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**Questionnaire on Tenure and User Rights in Capture Fisheries**

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Sponsored by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**Questions?**

Please contact the FAO Fisheries Tenure Team

Email: [**UserRights-2018@fao.org**](mailto:UserRights-2018@fao.org)

**This survey is voluntary. All responses are anonymous.**

## WHY IS THIS STUDY BEING CONDUCTED?

Marine and inland fisheries provide millions of people around the globe with food security and livelihood opportunities. Advancing knowledge on how the world’s marine and inland capture fisheries are accessed, used, and managed using various types of rights-based approaches is a crucial step towards achieving the [Sustainable Development Goals](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300) (SDGs) and attaining food and nutrition security and livelihood benefits.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has developed a [Global Work Programme](http://www.fao.org/3/a-mq773e.pdf) on advancing knowledge on tenure and rights-based approaches in fisheries for developing knowledge and a common understanding of appropriate forms of tenure and rights-based approaches. Welcomed by the 32nd Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI 32) in July 2016, the Global Work Programme aims at ensuring that responsible governance of tenure in inland and marine capture fisheries contributes to enhanced food security, poverty eradication, capacity development, and sustainable resource use, by providing neutral platforms for exchanging experiences and knowledge.

This questionnaire is closely related to the Global Work Programme and has been intentionally designed to generate comparable information about the whole spectrum of fisheries rights around the world.

## WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?

The overall goal of this questionnaire is to generate comparable information about rights-based approaches to fishery management in both large-scale fisheries and small-scale fisheries from around the globe, including:

* Different forms of right-based approaches (including legally recognized user rights and customary user rights)
* Multiple use and conflicts in capture fisheries and coastal zones management
* Migratory fisheries and user rights
* Social aspects of tenure and user rights
* Tenure and user rights in inland fisheries and marine fisheries

## WHO SHOULD COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?

The questionnaire should be completed by individuals or groups of individuals that are knowledgeable about the selected fishery of interest. We hope that respondents will represent a wide variety of organizations and locations around the world.

## HOW WILL THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY BE USED?

We would like to invite every individual who completes this questionnaire to present and discuss their answers as a case study at the [*Global Conference on Tenure and User Rights in Fisheries 2018: Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030*](http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/user-rights/en/) (UserRights 2018) in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, 10-14 September 2018. UserRights 2018 will be an international forum for sharing information and practical experiences on right-based approaches with emphasis on how they contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Every person who attends UserRights 2018 will be expected to summarize their questionnaire responses by developing a written case study summary based on a template that FAO has developed. FAO will then compile all of the case studies and questionnaire responses into an open online repository that can be used to share good practices and lessons learned between countries. The case studies will also be used to analyze and identify future challenges and sharing the possible solutions

## SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

We would like you to complete this questionnaire by choosing a fishery that you are very familiar with. The fishery you choose could be a large-scale fishery, a small-scale fishery, or a fishery where a large-scale fishery and a small-scale fishery interact.

Please note that **only** capture fisheries (marine and inland alike) are requested.

The questionnaire should be completed electronically, using this Microsoft Word document. It may be completed in English, French or Spanish.

* When open answers are requested, the responses should not exceed 12 lines.
* We welcome additional background information, including references, data and statistics. Please send this additional information when you submit your completed questionnaire.

If you feel that more clarification is needed regarding the questionnaire and how to complete it please also contact the FAO Fisheries Tenure Team at the following email: [UserRights-2018@fao.org](mailto:UserRights-2018@fao.org) with the subject line “Questionnaire on Tenure and User Rights in Capture Fisheries”.

## DEADLINE AND SUBMISSION

**We would like to receive your completed questionnaire by 15 July 2018 and your written case study by**

**1 September 2018.**

Please submit the completed questionnaire by e-mail to the FAO Fisheries Tenure Team:

[UserRights-2018@fao.org](mailto:UserRights-2018@fao.org)

Thank you for your time and participation!

Please contact the FAO Fisheries Tenure Team at [**UserRights-2018@fao.org**](mailto:UserRights-2018@fao.org) for more information.

## Part I – Your contact information

### Name: Click here to enter text**.**

### Country of residence: Click here to enter text**.**

### Institution:Click here to enter text**.**

### Current role(s) and activities: Click here to enter text**.**

### Email:Click here to enter text**.**

## Part II - Description of the fishery

*In the sections below, please provide information about the fishery and the communities involved in the fishery you choose to report on. This information is necessary for understanding the context where the allocation of rights (legally recognized or customary) are applied and for understanding the effect of the rights-based approach on fishers.*

