand progress and identify good practices; it identifies or reveals the location of limitations or weaknesses, showing the path to remediation. MEL4SSF can also be used to identify gaps and challenges in meeting the principles and practices in the SSF Guidelines; in understanding the impacts and outcomes that arrive from their successful and widespread implementation. It can be a useful tool in kick-starting implementation of the SSF Guidelines in contexts where the process is still in its early stages, building momentum in processes already underway.

Box 2.1: Purpose of MEL4SSF

- Kick-starting implementation where the process has not begun or is in its early stages
- Understanding where progress is being made while implementation is underway
- Identifying gaps and challenges in meeting the principles and practices in the SSF Guidelines
- Highlighting good practices in implementation, identifying difficulties and bad practices to be avoided
- Understanding the impacts and outcomes that arrive from their successful and widespread implementation

According to SSF stakeholders, MEL4SSF can also facilitate the creation of a unified monitoring tool based on existing indicators of each government agency. It can guide the transition process from output-based monitoring and evaluation to impact-based monitoring. The current approach is too programmatic, resulting in the intervention getting compartmentalized.

Further reading: Ronald B. Rodriguez and ICSF, 2022. *MEL4SSF Piloting Philippines*. Chennai, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers.: <https://www.icsf.net/resources/mel4ssf-piloting-philippines/>.

Part 3 / The evaluation exercise



Part 3 / The evaluation exercise

The evaluation exercise can be divided into three phases, as highlighted in Figure 3.1. They are: one, planning; two, collecting data and information; and, three, validation and reporting. Each of these has multiple tasks and activities:

Figure 3.1: The Evaluation Exercise



Source: Author's own creation

A monitoring process is expected to take between four and eight weeks, depending on the location and the population of small-scale fishers in the monitoring area. A sample sequence of activities is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Sample sequence for MEL4SSF evaluation

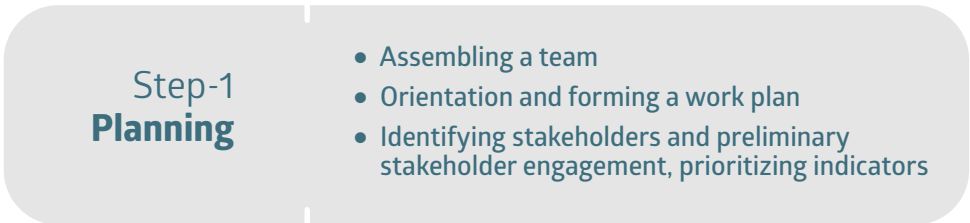
Phase	Activity—Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Planning	SSF actors are fairly selected for the consultation process								
	Orientation and forming a work plan								
	Identifying stakeholders and preliminary stakeholder engagements, prioritizing indicators								
Collecting Data & Information	Secondary data collection								
	Surveys (HHS, KII, FGD)								
	Stakeholder workshops								
Validating & Reporting	Preparing a draft report								
	Validation								
	Final Report								

Source: Author's own creation

3.1. Planning

The first and crucial phase is the planning exercise which needs to be done systematically and comprehensively. The planning exercise can be subdivided into multiple tasks as shown in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2: Step 1—Planning



Source: Author's own creation

3.2. Assembling a team

It is preferable to have a small team headed by a team leader who is knowledgeable about fisheries in the country where the evaluation is taking place. The team's main activities would be to identify and liaise with the key stakeholders. These include both the small-scale fishing communities and officials from government departments involved in managing fisheries and programmes related to social

development. The team must be aware and mindful of the local cultural context while carrying out the evaluation. A free prior informed consent must be obtained from the participants in the MEL process. All efforts must be made to ensure gender balance in the team.

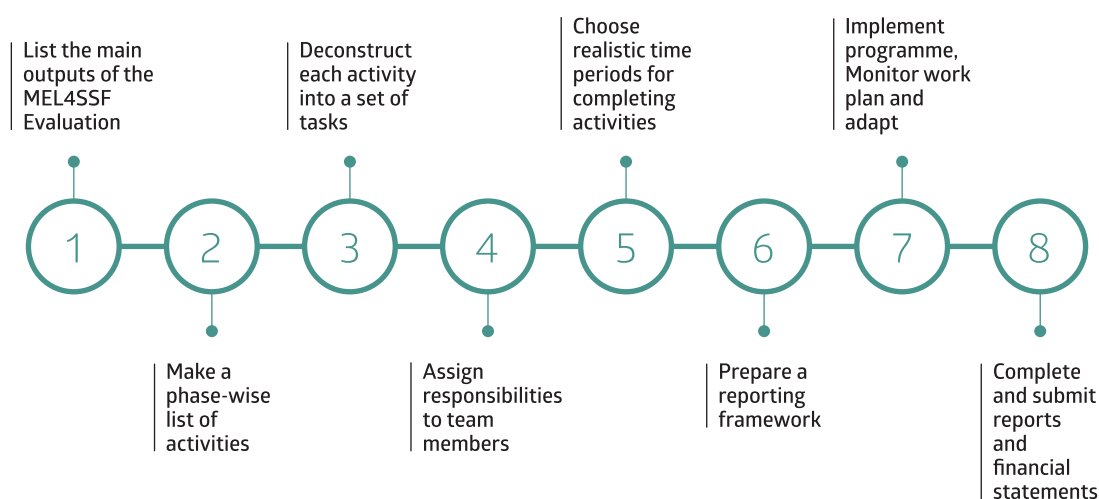
The team should include members who can collect and obtain information from documents and other sources and be able to collate this information as required. They should be able to travel to the small-scale fishing communities and conduct surveys, focus-group discussions, workshops and other such activities. This requires knowledge of the local language as well as English (or have access to translation services). The team should also be able to use digital tools for both data collection, collation of information and writing reports.

3.3. Orientation and developing a work plan

When necessary, the team leader would have to provide orientation to the team. This can be done by explaining the SSF Guidelines and highlighting the need for and process of evaluation. The SSF Guidelines are available in multiple languages on the FAO website.^a A summary of the SSF Guidelines by John Kurien is also available in multiple languages.^b The team must familiarize itself with the key points of the SSF Guidelines to be able to convey them to the various stakeholders whenever required. The orientation would also require an understanding of the impact pathways for each chapter and the indicators for which data or information is needed (See Part 4 of this handbook).

The team leader can also develop a work plan (e.g. Figure 3.3) with tasks being assigned to each member with timelines, budgets, priorities, scheduling and accounting for travel time to remote locations. The team would also need to seek, if necessary, formal approvals for carrying out the evaluation.

Figure 3.3: Developing a work plan



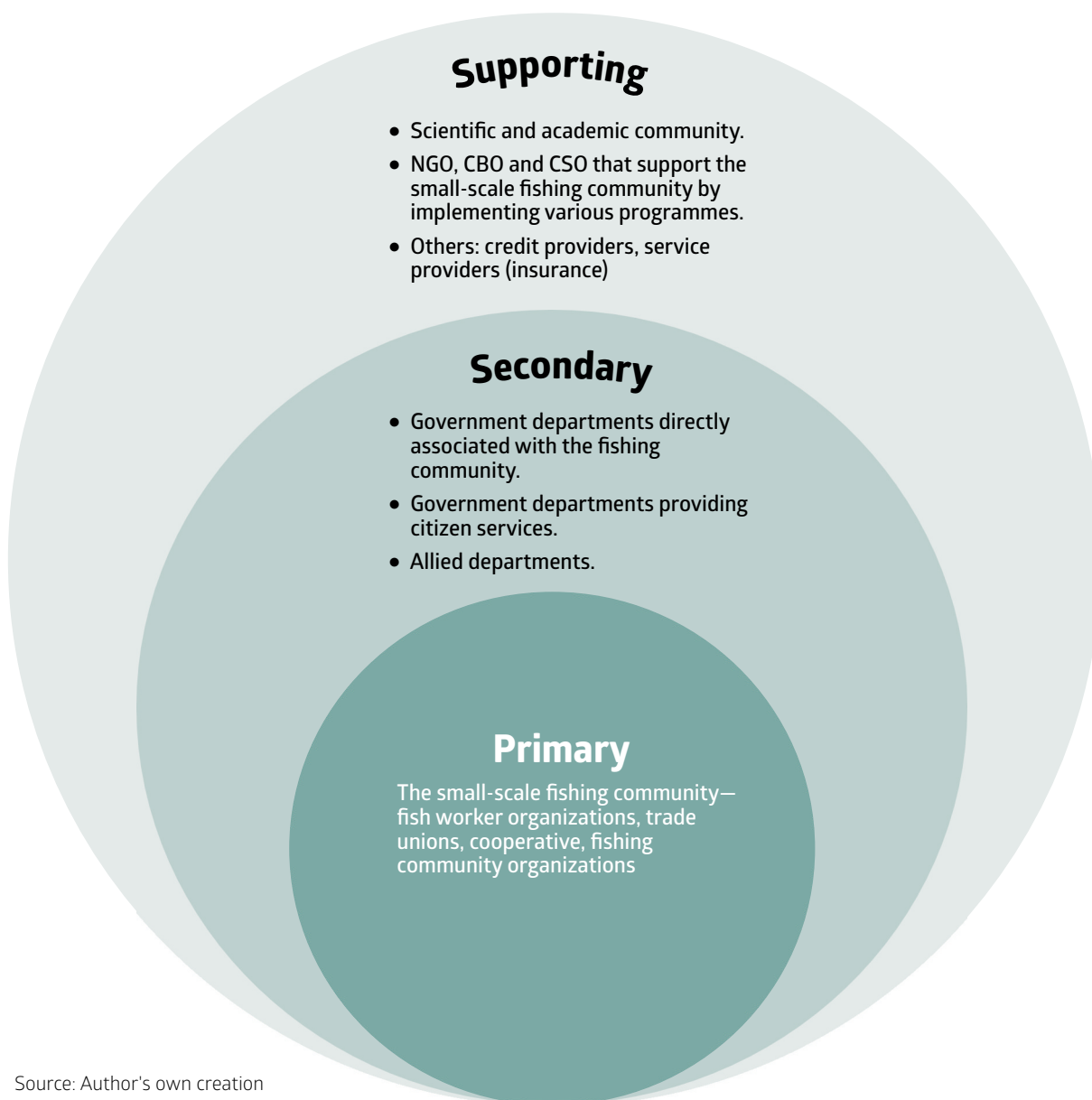
Source: Author's own creation

- a. See the SSF Guidelines in multiple languages here: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/l4356EN>
- b. The summary of the SSF Guidelines in multiple languages can be found here: <https://www.icsf.net/resources/ssf-Guidelines-summary-john-kurien/>; videos are available here: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLzp5NgJ2-dK5Ldcpt5U4mj0M3v1hKjr_B

3.4. Identifying stakeholders and preliminary stakeholder engagement

It is strongly emphasized that MEL4SSF is carried out in a participatory manner. For this, the stakeholders need to be identified first. For MEL4SSF, they can be divided into three major groups as indicated in the Figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4: Stakeholder categories



Source: Author's own creation

It must be ensured that different categories of stakeholders participate in any deliberations about implementation of the SSF Guidelines because each group is likely to have a different perspective. Enabling participation of youth and women and ensuring gender balance must be ensured. Where appropriate, there should be participation of Indigenous Peoples. The different needs/ availability of women and men need to be taken into consideration when organising meetings. Identification of stakeholders has to be made locally and in the context of small-scale fisheries of the country. The table gives some of the stakeholder groups that have a role to play in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and, therefore, are important in the context of MEL4SSF.

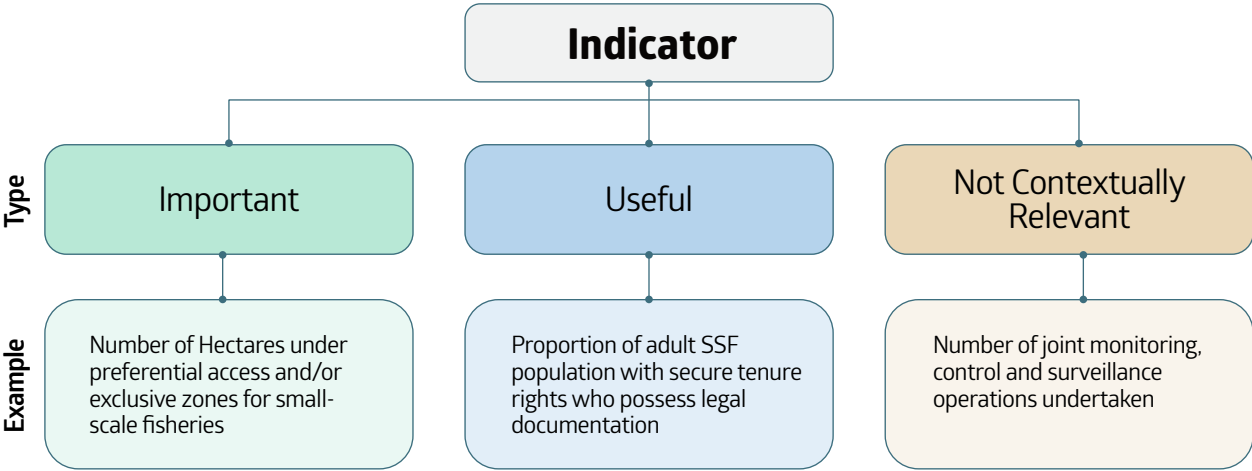
Primary Small-scale Fishers & Fishworkers	Secondary Government Actors	Supporting Non-Governmental Actors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishers • Fish harvesters • Fishing boat owners • Fishing gear suppliers • Fish traders • Fish vendors • Fish processors • Fish cold-storage owners • Fishing labour <p><u>Preferably represented through respective:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishworker Organizations • Fisheries Management Societies • Fisher unions • Fisher cooperatives • Fisher associations • Fish marketing societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry/ Department/ Division of Fisheries (federal) • Department of Fisheries (provincial) • Fisheries department (local) • Government fisheries agencies • Environment Ministry • Agriculture Ministry • All ministries or departments allied with fisheries (e.g. trade or commerce dealing with fisheries subsidies; shipping; etc) • Fishing harbour Authorities • Coast Guard/Marine Police • Departments dealing with education, health and other social and citizen services • Department of disaster management, climate change • Meteorological department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Institutions • R&D • Capacity building • Insurers • Financiers and credit providers • Fisheries NGO, CBO, CSO • NGO, CBO, CSO working with SSF • Others

Source: Author's own creation

Stakeholder engagement: It has been found effective to have separate meetings with the different stakeholder categories; this will accommodate for variations in their priorities and the differing ability to understand the MEL4SSF process. Three preliminary workshops of half- to one-day duration may be organized when key points from the SSF Guidelines are presented and explanations are made about the objectives of the MEL4SSF evaluation process.

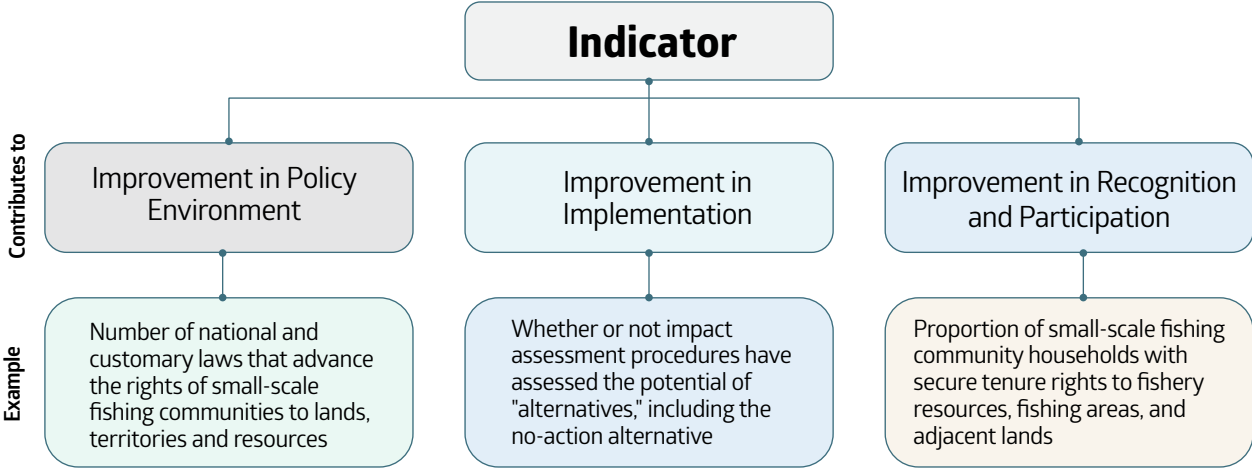
Prioritization of indicators: A total of 295 indicators have been identified for the various results in the five chapters of Part 2 of the SSF Guidelines. These indicators have been defined for the various results and classified into outputs, outcomes and impacts. There may be multiple indicators for each result. It may not be possible or essential to collect data for every indicator listed. For example, if five indicators are listed for an output, it is possible that only three indicators may be relevant to the local context and only two may have existing methodologies to collect data. Hence, it would help in prioritizing indicators. In data poor situations, indicators may have to be selected for primary data collection. There's more than one way to prioritize indicators. For example, if an exercise is carried out in the preliminary engagement with stakeholder groups, the questions can be so framed that participants indicate their priorities. Accordingly, the MEL4SSF team could identify appropriate indicators from their list, classifying them as 'Important', 'Useful' and 'Not contextually relevant' (Figure 3.5). Important indicators would be those considered critical or indispensable. Useful are those not considered critical or important but for which data is available and hence may be included in the list. The third category would be indicators that may not be relevant to the community/country situation; for example, if the fishing community being assessed has no requirement for transboundary agreements, the indicator may be considered as 'not contextually relevant'. Another option would be to classify based on the role they play in the programmes as was suggested in the Philippines piloting process (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.5: Prioritization of indicators (example 1)



Source: Author's own creation

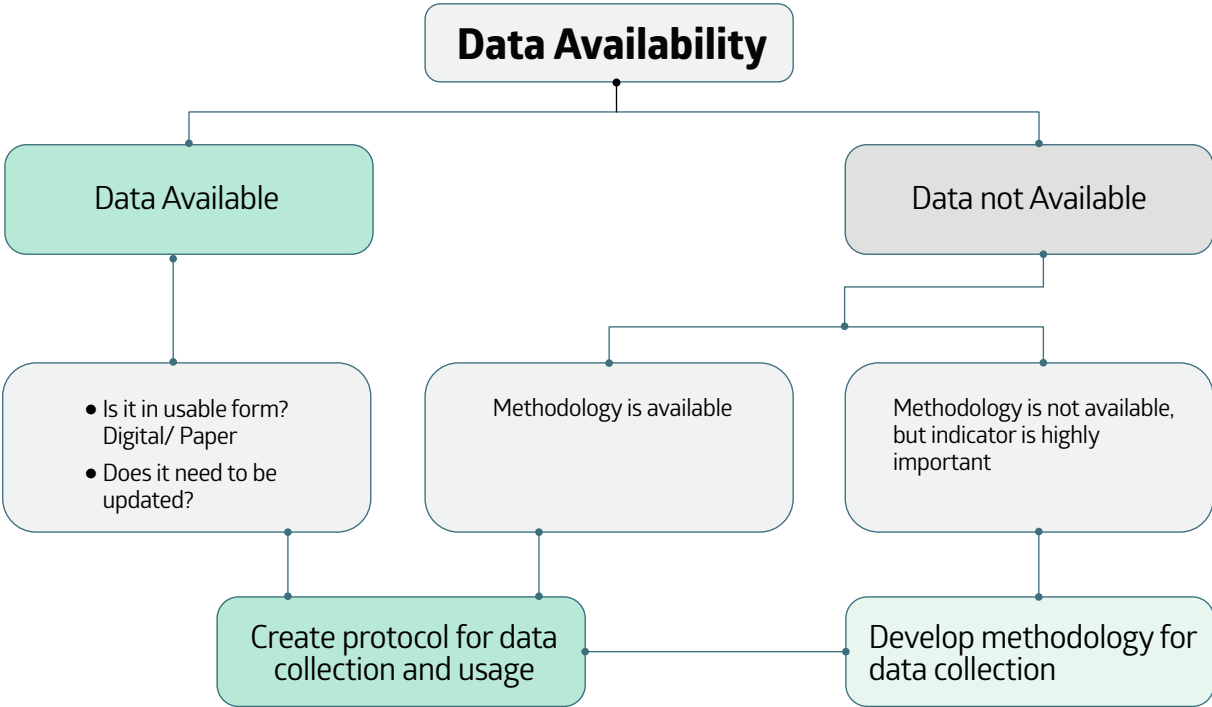
Figure 3.6: Prioritization of indicators (example 2, Philippines piloting)



Source: Author's own creation

Indicators may also be chosen or finalized depending on the availability of methodology/data, especially for those linked with SDGs or other instruments, for example. Some indicators considered important might lack a methodology, in which case a methodology may have to be developed or refined. A suggested framework to planning for data collection after prioritization of indicators is shown in Figure 3.7. Suggested sessions for preliminary stakeholder engagement are shown in Table 3.3. Once the indicators are finalized, it may be helpful to compile the chosen indicators and fill in information as suggested in the template given in Table 3.4 to consolidate the reasoning and make data collection easier as well.

Figure 3.7: Planning for data collection



Source: Author's own creation

Table 3.3: Preliminary stakeholder engagement			
Focus	Activity	Rationale	Expected Outcome
Session 1	Overview of the SSF Guidelines	Awareness / refreshing session on key aspects of the SSF Guidelines	Appreciation of the objectives of the SSF Guidelines
Session 2	The MEL4SSF Process	Walk through the impact pathways	- Support for the evaluation - Understanding the result statements
Session 3	Prioritization of indicators with thematic working groups	Multiple indicators may be available for each result statement, data availability to be checked	Identification of essential indicators (by chapter) and pointers to availability of data and information

Source: Author's own creation

Table 3.4: Template for indicator details			
Chapter in SSF Guidelines			
Indicator Number			
Indicator Name			
Result type	Output	Outcome	Impact
Indicator Class			
Type of Indicator	Qualitative	Quantitative	
Rationale/Concept			
Disaggregation Levels			
Data Sources			
Data Collection Methods			
Reporting Responsibility and Frequency			
Evidence required/baseline info			
Remarks			

Source: Author's own creation

3.5. Collecting data and information

Data refers to facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis. Information largely refers to processed data, and may or may not be quantitative. Knowledge is what we know and derive from information. Before data collection can begin, the following would also need to be explored:

- The state of data available, for example, is it digital or on paper; and/or is it being collected for other national requirements and obligations like SDGs;
- Availability of internet access; and
- Digital literacy, especially among the fishing communities.

