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de las  
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para la  
Alimentación y la  
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# RESUMED SESSION OF THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR SECURING SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

**Rome, 3-7 February 2014**

## Glossary

### **Capture fishery**

Capture fishery refers to all kinds of harvesting of naturally occurring living resources in both marine and freshwater environments.

Source: Adapted from Glossary – Green Facts (<http://www.greenfacts.org/en/index.htm>) and FAO Fish capture technology webpage (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/3384/en>).

### **Civil society Organization (CSO)**

The sphere in which social movements organize themselves around objectives, constituencies, and thematic interests. Civil society is a broad category which encompasses a wide variety of organizations, which although different, often share certain common goals, resources and/or approaches to maximize their decision-making capacity, advocacy and knowledge.

Source: FAO. 2013. *Strategy for Partnerships with Civil Society CL 146/8. (based on UNGA A/53/170 “Arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations System”*) (<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/53/plenary/a53-170.htm>)

### **Climate change**

A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

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Source: *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*

### **Co-management**

A partnership arrangement in which government, the community of local resource users (fishers), external agents (non-governmental organizations, research institutions), and sometimes other fisheries and coastal resource stakeholders (boat owners, fish traders, credit agencies or money lenders, tourism industry, etc.) share the responsibility and authority for decision-making over the management of a fishery.

Source: *Cochrane, K.L. & Garcia, S. (eds.). 2009. A fishery manager's guidebook. Rome, FAO, and Wiley-Blackwell, UK, based on Berkes, F., Mahon, R., McConney, P., Pollnac, R.C. and Pomeroy, R.S. 2001. Managing Small-Scale Fisheries: Alternative Directions and Methods. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa Online.*

### **Discrimination**

Discrimination should be understood to imply any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference which is based on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons, on an equal footing, of all rights and freedoms.

Source: The Human Rights Committee General Comment No. 18.

### **Disaster Risk Management (DRM)**

The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.

Source: *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2004. (<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/library/lib-terminology-eng%20home.htm>)*

### **Ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)**

An approach to fisheries management and development that strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries. The purpose of EAF is to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems.

Source: *FAO. 2003. The ecosystem approach to fisheries. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No. 4 (Suppl. 2). Rome, FAO.*

### **Equity and equality**

Gender equality is realized when women and men exercise and enjoy human rights on an equal basis in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field (Arts. 1 & 3 of CEDAW). It requires taking all appropriate measures to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped

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roles for men and women. (CEDAW art. 5) To achieve gender equality, temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women may be required (CEDAW Art.4)

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*Source: OHCHR 1979. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.*

### **Food security**

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, stability of supply, access and utilization.

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*Source: § 15 Right to Food guidelines.*

### **Governance**

Governance is the process of governing. It is the way in which society is managed and how competing priorities and interests of different groups are reconciled. It includes the formal institutions of government but also informal arrangements. Governance is concerned with the processes by which citizens participate in decision-making, how government is accountable to its citizens and how society obliges its members to observe rules and laws.

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*Source: Definition used in the Tenure Guidelines negotiation process.*

### **Human rights**

Human rights are universal values and legal guarantees that protect individuals and groups against actions and omissions primarily by State agents that interfere with fundamental freedoms, entitlements and human dignity. The full spectrum of human rights involves respect for, and protection and fulfilment of, civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, as well as the right to development. Human rights are universal—in other words, they belong inherently to all human beings—and are interdependent and indivisible.

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*Source: OHCHR, Fact sheet 32- based on UNDHR; Vienna Declaration; Charter of the UN*

### **Human rights based approach**

A human rights-based approach is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights. It seeks to analyse inequalities which lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress.

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*Source: OHCHR 2006 - FAQs on Human Rights Approach to Development. HR/PUB/06/8*  
*(<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FAQen.pdf>)*

### **Precautionary principle/approach**

In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

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*Source: Principle 15 Rio Declaration 1992 (UNCED).*

### **Stakeholder**

Any individual, group, organization or sector in society that has a clearly identifiable interest in the outcome of a policy, decision-making situation or activity. The interest may be in the form of a specific management responsibility, a commercial interest (resource supply, revenue, employment, trading activity), a subsistence need or some other commitment, as a member of civil society.

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*Source: FAO. 1999. Indicators for sustainable development of marine capture fisheries. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible fisheries. No. 8. Rome, FAO. 68pp.*

### **Sustainable development**

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

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*Source: World Commission on Environment and Development. 1987. Brundtland Report, "Our Common Future".*

### **Sustainable livelihoods**

A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.

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*Source: DFID. 1999. Sustainable livelihoods guidance sheets ([www.livelihoods.org/info/guidance\\_sheets\\_pdfs/section1.pdf](http://www.livelihoods.org/info/guidance_sheets_pdfs/section1.pdf)), based on Chambers, R. and G. Conway, 1992.*

*Sustainable rural livelihoods: Practical concepts for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. IDS Discussion Paper 296. Brighton, IDS.*

### **Tenure**

Tenure is the relationship among people with respect to land and other natural resources. The rules of tenure determine who can use what resources of the land for how long, and under what conditions.

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*Source: Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security ([www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en](http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en)).*

### **Vulnerability**

Vulnerability is a condition arising from the interaction of three factors, namely: (i) risk exposure, or the nature and degree to which a household (or community) is exposed to a certain risk such as a natural disaster, conflicts, macro-economic changes, etc.; (ii) sensitivity to this risk, measured for instance through the dependence of the household (or community) on fishing activity for food security or income generation and (iii) adaptive capacity of the household (or community) to deal with risk – that is its ability to cope with changes

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*Source: FAO. 2005. Increasing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries. No. 10. Rome, FAO.*

### **Vulnerable and marginalized groups/people**

Refers to groups of persons who, owing to physiological, socio-political and socio-economic reasons, cannot enjoy their human rights as fully as others because they are lacking assets for secure, sustainable livelihoods and/or lack influence over decision-making processes.