## Overview of the fishery

### Which fishery would you like to focus on for the purposes of this questionnaire?

Click here to enter text**.**

### What is the geographic area where harvesting activities for this fishery take place? Please indicate the distance of fishing from shore as well as the specific countries and provinces where fishing takes place, if in waters under national jurisdiction. *Check all that apply.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| High seas (beyond 200 nm from shore)  Offshore areas within national jurisdiction (greater than 12 nm from shore)  Coastal areas less than 3 nm from shore  Coastal areas between 3 and 5 nm from shore  Coastal areas between 3 and 12 nm from shore  Inland, freshwater ecosystems | Specific countries: Click here to enter text.  Specific provinces: Click here to enter text. |

**If possible, please provide a map of the fishing grounds as a separate file when you submit this questionnaire.**

### What ecosystem(s) does the fishery take place in? *Check all that apply.*

Archipelago

Beach

Coastal/Near shore

Coral reef

Deep sea

Estuary

Fjord

Intertidal

Lagoon

Lake

Mangrove

Open ocean

River

Salt marsh

Other: Click here to enter text.

### What are the most important species caught in this fishery? *Please indicate up to six species.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Common name | Scientific name (if known) | Fishing season (months of the year) |
| *Example: Pacific cod* | *Gadus macrocephalus* | *May to August* |
| 1. Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. |
| 2. Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. |
| 3. Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. |
| 4. Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. |
| 5. Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. |
| 6. Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text. |

### Indicate the overall status of the species you listed in question 4.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species common name | | | | | |
| 1. Click here to enter text. | 2. Click here to enter text. | 3. Click here to enter text. | 4. Click here to enter text. | 5. Click here to enter text. | 6. Click here to enter text. |
| Unexploited  Underexploited  Fully exploited  Overexploited  Depleted  Recovering  No assessment  I don’t know | Unexploited  Underexploited  Fully exploited  Overexploited  Depleted  Recovering  No assessment  I don’t know | Unexploited  Underexploited  Fully exploited  Overexploited  Depleted  Recovering  No assessment  I don’t know | Unexploited  Underexploited  Fully exploited  Overexploited  Depleted  Recovering  No assessment  I don’t know | Unexploited  Underexploited  Fully exploited  Overexploited  Depleted  Recovering  No assessment  I don’t know | Unexploited  Underexploited  Fully exploited  Overexploited  Depleted  Recovering  No assessment  I don’t know |

### Is a stock assessment conducted to understand the status of the target species by this fishery?

No

Yes

6a) If yes, how often is a stock assessment conducted for this fishery?

Annually

Every other year

Every 5 years

Other (please explain): Click here to enter text.

### For catch destined for **human consumption**, which markets is the catch traded in?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Product destination (*check all that apply*)** | | | | |
| **Species common name** | **Household consumption/ bartering (exchange for payment in goods or services** | **Local direct sale (exchange for monetary payment)** | **Sale to domestic markets** | **Sale to international markets** | **Onboard processing and/or delivery to processors** |
| 1. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |  |

### How is the catch from this fishery utilized?

Direct human consumption (i.e., fish is consumed fresh, with minimal to no processing)

Chilled for local processing

Chilled for factory processing

Cured, smoked or salted locally

Frozen for local processing

Frozen for factory processing

### What percentage of the catch is destined for **non-human consumption** (for example, fish meal processing)?

None of the catch is used for non-human consumption

1-25%

26-50%

51-75%

76-100%

## Fishing communities and fishing activities

### Where are the fishers (vessel owners, crew and skippers) that participate in this fishery generally from?

The same country and the same fishing community/port/landing sites

The same country, but different fishing communities/ports/landing sites

Multiple countries

Other: Click here to enter text.

### How many fishing communities/ports/landing sites **receive landings** in this fishery? Check all that apply. Please indicate the approximate number of participating communities/ports/landing sites located within 20 km of the fishing grounds, in countries adjacent to the fishing grounds, and in countries that are not adjacent to the fishing grounds. *Community here refers to place-based, geographic areas where residents consider themselves part of the same community.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of communities/ports/  landing sites | Local communities/ ports/landing sites (within 20 kilometres of the fishing grounds) | Communities/ports/  landing sites located in a country that is adjacent to the fishing grounds | Communities/ports/  landing sites located in countries that are not adjacent to the fishing grounds |
| 0 |  |  |  |
| 1-2 |  |  |  |
| 3-4 |  |  |  |
| 5-10 |  |  |  |
| More than 10 |  |  |  |

### How many fishing communities have fishers that **harvest** fish in this fishery? Check all that apply. Please indicate the approximate number of participating communities located within 20 km of the fishing grounds, in countries adjacent to the fishing grounds, and in countries that are not adjacent to the fishing grounds. *Community here refers to place-based, geographic areas where residents consider themselves part of the same community.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of communities/ports/  landing sites | Local communities/ ports/landing sites (within 20 kilometres of the fishing grounds) | Communities/ports/  landing sites located in a country that is adjacent to the fishing grounds | Communities/ports/  landing sites located in countries that are not adjacent to the fishing grounds |
| 0 |  |  |  |
| 1-2 |  |  |  |
| 3-4 |  |  |  |
| 5-10 |  |  |  |
| More than 10 |  |  |  |

### Approximately how many individual fishers are involved in the fishery? *A fisher is any person participating in a fish harvesting activity conducted from a fishing vessel, a floating or fixed platform, or from shore. Please do not count fish processors or traders, but include fishing crew members.*

Click here to enter text. individual fishers

### Approximately what percentage of the individual fishers participating in this fishery are women?

0%

1-25%

26-50%

51-75%

76-100%

### On average, approximately what percentage of a fishery participant’s **income** comes from their participation **in this fishery**??