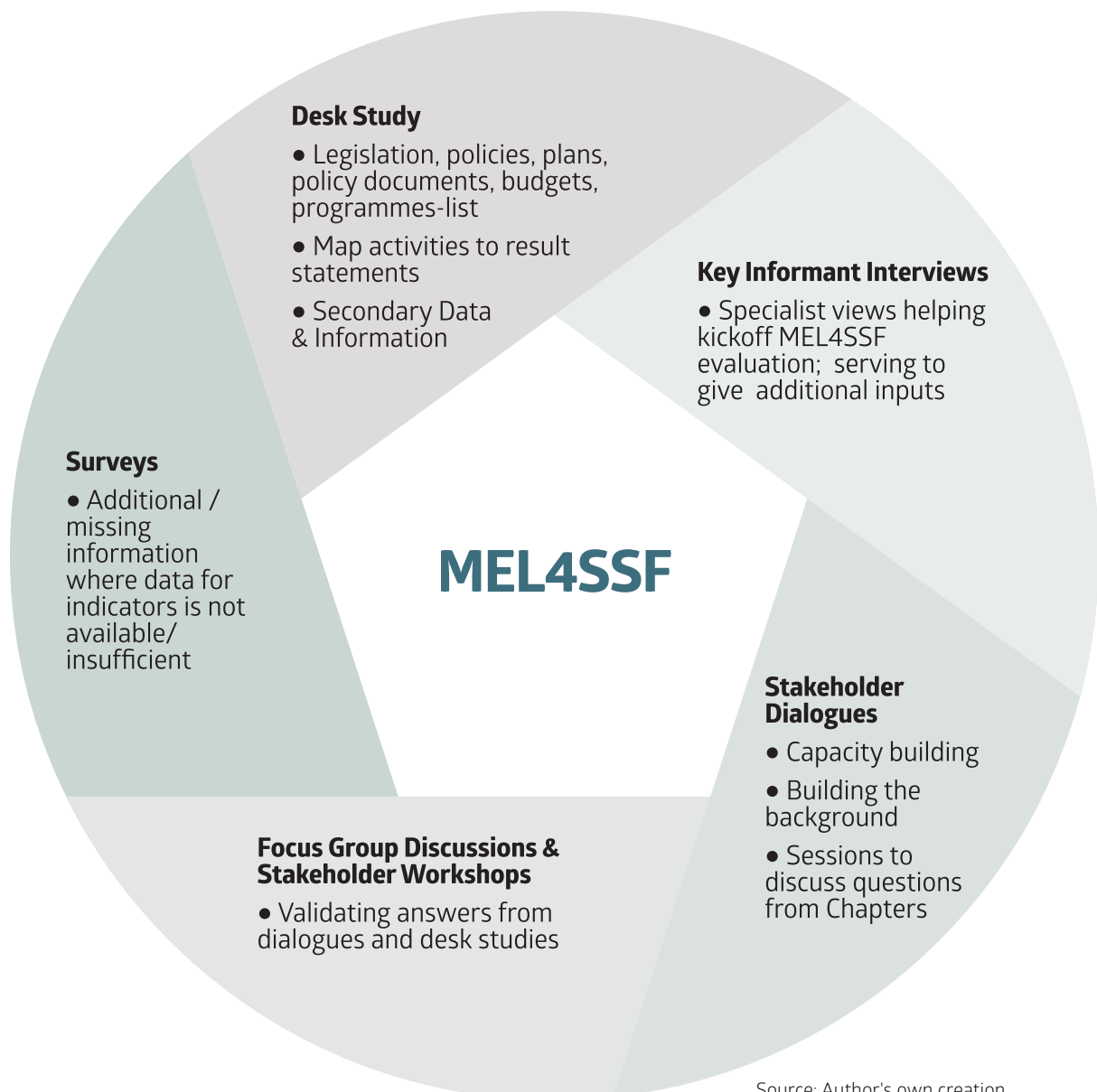
This would help in deciding the approach to be used for data collection and the extent of dependence on stakeholder inputs. This phase can be further divided into three activities as shown in Figure 3.8. Various participatory tools that may be used in MEL4SSF for varying purposes are pictorially represented in Figure 3.9.

Figure 3.8: Step 2—Collecting data and information



Source: Author's own creation

Figure 3.9: MEL4SSF components



Source: Author's own creation

3.6. Secondary data collection

The contents of the SSF Guidelines and the MEL4SSF indicators are often already reflected in relevant policies, programme documents, and social contract documents used as reference by relevant government agencies and SSF stakeholders in most countries. Policies and policy documents of other areas such as environment, gender, labour, housing, land resettlement, climate change and disaster management also may have references to SSF communities.

A first level exercise could be to create a table of all the legislation, programmes, plans and schemes of relevance. They can then be mapped against the chapters of the SSF Guidelines (see Table 3.5 and do bear in mind that the table may be modified to suit local conditions). Schemes and programmes often target goals that may come under multiple chapter heads and paragraphs of the SSF Guidelines. For easier classification, a detailed list of various schemes and programmes could be prepared and the most relevant chapter or paragraph of the SSF Guidelines could be assigned.

Title of document (e.g.)	Section (s) of relevance (=activities)	Comments (Rationale for the scheme/activity)	Link to SSF Guidelines	
			Chapter	Paragraph
Fisheries budget documents	Special health card for members of fisher cooperatives	Recognizing the occupational hazards of fishworkers (working for long periods in cold/wet conditions)	6	2
Fisheries policy document of country	All boats used in fishing must be registered with the fisheries department	This is for implementation of MCS to deter IUU fishing	5b	16
Law No. X/2003 Marine Fisheries Act of country	Definition of mesh size	Management of resources to ensure juveniles are not caught	5b	13

Source: Author's own creation

This can be used as a tool to determine the gap, if any, between the legislation or programmes or plans or schemes of relevance for small-scale fisheries and the SSF Guidelines. The policy and legal diagnostic tool⁸ that has been prepared to support implementation of the SSF Guidelines could be a helpful reference for this activity.

Fisheries budgets and allocations: Analysis of fisheries budgets or allocations for fisheries as well as social development schemes also provide information on the kind of activities being implemented by a country that are related to the SSF Guidelines. This could be a strong tool to indicate where the bulk of finances are being used. For example, is it for 'Chapter 6: Social Development' (through input support, education and health) or 'Chapter 7: Fisheries Infrastructure'. And within the chapters, which are the areas where there is low or no spending; for example, Paragraph 6.16 on occupational health of

fishworkers. Or where there is a demand but no budgetary line, for instance, safety at sea, enforcement of legal provisions.

Some of the data may also relate to the SDG reporting for which many countries have a format for data collection. These could also be collected.

Box 3.1: Document and legislation review

Documents could range from policy documents, journal articles and minutes of meetings to memoranda, demand notes, and commissioned reports. They may include grey literature as well. Desk studies have good potential to compile documents from multiple sources, analysed to answer specifically designed questions.

A review of legislation would also yield information on laws in place. Important sources for legislation worldwide are:

- SSF-LEX: A country-level database with SSF-related information as follows:
 - International instruments and arrangements relevant to SSF
 - Constitutional provisions relevant to SSF
 - Institutional arrangements relevant to SSF
 - Definition of small-scale fisheries and related terms in legislation and policies
 - Fisheries legislation and policies relevant to SSF
 - National regulatory framework relevant to small-scale fisheries organized by topic based on the SSF Guidelines
- More information is available here: <https://ssflex.fao.org/?q=SDN>
- FAOLEX: A comprehensive and up-to-date legislative and policy database, one of the world's largest online repositories of national laws, regulations and policies on food, agriculture and natural resources management. More information is available here: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/en/>
- ECOLEX: IUCN, FAO and UNEP have created ECOLEX, a web-based information service that synergises information on environmental law collected by the three partner organizations. More information is available here: <https://www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/ecolex>
- NORMLEX: This is a new information system that brings together information on International Labour Standards (such as ratification information, reporting requirements, and comments of the ILO's supervisory bodies) as well as national labour and social security laws. More information is available here: <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:1:0::NO>

3.7. Primary data collection

Where secondary data from available documents is not sufficient or complete, primary data collection may have to be taken up. This could be done through structured as well as unstructured, interviews like key informant interviews (KII), household surveys (HHS) and focus group discussions (FGD).

Key informant interviews: These are in-depth detailed interviews with a select group of people who may include community leaders, professionals, government officials and others especially with first-hand knowledge about small-scale fisheries and fishing communities. KII is conducted in a relatively informal atmosphere in the manner of a conversation; the investigator subtly probes, asking questions that may be difficult to ask in a more formal setting. The interviews may be structured, unstructured or semi-structured. These interviews are often a good source of qualitative data and may give insights into activities, especially power-play related information that may not be discussed openly. Unstructured interviews, however loosely organized, are usually pre-arranged by both parties in terms of time and place, and both parties often know the (rough) area they are going to be talking about.⁹ These can help provide insight along unanticipated lines.

Focus group discussions: This is a qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding of issues related to the topic(s) discussed. Common themes/issues are discussed through semi-structured questioning with a purposely selected group of individuals. The group size is generally between five and fifteen members. Group participants generally share similar characteristics such as gender, age range, ethnic background and social class. Mixed age groups and mixed gender groups have been found to improve quality of discussions and may overcome age or class or leadership hierarchies to give spontaneous and honest answers.

Household surveys: When targeted information or up-to-date information is required, household surveys can be very helpful. Questionnaires are administered to a sample of households in a population with the understanding that the sample provides a good representation of the whole. According to UNSTATS, household surveys are an important source of socio-economic data helping to inform and monitor development policies, especially in developing countries.¹⁰

3.8. Stakeholder workshops

These are planned and structured methods that help investigate what a group of people think about a particular topic. In the case of MEL4SSF, especially in a location where there is little knowledge about the SSF Guidelines, this would help in getting considerable information from the community, serving as a baseline. After thematic presentations, group activities would help in answering a number of questions regarding the small-scale fishing community. Some useful group activities include the following:

Fishbowl discussion: The participants are divided into two groups. One group seated inside the 'fishbowl' actively participate in a discussion by asking questions and sharing their opinions, while the others standing outside listen carefully to the ideas presented. This kind of discussion may unearth new questions and is useful to discuss dilemmas because it can present multiple perspectives.

Seasonal calendar: This participatory tool helps explore seasonal changes like gender-specific workload, diseases, income and expenditure. In SSF, this could relate to the fish caught in the different seasons, the gear used, the time they set out to sea and the location of fishing.

Natural resource mapping or participatory resource mapping: Participatory mapping can help identify the links between the physical environment and people’s daily activities—identification of spaces, their location, extent and route of access. For example, natural resources in the case of small-scale fishers would be the water bodies where they catch fish such as lagoons, the sea, mangroves or coral reefs; or beach spaces where they land craft; spaces where they mend nets and sort catch; sources of potable water; and spaces where they grow vegetables and crops.

3.9. Validating and reporting

It is necessary to ensure that the field team has correctly understood the inputs from the various stakeholders. A validation exercise is therefore a useful confirmation tool before the outputs are finalized.

Figure 3.10: Step 3—Validating and Reporting



Source: Author’s own creation

3.10. Preparing a Draft Report

The team will now put together all the content collected as per the work plan and prepare a draft report. A sample Table of Contents is provided below.

Box 3.2: Sample report table of contents

1. Country and small-scale fisheries background
2. Scope of the evaluation
3. Methodology
 - 3.1. Documents to be reviewed
 - 3.2. Identification of stakeholders
 - 3.3. Prioritization and final list of indicators
4. Document review. Desk activity: Status of implementation of the SSF Guidelines
 - 4.1. List of legislation, programmes, plans of action, schemes, etc. (Table 3.6)
 - 4.1.1. With specific relevance to small-scale fishing communities
 - 4.1.2. Regarding social development applicable also to SSF communities (from allied ministries)
5. Stakeholder discussions
 - 5.1. Key informant interviews
 - 5.2. FGD/ Workshops
 - 5.2.1. Qualitative indicator responses
 - 5.2.2. Feedback on implementation of programmes and link with SSF Guidelines
 - 5.3. Surveys for additional data (for specific indicators) if data is not available
6. Using MEL4SSF to report the status of SSF
7. Conclusions
 - 7.1. Coverage of the SSF Guidelines
 - 7.2. Gaps identified
8. Recommendations and way forward
9. Conclusion
10. Appendices (include only what is needed)
 - 10.1. List of key informants
 - 10.2. List of FGD
 - 10.3. Household survey questionnaire
 - 10.4. Workshops conducted
 - 10.5. Bibliography

Source: Author's own creation

3.11. Validation

Validation of the findings may be through a small but focused workshop with invitees who are able to critique the findings and help in improving the report.

3.12. Final Report

Once the draft report has been updated, it can be submitted to the commissioning authority.

* * *

Part 4 / Using MEL4SSF



Part 4 / Using MEL4SSF

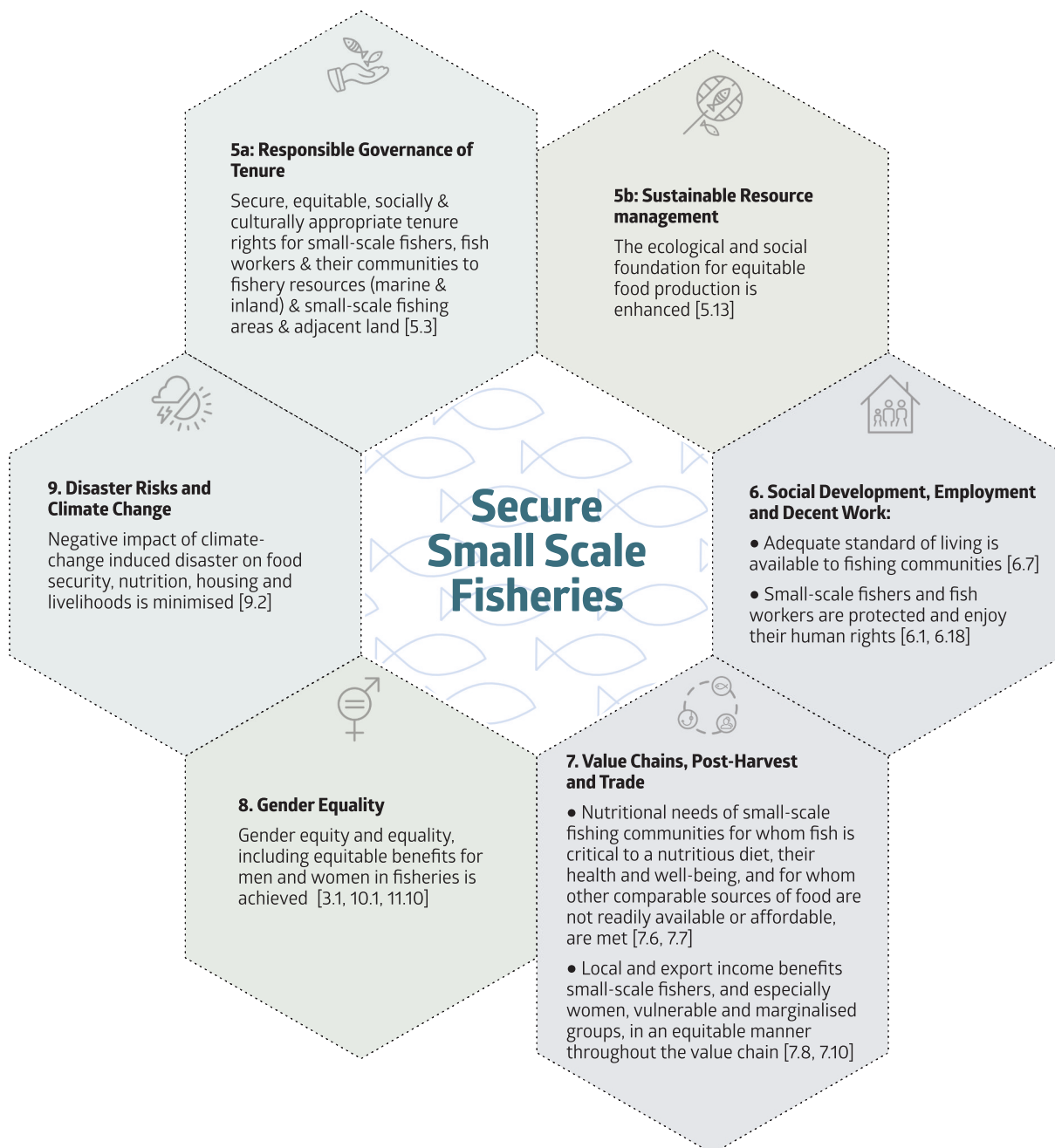
Part II of the SSF Guidelines deals with Responsible Fisheries and Sustainable Development. MEL4SSF has been designed to evaluate the implementation of the five chapters under Part II of the SSF Guidelines (detailed above in Part 2).

As mentioned earlier, an impact pathway has been developed for each of the chapters identifying output, outcome and impact statements from the paragraphs of each chapter. Each of the output, outcome and impact result statements is to be assessed using defined indicators.

An overview of the impact statements for the six chapters is given in Figure 4.1. The understanding is that if these statements are substantiated with positive information, then the SSF is sustainable and the communities are secure. The chapters are inter-related; there are cross-cutting themes of gender and disaster management.

The sections that follow provide a brief introduction to the chapter and an overview of the impact pathways for the chapter. Also provided are chapter-specific guiding questions; they can trigger understanding of the state of the small-scale fisheries as per the SSF Guidelines and can complement the information to be derived from use of indicators. These sample questions may serve to start the discussions as well as generate baseline data and other qualitative information. Appropriate or relevant questions to the area that is being monitored may be used directly or modified to better fit the specific context.

Figure 4.1: Impact statements



Source: Author's own creation

4.1. Overview of SSF Guidelines Chapter 5:

Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management

This chapter is divided into two sections:

- Responsible governance of tenure and
- Sustainable resource management.

4.2. Overview of Chapter 5a: Responsible governance of tenure



This calls on States, in accordance with their legislation, and all the other parties to recognize, respect and protect all forms of legitimate tenure rights (see Box 4.1). Some of the key themes of this chapter include the following: States are called upon to ensure that the SSF sector has secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources. Indigenous Peoples and small-scale fishing communities have a major role in all aspects of managing local aquatic and coastal ecosystems. It also asks States to grant preferential access of small-scale fisheries to fish in waters under national jurisdiction such as through creation and enforcement of exclusive zones for small-scale fishers. It must be emphasized that SSF communities function as an integrated unit, with activities along the value chain. Thus, they require security of tenure, not only to resources like the fishing ground but also to space, for example, land for fish processing, in addition to housing and appropriate social infrastructure.

Box 4.1: Tenure and tenure rights

What is tenure and what are tenure rights:

- Tenure systems define and regulate how people, communities and others gain access to natural resources, whether through formal law or informal arrangements.
- The rules of tenure determine who can use which resources, for how long, and under what conditions.
- They may be based on written policies and laws, as well as on unwritten customs and practices.

Tenure in the context of small-scale fisheries:

- Responsible tenure arrangements are fundamental for securing the livelihoods of tens of millions of people who depend on marine and inland capture fisheries.
- Strengthened tenure rights and tenure arrangements, when coupled with good governance and the inclusion of the fishing industry and fishworkers' organizations, help ensure fisheries are exploited sustainably and benefits are shared equitably.

Source: FAO. 2022. Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. First revision. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/i2801e>

This section also refers to small-scale fishers displaced through development projects and natural disasters and calls for special assistance where required to support the marginalized and weaker sections and eliminate discrimination against women.

It is envisioned that legitimate tenure rights not being otherwise extinguished or infringed; small-scale fishers having preferential access to fish in waters under national jurisdiction; displaced small-scale fishing communities having access restored to traditional fishing grounds and coastal lands; discrimination against women, Indigenous Peoples, and ethnic minorities in tenure practices being eliminated; and small-scale fishing communities and individuals having access to timely, alternative, affordable, and effective means of resolving disputes over tenure rights shall lead to small-scale fishers, fishworkers, and their communities having secure, equitable, socially, and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources (marine and inland), small-scale fishing areas, and adjacent land.

The **impact statement** developed for this section is:

“Secure, equitable, socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities to fishery resources (marine and inland) and small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land [5.3]”. The impact pathways are shown in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 shows the assumptions and risks for these pathways. Figure 4.2 presents a visualization of the connections between the result statements. Appendix 2 has the table of indicator statements along with type of data relevant, potential data sources and suggested data collection methods.

Box 4.2: Tenure and SDGs

Goal 1: No Poverty

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with **legally recognized** documentation and who **perceive** their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

Unit of measure: Proportion of people with **legally recognized** documentation of their rights to land out of total adult population, disaggregated by sex (%); Proportion of people who **perceive** their rights to land as secure, out of total adult population disaggregated by sex (%)

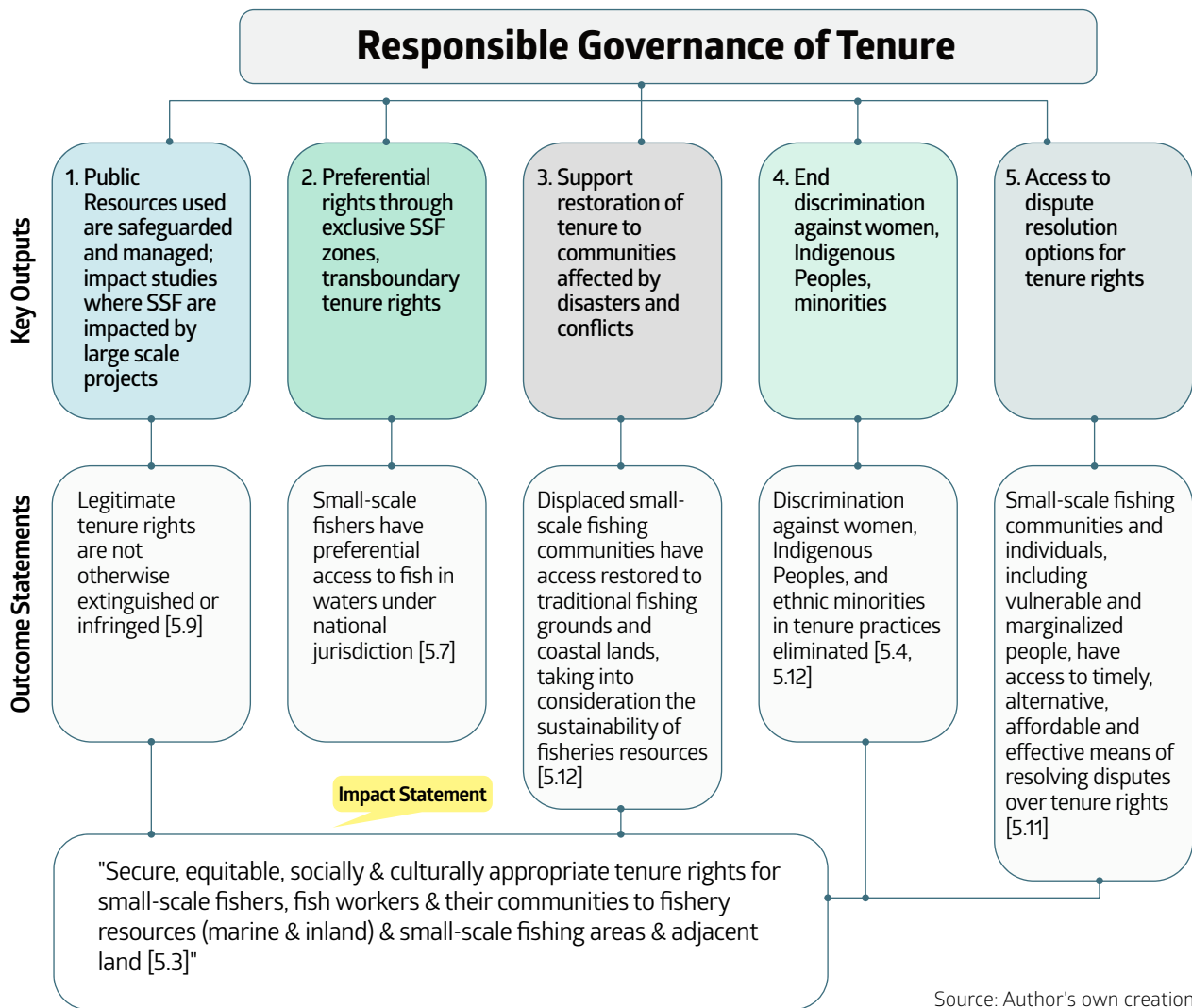
This indicator is considered important because access to land is central to ending poverty and gender inequality as well as contributing to food security. Securing tenure rights for all will ensure sustainable social and economic opportunities needed to eradicate poverty (SDG1), as well as contribute to the achievement of SDG2 on eradicating hunger, SDG5 on gender equality and empowerment of women, SDG11 on building inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban areas, SDG15 on reducing land degradation and SDG16 on fostering peace and security.