0%

1-25%

26-50%

51-75%

76-100%

### How much **time** do fishers generally commit to participating **in this fishery**?

Occasional (*spend under 30% of their working time participating in this fishery*)

Full-time, but seasonal (*fishers who are occupied with other full time seasonal activities when not participating in this fishery (such as farming), or where the fishing "season" may be adapted so that it does not coincide with the peak tourist period from which earnings might well be higher*)

Part-time, year round (*spend at least 30% but less than 90% of their working time participating in this fishery*)

Full-time, year round (*spend at least 90% of their working time participating in this fishery*)

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### How much **time** do fishers generally commit to participating **in fishing in** general?

Occasional (*spend under 30% of their working time fishing*)

Full-time, but seasonal (*fishers who are occupied with other full time seasonal activities when not fishing (such as farming), or where the fishing "season" may be adapted so that it does not coincide with the peak tourist period from which earnings might well be higher*)

Part-time, year round (*spend at least 30% but less than 90% of their working time fishing*)

Full-time, year round (*spend at least 90% of their working time fishing*)

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Do fishers from communities or countries outside the fishing grounds regularly access this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

No, only fishers that live in communities adjacent to the fishing grounds access this fishery.

Yes, fishers from elsewhere in this country travel to access this fishery.

Yes, vessels from other countries (i.e., distant water fleets) travel to access this fishery.

Yes, fishers from neighbouring countries travel here as they follow a fish stock.

### On average, what **distance** from shore do fishing vessels have to travel to reach the fishing grounds of this fishery?

Less than 100 metres from the shoreline/high-water mark

Between 100 meters and 10 kilometers from the shoreline/high-water mark

Between 10 and 20 kilometers from the shoreline/high-water mark

Greater than 20 kilometers from shoreline/high-water mark

### On average, what is the **duration** of an average fishing trip in this fishery?

*Depending on the type of gear, fishing trip duration could refer to a detailed unit of measure, i.e. hours fished; to "number of days fished", i.e., the number of days on which fishing took place (for those fisheries in which searching is a substantial part of the fishing operation, days in which searching but no fishing took place should be included); or to "number of days on ground", which in addition to days fishing and searching also includes all other days while the vessel was on the ground.*

< 6 hours

6-24 hours (day trip)

1-4 days

5-10 days

11-30 days

More than 30 days

### What non-fishing livelihoods are available to fishers that participate in this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fishing is the only livelihood available.  Aquaculture  Agriculture  Forestry  Mining  Oil extraction | Farming (crop/livestock)  Manufacture  Assembly  Processing (including post-harvest)  Fishery services (boat repair, ice making, nets/gears etc. | Transport  Accommodation  Restaurants and bars  Travel and tourism  Recreational fisheries  Retail  Other: Click here to enter text**.** |

## Fishing boats, fleet & gear

### What are the types of fishing gear commonly used in this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

Surrounding nets (e.g. purse seines)

Seine Nets (e.g. beach seines, boat seines)

Trawls (e.g. bottom trawl, midwater trawl)

Dredges (e.g. towed dredges, mechanized dredges)

Lift nets (e.g. portable lift nets, boat-operated lift nets)

Falling gears (e.g. cast nets, Cover pots)

Gillnets and entangling nets (e.g. set gillnet, drift gillnets)

Traps (e.g. pots, fyke nets)

Hooks and Lines (e.g. hand lines, long lines)

Harpoons

Rakes

Gleaning (hand picking, digging)

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### What type of equipment, if any, is generally used to deploy fishing gear in this fishery?

No mechanization is used in this fishery to deploy fishing gear.

Small power winches or haulers that are powered by the engine

Independently powered gear deployment and hauling

Fully mechanized gear deployment and hauling

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Please indicate the type, the number, and the average characteristics of the fishing vessels that **currently** participate in this fishery.

Information on vessel characteristics is not available.

No fishing vessels are used to harvest fish in this fishery.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of fishing vessels** | Less than 20 | 21-100 | 101-300 | More than 300 |
| **Motorization**  *Indicates the presence of an engine on board, the horse power (hp) and whether outboard or inboard. If multiple engines consider the main one only.* | The fishing vessels do not have engines. | Outboard engine/ inboard engine ≤100hp | Inboard engine, less than 400 horsepower | Inboard engine, more than 400 horsepower |
| **Average length (meters)** | Less than 12 meters | 12-24 meters | Greater than 24 meters | |
| **Average gross tonnage** | Less than 10 gross tons | 10-50 gross tons | Greater than 50 gross tons | |
| **Refrigeration/storage** | There is no cold storage for catch on the fishing vessels. | Ice box on deck  *An ice box is a free-standing container filled with ice for the purpose of chilling fish (above or below deck).* | Ice hold below deck  *An ice hold is a structure below deck containing ice for the purpose of chilling fish.* | Refrigerated hold below deck  *A refrigerated hold is part of boat structure and is mechanically refrigerated for the purpose of freezing fish.* |
| **Labor/crew** | Individual and/or family members | Cooperative group  *Any arrangement in which individuals, other than family members or paid crew, work together to carry out the fishing operation.* | Less than 3 paid crew  *Payment can be monetary or non-monetary (e.g. part of the catch)* | More than 4 paid crew  *Payment can be monetary or non-monetary (e.g. part of the catch)* |

### Which of the following fish aggregating devices are used in this fishery?

No fish aggregating devices are used in this fishery.

Moored fish aggregating devices

Drifting fish aggregating devices

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

## IV) Ownership

### Who owns the fishing vessels that participate in this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

No fishing vessels are used in this fishery.

The local community as a whole

Owner/operators from the local community or local communities   
*(Owner-operator refers to a fisher who operates their own vessel/gear owned)*

Owner/operators from outside the fishing grounds   
*(Owner-operator refers to a fisher who operates their own vessel/gear owned)*

Non-fishing individual(s) from the local community or local communities

Non-fishing individual(s) from outside the local community

Corporate business owned in the same country where the fishery takes place   
(*Corporate business refers to a company or group of people that carry out fishing activities as a single legal entity (usually own multiple vessels/gear and employ multiple crew))*

Internationally owned corporate business   
(*Corporate business refers to a company or group of people that carry out fishing activities as a single legal entity (usually own multiple vessels/gear and employ multiple crew))*

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Who owns the fishing gear used in this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

No fishing gear is used in this fishery.

The local community as a whole

Fishers from the local community or local communities

Fishers from outside the fishing grounds (for example, distant water fleets)

Non-fishing individuals from the local community or local communities

Non-fishing individuals from outside the local community

Private corporation owned in the same country where the fishery takes place

Internationally owned private corporation

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### If this fishery uses fish aggregating devices, who typically owns them? *Check all that apply.*

No fish aggregating devices are used in this fishery.

Public agency (for example, fisheries management organization)

The local community as a whole

Fishers from the local community or local communities

Fishers from outside the fishing grounds (for example, distant water fleets)

Non-fishing individuals from the local community or local communities

Non-fishing individuals from outside the local community

Private corporation owned in the same country where the fishery takes place

Internationally owned private corporation

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Are women entitled to own fishing vessels, gear, or fish aggregating devices in this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

No, women are not allowed to own fishing vessels, gear, or fish aggregating devices in this fishery.

Yes, women are allowed to own fishing vessels.

Yes, women are allowed to own fishing gear.

Yes, women are allowed to own fish aggregating devices.

## V) Management

### What jurisdiction does the fishery fall under? *Check all that apply.*

Indigenous or traditional jurisdiction (management of inland, coastal or offshore fisheries under national jurisdiction)

One nation (management of inland, coastal or offshore fisheries under national jurisdiction)

Two nations with a bilateral agreement

Multiple nations with a multilateral agreement

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (management of fisheries on the high seas)

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Who is responsible for managing the fishery resources? *Check all that apply.*

Central Government

Regional Government

Local Government

Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO)

Traditional or customary authority (for example, indigenous tribal council and leaders)

Community-based fishing organization

This fishery has no management authority.

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### What type of fishery management system is established? *Check all that apply.*

Governmental Management (informative, non-participatory top-down management)

Community-based Management (decentralized management delegated to local communities)

Traditional/indigenous/customary management (management controlled by local communities and founded upon customary, religious or long continued practices and usage)

Co-management (management done through a partnership arrangement between the government and local communities, NGOs, research organizations, or fisher organizations)

This fishery is not managed.

### Who participates in making the rules that govern the management of this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

This fishery is not managed.

Individual fishers

Management authority staff

Fishers’ organizations

Migrant fishers

Non-profit organizations/Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Who is allowed to provide their advice and opinions for consideration in the rule-making process for this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

This fishery is not managed.

Individual fishers

Management authority staff

Fishers’ organizations

Migrant fishers

Non-profit organizations/Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### What kind of management measures are used in the fishery? *Check all that apply.*

This fishery is not managed.