Source: Land Portal, n.d. SDGs: Indicator 1.4.2 [Cited 24 January 2023] <https://landportal.org/node/52264>

#	Outputs	→ Outcomes →	Impact
1	Publicly owned resources that are collectively used and managed, in particular by small-scale fishing communities, are recognized and safeguarded [5.6, State]	Legitimate tenure rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed [5.9]	Secure, equitable, socially & culturally appropriate tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers & their communities to fishery resources (marine & inland) & small-scale fishing areas & adjacent land [5.3]
2	Impact studies of large-scale development projects involve effective and meaningful consultations with small-scale fishing communities [5.10, States and other parties]		
3	Small-scale fisheries are given due consideration before agreements on resource access are entered into with third countries and third parties [5.7, State]		
4	Tenure rights of small-scale fishing communities along transboundary resources that are granted are protected [5.19, State]		
5	Redistributive reform measures adopted, including creation and enforcement of exclusive zones for small-scale fishers [5.7, 5.8, State]	Small-scale fishers have preferential access to fish in waters under national jurisdiction [5.7]	
6	Mechanisms to support fishing communities affected by disasters and/or conflict [5.12, State]	Displaced small-scale fishing communities have access restored to traditional fishing grounds and coastal lands, taking into consideration the sustainability of fisheries resources [5.12]	
7	Laws on & accommodation of constitutional or legal reforms that strengthen the rights of women [5.4, all parties]	Discrimination against women, Indigenous Peoples, and ethnic minorities in tenure practices eliminated [5.4, 5.12]	
8	Local norms and practices are recognized, respected and protected [5.4, State]		
9	Impartial and competent judicial and administrative bodies exist and are available to small-scale fisheries actors [5.11, State]	Small-scale fishing communities and individuals, including vulnerable and marginalized people, have access to timely, alternative, affordable and effective means of resolving disputes over tenure rights [5.11]	

Source: **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Figure 4.2: Visualizing the impact pathways for chapter 5a: Responsible governance of tenure



Linkage	Assumptions	Risks If Assumption Does Not Hold	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measures
Output 1	Laws exist that protect resources collectively used and managed by small-scale fishing communities.	Management would lead to inequality in use and protection of the resources.	Laws and regulations are informed by the needs of small-scale fishers regarding publicly owned resources that are collectively used.
Output 2	Communities have access to evidence required to influence impact studies of large-scale development projects.	Without this evidence, communities may not be able to protect their interests.	Support publication of evidence required to influence policies.
Output 3	Selection of the SSF actors involved in consultations over resource access are fair.	Management of resource access involving third countries and parties would not be equitable.	Clearly defined criteria for the selection of SSF communities to be involved in consultations over resource access.
Output 4	International laws and resource agreements surrounding the use of transboundary resources by small-scale fisher communities exist.	Differences in management plans between the involved countries would lead to inequality in resource use.	Laws and resource agreements are informed by the needs of small-scale fishers regarding transboundary resources that are used by small-scale fishing communities.
Output 5	Redistributive reform measures will be informed by the needs of the communities.	Redistributive reform would not increase fishing areas for SSF.	Conduct research and outreach on the historic use of resources and needs of SSF communities.
Output 6	Mechanisms to support fishing communities affected by disasters and/or conflict will be informed by the needs of the communities.	Implementation of these measures would not be equitable.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the needs of communities.
Output 7	There are no reasons, religious, cultural, or otherwise, that would limit the rights of women in small-scale fishing communities.	Women are marginalized in SSF communities.	Support is given to women to organize into professional as well as informal organizations and associations in order to provide voice for their rights and to centralize and focus their power, interests, and rights.
Output 7	Laws as well as constitutional and legal reforms that strengthen the rights of women will be informed by the needs of the women.	Women's rights do not improve.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the needs and rights of women in SSF communities.
Output 8	Laws exist that protect the local norms and practices of small-scale fishing communities.	Management would lead to inequality in resource use.	Laws and regulations are informed by the needs of small-scale fishers and fishworkers regarding local norms and practices.
Output 9	Small-scale fisheries actors trust and utilize judicial and administrative bodies in their disputes	Small-scale fishers do not have effective means of resolving their disputes.	Awareness raising by CSOs to develop trust and improve use of judicial and administrative bodies by small-scale fishers and fishworkers.

Source: Adapted from **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Box 4.3: Indicative questions for chapter 5a: Responsible governance of tenure

1. Do existing constitutional provisions/ legislation in your country protect and promote tenure rights of SSF?
2. Does the law recognize traditional and Indigenous rights to fishery resources?
3. How can such legislation be strengthened to recognize SSF rights to fishery resources, protect SSF fishing grounds and adjacent lands?
4. What are the provisions to recognize women fishers' and fishworkers' rights to secure tenure?
5. Are SSF men and women protected from arbitrary eviction or denial of access to resources especially from development projects?
6. Do large-scale projects require mandatory impact assessment before they are undertaken, are the provision to include SSF in the impact assessment process?
7. Are there provisions for dispute resolution, including alternative dispute resolution methods, over violation / potential loss of tenure rights in accordance with national legislation? Do they provide channels for grievance redressal?
8. Are there mechanisms to restore access to traditional fishing grounds and coastal lands after displacement due to natural disasters and armed conflicts?
9. How is discrimination against women in tenure practices addressed?

4.3. Overview of chapter 5b: Sustainable resource management



In the context of fisheries, sustainable resources refer to the continued harvest of resources—fish, shellfish, seaweed, among others—in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity. This would enable meeting the needs and aspirations of present and future generations. To ensure sustainability, harvest of resources has to be managed by ensuring that certain principles are followed. These include, for example:

- **Avoiding overfishing:** Overfishing results in removal of fish from a population at a rate greater than it can replenish naturally. This shows up as reduced catch of that species and may impact the food web. To control overfishing, techniques such as Fishing Quotas, gear restrictions, seasonal closures and protected areas are implemented.
- **Fishing down the food web:** In this process, once the large predatory fish or apex predators on top of the food web are depleted, the fishers turn to smaller and smaller fish.
- **Eliminating destructive and illegal fishing practices:** Destructive fishing practices can result in damage to the ecosystem and include practices such as blast fishing, bottom trawling and cyanide fishing. Illegal fishing refers to harvesting in violation of the law, for example, trawlers fishing in artisanal fishing zones.

Box 4.4: Sustainable resource management in the context of small-scale fisheries

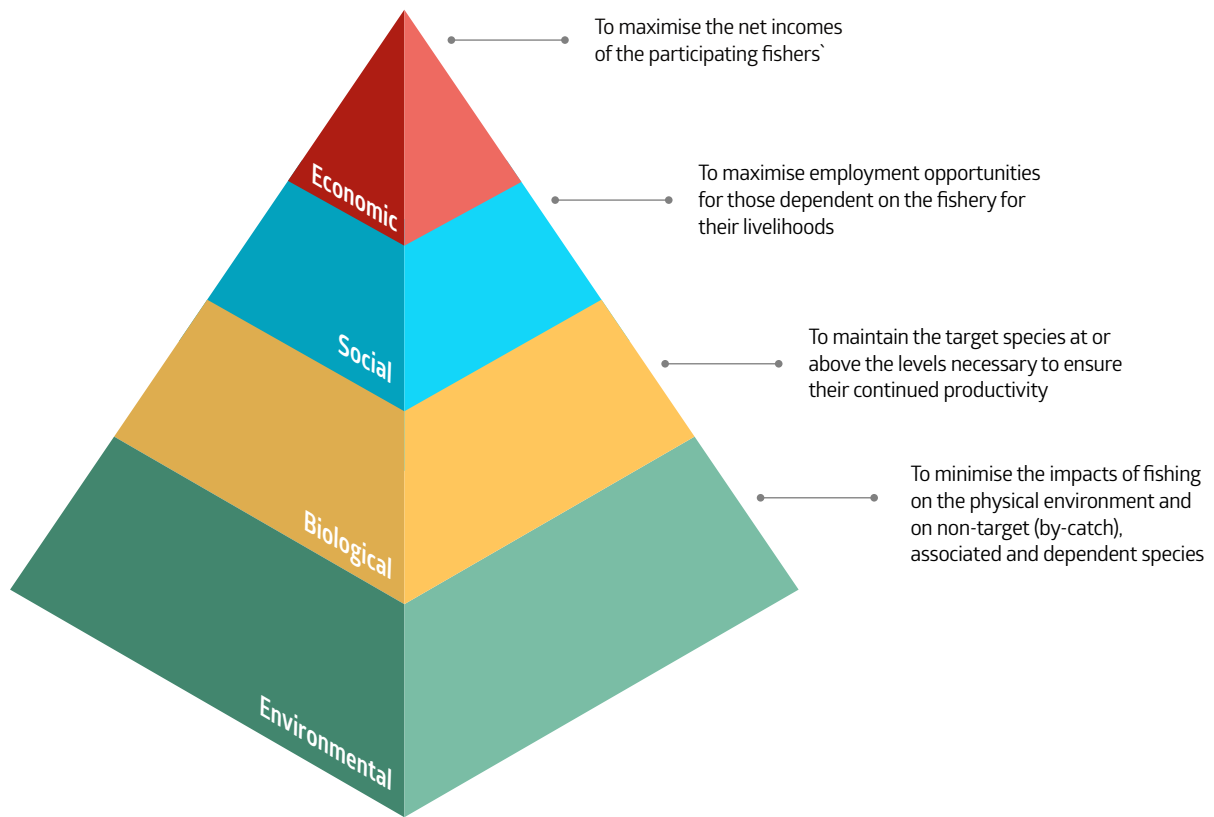
The overriding goal of fisheries management is the long-term sustainable use of the fisheries resources (as per the Code of Conduct, Paragraph 7.2.1). In general terms, the goals in fisheries management can be divided into four subsets: biological; ecological; economic; and social (including political and cultural goals). Examples of goals under each of these categories include:

- to maintain the target species at or above the levels necessary to ensure their continued productivity (biological);
- to minimize the impacts of fishing on the physical environment and on non-target species called by-catch, associated and dependent species (ecological);
- to maximize the net incomes of the participating fishers (economic); and
- to maximize employment opportunities for those dependent on the fishery for livelihoods (social).

Source: K. L. Cochrane, 2002. A Fishery Manager's Guidebook – Management Measures and Their Application. FAO, Fisheries Technical Paper 424, Rome, Italy.

The long-term sustainable use of the fisheries resources could be achieved through different approaches as indicated in Figure 4.3. Important targets for this theme are also part of the SDGs as indicated in Box 4.5. The ecosystem approach to fisheries (<https://www.fao.org/3/y4773e/y4773e.pdf>) is an accepted way for sustainable management of resources.

Figure 4.3: Fisheries management goals



Source: Author's own creation visualised from: K.L. Cochrane, 2002. *A Fishery Manager's Guidebook – Management Measures and Their Application*. FAO, Fisheries Technical Paper 424, Rome, Italy.

Box 4.5: Sustainable resource management and the SDGs

Sustainable Development Goal 14: Life Below Water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Two targets are directly relevant to this section:

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

Source: UNDESA, n.d. SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development [Cited 24 January 2023] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal14>

Chapter 5b calls on all those engaged in fisheries to take steps to ensure sustainable fisheries. This chapter consists of eight paragraphs, focusing on various aspects of resource management. Calling for responsibilities where rights exist, the SSF Guidelines say that the communities should be involved in all aspects of resource management including co-management; and women and vulnerable groups should be enabled to participate in such activities. IUU and destructive fishing practices should be deterred and eliminated and there should be MCS applicable to the SSF. Tenure rights of SSF in the case of transboundary fisheries need to be protected and subsidies that promote overfishing need to be avoided.

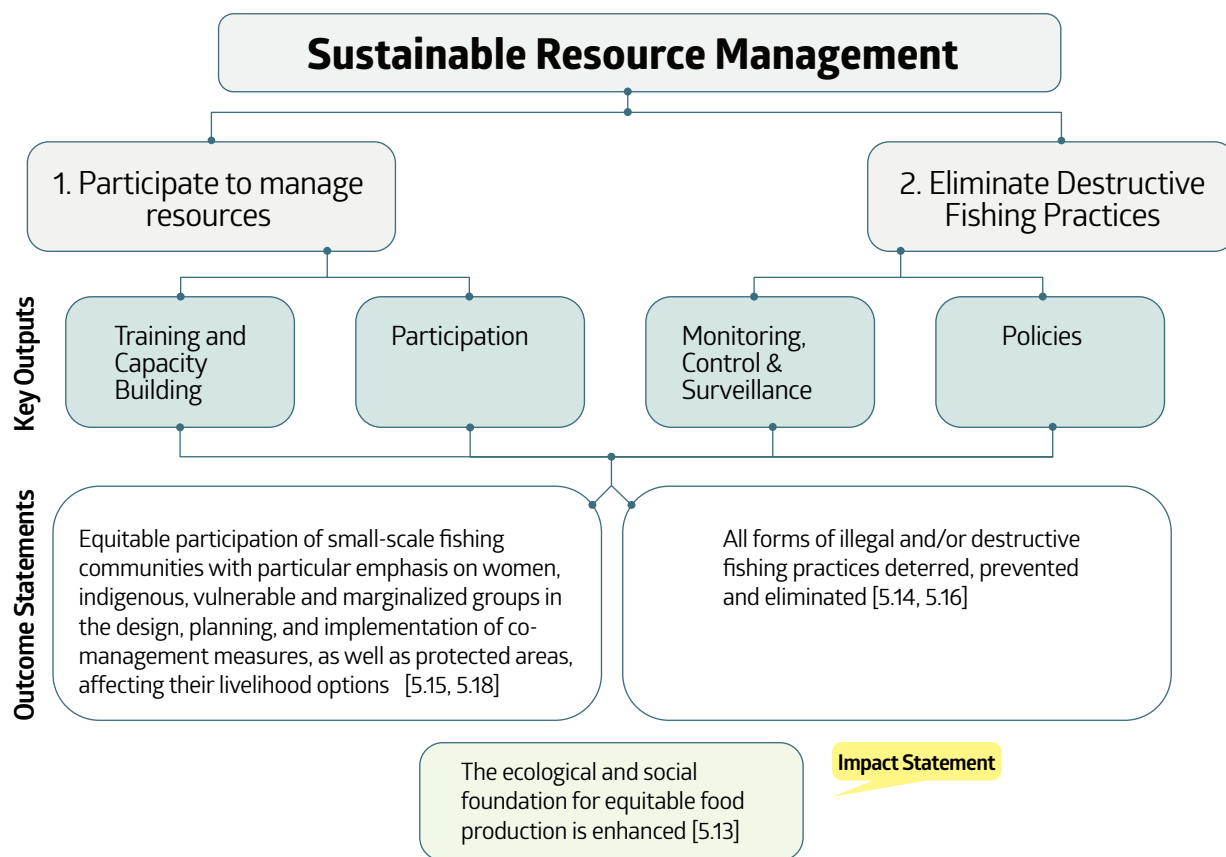
Table 4.3: Impact pathways for chapter 5b: Sustainable resource management			
#	Outputs	→ Outcomes	→ Impact
1	Small-scale fishing communities facilitated, trained and supported to participate in and take responsibility for the management (co-management) of the resources on which they depend for their well-being and that are traditionally used for their livelihoods [5.15, 5.18, State]	Equitable participation of small-scale fishing communities with particular emphasis on women, Indigenous, vulnerable and marginalized groups in the design, planning, and implementation of co-management measures, as well as protected areas, affecting their livelihood options [5.15, 5.18]	The ecological and social foundation for equitable food production is enhanced [5.13]
2	Roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements of concerned parties and stakeholders are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process [5.17, 5.18, State]		
3	Small-scale fisheries are represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies [5.17, All parties]		
4	Small-scale fisher organizations actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes [5.17, All parties]		
5	Participatory monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems applicable to and suitable for small-scale fisheries established or promoted [5.16, State]	All forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices deterred, prevented and eliminated [5.14, 5.16]	
6	Fisheries management systems recognize the requirements and opportunities of small-scale fisheries [5.13, All parties]		
7	Policies and financial measures that may contribute to fishing overcapacity avoided [5.20, State]		

Source: **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

The impact statement developed for this chapter is:

“The ecological and social foundation for equitable food production is enhanced [5.13].” It is envisioned that equitable management of small-scale fisheries resources and elimination of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices shall enhance the ecological foundation for food production. The impact pathways for this section are shown in Table 4.3, and the assumptions and risks are shown in Table 4.4. The results framework is visualized in Figure 4.4. Appendix 3 shows the table of indicator statements along with type of data relevant, potential data sources and suggested data collection methods.

Figure 4.4: Visualizing the impact pathways for chapter 5b: Sustainable resource management



Source: Author's own creation

Linkage	Assumption	Risk If Assumption Does Not Hold	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measure
Output 1	Selection of the trainees is fair, and allocation of financial and material facilitation is equitable.	Management of the resource would not be equitable.	Clearly defined trainee and beneficiary selection criteria.
Outputs 2, 3, & 4	These organizations have access to evidence required to influence policies.	Without this evidence, the organizations may not be able to achieve the interests of small-scale fisheries stakeholders.	Support publication of evidence required to influence policies.
Output 5	MCS systems are context specific.	Low uptake of MCS systems.	Introduction of MCS systems include piloting and adaptation of the systems.
Output 7	States have access to evidence on optimal level of policy and financial measures to manage fishing capacity.	Policy and financial measures result in overcapacity.	Conduct research on policy and financial options to reduce fishing overcapacity.

Source: Adapted from **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Box 4.6: Indicative questions for chapter 5b: Sustainable resource management

1. Does the law include a specific statement about practising sustainable fisheries/ sustainable resource management?
2. Is there a consultation format that includes the participation of small-scale fishers in management of resources?
3. Are there co-management committee mandates that specifically ensure the inclusion of small-scale fishers, and also include women and persons with limited economic means or social standing?
4. Are existing co-management laws, policies or practices consistent with human rights principles?
5. Are there training programmes on co-management?
6. Are there specific targeted MCS systems for small-scale fisheries?
7. In the case of transboundary resources, are there agreements between nations that promote shared resource extraction and management?
8. Are subsidies and financial incentives provided to small-scale fishers contributing to overcapacity and overexploitation of resources?

4.4. Overview of SSF Guidelines chapter 6: Social development, employment and decent work



This chapter calls for a holistic approach to small-scale fisheries development. In terms of activities and budgets of the ministries or departments concerned, this chapter is likely to see the highest allocations. This is also likely to be cross-cutting in the sense that budgetary allocations for education, health and housing, among other things, may be mainstreamed; the allocation for SSF communities may be a component of that. This means that information with regard to investments in this sector may have to be extracted from other government departments. Small-scale fisheries include a range of activities along the value chain and decent work should be promoted all through. Fishers' quality of life must be improved through better education, health and other components of social security. The Human Rights-Based Approach is the foundation of the SSF Guidelines as indicated in Box 4.7.

Box 4.7: A human rights-based approach in small-scale fisheries^a

Small-scale fishers, fishworkers, their organizations and the communities they are part of, are right holders, according to the human rights-based approach (HRBA). They need to know their rights and be able to claim them. For instance, they should be able to participate in decision-making processes in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner. They also need to be aware of ways to claim their right to food, to an adequate standard of living, and to decent working conditions, among others. States, the private sector, inter-governmental organizations and others are duty bearers, according to the HRBA. They have a duty to respect, fulfil and protect the human rights of the right holders. The human rights-based approach (HRBA) is a framework for human development. It seeks to analyse the inequalities that lie at the heart of development and address them. Three 'lenses' are key when implementing this approach:^b

1. It is based on international human rights standards. The overall objective is to promote and protect human rights. Vulnerable and marginalized people are in focus.
2. Any programmes or projects following this approach must respect the human rights principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and the rule of law. These principles apply to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects, in order to improve targeting, efficiency, effectiveness and the quality of the outcomes.
3. Rights, duties, responsibilities and accountability mechanisms are promoted by developing the capacity of duty bearers to meet their obligation and of right holders to claim their rights.

Source:

a. FAO, 2023. A Human Rights-Based Approach in Small-scale Fisheries in *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication* [Cited 5 October 2023] <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/guidelines/human-rights/en/>

b. FAO. 2017. *Exploring the human rights-based approach in the context of the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines. Workshop proceedings, 24 – 26 October 2016, Rome, Italy*. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Proceedings No. 53. Rome, Italy.

SSF communities are among the poorest and have long been known to have poor social security benefits. Investments in health, education, literacy, digital and other technical skills have long-range benefits in improving their lives. Inclusive, non-discriminatory and sound economic policies would help in ensuring that small-scale fishers are able to carry out their livelihood-related activities and also receive a fair return for their labour. Alternate income generation opportunities would also need to be explored.

Working conditions at sea are often very poor and dangerous and states should ensure that unfair working conditions are eliminated. Debt bondage and forced labour are also prevalent in the sector and must be addressed from a human rights perspective. Social security schemes including credit and savings with emphasis on inclusion and access to women have to be implemented. Migration as a coping mechanism is well known but the downsides of migration need to be recognized and addressed.

Box 4.8: Unpacking HRBA in small-scale fisheries

Key Points:

- Implementing the SSF Guidelines in accordance with the human rights-based approach means ensuring the protection and promotion of the procedural and substantive rights of small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities.
- Holistic protection of procedural and substantive rights of small-scale fishers can contribute to policy coherence (SDG 17), coordinated application of international obligations, and SDGs co-benefits;
- Small-scale fishers' procedural human rights (SDG 16) include specific guarantees for Indigenous Peoples, peasants, women, children and environmental human rights
- Small-scale fishers' substantive rights are inter-dependent (tenure, livelihoods, food, water, culture, health: SDGs 1-6) and their integrated protection can enhance also environmental management (SDGs 13-15) to the benefit of everyone's right to a healthy environment.

Source: Extracted from: Unpacking a human rights-based approach to small-scale fisheries. Policy Brief, One Ocean Hub. Issued on 30.5.2022.

Box 4.9: Employment, decent work and the SDGs

SDG Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.3: Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises.

UN definition: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Indicator 8.3.1 Informal Employment: proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex.

Source: UNDESA, n.d. SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all [Cited 24 January 2023] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal8>

Two impact statements have been chosen:

- **Adequate standard of living is available to fishing communities [6.7]**
- **Small-scale fishers and fishworkers are protected and enjoy their human rights [6.1, 6.18].**

The impact pathways for this section are shown in Table 4.5, and the assumptions and risks are shown in Table 4.6. A visualization of the impact pathways is presented in Figure 4.5. Appendix 4 has the table of indicator statements along with type of data relevant, potential data sources and suggested data collection methods.