Regulation of the allowed fishing gear characteristics (e.g. mesh size)

Restriction of the number of gear used by fisher/vessel

Restriction of the number of vessels allowed in the fishery

Daily catch limit per fisher/vessel

Regulation of the allowed fishing vessels characteristics

Regulation of allowable engine power

Establishment of a port schedule to regulate fishing vessel entry and exit

Restriction of the number of hours or days fished

Closure of the fishing grounds during a particular season

Area restrictions (including no-take zones, multiple use marine protected areas and marine reserves)

Minimum size and maturity restriction

Total Allowable Catch

Harvest Control Rules

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### How are fees and taxes integrated into the management of the fishery?

There is no form of license or registration, and fishing operations are not subject to license fee, landing fees or taxation.

Fishing operations are formally registered; however, they are not taxed or charged a fee for their fishing activities.

Fishing operations are licensed and subject to license and/or landing fees; however, they are not taxed as a commercial business.

Fishing operations are licensed and taxed as a commercial business.

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Are there definedfishing areas or boundaries for this fishery?

The fishing boundaries are legally defined.

Participating fishing communities define the acceptable fishing areas.

There are no defined boundaries for the fishing area.

Fishing areas exist but are not agreed on by fishing participants.

I don’t know.

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

## Part III – Governance of fishing rights

*In order to regulate access to the fishery and the volume of resource caught, authorities can manage a fishery through legal mechanisms, ensuring the rights for accessing the fishery or the ownership of the resource. Access to the fishery can be also regulated by local custom and not by any individual or community through legal basis. The objective of this section is to identify the type of rights present in the fishery and to analyse the elements related to it.*

### **This section is composed of two parts. Please only answer the questions in the section that applies to the fishery you are focused on for this questionnaire.**

### **What type of fishing rights are present in the fishery? \***

**This fishery has legally recognized fishing rights. Please answer questions in Section I “Legally recognized fishing rights” (questions 39 - 50).**

**This fishery has customary/traditional rights. Please answer questions in Section II fishing “Customary fishing rights” (questions 51 - 60).**

**\*If this fishery has both legally recognized and customary/traditional fishing rights please answer the questions in both sections**

## Legally recognized fishing rights

### Please indicate the type of legally recognized fishing rights that are **currently** used for managing the fishery and the year that these rights were first implemented in this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type of rights-based approach | Year of implementation |
| Limited licenses |  |
| Individual fishing licenses | Click here to enter text**.** |
| Effort quotas |  |
| Individual effort quotas | Click here to enter text**.** |
| Group or Community-based effort quota | Click here to enter text**.** |
| Catch quotas |  |
| Individual catch quotas | Click here to enter text**.** |
| Group or Community-based catch quota | Click here to enter text**.** |
| Community development quotas | Click here to enter text**.** |
| Territorial rights |  |
| Territorial Use Rights in Fisheries (TURF) | Click here to enter text**.** |
| Post-harvest / processing quotas |  |
| Individual processing quotas | Click here to enter text**.** |
| Other |  |
| Other: Click here to enter text. | Click here to enter text**.** |

### Does the current fishing right system recognise informal customary or traditional fishing rights that were used to previously manage the fishery?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes | No |

### To whom or what were the legally recognized fishing rights **initially** allocated for this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Individual fishers  Fishing vessels  Fishing vessel owners  Family members of fishers  Communities  Clans  Fishers from other communities or countries that participate in this fishery | Fisher organizations (e.g. cooperatives, associations)  National private corporation  Fish processors or fish buyers  Foreign vessels  Foreign private corporations  Men only  Women only  Other: Click here to enter text. |

### Who or what is allowed to **currently** hold the legally recognized fishing rights for this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Individual fishers  Fishing vessels  Fishing vessel owners  Family members of fishers  Communities  Clans  Fishers from other communities or countries that participate in this fishery | Fisher organizations (e.g. cooperatives, associations)  National private corporation  Fish processors or fish buyers  Foreign vessels  Foreign private corporations  Men only  Women only  Other: Click here to enter text. |

### Please describe any specific restrictions on who can hold, receive or purchase the legally recognised fishing rights for this fishery (tenure restriction for women, non-indigenous, ethnic groups, etc.).

Click here to enter text**.**

There are no restrictions on who can hold, receive or purchase the fishing rights.

### How were the legally recognized fishing rights **initially** allocated to fisheries participants? *Check all that apply.*

Auction

Catch history data

Processing history data

Uniform allocation across fishers that historically participated in the fishery

Community allocation

Fishery sector/group allocation

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Did the initial allocation criteria for distributing legally recognized fishing rights take into consideration any of the following issues? *Check all that apply.*

Ability of poor and vulnerable communities to access their basic livelihoods needs

Maintaining fish processing capacity in specific communities

Economic viability of the fishing activity

Ethnic minorities’ rights to fish

Indigenous groups’ rights to fish

Rights to fish for the next generation of fishers

Rights to fish of migratory fishing communities/fishers

Sustainability of the stock(s)

Women’s rights to fish

🞎 None of these issues were taken into consideration in the allocation criteria.

### Were the legally recognized fishing rights allocated for harvest using a specific fishing gear type or of a particular species?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gear | Species | Both | None |

46a) If rights are allocated to harvest with specific fishing gear or a specific species, please indicate which gear or species the fishing rights are associated with.

Click here to enter text**.**

### In general, once the legally recognized fishing rights are allocated, how long are the rights valid?

The rights are valid for a specific number of months.

The rights are valid for the duration of the fishing season.

The rights are valid for one year.

The rights are valid for several years.

The rights are allocated with no time limit on validity.

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Can the owners sell or lease their legally recognized fishing rights? *Check all that apply.*

The fishing rights can be leased.

The fishing rights can be sold.

No, the fishing rights cannot be leased or sold.

48a) If the legally recognized fishing rights can be sold or leased, does the owner have to transfer it as a whole? *Check all that apply.*

No, the fishing rights cannot be leased or sold.

The fishing right must be **sold** as a whole unit.

The fishing right must be **leased** as a whole unit.

The fishing right may be divided and **sold** in smaller units than the original allocation.

The fishing right may be divided and **leased** in smaller units than the original allocation.

### Are there limitations on the quantity of the legally recognized fishing rights that any one person, fishing vessel, corporation or community can hold? *Check all that apply.*

No, there are no limitations on how many fishing rights can be held by one person, corporation or community.

Yes, there are limitations on the fishing rights any **one person** can hold at a time.

Yes, there are limitations on the fishing rights any **one corporation** can hold at a time.

Yes, there are limitations on the fishing rights any **one community** can hold at a time.

Yes, there are limitations on the fishing rights any **foreign person or entity** can hold at a time.

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Can the legally recognized fishing rights be inherited?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes | No |

## II) Customary and traditional fishing rights

### Please describe the customary or traditional fishing rights currently used to manage this fishery?

Click here to enter text**.**

### Who is in control of allocating the customary or traditional fishing rights for this fishery?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Community leaders  Local authorities  Landowners  Individual fishers participating in the fishery | Men in the community/clan/group  Women in the community/clan/group  Other: Click here to enter text. |

### Who is allowed to hold the customary or traditional fishing rights? *Check all that apply.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Individual fishers  Family members  Communities  Clan | Men  Women  Fisher organizations (e.g. fishing cooperatives, associations)  Other: Click here to enter text. |

### How are the customary or traditional fishing rights allocated to fisheries participants?

Click here to enter text**.**

### Are the customary or traditional fishing rights allocated for harvest using a specific fishing gear type or of a particular species?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gear | Species | Both | None |

55a) Please describe the type of gear and species for which customary fishing rights are allocated.

Click here to enter text**.**

### In general, once the customary or traditional fishing rights are allocated, how long are the rights valid?

The rights are valid for a specific number of months.

The rights are valid for the duration of the fishing season.

The rights are valid for one year.

The rights are valid for several years.

The rights are allocated with no time limit on validity.

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Do the allocation criteria for distributing customary or traditional fishing rights take into consideration any of the following issues? *Check all that apply.*

Ability of poor and vulnerable individuals/families to access their basic livelihoods needs

Economic viability of the fishing activity

Ethnic minorities’ rights to fish

Indigenous groups’ rights to fish

Rights to fish for the next generation of fishers

Rights to fish of migratory fishing communities/ fishers

Sustainability of the stock(s)

Women’s rights to fish

🞎 None of these issues are/were taken into consideration in the allocation criteria.

### Are the customary or traditional fishing rights transferable between fishers?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes | No |

### Are there specific restrictions on who can hold, receive or purchase the customary or traditional fishing rights for this fishery (tenure restriction for women, non-indigenous, ethnic groups, etc.)?

Click here to enter text**.**

### Can the customary or traditional fishing rights be inherited?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes | No |

## Part IV – Observed changes in the fishery

*The introduction of a rights-based approach in a fishery can influence how fishing activity is undertaken, characteristics of the fleet, as well as local ecosystems. This section includes questions aimed at identifying any changes that have occurred in this fishery since the implementation of the rights-based program.*

***If the fishery does not have a rights-based management program, please describe changes that have occurred over the last 10 years.***

### Have you or others knowledgeable about this fishery noticed any **changes in the size** of the most important species caught since the rights-based approach was implemented?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species common name** | **Unchanged** | **Increased** | **Decreased** | **I don’t know** |
| 1. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |

### How has the **total number of fishers** participating in this fishery changed since the rights-based approach was implemented?

The number of fishers in this fishery has **not changed.**

The number of fishers in this fishery has **increased**.