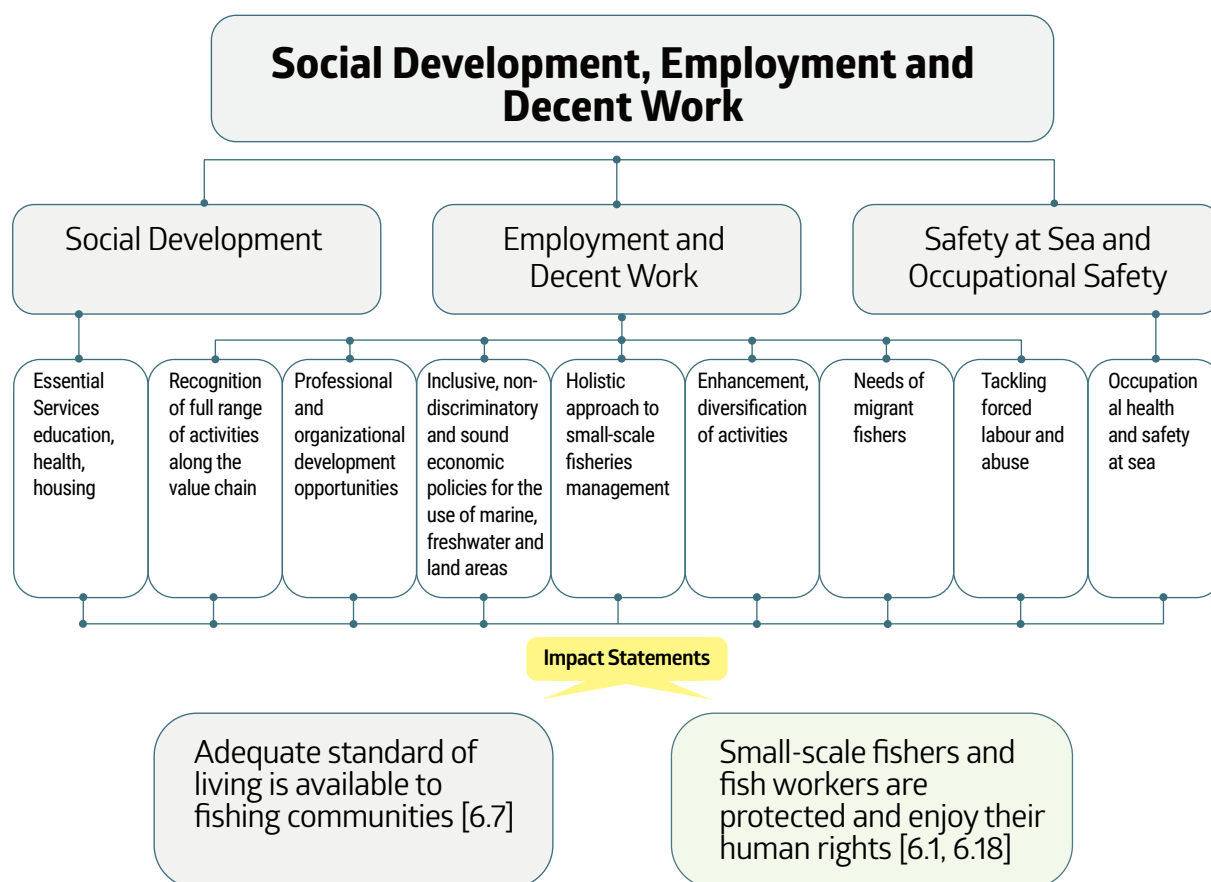
#	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
1	States invest in essential services [6.2, State]	Adequate housing, basic sanitation that is safe and hygienic, safe drinking-water for personal and domestic uses, sources of energy, and savings, credit and insurance schemes [6.2, 6.4] Adequate standard of living [6.7]	Adequate standard of living is available to fishing communities [6.7]
2	The full range of pre- and post-harvest activities along the small-scale fisheries value chain (whether in an aquatic environment or on land) promoted as decent work & recognized as economic and professional operations [6.5, 6.6, State]	Social security protection for workers in the entire small-scale fisheries' value chain [6.3]	
3	Professional and organizational development opportunities provided, in particular for more vulnerable groups of post-harvest fishworkers and women in small-scale fisheries [6.5, State]	Enhanced skills for pre- and post-harvest fishworkers [6.2, 6.5]	
4	Inclusive, non-discriminatory and sound economic policies for the use of marine, freshwater and land areas [6.7, State]	Pre- and post-harvest fishworkers are organized into professional associations [6.5]	
5	Integrated, ecosystem and holistic approaches to small-scale fisheries management and development that take the complexity of livelihoods into account [6.1, All parties]	Small-scale fishing communities equitably benefit from developments such as community-based tourism and small-scale responsible aquaculture [6.8]	
6	Already existing complementary income generating activities maintained and alternative income generating opportunities created [6.8, States; other stakeholders]	Livelihood diversification [6.8]	
7	International coordination and frameworks developed to address migration of fishers and fishworkers in small-scale fisheries across national borders [6.10, State]	Fair and adequate integration of migrants who engage in sustainable use of fisheries resources [6.10]	
8	Measures instituted to eliminate crime, violence, organized crime activities, piracy, armed conflict (6.18), theft, sexual abuse, corruption, abuse of authority, forced labour, and debt-bondage [6.9, 6.13, All parties/State]	Access to justice for victims of inter alia violence and abuse, including within the household or community [6.9] Small-scale fishers and fishworkers are protected and enjoy their human rights [6.1, 6.18]	Small-scale fishers and fishworkers are protected and enjoy their human rights [6.1, 6.18]
9	States provide and enable equal access to schools and education facilities that meet the needs of small-scale fishing communities [6.14, State]	Boys, girls, young men, and young women go to school, are protected from all abuse and have all their rights respected [6.14, 6.15]	

Continued on next page

Table 4.5 Continued: Impact pathways for chapter 6: Social development, employment and decent work			
#	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
10	Coherent and integrated national strategies, laws, and regulations for safety-at-sea that are consistent with international Guidelines, developed and implemented with the active participation of the fishers themselves and with elements of regional coordination [6.17, 6.16, State]	Occupational health and safety is an integral part of small-scale fisheries management and development initiatives [6.12, 6.17]	Small-scale fishers and fishworkers are protected and enjoy their human rights [6.1, 6.18]
11	Laws and policies to address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions of all small-scale fishers and fishworkers [6.12, State]		

Source: **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Figure 4.5:
Visualizing the impact pathways for chapter 6: Social development, employment and decent work



Source: Author's own creation

Table 4.6: Assumptions and risks for chapter 6: Social development, employment and decent work			
Linkage	Assumption	Risk If Assumption Does Not Hold	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measure
Output 1	These essential services will be informed by the needs of the communities.	Limited local ownership and therefore sustainability of the services.	Conduct a community needs assessment.
Output 3	The governance system will allow SSF organizations and associations to influence practices and policies.	Priorities of the States could be different from the needs and priorities of the pre- and post-harvest fishworkers.	Increased use of evidence by SSF organizations and associations.
Output 4, 5, & 6	Policies and approaches will be informed by the needs of the communities.	Management of the resources would not be equitable.	Increased use of evidence by SSF organizations and institutions.
Output 7	Alternative income generating activities that are created will be gainful.	Alternative income generating activities would not result in improved livelihoods.	Only alternative income generating activities with proven business models are promoted.
Output 8	States will collaborate and share evidence with other States to coordinate frameworks surrounding migrant small-scale fishers and fishworkers.	Priorities of States could be different from other States as well as from the needs and priorities of the migrants.	Awareness raising by INGOs/CSOs on the needs of migrants.
Output 8	International coordination and frameworks will be informed by the needs of migrant small-scale fishers and fishworkers.	Migrants would not be equitably treated across national borders	Awareness raising by INGOs/CSOs on the needs of migrants.
Output 9	These measures will be informed by the needs of the communities.	Rates of crime, violence, and other illegal acts would not decrease.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the needs of communities.
Output 10	Provision of access to schools and education facilities will be informed by the needs of the communities.	School enrolment and completion rates would decrease.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the needs of students regarding equitable access to and safety in schools.
Output 11 & 12	These strategies, laws, policies, and regulations regarding safety-at-sea and occupational health and safety will be informed by the needs of the communities.	Implementation of these measures would not be equitable.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the needs of SSF actors regarding safety-at-sea and occupational health and safety.

Source: Adapted from **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Box 4.10: Indicative questions for chapter 6: Social development, employment and decent work

1. Are safe banking and credit facilities available small-scale fishers to access?
2. Are there special credit schemes to support women in fisheries and the vulnerable in the sector?
3. Are there special housing schemes for small-scale fishers?
4. Do small-scale fishing boats have the required sea-safety equipment? Is training provided for their use?
5. What percentage of small-scale fishers from an area migrate to other locations? What are the reasons for migration?
6. Are the small-scale fishers aware of their rights when employed in other craft?
7. What is the literacy level in small-scale fishing communities compared with the provincial or national averages?
8. Are opportunities for livelihood diversification or alternate livelihoods available for small-scale fishers?

4.5. Overview of SSF Guidelines chapter 7: Value chains, post-harvest and trade



The post-harvest subsector is central to small-scale fisheries and women play an important role there. It is also important to ensure that trade does not adversely impact the nutritional security of the small-scale fishing communities that depend on fish as an inexpensive but critical part of their diet. This section of the SSF Guidelines calls for provision of appropriate infrastructure to support the entire value chain including reduction of post-harvest losses. Fish quality should be kept in mind for both domestic and international markets. Markets should not drive overexploitation of fisheries. Traditional, low-cost innovations and culturally appropriate technology transfers should be supported. The SSF Guidelines also talk here about environmentally sustainable practices within an ecosystem approach deterring wastage of fuel and water in small-scale fish handling and processing.

Box 4.11: Value chains, post-harvest and trade

Value Chains in Fisheries

Value chain is described as the range of services required to bring a product from conception to the final consumer. In fisheries, this includes capture/culture, processing, distribution and marketing.

A study in four countries showed that value chains in fisheries had similar characteristics to value chains for agricultural products where the primary sectors receive a relatively lower share of the retail value of highly processed products and a higher share in less processed and fresh products. The study also found that developing countries seemed to control a relatively lower share of the overall value chain than developed countries.²⁵

Another detailed study indicated that relative to other players in the value chain, small-scale fishers and fish farmers are receiving the smallest economic benefits for their products. Processors and retail markets were found to be receiving more of the distributional benefits of the value chain owing to their stronger bargaining power.²⁶

Source:

- a. Eyjolfur Gudmundsson, Frank Asche and Max Nielsen, 2006. *Revenue Distribution through the Seafood Value Chain*. FAO Fisheries Circular No. 1019. Rome, FAO. <https://www.fao.org/3/a0564e/a0564e.pdf>
- b. Bjorndal, T., Child, A. & Lem, A. eds. 2014. *Value chain dynamics and the small-scale sector: policy recommendations for small-scale fisheries and aquaculture trade*. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 581. Rome, FAO. 112 pp. https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fisheries/docs/Value_chain_dynamics_and_the_small-scale_sector.pdf

A key statement in this section refers to building organizational capacity of fishers and fishworkers through, for example, cooperatives, at all stages of the value chain in order to enhance their income and livelihood. These include structures for marketing and auctions. Access to markets must be non-discriminatory. A cautionary point is about ensuring that international trade and export pressures do not adversely affect the nutritional needs of people for whom fish is the major source of protein.

Women form half the post-harvest labour and improving their capacity in various ways, such as by providing them appropriate technological updates and ensuring their continued presence in the workforce is seen as very important (Box 4.12).

Box 4.12: Women and post-harvest activities

Small-scale fisheries are decentralized creating conditions for widespread post-harvest activities. Women are significant players with often distinct roles in processing and marketing. In Africa, incorrect focus by extension workers on technical and social aspects was found to limit value chain actors from equitably engaging in and benefiting from capture fisheries in low-income settings. The study used two approaches, an accommodative and a transformative approach, to address gender constraints within a broader post-harvest fish loss reduction intervention. The transformative approach used a communication tool embedded in an action research process to build critical consciousness and was found to be more successful than the accommodative approach which used a more common 'practical needs' set of strategies to ensure female participation. The study concluded: "Development programmes working in fisheries can apply the findings to engage effectively with gender constraints, especially using transformative approaches to help enable women and men to overcome the social and technical barriers that constrain their lives and livelihoods."^a

A study in Indonesia confirmed the critical importance of fish and small-scale fisheries in the lives of specialized fishing communities. Fish were a vital nutrient-dense component of household diets otherwise lacking in diversity and quality. A focus on increasing fisheries productive capacity had resulted in missed opportunities for elevating the role of fish in nutrition-sensitive food-based strategies to support poor households.^b

Additional reading: Yemaya Newsletter March 2022: Special Issue of Women and Labour: https://www.icsf.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Yemaya_65_ICSF_March2022-1.pdf

Source:

- a. Steven M. Cole, Alexander M. Kaminski, Cynthia McDougall, Alexander S. Kefi, Pamela A. Marinda, Modern Maliko & Johans Mtonga 2020. *Gender accommodative versus transformative approaches: a comparative assessment within a post-harvest fish loss reduction intervention*, Gender, Technology and Development, 24:1, 48-65, DOI:10.1080/09718524.2020.1729480
- b. Emily C. Gibson, 2021. *A gendered analysis of small-scale fisheries and food and nutrition security in specialized fishing communities, Komodo District, eastern Indonesia*. PhD Thesis, Charles Darwin University. https://ris.cdu.edu.au/ws/portalfiles/portal/46030565/Thesis_CDU_Gibson_C.pdf

Two impact statements have been chosen as indicative of results for this chapter and are as follows:

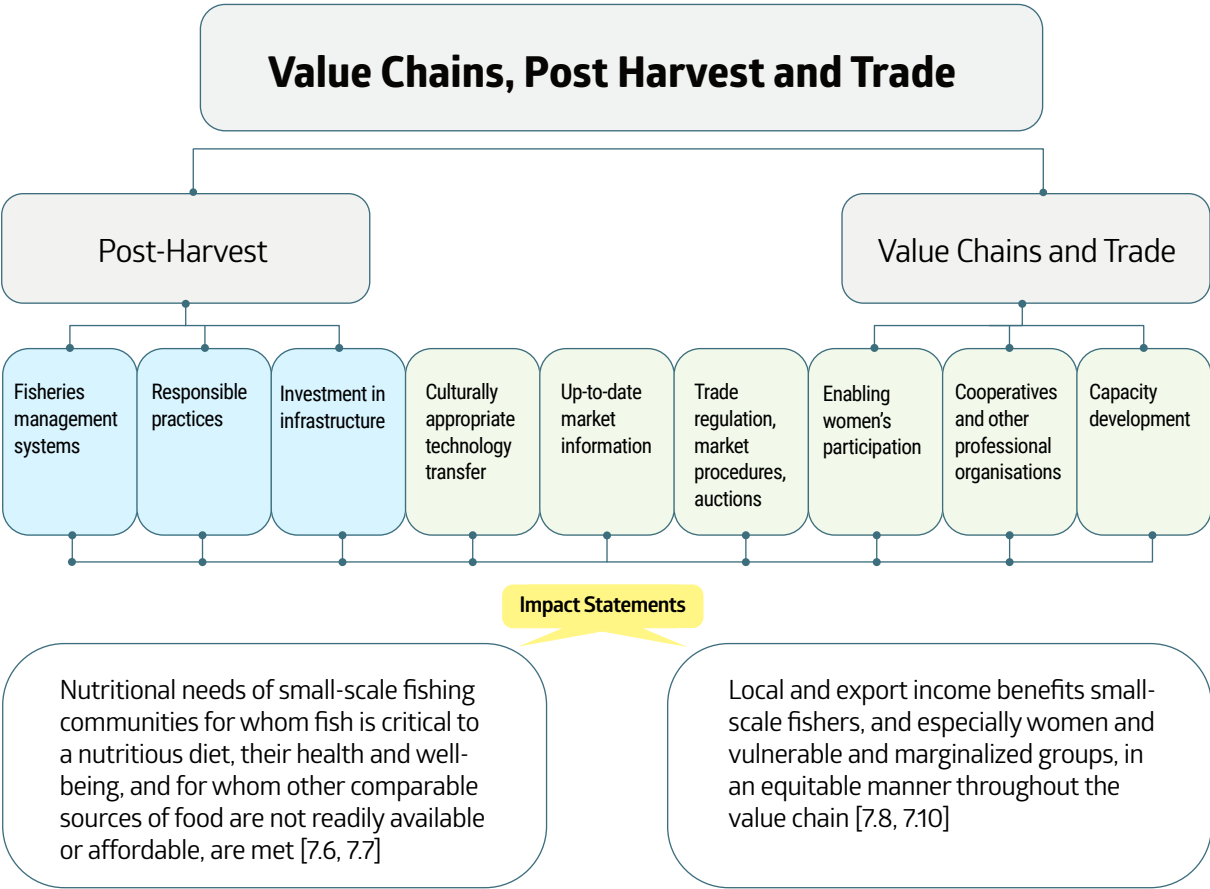
- **Nutritional needs of small-scale fishing communities for whom fish is critical to a nutritious diet, their health and well-being, and for whom other comparable sources of food are not readily available or affordable, are met [7.6, 7.7];**
- **Local and export income benefits small-scale fishers, and especially women and vulnerable and marginalized groups, in an equitable manner throughout the value chain [7.8, 7.10].**

The impact pathways for this section are shown in Table 4.7 and Table 4.8 shows the assumptions and risks. A visualization of the impact pathways are presented in Figure 4.6. Appendix 5 has the table of indicator statements along with type of data relevant, potential data sources and suggested data collection methods.

	Outputs →	Outcomes →	Impact
1	Environmental, social and other relevant assessments are in place [7.9, State]	Overexploitation driven by local, regional, and international market demand prevented [7.8]	Nutritional needs of small-scale fishing communities for whom fish is critical to a nutritious diet, their health and well-being, and for whom other comparable sources of food are not readily available or affordable, are met [7.6, 7.7]
2	Effective fisheries management systems, policies and procedures, including responsible post-harvest practices, policies, and actions, are developed consultatively [7.8, 7.9, State] Sustainability of fisheries resources enhanced [7.8]	Sustainability of fisheries resources enhanced [7.8]	
3		Reduced waste of inputs [7.5]	
4		Reduced post-harvest losses and waste [7.5]	
5	Value addition, including building on existing traditional and local cost-efficient technologies, local innovations and culturally appropriate technology transfers [7.5, All parties]	Small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector produces good quality and safe fish and fishery products, for both export and domestic markets, in a responsible and sustainable manner [7.3]	Local and export income benefits small-scale fishers, and especially women and vulnerable and marginalized groups, in an equitable manner throughout the value chain [7.8, 7.10]
6	Investments in appropriate infrastructures to support the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector [7.3, States]		
7	Timely and accurate market and trade information available to help small-scale fisheries stakeholders adjust to changing market conditions [7.10, State]	Local, national, regional and international trade in small-scale fisheries products enhanced [7.6]	
8	Trade regulations, procedures, and marketing mechanisms (e.g. auctions) introduced that in particular support regional trade in products from small-scale fisheries [7.6, 7.7, 7.4, State]		
9	Improvements supported to facilitate women's participation in the post-harvest subsector, including amenities and services appropriate for women [7.2, All parties]	Women participate in and receive equitable benefits from their work in the post-harvest subsector [7.2]	
10	Capacity development of small-scale fisheries post-harvest stakeholders, especially women, vulnerable and marginalized groups [7.10, State]	Post-harvest actors are part of relevant decision-making processes [7.1]	
11	Cooperatives, professional organizations of the small-scale fisheries sector and other organizational structures developed [7.4, States and development partners]		

Source: **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Figure 4.6:
Visualizing the impact pathways for chapter 7: Value chains, post-harvest and trade



Source: Author's own creation

Linkage	Assumptions	Risks If Assumption Does Not Hold	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measures
Output 2	It is assumed that selection of SSF actors involved in consultations will be fair.	Management systems, policies, and procedures would not be equitable.	Clearly defined selection criteria for SSF actors involved in consultations.
Output 2	SSF fishers and fishworkers involved in consultations will have access to evidence required to influence these systems, policies, and procedures.	Without this evidence, these consultations may not be able to achieve the interests of SSF actors.	Support publication of evidence required to influence the systems, policies and plans.
Output 2	The governance system allows SSF organizations and associations to influence management systems, policies, and procedures.	Priorities of the States could be different from the needs and priorities of SSF actors.	Increased use of evidence by SSF organizations and associations.
Output 3 & 4	These investments in infrastructure are informed by the needs of the communities.	Limited local ownership and therefore sustainability of the services.	Conduct a community needs assessment.
Output 5	Systems and infrastructure are in place in small-scale fishing communities enabling access to all market scales and related data on market and trade information.	Access to markets and available data is not equitable.	Access to all market scales and related data on market and trade information is prioritized in development in small-scale fishing communities.
Output 6	The development of trade regulations, procedures, and marketing mechanisms are informed by the needs of communities.	Priorities of the States could be different from the needs and priorities of the communities.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the needs of communities regarding trade strategies designed to support SSF products.
Output 7	Improvements will be informed by the needs of women in SSF communities.	Women's participation in the post-harvest subsector would decrease.	Conduct research on the needs of women in the post-harvest subsector in SSF communities.
Output 8	Capacity development will be informed by the needs of SSF communities.	Capacity development would not be equitable.	Awareness raising by NGOs/ CSOs on the needs of SSF communities.
Output 9	The governance system allows SSF organizations and associations to influence practices and policies.	Priorities of the States could be different from the needs and priorities of post-harvest fish worker organizations and associations.	Increased use of evidence by post-harvest fish worker organizations and associations.

Source: Adapted from **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Box 4.13: Indicative questions for chapter 7: Value chains, post-harvest and trade

1. Do existing fisheries laws mandate environmental, social and other relevant assessments in the post-harvest subsector in your region? In which areas are assessments lacking, and where has progress been made, if any?
2. Can you provide examples of good assessment practices and approaches that should be avoided?
3. In your region, do fisheries laws, policies, management plans and guidelines address post-harvest practices?
4. Have fishworker organizations meaningfully participated in the elaboration of post-harvest norms and incentives?
5. In your region, are small-scale fishers' rights to participation and consultation in fish trade and cooperation agreements legally warranted?
6. How much has been invested in infrastructure and capacity development related to the post-harvest sub-sector in small-scale fishing communities?
7. How much has been invested in infrastructure for fish preservation in small-scale fisheries communities in your region?
8. Have small-scale fishing communities benefited from training programmes on the processing of fish products?
9. In your region, do you know of initiatives to add value to small-scale fisheries products? Are they based on locally-developed solutions?
10. What are the challenges and opportunities among fishworkers for the wider adoption of locally-based solutions to add value to SSFs products?
11. How accessible are fish market platforms in your region? What are the challenges and opportunities for their wider adoption by fishworkers?
12. Are there any trade mechanisms in your region supporting the commercialization of small-scale fisheries products?
13. Are there any regional markets with special access to small-scale fisheries products in your country (provide examples)?
14. What are the challenges and opportunities for fishworkers to access regional markets (as buyers and sellers)?
15. Are there any mechanisms in place to support women in small-scale fisheries post-harvest activities (provide examples)?
16. Have small-scale fisheries stakeholders (especially women and marginalized groups) been included in relevant capacity development programmes in your region?
17. What are the challenges and opportunities for developing small-scale fishers' professional organizations (e.g., cooperatives and other types of association) in your country?
18. Are there any mechanisms in place to support the establishment and development of fishworker organizations in your country?



19. Are there any market-based mechanisms in place to prevent over-exploitation?
20. Are there any mechanisms in place to avoid post-harvest losses and waste in small-scale fisheries?
21. What is the fuel use intensity in small-scale fisheries (i.e., the ratio of fuel consumption to landed unit of fish)?
22. What are the best examples of sustainable fisheries in your country?
23. What are the challenges and opportunities for a wider uptake of sustainable fisheries practices in your country?
24. What are the challenges and opportunities for improving small-scale fisheries post-harvest production?
25. Are there examples of quality control measures in place in the post-harvest of small-scale fisheries products?
26. Have the local, national and international trade of small-scale fisheries products been enhanced in your country? How?
27. To what extent do women in small-scale fisheries have an equitable share the benefits from their work in post-harvest subsectors?
28. Are women well represented in leadership roles in fishworker organizations in your country?
29. To what extent are post-harvest fishworkers well represented in relevant decision-making processes in your country?
30. What are the challenges and opportunities for ensuring fishworkers have access to nutritional diets in your country?
31. How equitably are benefits from small-scale fisheries shared across the value chain in your country? What are the challenges and opportunities for increasing equitability?

4.6. Overview of SSF Guidelines chapter 8: Gender equality



The concept of gender deals with how roles and relationships between women and men that are determined by social, political and economic contexts, not by biology.¹¹ In many cultures, the power relations between women and men are unequal. This results in women being at a disadvantage in terms of:

- Access and control over resources
- Access to services
- Ability to make decisions, and
- Ability to take advantage of new opportunities to deal with changes that impact their lives.

The principles of gender equity and equality are core objectives and guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines. Gender is a cross-cutting issue in the SSF Guidelines as well as a stand-alone chapter. This chapter calls for concerted efforts on the part of all stakeholders to include gender equality as an integral part of all small-scale fisheries development strategies. In addition to this, gender considerations are frequently addressed elsewhere throughout the text.

Box 4.14: Gender in fisheries

Gender-equitable fisheries policy should necessarily be designed to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in the fisheries sector. The discrimination women face in fisheries should be viewed in the overall context of their lives. For gender-equitable fishery policies to have any meaningful impact, the social, economic and cultural barriers that reinforce gender-based vulnerabilities must be identified and addressed in other sectors as well, through a slew of policy changes and implementation measures.