The number of fishers in this fishery has **decreased.**

I don’t know

### How has the **distance travelled** during an average fishing trip in this fishery changed since the rights-based approach was implemented?

*A fishing trip is defined as the duration of time that passes between when a fishing vessel leaves port and returns to unload the fish harvested since it left port.*

The distance travelled during an average fishing trip has **not changed.**

The distance travelled during an average fishing trip has **increased.**

The distance travelled during an average fishing trip has **decreased.**

I don’t know

### How has the **duration** of an average fishing trip in this fishery since the rights-based approach was implemented?

*A fishing trip is defined as the duration of time that passes between when a fishing vessel leaves port and returns to unload the fish harvested since it left port.*

The duration of an average fishing trip has **not changed.**

The duration of an average fishing trip has **increased**.

The duration of an average fishing trip has **decreased.**

I don’t know

### Have there been any changes in **type of fishing gear** used since the rights-based approach was implemented?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of gear used in the fishery | Unchanged | Increased | Decreased | Unknown |
| Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |
| Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |
| Click here to enter text. |  |  |  |  |

### Have there been any changes in the **number of fishing vessels** that have participated in this fishery since the rights-based approach was implemented?

No fishing vessels are used to harvest fish in this fishery.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of vessel | Unchanged | Increased | Decreased | I don’t know |
| Vessels without an engine |  |  |  |  |
| Vessels with an outboard engine |  |  |  |  |
| Vessels with an inboard engine, less than 400 horsepower |  |  |  |  |
| Vessels with an inboard engine, more than 400 horsepower |  |  |  |  |

### Have there been any changes in the **average characteristics** of the fleet since the rights-based approach was implemented?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vessel characteristic | Unchanged | Increased | Decreased | I don’t know |
| Average length (meters) |  |  |  |  |
| Average gross tonnage |  |  |  |  |
| Average Power (kW or HP) |  |  |  |  |

### Have there been any changes in the **use of fish aggregating devices** used in this fishery since the rights-based approach was implemented?

No fish aggregating devices are used to support this fishery.

The use of fish aggregating devices has **not changed.**

The use of fish aggregating devices has **increased.**

The use of fish aggregating devices has **decreased.**

I don’t know.

### Have there been any changes in who owns the fishery’s **fishing vessels** since the rights-based approach was implemented?

No fishing vessels are used in this fishery.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unchanged | Increased | Decreased | I don’t know |
| Vessels owned and operated by a paid crew |  |  |  |  |
| Vessels owned by individuals and leased out to fishers |  |  |  |  |
| Vessels ownership by corporate businesses |  |  |  |  |

### Have there been any changes in **who owns the fishery’s** **fishing gear** since the rights-based approach was implemented?

No fishing gear is used in this fishery.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unchanged | Increased | Decreased | I don’t know |
| Gear owned and operated by a paid crew |  |  |  |  |
| Gear owned by individuals and leased out to fishers |  |  |  |  |
| Gear ownership by corporate businesses |  |  |  |  |

### Have there been any changes in **who owns the fishery’s fish aggregating devices** since the rights-based approach was implemented?

No fish aggregating devices are used in this fishery

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unchanged | Increased | Decreased | I don’t know |
| Fish aggregating devices owned by individuals |  |  |  |  |
| Fish aggregating devices owned by corporations |  |  |  |  |

### Have there been noticeable changes in the **percentage of legally recognized fishing rights held** by individuals, corporations and foreign entities since the rights were initially allocated?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unchanged | Increased | Decreased | I don’t know |
| Fishing rights held by individuals |  |  |  |  |
| Fishing rights held by fishing vessels |  |  |  |  |
| Fishing rights held by corporations |  |  |  |  |
| Fishing rights held by foreign entities |  |  |  |  |

## Part V - Challenges to fishing rights

*Fishing rights in a fishery can be threatened by illegal fishing activities, conflicts within the fishing sector or between sectors, and by hazards. This section includes questions aimed at identifying the presence of these threats and how those responsible for managing the fishery resolve them.*

## Monitoring and Enforcement

### Who is responsible for monitoring fishing activities and enforcing regulations in this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

No entity is responsible for monitoring and enforcement.

Government entity(ies)

Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO)

Non-governmental organization (NGO)

Local community(ies)

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### Which of the following monitoring, control and surveillance systems are used to monitor fishing activity in this fishery? *Check all that apply.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Before fishing | While fishing | During landing | Post landing |
| Clearance / issue of documentation  Vessel clearance  None  Other: Click here to enter text. | Logbook  Patrol vessels  Patrol planes  Helicopters  Observers  VMS  Satellite Imagery  Beach patrols  Navy or coastguards  None  Other:Click here to enter text**.** | Catch Monitoring  Transhipment monitoring  None  Other:Click here to enter text**.** | Market and sales monitoring  Export monitoring  Roadblocks and transport monitoring  None  Other:Click here to enter text**.** |

### Which of the following enforcement measures are used to ensure compliance with the fishery’s regulations? *Check all that apply.*

Economic sanctions (e.g. fines)

Temporary suspension of the fishing rights

Permanent withdrawal of the fishing rights

Confiscation of fishing equipment

Confiscation of fishing vessel

Criminal charges and imprisonment

Enforcement measure carried by the community (e.g. peer pressure)

There are no enforcement measures used in this fishery.

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### How frequently are these enforcement measures applied?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Never | Rarely | Sometimes | Often | Always | I don’t know |

### Has the **rate of non-compliance** remained stable, been increasing, or been decreasing since the rights-based approach was implemented?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Increasing | Decreasing | Stable | I don’t know |

### Please briefly explain the most frequent type of non-compliance cases (e.g. poaching, at-sea transhipments, fishing in off-limit areas).

Non-compliance is not an issue in this fishery.

Click here to enter text.

## Conflicts

### What types of conflicts currently exist **between stakeholders** in the fishery? *Check all that apply.*

There are no conflicts between stakeholders in this fishery.

Allocation conflicts (e.g. communities asking for an equitable allocation of rights)

Disagreements between those that manage the fishery and fishers regarding management

Competition between communities over the resource

Competition between fishing communities and seasonally migrant fishers

Conflicts between local small-scale fisheries and national industrial fishers

Conflicts between local small-scale fisheries and foreign industrial fishers

Conflicts between national industrial fishers and foreign industrial fishers

Conflicts between fishers with fishing gear targeting the same species

Conflicts between fishers with fishing gear targeting different species

Conflicts between fishing community and recreational fishery

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

79a) Please describe in detail these conflicts and why you believe they exist.

Click here to enter text**.**

### Which types of non-fishery sectors are in conflict with this fishery’s participants? *Check all that apply.*

There are no conflicts between this fishery’s stakeholders and other sectors.

Agriculture (irrigation, pollution, etc.)

Pastoralist groups looking for access to water

Aquaculture

Tourism

Infrastructure projects and industrial progress (for example, ports, harbours, etc.)

Mining, oil, or natural gas extraction

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

80a) Please describe in detail these conflicts and why you believe they exist.

Click here to enter text**.**

### What types of conflict resolution mechanisms are available for stakeholders in the fishery to resolve conflicts? *Check all that apply*

The fishery does not have an established conflict resolution mechanism

Legal Systems (e.g. courts of justice or other authorities)

Governmental fisheries management authority

Customary Systems (e.g. tribal council)

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### How effective are the established conflict resolution mechanisms at reducing conflict?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Not at all effective | Rarely effective | Sometimes effective | Moderately effective | Very effective |

## Hazardous events

### Which of the following types of hazardous events have affected this fishery since the fishing rights system was implemented? *Check all that apply.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No natural disaster has affected this fishery.  Floods  Waves and surges (including tsunamis)  Storms  Earthquakes  Volcanic eruptions  Drought (inland)  Fish disease  Oil pollution | Solid waste (plastics, household materials, etc.)  Agricultural pollution  Mechanical pollution  Pipeline accidents  Drilling accidents  Nuclear disasters  Military conflicts  Other: Click here to enter text**.** |

### What effects have hazardous events had on this fishery since the fishing rights system was implemented? *Check all that apply.*

No hazard events have affected this fishery since the fishing rights system was implemented.

Fishing vessels have been damaged.

Fishing gear has been damaged.

The stock has been negatively affected (e.g. unusual mortality of the stock, spawning habitat damaged).

The fishers have had to leave their communities.

Processing facilities that are important to this fishery have been damaged.

Fisheries related businesses have been damaged (e.g. fuel and bait suppliers, gear manufacturers).

Fisheries related infrastructure has been damaged (e.g. ports, jetties, docks).

General community infrastructure has been damaged (e.g. houses, schools, stores, utilities).

Other: Click here to enter text**.**

### If a hazardous event occurs, is it possible to identify individual fishing rights holders in order deliver aid or reallocate fishing rights? *Check all that apply.*

Yes, it is possible to identify individual fishing rights holders in order to **deliver aid** (e.g. emergency relief, cash transfer, replacement of equipment and infrastructure, etc.).

Yes, it is possible to identify individual fishing rights holders in order to **reallocate fishing rights** (e.g. reallocating fishing right to fishers affected by the event).

No, it is not possible to identify individual fishing rights holders.

## Part VI – Additional information

### Do you have any other information you would like to provide about the use of fishing rights in this fishery?

Click here to enter text.

**If you used any reference documents or other resources to complete your questionnaire, please provide references to them here. Where possible, indicate where we can gain access to these resources.**

Click here to enter text.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS PROJECT**

**For further questions or clarifications about this questionnaire, please contact**

**UserRights-2018@fao.org**