For example, the Philippines is among the few countries of the world to have introduced formal legislation in an attempt to comprehensively secure women's human rights. The Magna Carta of Women (MCW), also known as Republic Act No. 9710, seeks to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination through the recognition, protection, fulfilment and promotion of the rights of Philippine women. It outlines a framework of women's rights that is based on international law, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

Source: FAO. 2017. Towards gender-equitable small-scale fisheries governance and development— A handbook. In support of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, by Nilanjana Biswas. Rome, Italy. <https://www.fao.org/3/i7419e/i7419e.pdf>

Box 4.15: Gender and the SDGs

SDG 5 is on Gender Equality. Nine targets and 14 indicators have been defined. Targets of particular relevance include:

- 5.1)** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.4)** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5)** Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.a)** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b)** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

See also:

UNSTATS on SDG 5: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/#>

The Gender Snapshot 2022: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/gender-snapshot/2022/>

Source: UNDESA, n.d. SDG Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls [Cited 24 January 2023] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5>

Box 4.16: Additional resources on gender

- World Economic Forum - Global Gender Gap Report 2022: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2022/>
- UN ECOSOC—Commission on the status of women: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/079/07/PDF/N2107907.pdf?OpenElement>

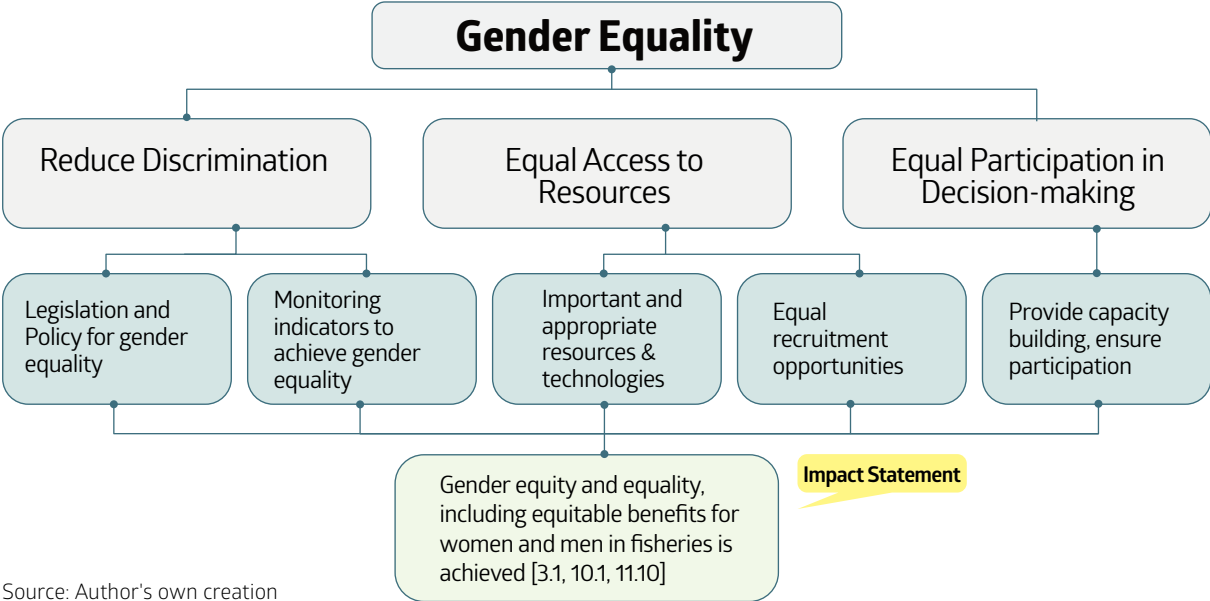
A single impact statement here:

“Gender equity and equality, including equitable benefits for women and men in fisheries is achieved [3.1, 10.1, 11.10].” It is derived from five outputs and three outcomes from the impact pathways (Table 4.9), which has been visually depicted in Figure 4.7. Assumptions and risks for this chapter’s output statements are given in Table 4.10. Appendix 6 has the table of indicator statements along with type of data relevant, potential data sources and suggested data collection methods.

	Outputs	→ Outcomes	→ Impact
1	Legislation, policies and measures that are not compatible (or gender blind) with gender equality are adapted, taking into account social, economic and cultural aspects. New policies and legislation established to realize gender equality (aligned with international conventions) [8.3, State]	Practices that are discriminatory against women are reduced [8.1]	Gender equity and equality, including equitable benefits for women and men in fisheries is achieved [3.1, 10.1, 11.10]
2	Functional and participatory monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of legislation, policies and actions for improving women's status and achieving gender equality developed (explicit monitoring/indicators on gender/budgeting) [8.3, 8.2, All parties]		
3	Better resources, including technologies, of importance and appropriate to women's work in SSF developed [8.4, All parties]	Equal access to SSF resources, technologies, and extension and technical services (information), including legal support [8.3, 8.4]	
4	Equal recruitment opportunities for men and women for positions such as extension staff [8.3, State]		
5	Women are encouraged to participate in fisheries organizations, and relevant organizational development support is provided [8.2, State]	Women's equal participation in decision-making processes for policies directed towards small-scale fisheries [8.2]	

Source: **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Figure 4.7: Visualizing the impact pathways for chapter 8: Gender equality



Source: Author's own creation

Linkage	Assumption	Risk If Assumption Does Not Hold	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measure
Output 1, 2 & 3	Legislation, policies, and actions are informed by the needs of women.	These measures would lead to greater inequality for women.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the needs of women.
Output 3	Resource identification and technological development will be informed by the needs of women.	Misinformation technological development would lead to greater inequality for women.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the technological development needs of women.
Output 5	Organizational development support will be informed by the needs of women.	Misinformation organizational development would lead to greater inequality for women.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the organizational development support needs of women.
Output 4 & Outcome 5	Women have access to evidence required to influence policies.	Without this evidence, women's interests in small-scale fisheries may not be able to be achieved.	Support publication of evidence that is available for women and that is required to influence policies.

Source: Adapted from **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Box 4.17: Indicative questions for chapter 8: Gender equality

1. What are the most important factors that influence gender norms in the country (e.g. religion, ethnicity, age, education, economic structure, politics, culture, tradition)?
2. To what extent are there diverging and possibly competing social currents in the society of country or region that advocate for other social norms on masculinity, femininity, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender relations?
3. How do these norms affect areas such as physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender-based violence, harmful practices, education, and political and social participation among others?
4. Are there any specific norms that contribute to the particular disadvantage or discrimination against specific groups of the population (multiple discrimination, i.e. discrimination on the basis of gender connected to other additional factors)?
5. Which relevant international/ regional commitments has the country made?
To what extent is gender equality enshrined in national/ sub-national law? What gender-related anti-discrimination provisions exist in international/ regional/ national or sub-national laws and regulations?
6. Which national gender policies and/ or strategies and action plans exist in the country?
How should the quality of these policies and strategies be judged?
7. How are gender equality guidelines, strategies and action plans implemented?
8. Which reports/ statements of civil society organizations are there on these policies and strategies and their implementation? What are the core messages of these reports?
9. Are there policies that contribute to the specific discrimination of certain segments of the population (including multiple discrimination)? Who is particularly affected by restrictions on access to justice?
10. Is there a ministry in the country that deals with gender issues? What mandate does the ministry have, how is it set up (e.g. in terms of human resources, influencing opportunities)?
11. What other institutions are there that promote (or obstruct) women's rights and gender equality and how influential are they?
12. Which civil society organizations deal with the topic? What possibilities for action do they have?
What kind of repressions or dangers are they exposed to?
13. Which donors and international organizations are active in the country? How do they address and integrate the gender perspective? Is there an international and/or EU gender coordination/ working group?
14. Do potential synergies and/ or cooperation opportunities with programmes of national and/ or international actors and concrete measures stand out?
15. Are there gender-specific roles and/ or behavioural patterns, differences, disadvantages and/ or discrimination within the target groups in terms of socio-economic and political participation (e.g. access to resources, employment, political and social inclusion)?

4.7. Overview of SSF Guidelines chapter 9: Disaster risks and climate change



Climate change can be identified by using statistical tests, for example, or by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.¹² The UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC)¹³ is a multilateral agreement focused mainly on preventing “dangerous” human interference with the climate system, partly by stabilizing the emission of greenhouse gases. According to UNFCCC, climate change is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the Earth’s atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

The IPCC’s **Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate**¹⁴ states that marine and coastal areas will be affected by rising sea levels, stronger cyclones, rougher seas, and marine heatwaves due to climate change.

According to the World Meteorological Organization, from 1970 to 2019, weather, climate and water hazards accounted for 50 percent of all disasters, 45 percent of all reported deaths and 74 percent of all reported economic losses. Most of these are related to storms and cyclones which affect coastal areas. Such climate change-related phenomena impact:

- Lives of fishers, especially their homes close to the shoreline are affected by erosion and inundation
- Livelihoods of fishers, because rough seas result in reduced fishing trips, marine heatwaves, ocean acidification and deoxygenation result in fish migration and reduced fish availability¹⁵

The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction¹⁶ 2015-2030 is a successor of the Hyogo Framework aiming to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries. It has seven targets to achieve by 2030, some of which are linked to Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Environmental disasters and climate change are likely to adversely affect the livelihoods of small-scale fishers through a variety of impacts. In addition to disasters such as stronger cyclones and rougher seas caused by climate change, there are a variety of human-made problems. These include:

- Pollution due to wastes from land-based sources including sewage and industrial effluents, oil pollution from boats and ships;
- Destruction of coastal and marine habitats especially fish breeding grounds;
- Pollution of water results in eutrophication which can set off a chain of events and can result in anoxia and mass fish kills;
- Marine litter.

Box 4.18: Disaster risks and climate change

Climate Change and small-scale fishing communities

Many small-scale marine fishing communities live close to the coastline and hence are exposed to the impacts of climate change such as rising sea levels that threaten their homes and saline intrusion of coastal aquifers on which they depend for freshwater. At sea, rising temperatures have resulted in the pole-ward migration of species thus resulting in changes in fish distribution. Frequent marine heat waves have also found to have impact on fish breeding, spawning and the survival of juveniles.

Box 4.19: SDG 13 on climate action

Targets include:

- **Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- **Target 13.2:** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- **Target 13.3:** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- **Target 13.a:** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.
- **Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

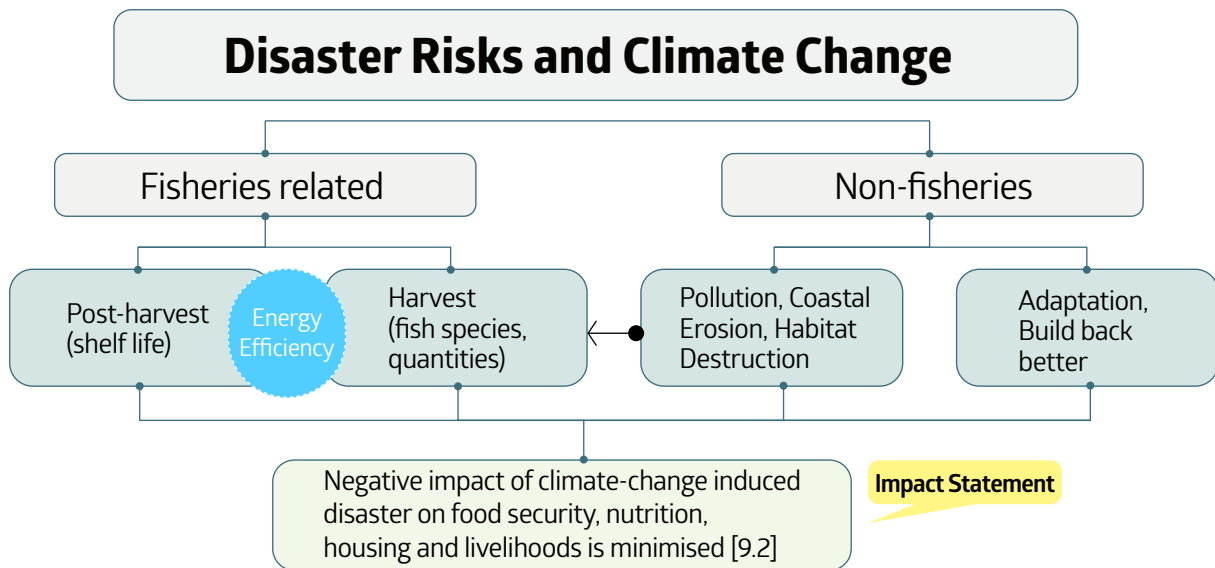
Source: UNDESA, n.d. SDG Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls [Cited 24 January 2023]
<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal13>

This chapter has seven outputs and four outcomes leading to this impact statement: **“Negative impact of climate-change induced disaster on food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods is minimized [9.2].”** The Impact pathways for this chapter is presented in Table 4.11. This is also presented in a visual format in Figure 4.8. The assumptions and risks for the output statements are given in Table 4.12. Appendix 7 shows the table of indicator statements along with type of data relevant, potential data sources and suggested data collection methods.

	Outputs	→ Outcomes	→ Impact
1	Support provided to SSF fishers, fishworkers, and their communities with regard to adjustment measures in order to reduce negative impacts that climate change and disasters may have on the post-harvest and trade subsector [9.6, State]	Small-scale fisheries stakeholders, including market outlets, adjust to changes in fish species and quantities, fish quality and shelf life [9.6]	Negative impact of climate-change induced disaster on food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods is minimized [9.2]
2	Transparent access to adaptation funds, facilities and/or culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation made available to small-scale fishing communities [9.9, State]	Reduced vulnerabilities and enhanced ability to adapt to potential future impacts of climate change and to build back better [9.3, 9.7]	
3	Longer-term development objectives incorporated throughout the emergency sequence, including in the immediate relief phase, and rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery phases [9.7, State]		
4	Parties responsible for human-induced disasters impacting small-scale fisheries are held accountable [9.5, State]	Issues such as pollution, coastal erosion, and destruction of coastal habitats due to human-induced non-fisheries-related factors addressed [9.3]	
5	Fishing communities effectively consulted, including Indigenous Peoples, men and women, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups [9.2, State]		
6	Integrated and holistic approaches, policies & plans to address disaster risks and climate change in small-scale fisheries, including cross-sectoral collaboration, and strategies for adaptation, mitigation as well as for building resilience and aid plans developed [9.2, 9.3, 9.4, State, All parties, State]		
7	Energy efficiency in the subsector, including the whole value chain—fishing, postharvest, marketing and distribution—is supported [9.8, All parties]	Reduced ecological footprint of human activities in the whole small-scale fisheries value chain [9.8]	

Source: **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Figure 4.8: Visualizing the impact pathways for chapter 9: Disaster risks and climate change



Source: Author's own creation

Linkage	Assumption	Risk If Assumption Does Not Hold	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measure
Output 1	Adjustment measures to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and disasters are informed by the needs of the post-harvest and trade subsector.	Post-harvest and trade subsector is significantly impacted by negative impacts of climate change and disasters.	Conduct research on adjustment measures specific to the post-harvest and trade subsector that are necessary to ensure that the negative impacts of climate change and disasters are minimized.
Output 2	Adaptation funds, facilities, and/or culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation are informed by the needs of small-scale fishing communities.	Misinformed climate change adaptation support would lead to inequality.	Conduct research on the needs of communities regarding adaptation funds, facilities, and technologies for climate change adaptation.
Output 4	Reparations are informed by the need of small-scale fishing communities.	Without this evidence, women's interests in small-scale fisheries may not be able to be achieved.	Support publication of evidence that is available for women and that is required to influence policies.

Table 4.12 continued:
Assumptions and risks for chapter 9: Disaster risks and climate change

Linkage	Assumption	Risk If Assumption Does Not Hold	Recommended Risk Mitigation Measure
Output 5 & 6	Communities have access to evidence required to influence policies regarding disaster risks and climate change in SSF.	Without this evidence, community needs may not be fully considered in the development of these approaches, policies and plans.	Support publication of evidence required to influence policies.
Output 7	Energy efficiency development in the SSF value chain is informed by the needs of communities.	Misinformed energy efficiency support would lead to inequality and a less reduced carbon footprint.	Awareness raising by CSOs on the needs of communities regarding energy efficiency.

Source: Adapted from **FAO, ICARDA & WorldFish**. 2021. Virtual expert consultation on a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In: *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*. Rome. [Cited 29 September 2023]. <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/news-and-events/detail/en/c/1441247/>

Box 4.20: Indicative questions for chapter 9: Disaster risks and climate change

1. How frequently do small-scale fishing communities experience natural disasters such as cyclones? Are there regular seasons?
2. How do climate change impacts affect fishing communities (e.g. rising sea levels, inundation, erosion, type of fish caught, seasonal changes in catch)?
3. How are fishing communities affected by human-induced disasters (e.g. marine litter, oil spills, pollution)?
4. Are there any response (relief, adaptation, mitigation) plans specific to the fisheries sector? Which sub-sectors are covered?
5. Are there capacity development initiatives that have helped fishing communities understand issues regarding climate change?
6. Are there credit schemes that have helped fishing communities overcome climate change impacts?
7. Are there programmes focused on assisting women in overcoming impacts of natural/ man-made disasters?

Piloting MEL4SSF and recommendations

MELSSF pilot studies were conducted in the Philippines¹⁷ and Ghana¹⁸ between July and October 2022. The aim was to examine MEL4SSF in real-world settings through document reviews, stakeholder interactions and surveys of relevant actors in the SSF sector. To ensure inclusive participation, the piloting was conducted with national fishworker organisations (FWOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); community-based organizations (CBOs) and SSF groups; as well as governmental departments and agencies. The reports of the two pilots are available online.

A common recommendation from both pilot studies was the need for initial local level capacity-building on both the SSF Guidelines and SSF policy intervention. Another suggestion was to develop a peer-review mechanism, consisting of a team drawn from MEL4SSF stakeholders to review another country's progress in using MEL4SSF. Findings would then be discussed between country-based groups to share best practices and possible routes for overcoming challenges.

If you use this handbook and have feedback, comments or questions, please send an email to SSF-Guidelines@fao.org

Appendices



Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary of terms ^{a,b,c}

Accountability: In governance and management it can be defined as the duty to ensure and report that the use of authority is aligned with rules, standards, policy and interests of the programmes, organization and the broader group of stakeholders

Activities: Specific tasks in a project or programme aimed at specific outputs.

Assumptions: Conditions that must be present for the causal chain behind an intervention to hold. These often relate to factors, risks or context which could affect the progress or success of a development intervention.

Baseline: Data collected against indicators preferably in the early stages of the project thus describing a starting point against which future change is measured.

Beneficiaries: The individuals, groups, or organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit, directly or indirectly, from the chain of events that research has contributed to.

Capacity building: A coordinated process of deliberate interventions by insiders and/or outsiders of a given society leading to (i) skill upgrading, both general and specific, (ii) procedural improvements, and (iii) organizational strengthening.

Community: A group of people living in the same area, often sharing common goals, common social rules and/ or family ties.

Conclusions: Conclusions point out the factors of success and failure of the evaluated intervention, with special attention paid to the intended and unintended results and impacts, and more generally to any other strength or weakness.

Data: specific quantitative and qualitative information or facts that are collected and analyzed.

Data collection tools: Methodologies used to identify information sources and collect information during an evaluation. Examples include informal and formal surveys, direct and participatory observation, community interviews, focus groups, expert opinion, case studies and literature search.

Disaggregation: The breakdown of observations, usually within a common branch of a hierarchy, to a more detailed level to that at which detailed observations are taken.

Evaluation: A measure of progress to determine whether original objectives have been achieved and if they are still relevant.

Impact: A change in state or flow resulting from a chain of events to which outputs and related activities have contributed.

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable that directly or indirectly measure a situation or activity.

Inputs: Resources such as time, money, materials and labour that are required to carry out activities.

Monitoring: The systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that helps compare how well a project, programme, or policy is being implemented against expected progress and results. This enables identification of reasons for under or over achievement, and to take necessary actions to improve performance.

Objectives: These can be immediate/short term or long term. Short term objectives are largely tangible, such as to increase fish production by 25%.

Outcome: A change in knowledge, skills, attitudes and/or relationships, which manifests as a change in behaviour, to which research outputs and related activities have contributed.

Output: the measurable results of activities; short-term and medium-term effect of an intervention's outputs, such as change in knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, behaviours.

Outputs: the results of programme/intervention activities; the direct products or deliverables of programme/intervention activities

Participation: A process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them. It is a process which can improve the quality, effectiveness and sustainability of projects and strengthen ownership and commitment of government and stakeholders.

Participatory evaluation: Evaluation method in which representatives of agencies and stakeholders (including beneficiaries) work together in designing, carrying out and interpreting an evaluation.

Participatory M&E: An important management tool that provides task managers with quick feedback on project effectiveness during implementation. In this participatory process, the perspectives and insights of all stakeholders, beneficiaries as well as project implementers, are tapped.

Policy: Deliberate decision or commitment to a particular course of action

Qualitative: Information which is descriptive, having to do with quality

Quantitative: Information that is numerical, having to do with quantity

Recommendations: Proposals aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, quality, or efficiency of a development intervention; at redesigning the objectives; and/or at the reallocation of resources. Recommendations should be linked to conclusions.

Result: The broad changes (e.g. in social or economic terms) brought about by a project or programme.

Results-Based Management: RBM is a management strategy by which all actors, contributing to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher level goals or impact). The system entities in turn use information and evidence on actual results to inform decision making on the design, resourcing and delivery of programmes for accountability, adaptive management, and learning.

Risk analysis: An analysis or an assessment of factors (called assumptions in the log frame) affect or are likely to affect the successful achievement of an intervention's objectives. A detailed examination of the potential unwanted and negative consequences to human life, health, property, or the environment posed by development interventions; a systematic process to provide information regarding such undesirable consequences; the process of quantification of the probabilities and expected impacts for identified risks.

Sex disaggregated data: Information differentiated on the basis of what pertains to women and their roles and to men and their roles.

Theory of Change (ToC): An explicit, testable model of how and why change is expected to happen along an impact pathways in a particular context. A basic research-for-development ToC identifies the context and key actors in a system and specifies the causal pathways and mechanisms by which the research aims to contribute to outcomes and impacts. (Closely related terms include Logical Framework and impact pathways)

Triangulation: the analysis of data from three or more sources obtained by different methods. Findings can be corroborated, and the weakness or bias of any of the methods or data sources can be compensated for by the strengths of another, thereby increasing the validity and reliability of the results.

Source adapted from:

a) Maine, R.A., Cam, B., and Davis-Case, D. *Participatory Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation for Fishing Communities: A Manual*. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 364. Rome, FAO. 1996, 142p.

b) CGIAR, 2019. *Glossary of Terms for Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Impact Assessment* [Cited 8 October 2023] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v-TKR2jdC-N8GHB3STUy0g_W8qp-WUCt/view

c) The Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit [Cited 8 October 2023] <https://thetoolkit.me/what-is-me/key-me-termsglossary/>

Appendix 2: Indicator table for chapter 5a: Responsible governance of tenure

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
1	Publicly owned resources that are collectively used and managed, in particular by small-scale fishing communities, are recognized and safeguarded [5.6, State]	Number of national and customary laws that advance the rights of small-scale fishing communities to lands, territories and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National); Laws (existing laws, new laws, or amendments) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Local government authorities; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		<p>1) Do existing constitutional provisions/ legislation in your country protect and promote tenure rights of SSF?</p> <p>2) Does the law recognize traditional and Indigenous rights to fishery resources?</p>
2		Number of hectares covered by binding agreements for collective use and management of publicly owned SSF resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource type (coastal zone, tidal zone, island, water body, marine, inland); Collective use and management type (community conserved areas (CCAs)); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Information Systems; States; CSOs; Community Conservation Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS Mapping/ Remote Sensing; Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
3		Whether or not SSF community households perceive their tenure rights to publicly owned SSF resources as secure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex of head of household (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine, land) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
4		Proportion of small-scale fishers (value chain actors) with secure user rights over land and water resources, fishery resources, fishing areas, and adjacent lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex of head of household (male, female); Status of land owner (husband, wife, joint-ownership, child/dependent); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Use rights (shore access, gleaning access, boat launch access) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Local government authorities; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
5		Proportion of adult SSF population with secure tenure rights who possess legal documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Type of tenure; Cultural identity; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Local government authorities; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
6	Impact studies of large-scale development projects involve effective and meaningful consultations with small-scale fishing communities [5.10, States and other parties]	Percent of social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact assessments that are undertaken prior to approval of projects that may affect SSF communities' lands, territories or resources, with the participation of SSF communities' representative institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Fishing communities, Indigenous Peoples); Impact assessment components (social, spiritual, cultural, environmental); Timing of impact assessment (before, during, after); Consultation approach (public hearings, closed door hearings, written submissions, polling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States (National Authorities); CSOs 	Document review		1. Are SSF men and women protected from arbitrary eviction or denial of access to resources especially from development projects?
7		Number of small-scale fishers and fish workers involved in impact assessment consultations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Gender (men, women); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		2. Do large-scale projects require mandatory impact assessment before they are undertaken, are the provision to include SSF in the impact assessment process?
8		Perceived contributions of small-scale fisheries communities to the design or approval of measures and projects that may affect them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys; Focus group discussions 		
9		Documents and project proposals relating to assessed projects are available in a language and format accessible to small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Local government authorities; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
10		Whether or not impact assessment procedures have assessed the potential of "alternatives," including the no-action alternative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Local government authorities; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
11	Small-scale fisheries are given due consideration before agreements on resource access are entered into with third countries and third parties [5.7, State]	Whether or not small-scale fishing communities' rights to lands, territories and resources are recognized in national legislation and/or bilateral or multilateral agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Local government authorities; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		How can such legislation be strengthened to recognize SSF rights to fishery resources, protect SSF fishing grounds & adjacent lands?
12		Number of small-scale fishers whose tenure rights are restored and protected through regional cooperative frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Type of tenure (customary, leasehold, public, and freehold); Sex (male, female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
13		Number of small-scale fishers whose tenure rights to transboundary resources are identified, demarcated, mapped, and registered through regional cooperative frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Type of tenure (customary, leasehold, public, and freehold); Sex (male, female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
14		Number of transboundary initiatives to identify, demarcate, map, and register small-scale fishers tenure rights on/to transboundary resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (Regional); Transboundary resource (type) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INGO; States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
15		Number of approaches, policies, and plans to address agreements on resource access with third parties developed with the involvement of small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Stakeholder organization type (cooperative, association, NGO); Third party type (third country, LSF, migrant small-scale fishers); Level of involvement (policy review, policy drafting, policy sponsoring, conducting consultations, lobbying); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine, both, land, all); Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and fisheries policy documents and strategic plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
16		Number of small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions involved in developing approaches, policies, and plans to address resource access with third parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Stakeholder organization type (cooperative, association, NGO); Third party type (third country, LSF, migrant small-scale fishers); Level of involvement (policy review, policy drafting; policy sponsoring, conducting consultations, lobbying); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine, both, land, all); Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and fisheries policy documents and strategic plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
17		Perceived contributions of small-scale fisheries communities to the design or approval of resource access agreements that may affect them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine, both, land, all); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys; Focus group discussions 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
18	Tenure rights of small-scale fishing communities along transboundary resources that are granted are protected [5.19, State]	Number of joint monitoring, control and surveillance operations undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (Regional, National); Transboundary resource (type) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		Does the law recognize traditional and Indigenous rights to fishery resources?
19		Proportion of the protected tenure rights of small-scale fishing communities concerned with transboundary and other similar issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Type of tenure (customary, leasehold, public, and freehold); SSF resource type (inland, marine); SSF community status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
20	Redistributive reform measures adopted, including creation and enforcement of exclusive zones for small-scale fishers [5.7, 5.8, State]	Proportion of ITQs redistributed to small-scale fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
21		Numbers of hectares redistributed to small-scale fishers as preferential access and/or exclusive zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Use type (preferential access, exclusive zone); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); SSF community status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
22		Proportion of subsidies redistributed to small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Subsidy type; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
23		Number of new laws, policies, regulations, and measures that grant preferential access and/or exclusive zones to small-scale fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Measures type (Policy, law, regulation, measure); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
24		Number of existing laws, policies, regulations, and measures that grant preferential or exclusive access and/or exclusive zones to small-scale fishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
25	Mechanisms to support fishing communities affected by disasters and/or conflict [5.12, State]	Whether or not independent human rights institutions have intervened to address grave human rights violations experienced by fishing communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
26		Whether or not a country has an established system/plan of action to coordinate between national and international agencies and organizations as well as humanitarian and development partners involved in disaster response for affected fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
27	Laws on & accommodation of constitutional or legal reforms that strengthen the rights of women [5.4, all parties]	Number of existing laws, policies, regulations, and other measures that have been amended to support greater gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of measure (law, policy, regulation, other); Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		What are the provisions to recognize women fishers and fishworkers to secure tenure?
28	Local norms and practices are recognized, respected and protected (5.4)	Number of national laws that advance the rights of small-scale fishing communities to lands, territories and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National); Laws (existing laws, new laws, amendments) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Local government authorities; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
29		Number of hectares under preferential access and/or exclusive zones for small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fishing zone (preferential access, exclusive zone); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Information Systems; States; Local government authorities; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS Mapping/ Remote Sensing; Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
30	Impartial and competent judicial and administrative bodies exist and are available to small-scale fisheries actors [5.11, State]	Whether or not judicial and administrative bodies exist and are available to SSF households in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Public services (judicial, administrative, education, healthcare) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
31		Proportion of SSF households satisfied with their last experience of public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Sex of head of household (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Public services (judicial, administrative, education, healthcare) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Economic and Social Council Report; Gallup World Poll; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
32	Legitimate tenure rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed [5.9]	Number of incidents of resource extraction in small-scale fisheries exclusive zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fishing zone (preferential access, exclusive use, exclusive zone); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
33		Number of incidents of settlements, land grabbing, land use or resource extraction without small-scale fishing communities' consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fishing zone (preferential access, exclusive use, exclusive zone); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
34		Number of incidents of displacement or relocation of small-scale fisheries actors without consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fishing zone (preferential access, exclusive use, exclusive zone); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
35		Number of incidents of displacement or relocation of small-scale fisheries actors without compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fishing zone (preferential access, exclusive use, exclusive zone); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
36	Small-scale fishers have preferential access to fish in waters under national jurisdiction [5.7]	Number of access arrangements providing preferential access and/or exclusive use for small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fishing zone (preferential access, exclusive use, exclusive zone); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Information Systems; States; Local government authorities; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS Mapping/ Remote Sensing; Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
37		Number of small-scale fishers who fish in waters with access arrangements providing preferential access and/or exclusive use for small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); Fishing zone (preferential access, exclusive use, exclusive zone); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
38	Displaced small-scale fishing communities have access restored to traditional fishing grounds and coastal lands, taking into	Incidents of court rulings that provide remedy for infringements of small-scale fishing communities' collective rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of violation; Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		Are there mechanisms to restore access to traditional fishing grounds and coastal lands after displacement due

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
39	consideration the sustainability of fisheries resources [5.12]	Percent of hectares of traditional fishing grounds and coastal lands made accessible to the fishing community following natural disasters and/or armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Information Systems; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS Mapping/ Remote Sensing; Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		to natural disasters and armed conflicts?
40	Discrimination against women, Indigenous Peoples, and ethnic minorities in tenure practices eliminated [5.4, 5.12]	Number of laws, policies, and regulations promoting equal opportunity for all without regard to race, colour, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, national origin, disability, protected veteran status, gender identity or any other factor protected by applicable federal, state, or local laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		How is discrimination against women in tenure practices addressed?
41		Percent of vulnerable small-scale fishers and fish workers that perceive their rights to fish and use resources as fair and adequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable group status (women, Indigenous, ethnic minorities, disability); Income bracket; Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); SSF resource type (inland, marine); SSF ecosystem type (coral reefs, mangroves, open ocean, estuary); Resource use type (fishing waters, shells, mangroves, SSF markets); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
42	Small-scale fishing communities and individuals, including vulnerable and marginalized people, have access to timely, alternative, affordable and effective means of resolving disputes over tenure rights [5.11]	Number of hours provided towards resolving tenure disputes in small-scale fishing communities by private attorneys per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal services (legal fees, pro bono); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Nature of case (tenure rights violation); Status (Indigenous, marginalized, non-Indigenous, non-marginalized) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		Are there provisions for dispute resolution, including alternative dispute resolution methods, over violation / potential loss of tenure rights in accordance with national legislation? Do they provide channels for grievance redressal?
43		Number of incidents of court and/or alternative dispute resolution systems' rulings that provide remedy for infringements of tenure rights in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, marginalized, non-Indigenous, non-marginalized) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
44		Percent of fishing communities that have recognized juridical personality with capacity to hold rights, defend/litigate rights and seek remedies for violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
45		Proportion of small-scale fishing households and communities who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of dispute resolution mechanism; Sex (male, female); Disability status; Ethnicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC; UNDP; OECD; National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
46	Secure, equitable, socially & culturally appropriate tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fish workers & their communities to fishery resources (marine & inland) & small-scale fishing areas & adjacent land [5.3]	Proportion of small-scale fishing community households with secure tenure rights to fishery resources, fishing areas, and adjacent lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); · Sex of head of household (male, female); · Status of land owner (husband, wife, joint-ownership, child, dependent); · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); · Type of tenure (collective tenure, customary, leasehold, public, and freehold) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · UN Habitat; · World Bank; · State; · CSOs; · Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		

Appendix 3: Indicator table for chapter 5b: Sustainable resource management

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
47	Small-scale fishing communities facilitated, trained and supported to participate in and take responsibility for the management (co-management) of the resources on which they depend for their well-being and that are traditionally used for their livelihoods [5.15, 5.18, State]	Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers that are supported to participate in the management of the resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training theme (environmental management, resource management, co-management, shared governance); • Stakeholder (small-scale fishers, small-scale fish workers); • Sex (male, female); • Support type (financial training, capacity development training, material support) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Surveys 		Are there training programmes on co-management?
48	Roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements of concerned parties and stakeholders are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process [5.17, 5.18, State]	Fisheries laws and policies facilitate co-management as a fisheries resources management model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII) 		<p>1) Does the law include a specific statement about practicing sustainable fisheries/ sustainable resource management?</p> <p>2) Are existing co-management laws, policies or practices</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
49		Proportion of small-scale fisheries community organizations involved in the management of fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Community organization type (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest, development); Fisheries management type (co-management); Nature of involvement (planning, implementation, monitoring); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic scope of organization (local, national) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder organizations; CSOs; States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		consistent with human rights principles?
50		Proportion of SSF represented by SSF organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fisheries management type (restoration, conservation, protection, co-management); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic scope of organization (local, national) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder organizations; CSOs; States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
51		Percent of fisheries co-management arrangements that are supported by written agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Agreement type (memorandums of understanding or association (MoUs, MoAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Grassroots organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
52		Whether or not co-management and other related delegation of authority is supported in national laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
53	Small-scale fisheries are represented in local and national professional associations and governance bodies [5.17, All parties]	Proportion of local and national professional associations that are represented in fisheries governance and decision-making bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Fisheries body (name); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Scope of fisheries body (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fisheries bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		Is there a consultation format that includes the participation of small scale fishers in management of resources?
54		Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers that are members of local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Fisheries body (name); Scope of fisheries body (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Local and national professional associations ([name]); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fisheries bodies; Local and National Professional Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
55		Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers that are members of local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Professional associations ([name]); Scope of professional association (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Employment type (fisher, fish worker) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fisheries associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
56		Proportion of community organizations involved in the management of fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) Fisheries management type (restoration, conservation, protection, co-management); Community organization type (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest, development); Nature of involvement (Planning, implementation, monitoring); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic scope of organizations (local, national) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder organizations; CSO; States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
57	Participatory monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems applicable to and suitable for small-scale fisheries established or promoted (5.16, State)	Proportion of small-scale fishers participating in MCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCS participation type (monitoring (data collection on fishing activity), control (collective action type enforcement), surveillance (report of illegal and/or destructive fishing activity)); Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		Are there specific targeted MCS systems for small-scale fisheries?
58		Number of reports from small-scale fishers on MCS activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCS report type (monitoring (fishing activity and catch data), control (collective action enforcement activities), surveillance (reports of illegal and/or destructive fishing activity)); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
59		Proportion of small-scale fishers who perceive state involvement and the use of MCS systems as beneficial to the fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · MCS type (Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Automatic Identification System (AIS), Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS), vessels, aircraft, observers); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Water body name; · Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine) (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine)/ name (Chilean anchoveta, Australian Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery); · Gear type/fishing method (Trawl, dredge, long-line, gleaning, harpoon); · Sex (male, female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · INGOs; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
60		Number of MCS systems applicable and suitable for SSF established with the nature of the MCS system designed and agreed-upon by SSF through their empowerment and participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · MCS type (Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Automatic Identification System (AIS), Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS), vessels, aircraft, observers); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Water body name; · Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine) (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine)/ name (Chilean anchoveta, Australian Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery); · Gear type/fishing method (Trawl, dredge, long-line, gleaning, harpoon) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · INGOs; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
66	Fisheries management systems recognize the requirements and opportunities of small-scale fisheries [5.13, All parties]	Proportion of fisheries management measures that promote the long-term conservation and sustainable use of small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1; Sub-National 2); · Resource type (inland, marine); · Fishing management measures scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews 		
67		Proportion of fishery management systems in which the existing conservation and stewardship role and practices of SSF are implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1; Sub-National 2); · Resource type (inland, marine); · Fishing management systems scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews 		
68	Policies and financial measures that may contribute	Whether or not fisheries capacity assessments have been completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National); · Fishery capacity assessment type (LSF, SSF, IUU) 	FAO Code of Conduct Report	Document review		1) In the case of transboundary resources, are there

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
69	to fishing overcapacity avoided (5.20, State)	Whether or not participatory fisheries capacity management measures have been implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National); Resource type (inland, marine); Measures (aggregate (competitive) quotas, gear and vessel restrictions, non-transferable individual effort quotas, non-transferable individual vessel catch quotas, buyback programmes, territorial users rights (TURFs), transferable individual effort quotas, community-based rights systems, individual transferable quotas (ITQs), taxes and resource rental charges, limited entry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		<p>agreements between nations that promote shared resource extraction and management?</p> <p>2) Are subsidies and financial incentives provided to small scale fishers contributing to overcapacity and overexploitation of resources?</p>
70		Whether or not an integrated and coherent NPOA-Capacity to manage fisheries capacity has been formulated which includes SSF capacity management and is endorsed by SSF leaders/representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National); Stage of formulation (initiated, completed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO Code of Conduct Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		
71		Proportion of SSF fisheries receiving subsidies and/or other economic incentives that are overfished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National); Economic incentive type (budgeted grants, subsidized lending, tax preferences, fiscal preferences, tax-free fuel, accelerated capital depreciation, deferred income taxes); Fishery scale (SSF, LSF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
72	Equitable participation of small-scale fishing communities with particular emphasis on women, Indigenous, vulnerable and marginalized groups in the design, planning, and implementation of co-management measures, as well as protected areas, affecting their livelihood options [5.15, 5.18]	Proportion of SSF stakeholders involved in resource co-management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder (women, Indigenous, vulnerable, marginalized); Stage of involvement (design, planning, implementation); Fisheries management measures (restoration, conservation, protection, co-management); Resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 	Are there co-management committee mandates that specifically ensure the inclusion of small-scale fishers, and also include women and persons with limited economic means or social standing?
73		Proportion of small-scale fisheries stakeholders that perceive they are making a meaningful contribution to co-management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Stakeholder (women, Indigenous, vulnerable, marginalized); Stage of involvement (design, planning, implementation); Fisheries management measures (restoration, conservation, protection, co-management); Resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 	
61	All forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices deterred, prevented and eliminated [5.14, 5.16]	Number of incidences of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices in small-scale fisheries reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1); Resource type (inland, marine); Incident type (explosives fishing, cyanide fishing, electrofishing, drift nets (<2.5km), fishing within protected areas, keeping oversized or undersized fish) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 	
62		Number of incidences of illegal fishing by industrial/large-scale fisheries in areas reserved for SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1); Resource type (inland, marine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews; Surveys 	

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
63		Number of stakeholders involved in community-based management programmes directed towards reducing IUU and destructive fishing practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Small-scale fishers, small-scale fishworkers, policy-makers, CSOs, small-scale fish buyers); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1); Resource type (inland, marine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews; Surveys 		
64		Number of stakeholders involved in community-based management programmes directed towards reducing mutually-agreed-upon undesirable fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Small-scale fishers, small-scale fishworkers, policy-makers, CSOs, small-scale fish buyers); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1); Resource type (inland, marine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews; Surveys 		
65		Proportion of fishers that are using practices that minimize harm to the aquatic environment and associated species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1; Sub-National 2); Practices type; Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Resource type (inland, marine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews; Surveys 		
74	The ecological and social foundation for equitable food production is enhanced [5.13]	Dietary species richness among SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
75		Diet diversity score among SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
76		Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country categorization (Small island developing States, least developed countries, all countries); Geographic location (Region - Sub-Saharan Africa, Africa, Oceania, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Europe, World) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		
77		Percentage of fish tonnage landed within maximum sustainable yield (MSY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); Gear type; Resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Subnational 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		

Appendix 4: Indicator table for chapter 6: Social development, employment and decent work

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
78	States invest in essential services [6.2, State]	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (Regional, National); Essential services type (Education, health, social protection); Education level (Primary, secondary, tertiary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual financial reports by national Ministries of Finance or Ministries of Education; or national accounts reports by National Statistical Offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 	What is the literacy level in small scale fishing communities compared with the provincial or national averages?
79		Per capita expenditure on the development of literacy and technical skills (that generate added value to fisheries resources) in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Sector (literacy, technical skills); Technical skills (computer literacy, digital inclusion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual financial reports by national Ministries of Finance or Ministries of Education; or national accounts reports by National Statistical Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 	

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
80		Percentage of schools in SSF communities with access to essential amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Essential amenities type (electricity, internet for pedagogical purposes, computers for pedagogical purposes, adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, single-sex basic sanitation facilities, basic handwashing facilities). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Education; CSOs; NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
81	The full range of pre- and post-harvest activities along the small-scale fisheries value chain (whether in an aquatic environment or on land) promoted as decent work & recognized as economic and professional operations [6.5, 6.6, State]	Proportion of small-scale fisher and fishworker organizations represented in fisheries management bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic scope of fisheries councils (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Fisheries Councils; Fisheries organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
82		Proportion of school-going children engaged in child labour in SSF activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Status (afro-descendant, non-afro-descendant); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) International Labour Organization (ILO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
83		Proportion of SSF fishers and fish workers along the value chain benefiting from social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Income level; Education level; Disability status; Vulnerable group (disabled, Indigenous, ethnic minority); Social protection type (old-age, disability pensions; unemployment, sickness/injury, and health insurance; and maternity/paternity benefits); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; National Statistics Offices; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
84	Professional and organizational development opportunities provided, in particular for more vulnerable groups of post-harvest fish workers and women in small-scale fisheries [6.5, State]	Number of small-scale fisheries community organizations providing community-based social protection schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); SSF community organization type; Social protection type (old-age, disability pensions; unemployment, sickness/injury, and health insurance; and maternity/paternity benefits); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; National Statistics Offices; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
85		Number of small-scale fishers and fish workers involved in capacity development programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder (small-scale fishers, small-scale fish workers); Capacity development type (workshop, training course, seminar, conferences, webinars, learning alliances, community of practice, trials and studies); Sex (male, female); Vulnerable group (disabled, Indigenous, ethnic minority); Duration (short-term (<6mo), medium-term (6-12mo), long-term (>12mo)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
86		Percentage of small-scale fishers and fish workers that have undergone skills-based training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Training theme (resource management, business management, literacy, numeracy, technical skills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		
87		Number of vocational training centres in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household income level; Sex of head of household (male, female); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; National Statistics Offices; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
88	Inclusive, non-discriminatory and fair economic policies for the use of marine, freshwater and land areas [6.7, State]	Number of policies developed with the involvement of small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Stakeholder organization type (cooperative, association, NGO); Level of involvement (policy review, policy drafting; policymaking; sponsoring; conducting consultations; lobbying); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine, both, land, all); Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and fisheries policy documents and strategic plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
89		Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Income level; Education level; Disability status; Vulnerable group (disabled, Indigenous, ethnic minority); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP; National Statistics Offices; States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
90		Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers who believe decision-making and associated economic policies are fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Income level; Education level; Disability status; Vulnerable group (disabled, Indigenous, ethnic minority); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; National Statistics Offices; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
91		Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers who participate in decision-making and associated economic policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Income level; Education level; Disability status; Vulnerable group (disabled, Indigenous, ethnic minority); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; National Statistics Offices; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
92		Proportion of small-scale fisheries community organizations involved in fisheries governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) Stakeholder organization type (cooperative, association, NGO) Fisheries governance role (policy design, management measures) Fisheries management (restoration, conservation, protection, co-management); Nature of involvement (Planning, implementation, monitoring); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic scope of organization (local, national) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder organizations; CSOs; States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
93	Integrated, ecosystem and holistic approaches to small-scale fisheries management and development that take the complexity of livelihoods into	Proportion of fisheries resource management plans for small-scale fisheries using an ecosystem-based approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key Informant Interviews (KII) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
94	account [6.1. All parties]	Proportion of small-scale fisheries in co-management or joint management arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Co-management/Joint management type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key Informant Interviews (KII) 		
95	Already existing complementary income generating activities maintained and alternative income generating opportunities created [6.8. States; other stakeholders]	Percent of persons engaged in SSF that also engage in alternative income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Sex (male, female); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); SSF activity type; Alternative income activity type (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders,) Fisheries resource type (inland, marine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; NGOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		Are opportunities for livelihood diversification or alternate livelihoods available for small-scale fishers?
96		Value of resources (USD) allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes within SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders, SSF); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; NGOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		
97		Proportion of SSF households with access to livelihood support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood group (e.g. pastoralist, farmers, traders); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Sex of head of household (male, female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; NGOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		
98		Proportion of students in SSF communities enrolled in vocational education programmes at secondary and post-secondary level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Technical skills (digital inclusion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
99	International coordination and frameworks developed to address migration of fishers and fish workers in small-scale fisheries across national borders [6.10, State]	Whether or not migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of SSF fishers and fish workers have been implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National); Migration policy type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) migrant rights; (ii) whole-of-government/evidence-based policies; (iii) cooperation and partnerships; (iv) socioeconomic well-being; (v) mobility dimensions of crises; (vi) safe, orderly and regular migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA); The International Organization for Migration (IOM); OECD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		What percentage of small-scale fishers from an area migrate to other locations? What are the reasons for migration?
100		Proportion of foreign SSF workers who have rights or access to fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Country of origin; Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Gear type; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; INGOs; CSOs; NGOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		
101		Number of fisheries resource plans that recognize transboundary movement of small-scale fishers and fish workers and suggest mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; INGOs; NGOs; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
102	Measures instituted to eliminate crime, violence, organized crime activities, piracy, armed conflict, theft, sexual abuse, corruption, abuse of authority, forced labour, and debt-	Number of criminal cases in SSF communities investigated by independent national human rights institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of crime (violence, organized crime activities, piracy, armed conflict, theft, sexual abuse, corruption, abuse of authority, forced labour, and debt-bondage); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		How many fishers and/or their children have been arrested or are in jail?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
103	bondage [6.9, 6.13, 6.18, All parties/ State]	Proportion of law enforcement officials in SSF communities formally investigated for physical and non-physical abuse or crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Nature of crime (torture, case mismanagement, corruption, disproportionate use of force) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
104		Proportion of public social expenditure on public awareness campaigns on violence against women and children in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Nature of violence (violence by intimate partners, genital mutilation, rape) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
105	States provide and enable equal access to schools and education facilities that meet the needs of small-scale fishing communities [6.14, State]	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (Regional, National); Essential services type (Education, health, social protection); Education level (Primary, secondary, tertiary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual financial reports by national Ministries of Finance or Ministries of Education; or national accounts reports by National Statistical Offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		
106		Percentage of schools in SSF communities with access to essential amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Essential amenities type (electricity, Internet for pedagogical purposes, computers for pedagogical purposes, adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, single-sex basic sanitation facilities, basic hand washing facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Education; CSOs; NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
107		Proportion of students in SSF communities enrolled in vocational education programmes at secondary and post-secondary level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Technical skills (digital inclusion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
108		Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) in SSF communities not in education, employment or training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Sex (male, female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO; States; CSOs; NGOs; Grassroots organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		
109		Education access score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Sex (male, female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; NGOs; Grassroots organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
110		School non-enrolment rate for children aged 5-14 years in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Sex (male, female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Education ministries; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review (aggregated net enrolment rate for primary and secondary school-age children who are enrolled in school subtracted from 100); Key informant interviews (KII); Local communities 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
111	Coherent and integrated national strategies, laws, and regulations for safety-at-sea that are consistent with international guidelines, developed and implemented with the active participation of the fishers themselves and with elements of regional coordination [6.17, 6.16, State]	Whether or not the country is party to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR)	· Geographic location (National)	· States; · INGOs	· Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII)		
112		Whether or not there are national accident reporting systems that provide access to information and emergency location systems for small-scale fishers	· Geographic location (National)	· States; · CSOs; · NGOs; · Local communities	· Document review; · Surveys; · Key informant interviews (KII)		
113		Number of safety-at-sea policy and strategy documents developed that target small-scale fishers	· Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2)	· Development and fisheries policy documents and strategic plans	· Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII)		
114		Number of small-scale fisheries organizations involved in developing and implementing safety-at-sea policies and strategies	· Nature of involvement (development of strategies, laws, and regulations; implementation of programmes); · Implementation support type (increasing compliance, data collection, training and awareness, and search and rescue operations); · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic scope of organization (local, national)	· Stakeholder organizations; · CSOs; · States	· Document review; · Surveys; · Key informant interviews (KII)		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
115		Percent of SSF vessels appropriately marked for their identification on the basis of the international telecommunications union radio call signs (IRCS) system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Country of origin; Sex of captain (male, female); Number of crew; Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Gear type; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Port Authorities; CSOs; NGOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
116		Percent of SSF vessels equipped with technology for safety-at-sea purposes (among vessels where this is feasible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology type (automatic identification systems (AIS) or ultra-light vessel tracking systems (VTS), vessel traffic service systems (VTS), vessel monitoring systems (VMS), or Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs) and Search and Rescue Transponders (SARTs), or GPS, SATNAV, or a similar electronic positioning device, cell phones); Vessel type; Vessel size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Port Authorities; CSOs; NGOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
117	Laws and policies address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions of all small-scale fishers and fish workers [6.12, State]	Number of laws, policies, and regulations that advance occupational health and safety and unfair working conditions in small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures (Laws, Policies, Regulations); Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
118	Adequate housing, basic sanitation that is safe and hygienic, safe drinking-water for personal and domestic uses, sources of energy, and savings, credit and insurance schemes [6.2, 6.4]	Proportion of SSF households that have access to adequate essential services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential services (safe water source, reliable sanitation, electricity, fuel, waste disposal); Sex of SSF household (male, female); Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Interviews 	<p>1) Are safe banking and credit facilities available for small-scale fishers to access?</p> <p>2) Are there special credit schemes to support women in fisheries and the vulnerable in the sector?</p> <p>3) Are there special housing schemes for small-scale fishers?</p>
119		Per capita government expenditure on essential services in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential services (improved water source, improved sanitation, electricity, fuel, waste disposal); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Interviews 	
120		Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Monetary Fund (IMF); States/Ministries of Finance; Central banks or other financial regulators; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Interviews 	
121		Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income level; Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Education level; Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); Sex (male, female); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank; States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Interviews 	

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
122		Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers who are members of local savings and credit schemes or cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Scheme/cooperative type (savings, credit); • Collateral status [no collateral, conventional SSF collateral, unconventional SSF collateral - buildings, etc]; • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Interviews 		
123		Value of credit accessed by SSF fishers and fish workers [from savings and credits schemes or cooperatives]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Credit source type (savings, credit schemes, cooperatives); • Collateral status [no collateral, conventional SSF collateral, unconventional SSF collateral - buildings, etc]; • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Interviews 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
124		Proportion of SSF households that receive any government assistance or social welfare subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex of head of household (male, female); Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); Socioeconomic status; Public housing assistance [including those living in subsidized rental and subsidized owner-occupied housing]; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
125	Social protection for workers in the entire small-scale fisheries' value chain [6.3]	Percent of small-scale fishers and fishworkers covered by social security programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of scheme (contribution-based social security schemes, non-contributory social assistance programmes); Social protection type (old-age, disability pensions; unemployment, sickness/injury, and health insurance; and maternity/paternity benefits); Nature of ownership (state, non-state/private); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Sex (male, female); Vulnerable category (child, unemployed, elderly, disability, pregnant, new-born, work-injury, poor, marginalized, Indigenous); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		Are the small scale fishers aware of their rights when employed in other craft?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
126	Enhanced skills for pre- and post-harvest fish workers [6.2, 6.5]	Proportion of pre- and post-harvest small-scale fish workers that adopt new or innovative techniques and skills that improve the value of the product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Training theme (resource management, business management, literacy, numeracy, technical skills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		
127	Pre- and post-harvest fish workers are organized into professional associations [6.5]	Number of small-scale fisheries professional associations in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain segment membership type (pre-harvest, post-harvest, pre-and post-harvest, harvest, all); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
128		Number of pre- and post-harvest small-scale fish workers involved in small-scale fisheries professional associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Occupation; Vulnerable status (disabilities, Indigenous, none); Professional association type (cooperative, association, NGO, government) Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
129	Small-scale fishing communities equitably benefit from development such as community-based tourism and small-scale responsible aquaculture [6.8]	Value (USD) of revenue from ocean-based, non-fishing activities invested or distributed back into SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Ocean-based non-fishing activities (tourism, aquaculture); Support type (funds dispersed, investments) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
130	Livelihood diversification [6.8]	Percent of monthly income of small-scale fishers and fish workers earned from non-fishery activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-fishery activity type; Socioeconomic status; Sex (male, female); Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		<p>1) Do policies and laws recognize fishers who engage in non-fisheries activities?</p> <p>2) Are opportunities for livelihood diversification or alternate livelihoods available for small scale fishers?</p>
131	Fair and adequate integration of migrants who engage in sustainable use of fisheries resources [6.10]	Percent of migrant small-scale fishers and fish workers with legally recognized rights to engage in fishing and/or resource use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine) (if applicable); Gear type (if applicable); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		Are the small-scale fishers aware of their rights when employed in other craft?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
132		Percent of migrant small-scale fishers and fish workers that perceive their rights to fish and use resources as fair and adequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine) (if applicable); · Gear type (if applicable); · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
133	Access to justice for victims of inter alia violence and abuse, including within the household or community. [6.9]	Percent of reported cases of abuse/violence that are investigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sex (male, female); · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
134		Percent of reported cases of abuse/violence that are litigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sex (male, female); · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
135		Percent of reported cases of abuse/violence for which penalties and sanctions have been imposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sex (male, female); · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
136		Number of small-scale fishers who are forced to proceed pro se due to a lack of available representation in cases of violence and abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Status (Indigenous/marginalized, non-Indigenous/non-marginalized) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · CSOs; · Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
137	Boys, girls, young men, and young women go to school, are protected from all abuse and have all their rights respected [6.14, 6.15]	School enrolment rate in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of education (primary, secondary, tertiary); Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Ministries of Education; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		What is the literacy level in small scale fishing communities compared with the provincial or national averages?
138		School completion rate in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of education (primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, tertiary); Household income bracket; Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Institute for Statistics; States; Ministries of Education; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		
139		Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years) in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of education (primary, secondary, tertiary); Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Ministries of Education; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		
140		Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour in SSF activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous, afro-descendant, non-afro-descendant); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) International Labour Organization (ILO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
141		Proportion of students in SSF communities enrolled in vocational education programmes at secondary (high school) and post-secondary (university) level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Technical skills (digital inclusion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
142		Number of victims of human trafficking from small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Form of exploitation; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC; States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
143	Occupational health and safety is an integral part of small-scale fisheries management and development initiatives [6.12, 6.17]	Proportion of small-scale fishers and fish workers who work excessive hours (defined as >48 hours per week)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of employment(self-employed, worker); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Sex (male, female); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		Do small scale fishing boats have the required sea-safety equipment? Is training provided for their use?
144		Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Migrant status; Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Stakeholder type (SSF community member, non-SSF community member); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO; National Statistics Offices 	Document review		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
145	Adequate standard of living is available to fishing communities [6.7]	Life expectancy in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Employment status (employed, unemployed); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Fishery resource type (inland, marine); • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		
146		Mean years of schooling in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Employment status (employed, unemployed); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Fishery resource type (inland, marine); • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
147		Per capita income in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Employment status (employed, unemployed); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Fishery resource type (inland, marine); • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		
148		Proportion of SSF population below the international poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Employment status (employed, unemployed); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO; World Bank; • National Statistical Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review 		
149		Proportion of SSF population living below the national poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank (WDI database); • Poverty and Equity Database; World Bank Poverty Assessments); • National Statistical Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
150		Proportion of SSF household budget spent on essential services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential services (water supply, sanitation, electricity and waste disposal); Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); Yearly earnings range; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
151	Small-scale fishers and fish workers are protected and enjoy their human rights [6.1, 6.18]	Percentage of SSF households with access to electricity and/or other clean fuels and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex of head of household (male, female); Electricity access rates (total rates, urban rates, rural rates); Energy end-use (cooking, heating, lighting); Country economic status (developed, developing); Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank; National Statistics Offices; International Agencies (e.g. UN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
152		Proportion of SSF households that have access to social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex of head of household (male, female); Social protection type (old-age, disability pensions; unemployment, sickness/injury, and health insurance; and maternity/paternity benefits); Country economic status (developed, developing); Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
153		Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (under five); Income level; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO; National Statistical Offices; States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
154		Proportion of small-scale fishing community population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Income level; Education level; Citizenship (National); Ethnicity; Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Stakeholder type (small-scale fishing community member, non-small-scale fishing community member); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC; National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
155		Proportion of SSF households that have access to education and health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Status: (afro-descendants, non-afro-descendants); • Migration status; • Population status (national population, disadvantaged population); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO; • International Agencies; • National Statistical Offices; • Ministries of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review 		
156		Proportion of SSF households below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex of head of household (male, female); • Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII) 		

Appendix 5: Indicator table for chapter 7: Value chains, post-harvest and trade

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
157	Environmental, social and other relevant assessments are in place [7.9, State]	Whether or not fisheries laws mandate environmental, social and other relevant assessments in the post-harvest subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National); Assessment type (environmental, social) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		<p>1) Do existing fisheries laws mandate environmental, social and other relevant assessments in the post-harvest subsector in your region? In which areas are assessments lacking, and where has progress been made, if any?</p> <p>2) Can you provide examples of good assessment practices and approaches that should be avoided?</p>
158		Number of environmental, social, or other assessments conducted on the whole value chain of SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Geographic location (National); Assessment type (environmental, social) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		
159	Effective fisheries management systems, policies and procedures, including responsible post-harvest practices, policies, and	Whether or not fisheries laws, policies, management plans and guidelines address post-harvest practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		<p>1) In your region, do fisheries laws, policies, management plans and guidelines address post-harvest practices?</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
160	actions, are developed consultatively [7.8, State]	Whether or not Fisheries Law considers SSF actors' rights to participation and consultation at fish trade and cooperation agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		<p>2) Have fishworker organizations meaningfully participated in the elaboration of post-harvest norms and incentives?</p> <p>3) In your region, are small-scale fishers' rights to participation and consultation in fish trade and cooperation agreements legally warranted?</p>
161	Investments in appropriate infrastructures to support the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector [7.3, States]	Value of investment (USD) directly to infrastructure and capacity development related to the post-harvest subsector in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Actor type (Government, NGOs, Private); Post-harvest infrastructure or capacity development type targeted; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		<p>1) How much has been invested in infrastructure and capacity development related to the post-harvest sub-sector in small-scale fishing communities?</p> <p>2) How much has been invested in infrastructure for fish preservation in small-scale fisheries</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
162		Number of appropriate infrastructure constructed for the SSF post-harvest subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Infrastructure type (market stalls, cold chain facilities, freezing plants, individual quick freezing (IQF) plants, processing, packaging, shipping, canning plants, fish meal plants, dried fish storage, drying plants, smoking plants, docks, vessels); Ownership (public, private, public-private partnership); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		<p>2) How much has been invested in infrastructure for fish preservation in small-scale fisheries communities in your region?</p> <p>3) Have small-scale fishing communities benefitted from training programmes on the processing of fish products?</p>
163		Value of investment (USD) in fish preservation infrastructure along the small-scale fisheries value chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Actor type (Government, NGOs, Private); Post-harvest infrastructure or capacity development type targeted; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
164		Number of post-harvest small-scale fish workers that receive training on the use and transformation of fishing products under sustainability practices for achieving value addition and sanitation of end products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Sex (male, female); Status: (afro-descendants, non-afro-descendants); Migration status; Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Training type (leadership, organizational management, post-harvest handling); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
165	Value addition, including building on existing traditional and local cost-efficient technologies, local innovations and culturally appropriate technology transfers [7.5, All parties]	Portion of catch that is sold into highest value product forms or preferential markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of processing (smoking, salting, kilning, packaging, cleaning, canning, drying, freezing, fish meal production); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		<p>1) In your region, do you know of initiatives to add value to small-scale fisheries products? Are they based on locally-developed solutions?</p> <p>2) What are the challenges and opportunities among fishworkers for the wider adoption of locally-based solutions to add value to SSFs products?</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
166		Percentage of small-scale fishers and fishworkers who adopt new production and post-harvest technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Technology status (traditional, local innovation, transferred novel); • Production technology type; • Postharvest technology type; • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Surveys 		
167	Timely and accurate market and trade information available to help small-scale fisheries stakeholders adjust to changing market conditions [7.10, State]	Number of fish market information platforms developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish market information platform type; • Fishery resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		How accessible are fish market platforms in your region? What are the challenges and opportunities for their wider adoption by fishworkers?
168		Percent of small-scale fishers and fish workers with access to online/mobile fish market information platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Fish market information platform type; • Fishery resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
169	Trade regulations, procedures, and marketing mechanisms (e.g. auctions) introduced that in particular support regional trade in products from small-scale fisheries [7.4, 7.6, 7.7, State]	Portion of fish restricted from trade regionally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishery resource type (inland, marine); • Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); • Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		<p>1) Are there any trade mechanisms in your region supporting the commercialization of small-scale fisheries products?</p> <p>2) Are there any regional markets with special access to small-scale fisheries products in your country (provide examples)?</p> <p>3) What are the challenges and opportunities for fishworkers to access regional markets (as buyers and sellers)?</p>
170		Percent of regional markets a country has special access to in order to sell SSF products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic location (National); • Location of regional markets (Regional, National); • SSF products type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		
171		percentage of small-scale fishers and fish workers with increased access to regional markets as buyers and sellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); • Regional market location (Region, National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Surveys 		
172		Number of Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) providing access to regional markets for SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); • Fishery Improvement Project focus species; • Regional market location (Region, National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
173	Improvements supported to facilitate women's participation in the post-harvest subsector, including amenities and services appropriate for women [7.2, All parties]	Number of technologies developed that are important and appropriate to women's work in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of technology (workload-saving, efficient energy saving (labour-saving), time-saving, affordable, renewable, non-polluting); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		Are there any mechanisms in place to support women in small-scale fisheries post-harvest activities (provide examples)?
174		Value of credit accessed by women in the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit type; • Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		
175		Value of credit available for lending through gender inclusive financing arrangements for which the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector is eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender inclusive financing type; • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		
176		Percent of fish markets with proper infrastructure for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure type (running water, soap, sex-segregated toilets, disposal bins, personal storage lockers); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
177	Capacity development of small-scale fisheries stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable and marginalized groups [7.10, State]	Number of small-scale fishers and fishworkers attending capacity development events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Vulnerable status (Indigenous, woman, disability); · Sex (male, female); · Age bracket (youth, non-youth); · Capacity development events (coaching and training; policy round tables); · Capacity development organizer type (Government, CSO, Private); · Geographic scope of event ((National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		Have small-scale fisheries stakeholders (especially women and marginalized groups) been included in relevant capacity development programmes in your region?
178		Number of small-scale fisher incentives designed to recruit women and marginalized groups, increase their capacity, and provide career development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Type of incentives; · Vulnerable status target type (Indigenous, woman, disability); · Status (afro-descendants, non-afro-descendants); · Migration status; · Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
179	Cooperatives, professional organizations of the small-scale fisheries sector and other organizational structures developed [7.4, States and development partners]	Portion of catch managed by small-scale fisheries organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization type (cooperatives, professional organizations; Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		<p>1) What are the challenges and opportunities for developing small-scale fishers' professional organizations (e.g., cooperatives and other types of association) in your country?</p> <p>2) Are there any mechanisms in place to support the establishment and development of fishworker organizations in your country?</p>
180		Number of small-scale fisheries fishers and community organizations involved in fisheries value chain management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Status: (non-afro-descendants, afro-descendants); Migration status; Sex (male, female); Fisheries value chain management type; Nature of involvement (planning, implementation, oversight); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic scope of organization (local, national) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities; Stakeholder organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
181		Number of cooperatives and professional organizations supported to develop governance by-laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization type (cooperatives, professional organizations); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
182		Number of small-scale fishing post-harvest workers involved in SSF organizations and/or organizational structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic scope of organization (local, national) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
183	Overexploitation driven by local, regional, and international market demand prevented [7.8]	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO major fishing area; Taxonomic group; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO; National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		Are there any market-based mechanisms in place to prevent over-exploitation?
184	Reduced waste of inputs [7.5]	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By where recycling occurs (in-country and materials exported destined for recycling); By material type (e-waste, plastics, metals, etc.) and for key groups of materials (e.g. e-waste and packaging waste) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNSD; UNEP; UNU(for e-waste); States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		<p>1) Are there any mechanisms in place to avoid post-harvest losses and waste in small-scale fisheries?</p> <p>2) What is the fuel use intensity in small-scale</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
185		Input use per unit of produced fish in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input type (water usage per capita in fish processing in SSF, fuelwood usage per capita in fish processing in SSF, salt usage per capita in fish processing, fuel usage per capita in fish processing, ice usage per capita in fish processing, energy use in drying, freezing fish, water, packaging; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		fisheries (i.e., the ratio of fuel consumption to landed unit of fish)?
186		Fuel use intensity in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel type; Processing type; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
187		Edible energy return on investment (EROI) in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish type; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		
188		Protein-per-impact in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish type; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
189		Value (USD) of post-harvest losses and waste in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of loss; • Type of waste; • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Document review 		
190		Food waste index of fish and fish products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product use type (edible, inedible); • Food waste destination (Co-digestion/anaerobic digestion, composting/aerobic process, controlled combustion, land application, landfill, refuse/discards/litter); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); • United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); • National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII) 		
191	Sustainability of fisheries resources enhanced [7.8]	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO major fishing area; • Taxonomic group; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO; • National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review 		1) What are the best examples of sustainable fisheries in your country?
192		Proportion of fish catch sourced from MSC certified fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Fishery type (marine, freshwater or inland, estuarine); • MSC certified fishery; • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State; • CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews (KII); • Document review 		2) What are the challenges and opportunities for a wider uptake of sustainable fisheries practices in your country?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
193		Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country categorization (Small island developing States, least developed countries, all countries); Geographic location (Region - Sub-Saharan Africa, Africa, Oceania, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Europe, World) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		
194	Small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector produces good quality and safe fish and fishery products, for both export and domestic markets, in a responsible and sustainable manner [7.3]	Percent of fish samples that pass quality tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish processing facility type (smoking plant, drying plant, freezing plant, canning plant, packaging plant, fish meal processing plant); Waste disposal system type (Co-digestion/anaerobic digestion, composting/aerobic process, controlled combustion, land application, landfill, refuse/discards/litter); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSO; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		<p>1) What are the challenges and opportunities for improving small-scale fisheries post-harvest production?</p> <p>2) Are there examples of quality control measures in place in the post-harvest of small-scale fisheries products?</p>
195		Percent of fish batches that pass internal production process quality control inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminant type (Mercury, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Hepatitis A, Salmonella, Vibrio); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Fishery scale (SSF, LSF); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSO; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
196		Volume of processed fish from eco-certified and fishery improvement projects (FIPs) traded in markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-certification programme (Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)), Aquaculture Stewardship Council, Global Aquaculture Alliance, Canada Organic Aquaculture Standards, Friend of the Sea, Naturland) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
197		Percent of small-scale fish processing facilities with approved waste disposal systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish processing facility type (smoking plant, drying plant, freezing plant, canning plant, packaging plant, fish meal processing plant); Waste disposal system type (Co-digestion/anaerobic digestion, composting/aerobic process, controlled combustion, land application, landfill, refuse/discards/litter); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSO; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
198	Local, national, regional and international trade in small-scale fisheries products enhanced [7.6]	percentage of SSF catch sold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain segment (harvest, post-harvest); State of fishery products (Processed, unprocessed); Type of processing (smoking, salting, kilning, packaging, cleaning, canning, drying, freezing, fish meal production); Fisheries resources type (inland, marine); Taxonomic group; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		Have the local, national and international trade of small-scale fisheries products been enhanced in your country? How?
199		Volume of SSF caught fish exported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market scale (International, Regional); Value chain segment (harvest, post-harvest); State of fishery products (Processed, unprocessed); Type of processing (smoking, salting, kilning, packaging, cleaning, canning, drying, freezing, fish meal production); Fisheries resources type (inland, marine); Taxonomic group; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
200		Volume of SSF caught fish (tonnes/kgs) sold at domestic and exportation markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market type (domestic, exportation); Market scale (international, regional, national, local); Value chain segment (harvest, post-harvest); State of fishery products (Processed, unprocessed); Type of processing (smoking, salting, kilning, packaging, cleaning, canning, drying, freezing, fish meal production); Fisheries resources type (inland, marine); Taxonomic group; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		
201		Value of SSF caught fish (tonnes/kgs) sold at domestic and exportation markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market type (domestic, exportation); Market scale (international, regional, national, local); Value chain segment (harvest, post-harvest); State of fishery products (Processed, unprocessed); Type of processing (smoking, salting, kilning, packaging, cleaning, canning, drying, freezing, fish meal production); Fisheries resources type (inland, marine); Taxonomic group; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys; Key informant interviews (KII); Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
202	Women participate in and receive equitable benefits from their work in the post-harvest sub-sector [7.2]	Percent of household income from small-scale post-harvest activities that benefits women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex of head of household (male, female); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State; • CSO; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Document review 		1) To what extent do women in small-scale fisheries have an equitable share the benefits from their work in post-harvest subsectors?
203		Percent of small-scale fisheries organizations' members in the whole SSF value chain that are women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Status (afro-descendants, non-afro-descendants); • Migration status (...); • Post-harvest type (...); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State; • CSO; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Document review 		2) Are women well represented in leadership roles in fishworker organizations in your country?
204	Post-harvest actors are part of relevant decision-making processes [7.1]	Number of post-harvest fish worker representatives in relevant governance and decision-making bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Fisheries body/s ([name]); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); • Scope of fisheries body (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Fisheries bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII) 		To what extent are post-harvest fishworkers well represented in relevant decision-making processes in your country?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
205		percentage of post-harvest fish workers that are members of local and national professional associations who feel they have been meaningfully consulted in decision-making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Stakeholder type (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); • Professional associations ([name]); • Scope of professional association (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Fisheries associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII) 		
206	Nutritional needs of small-scale fishing communities for whom fish is critical to a nutritious diet, their health and well-being, and for whom other comparable sources of food are not readily available or affordable are met [7.6, 7.7]	Percent of the population of small-scale fishing communities with adequate intake of nutrients as a result of increased fish consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrient type (Vitamins A and B12, iron, calcium, zinc and iodine); • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Status (women, vulnerable, marginalized, disability, Indigenous); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Occupation; • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State; • CSO; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Document review 		What are the challenges and opportunities for ensuring fishworkers have access to nutritional diets in your country?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
207		Proportion of children under five in small-scale fishing communities within the recommended height-for-age range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Status (women, vulnerable, marginalized, disability, Indigenous); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Head of household occupation; • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State; • CSO; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Document review 		
208		Percent of individuals in small-scale fishing communities with adequate Vitamin A level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Status (women, vulnerable, marginalized, disability, Indigenous); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Occupation; • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State; • CSO; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
209	Local and export income benefits small-scale fishers, and especially women, vulnerable and marginalized groups, in an equitable manner throughout the value chain [7.8, 7.10]	Average fisheries revenue by small-scale fishers and fish workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age Bracket (youth, non-youth); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Occupation; • Fishery resource type (inland, marine); • Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); • Type of enterprise (farming, pastoral, forestry, fishing); • Fisheries revenues (captured fresh fish sold, captured processed fish sold, captured fresh fish for own consumption, captured processed fish for own consumption, traded fresh fish sold, traded processed fish sold); • Community of reference; • Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous, vulnerable, marginalized, disability); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		How equitably are benefits from small-scale fisheries shared across the value chain in your country? What are the challenges and opportunities for increasing equitability?

Appendix 6: Indicator table for SSF Guidelines chapter 8: Gender equality

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
210	Legislation, policies and measures that are not compatible (or gender blind) with gender equality are adapted, taking into account social, economic and cultural aspects.	Whether or not the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to ownership and/or control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SSF resources (fishing gear, permits, ownership of SSF business/org/co-ownership); · Ownership type (land and sea ownership, land ownership, sea ownership, vessel ownership); · Household type (SSF household, non-SSF household); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · FAO; · Ministries of Land; · Ministries of Fisheries; · Ministries of Gender; · Ministries of Justice/Human Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review · Case study (at community level) 	1) Which relevant international/regional commitments has the country made? To what extent is gender equality enshrined in national/ sub-national law? What gender-related anti-discrimination provisions exist in international/regional/ national or sub-national laws and regulations?
211	New policies and legislation are established to realize gender equality (aligned with international conventions) [8.3, State]	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Legal framework focus/area (overarching legal frameworks and public life, violence against women, employment and economic benefits, marriage and family); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The World Bank Group; · OECD Development Centre; · UN Women; National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review · Case study (at community level) 	2) Which national gender policies and/ or strategies and action plans exist in the country? How should the quality of these policies and strategies be judged?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
212		Whether or not existing laws, policies, regulations, and measures have been changed to support greater gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Measures type (Policy, law, regulation, measure); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 	<p>3) How are gender equality guidelines, strategies and action plans implemented?</p> <p>4) Which reports/statements of civil society organisations are there on these policies and strategies and their implementation? What are the core messages of these reports?</p> <p>5) Are there policies that contribute to the specific discrimination of certain segments of the population (including multiple discrimination)? Who is particularly affected by restrictions on access to justice?</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
213	Functional and participatory monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of legislation, policies and actions for improving women's status and achieving gender equality developed (explicit monitoring/ indicators on gender/budgeting) [8.3, 8.2, All parties]	Whether or not there are systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	· Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2)	· UN Women; · UNDP-OECD; · National Statistics Offices	· Document review		
214		Percent of datasets with sex-disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluating SSF	· Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2)	· States; · CSOs	· Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII)		
215		Existence and use of adequate monitoring and evaluation tools that were developed with input from SSF communities, with emphasis on the participation of women	· Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2)	· States; · CSOs	· Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII)		
216	Better resources, including technologies, of importance and appropriate to women's work in SSF developed [8.4, All parties]	Number of technologies developed that are important and appropriate to women's work in SSF	· Nature of technology (workload-saving, efficient energy saving (labour-saving), time-saving, affordable, renewable, non-polluting); · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · SSF resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2)	· States; · CSOs; · Local communities	· Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
217	Equal recruitment opportunities for men and women for positions such as extension staff [8.3, State]	Percent of female workers in extension services in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Nature of extension service (govt, NGO, academia); · Level of management(lower, mid-level, top); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
218	Women are encouraged to participate in fisheries organizations, and relevant organizational development support is provided [8.2, State]	Percent of small-scale fisheries organizations' members that are women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fisheries organization type (fishery council, cooperative, association); · Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Level of management(lower, mid-level, top); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · Fisheries organizations; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
219		Number of small-scale fisheries organizations supported to develop/improve their by-laws, constitution, and/or MoU/MoA to better improve integration/participation of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fisheries organization type (fishery council, cooperative, association); · Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · Fisheries organizations; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
220		Number of trained male and female staff in small-scale fisheries organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training theme (management, fisheries conservation); · Sex (male, female); · Fisheries organization type (fishery council, cooperative, association); · Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	States; Fisheries organizations; CSOs	Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
221		Number of incentives designed to attract and promote women's employment and membership in small-scale fisheries organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Incentive type (ring-fenced positions (positions set aside for women), positions compatible with lifestyle/ roles; · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); · Status (afro-descendants, non-afro-descendants); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · Fisheries organizations; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
222	Practices that are discriminatory against women are reduced [8.1]	Proportion of time spent on unpaid SSF work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sex (male, female); · Income bracket; · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · SSF resource type (inland, marine); · Age bracket (youth, non-youth); · Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys · Case study (at community level) 		Are there gender-specific roles and/or behavioural patterns, differences, disadvantages and/or discrimination within the target groups in terms of socio-economic and political participation (e.g. access to resources, employment, political and social inclusion)?
223		Access to trainings on skill and capacity development in SSF employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training type (skills, capacity development); · Skill type; · Frequency of trainings (daily, weekly, monthly, annually, >annually); · Sex ratio of trainings (<25% female, <50% female, >50% female, >75% female); · Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys · Case study (at community level) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
224		Access to credit for women in SSF communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Credit type; · Frequency of access (continuous, periodically, sporadic, none); · Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys Case study (at community level) 		
225		Access to employment for women in all sectors related to SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · SSF resource type (inland, marine); · Frequency of access (continuous, periodically, sporadic, none); · Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys Case study (at community level) 		
226		Existence of regulations in SSF that limit women's economic activity/opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · SSF resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys Case study (at community level) 		
227		Existence of legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys Case study (at community level) 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
228		Existence of legislation and regulation frameworks from community organizations in SSF prohibiting sexual harassment in employment	· Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2)	· States; · CSOs	· Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys Case study (at community level)		
229		Existence of laws mandating equal remuneration for work of equal value	· Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2)	· States; · CSOs	· Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys Case study (at community level)		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
230	Women's equal participation in decision-making processes for policies directed towards small-scale fisheries [8.2]	Percent of women in leadership positions (management and directive) in small-scale fisheries organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization type (CSO, fisheries councils, fisheries organizations, local government, national government); Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Fisheries organizations; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 	<p>1) Is there a ministry that deals with gender issues? What mandate does the ministry have, how is it set up (e.g. in terms of human resources, influencing opportunities)?</p> <p>2) What other institutions are there that promote (or obstruct) women's rights and gender equality and how influential are they?</p> <p>3) Which civil society organisations deal with the topic? What possibilities for action do they have? What kind of repressions or dangers are they exposed to?</p> <p>4) Which donors and international organizations are active in the</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
231		Number of small-scale fisheries policy consultation meetings targeting or involving women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Organization type (CSO, fisheries councils, fisheries organizations, local government, national government); · Focus of targeting; · Level of involvement; · Scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · Fisheries organizations; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 	<p>country? How do they address and integrate the gender perspective? Is there an international and/ or EU gender coordination/ working group?</p> <p>5) Do potential synergies and/ or cooperation opportunities with programmes of national and/ or international actors and concrete measures stand out?</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
232	Equal access to SSF resources, technologies, and extension and technical services (information), including legal support [8.3, 8.4]	Proportion of women with access to small-scale fisheries (harvestable aquatic) resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); · Income bracket; · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · SSF resource type (inland, marine); · SSF ecosystem type (coral reefs, mangroves, open ocean, estuary); · Resource use type (fishing waters, shells, mangroves, SSF markets); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys · Case study 		
233		Proportion of women with access to extension and technical services in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); · Income bracket; · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · SSF resource type (inland, marine); · SSF extension and technical services type; · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys · Case study 		
234		Proportion of women adopting technologies that are important and appropriate to women's work in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); · Nature of technology (workload-saving, efficient energy saving (labour-saving), time-saving, affordable, renewable, non-polluting); · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · SSF resource type (inland, marine); · Income bracket; · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys · Case study 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
235	Gender equity and equality, including equitable benefits for men and women in fisheries is achieved [3.1, 10.1, 11.10]	Gender gap in income and/or wages in all sectors related to SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Occupation; SSF resource type (inland, marine); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Vulnerable group (disabled, Indigenous, ethnic minority); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys Case study 	1) What are the most important factors that influence gender norms in the country (e.g. religion, ethnicity, age, education, economic structure, politics, culture, tradition)?
236		Gender gap in labour force participation rates in all sectors related to SSF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); SSF resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys Case study 	<p>2) To what extent are there diverging and possibly competing social currents in the society of the country or region that advocate for other social norms on masculinity, femininity, sexual orientation, gender identity and gender relations?</p> <p>3) How do these norms affect areas such as physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive</p>

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
237		Unemployment rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sex (male, female); · Age bracket (youth, non-youth); · Vulnerable group (disabled, Indigenous, ethnic minority); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · ILO; · National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review · Case study 	<p>health and rights, gender-based violence, harmful practices, education, and political and social participation among others?</p> <p>4) Are there any specific norms that contribute to the particular disadvantage or discrimination against specific groups of the population (multiple discrimination, i.e. discrimination on the basis of gender connected to other additional factors)?</p>

Appendix 7: Indicator table for SSF Guidelines chapter 9: Disaster risks and climate change

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods	Result-specific questions
238	Support provided to SSF fishers, fish workers, and their communities with regard to adjustment measures in order to reduce negative impacts that climate change and disasters may have on the post-harvest and trade subsector [9.6, State]	Number of preparatory climate resilience and mitigation public plans, policies and strategies (which have achieved objectives) for the small-scale fisheries post-harvest and trade subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned strategic intervention (available credit, available insurance, capacity development initiatives, hazard resilient infrastructure, alternative socio-ecologically resilient employment opportunities, etc); Geographic location (National) 	State; INGOs; CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 	1) How frequently do small-scale fishing communities experience natural disasters such as cyclones? Are there regular seasons?
239		Value of financing available to the small-scale fisheries post-harvest and trade subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing type (cash transfers, credit (micro-credit), insurance schemes, savings schemes, mobile banking, disability benefits, pensions, unemployment benefits, loans); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 	2) How do climate change impacts affect fishing communities (e.g. rising sea levels, inundation, erosion, type of fish caught, seasonal catch)?
240		Number of SSF actors that have access to financial support to implement adaptation measures for securing livelihoods after natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Ethnicity; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 	3) Are there capacity development initiatives that have helped fishing communities understand issues regarding climate change?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
241		Percent of insurance schemes providing insurance to the small-scale fisheries post-harvest and trade subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Insurance scheme type (parametric national insurance benefits; · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
242		Number of capacity development initiatives in small-scale fishing communities (which have achieved objectives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Initiative type (credit schemes, insurance schemes, cold-chain technologies, processing technologies/methods for newly available fish species, climate-smart infrastructure; · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
243		Number of marketing and awareness raising events for newly available (due to environmental changes) fish species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fish species type; · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Newly available fish species type (invasive, redistributed); · Marketing event type; · Awareness raising event type; · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
244	Transparent access to adaptation funds, facilities and/or culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation made available to small-scale fishing communities [9.9, State]	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Actor type (public actors, private actors, NGO, donors, technical agencies, operational entities); · Disaster risk reduction-related technology type; · Official international support source geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · INGOs; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII) 		Are there credit schemes that have helped fishing communities overcome climate change impacts?
245		Whether or not accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment is available to coastal communities at the national and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Information product type (brochures, flyers, booklets, posters, boards, bulletins, handbooks, radio programmes, internet sites, television broadcasts, signs) · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · INGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII) 		
246		Number of advocacy groups involved in the dissemination of information on availability of and procedures to access adaptation funds, facilities, and technologies for small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Advocacy groups (CSOs, INGOs, grassroots); · Advocacy (evidence-based, not evidence-based); · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic scope (National, Local); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
247	Longer-term development objectives incorporated throughout the emergency sequence, including in the immediate relief phase, and rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery phases [9.7, State]	Number of relief plans and interventions (which have achieved objectives) that address medium- and longer-term rehabilitation, recovery, and development needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic scope (National, Local); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		Are there any response (relief, adaptation, mitigation) plans specific to the fisheries sector? Which sub-sectors are covered?
248		Number of development plans and investments (which have achieved objectives) that integrate disaster preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic scope (National, Local); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
249		Number of capacity development initiatives (which have achieved objectives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development themes (climate resilient technologies, collective action, local institutional building); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic scope (National, Local); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
250		Value of funds and aid contributed by development and humanitarian agencies to emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Institution (development, humanitarian); · Emergency response phase (immediate relief, rehabilitation reconstruction, recovery); · Geographic scope (National, Local); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · INGOs; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
251		Number of partnerships between development and humanitarian actors for emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Partnership type (public-private, private-private, public-public); · Emergency response phase (immediate relief, rehabilitation reconstruction, recovery); · Geographic scope (National, Local); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · INGOs; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
252		National disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 have been adopted and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review 		
253	Parties responsible for human-induced disasters impacting small-scale	Whether or not there are laws that clearly state sanctions for perpetrators of human-induced disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Human-induced disaster type; · Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · INGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII) 		How are fishing communities affected by human-induced

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
254	fisheries are held accountable [9.5, State]	Whether or not there are legally mandated social accountability tools during the implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Social accountability tools (social audit, citizen report card, surveys); · Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · INGOs; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII) 		disasters (e.g. marine litter, oil spills, pollution)?
255		Number of disaster risk reduction and management plans that include accountability and follow-up responsibilities across public and private stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Disaster type; · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
256		National and state level expert committees with independent civil society representatives on board to foresee a disaster relief and recovery process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Committee level (National, State); · Disaster type; · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · State; · Local government authorities; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII) 		
257		Percent of fishing communities that have recognized juridical personality with capacity to hold rights, defend/litigate rights and seek remedies for violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
258		Number of incidents of court and/or alternative dispute resolution systems' rulings that provides remedy for human-induced disaster-related damage in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human-induced disaster type; Status (Indigenous/marginalized, non-Indigenous/non-marginalized); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
259	Fishing communities effectively consulted, including Indigenous Peoples, men and women, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups [9.2, State]	Number of small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions involved in developing approaches, policies, and plans to address climate change adaptation and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Stakeholder organization type (cooperative, association, NGO); Level of involvement (policy review, policy drafting; sponsoring; conducting consultations; lobbying); Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and fisheries policy documents and strategic plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII) 		1) Are there capacity development initiatives that have helped fishing communities understand issues regarding climate change?
260		Percent of small-scale fishing communities that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information type (signs, brochures, flyers, internet sites, SMS emergency text message, radio broadcasts, television broadcasts); Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Geographic scope (National, Local); Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		2) Are there programmes focused on assisting women in overcoming impacts of natural/ man-made disasters?

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
261		Percent of impact assessments of projects that are undertaken consultatively with the [potentially] affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Fishing communities, Indigenous Peoples); Impact assessment components (social, spiritual, cultural, environmental); Timing of impact assessment (before, during, after); Consultation approach (public hearings, closed door hearings, written submissions, polling); Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States (National Authorities); CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
262		Documents and project proposals relating to assessed projects are availed in a language and format accessible to small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic scope (National, Local); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; Local government authorities; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
263		Number of small-scale fishers and fish workers involved in impact assessment consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
264	Integrated and holistic approaches, policies & plans to address disaster risks and climate change in small-scale fisheries, including cross-sectoral collaboration, and strategies for adaptation, mitigation as well as for building resilience and aid plans developed [9.2, 9.3, 9.4, State, All parties, State]	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		Are there any response (relief, adaptation, mitigation) plans specific to the fisheries sector? Which sub-sectors are covered?
265		Whether or not nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications have been developed (and reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Climate Change (UNFCCC Secretariat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		
266		The existence of disaster risk reduction (DRR) coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction coordination mechanism type; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State; Local government authorities; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
267		Number of disaster risk and climate change approaches, policies and plans developed with the involvement of small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Stakeholder organization type (cooperative, association, CSO); Level of involvement (policy review, policy drafting; sponsoring; conducting consultations; lobbying); Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and fisheries policy documents and strategic plans; State; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
268		Number and type of adaptation and mitigation strategies being implemented by SSF actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation and mitigation strategy type; Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
269		Number of small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions involved in developing approaches, policies, and plans to address disaster risk and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Stakeholder organization type (cooperative, association, NGO); Level of involvement (policy review, policy drafting; policy sponsoring; conducting consultations; lobbying); Geographic scope (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and fisheries policy documents and strategic plans; State; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
270	Energy efficiency in the subsector, including the whole value chain – fishing, post-harvest, marketing and distribution – is supported [9.8, All parties]	Number of small-scale fishing community members trained in energy use efficiency in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex (male, female); • Age bracket (youth, non-youth); • Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); • Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); • Training type (wood-burning stoves, electricity, cooking fuel use, vessel fuel efficiency); • Training scope (National, Sub-National, Local); • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		
271		Number of initiatives to improve energy efficiency throughout the small-scale fisheries value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiative type (trainings, educational programmes, advertising, buy-back schemes, loans); • Training type (wood-burning stoves, electricity, cooking fuel use, vessel fuel efficiency); • Initiator (State, Community, NGO) • Scope (National, Sub-National, Local) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		
272	Small-scale fisheries stakeholders, including market outlets, adjust to changes in fish species and	Volume ratio of traditionally available fish species to recently available fish species (due to environmental changes) to in the small-scale fisheries value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently available fish species type; • Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); • Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • CSOs; • Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review; • Key informant interviews (KII); • Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
273	quantities, fish quality and shelf life [9.6]	Percent of fish in small-scale fisheries value chain kept under cold-chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fish species type; · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Cold chain technology type (chill stores, iced storage; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
274		Household Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · INGOs; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Surveys 		
275		Number of fish discarded due to non-biological contaminants in small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Contaminant type (mercury, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs), dioxins, chlorinated pesticides); · Fish species type; · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
276		Number of fish discarded due to biological contaminants in small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Contaminant type (vibrio, botulism, ciguatera, scombroid); · Fish species type; · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
277	Reduced vulnerabilities and enhanced ability to adapt to potential future impacts of climate change and to build back better [9.3, 9.7]	Percentage of small-scale fishers and fish workers involved in alternative income generating opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Alternative income generation type; Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
278		Percentage of small-scale fishers and fish workers involved in savings activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Savings deposit type (Home, bank/post office, NGO, self-help group, other); Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
279		Resilience Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; INGOs; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
280	Issues such as pollution, coastal erosion, and destruction of coastal habitats due to human-induced non-fisheries-related factors addressed [9.3]	Number of incidents of human-induced environmental damages in small-scale fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Environmental damage type (pollution, coastal erosion, coastal habitat damage); · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic scope (National, local); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		How are fishing communities affected by human-induced disasters (e.g. marine litter, oil spills, pollution)?
281		Hectares of human degraded coastal habitat conserved, restored or rebuilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Restoration project type; · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
282		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Water body type; · River basin district; · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · UNEP; · UNEP GEMS/ Water Data Centre; · International Centre for Water Resources and Global Change (ICWRGC); · German Federal Institute of Hydrology (BfG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
283		Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Wastewater generation type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · agricultural, · mining and quarrying, manufacturing, · electricity, · construction, · services, · private households; · Wastewater treatment type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · urban wastewater treatment, · independent treatment, · other water treatment, · non-treated wastewater, · primary wastewater treatment, · secondary wastewater treatment, · tertiary wastewater treatment); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · UN Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat); · WHO; · UN Statistics Division (UNSD); · National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review 		
284		Plastic debris density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · UN Environment Programme (UNEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
285	Reduced ecological footprint of human activities in the whole small-scale fisheries value chain [9.8]	Share of renewable to non-renewable energy used in the small-scale fisheries value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy type; Non-renewable energy type; Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; CSOs; Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Key informant interviews (KII); Surveys 		
286		Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in watts per capita)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable technology type; On-grid capacity; Off-grid capacity; Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
287		Percent of small-scale fisheries value chain stakeholders using energy efficient technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sex (male, female); · Age bracket (youth, non-youth); · Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · Technology types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · solar dryer, · FAO-Thiaroye processing technique (FTT) kilns (fish smoking), · ahotor (fuel-efficient fish smoking stove), · solar-powered cold storage, · wind-powered cold storage); · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · CSOs; · Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII); · Surveys 		
288		Carbon footprint of the small-scale fisheries value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Value chain segment (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest); · Fisheries resource type (inland, marine); · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · INGOs; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Key informant interviews (KII) 		
289		Ecological footprint index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · States; · INGOs; · CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Document review; · Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
290	Negative impact of climate-change induced disaster on food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods is minimized [9.2]	Proportion of SSF population below the international poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Employment status (employed, unemployed); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO; World Bank; National Statistical Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		
291		Proportion of SSF population living below the national poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex (male, female); Age bracket (youth, non-youth); Status (Indigenous, non-Indigenous); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); Settled area type (urban, suburban, rural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank (WDI database, Poverty and Equity Database, World Bank Poverty Assessments); National Statistical Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		
292		Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; INGOs; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		
293		Household Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; INGOs; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		
294		Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States; INGOs; CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review; Surveys 		

#	Overall result (with reference to chapter and paragraph of SSF Guidelines)	Indicators of progress (towards outputs, outcomes and impacts)	Type of data relevant	Possible data sources	Data collection methods		Result-specific questions
295		Proportion of small-scale fishing community households living in informal settlements or inadequate housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregation by location (intra-urban); Disaggregation by income group; Disaggregation by sex, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status (head of household); Disaggregation by age (household members); Disaggregation by disability status (household members); Geographic location (National, Sub-National 1, Sub-National 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-Habitat; National Statistics Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 		

Source: Author's own creation

Notes

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In 2014, the first internationally negotiated instrument dealing specifically with artisanal and small-scale fisheries known as the *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)* - was endorsed.

The scope of the SSF Guidelines is to promote globally a human rights-based approach, covering every social and economic aspect of fisheries governance relevant to all activities undertaken by men and women, in marine and inland waters fisheries value chains.

To support and promote the implementation of this important instrument, systematic monitoring is needed in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 13.4, calling for “participatory assessment methodologies that allow a better understanding and documentation of the true contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable resource management for food security and poverty eradication”.

This handbook aims to support such monitoring and contains a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning framework for the SSF Guidelines implementation (MEL4SSF). It provides a clear and accessible guide and a step-by-step process, using the theory of change methodology.

The aim is to help all those engaged in the monitoring of the SSF Guidelines at the local or national level, including governments and stakeholder organizations, and promote participatory processes in line with paragraph 13.5 of the SSF Guidelines.

With the support of:

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Contact us: SSF-Guidelines@fao.org
Learn more: <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/en/>

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