

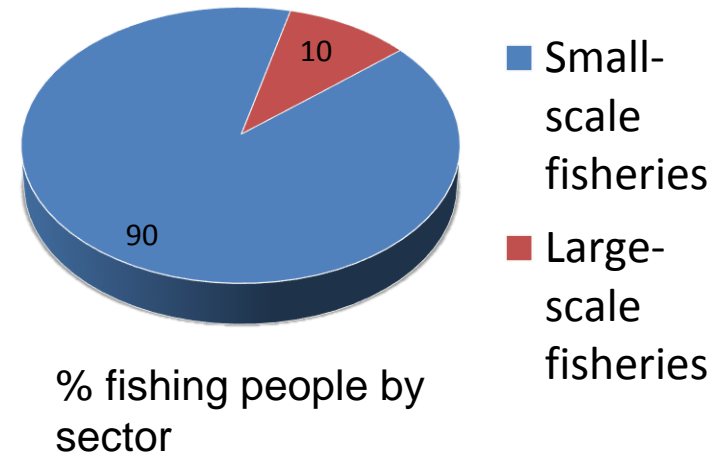
Promoting and Revitalizing Small-Scale Fisheries

Ratana Chuenpagdee
Too Big To Ignore Partnership
Memorial University, St. John's



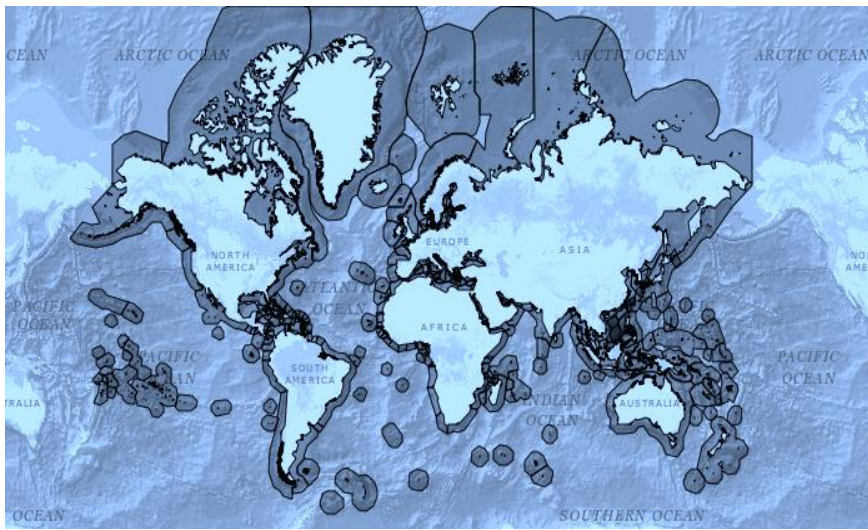
Why small-scale fisheries?

- Majority of the world fisheries, in the North and in the South, are small-scale;
- About 120 million full-time and part-time workers are directly dependent on commercial fisheries value chain for their livelihoods;
- 95% of small-scale fisheries catches are for local consumption; and
- Small-scale fisheries are politically and economically marginalized, and are vulnerable to change.



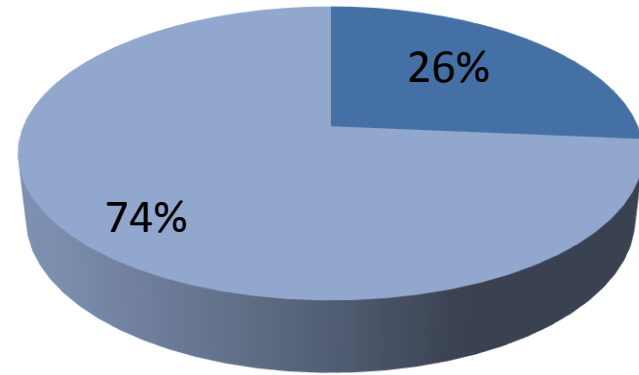
(FAO 2014)





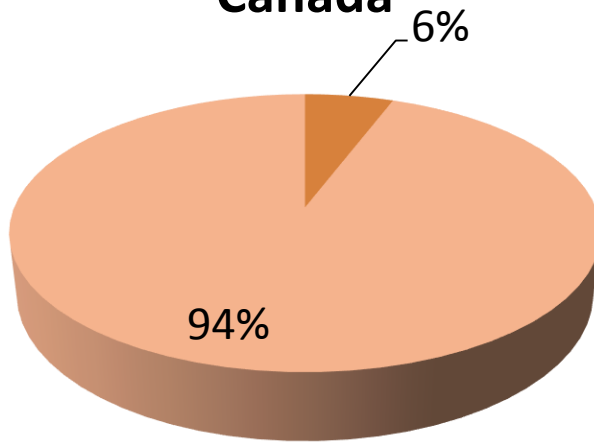
Sea Around Us Database

Global



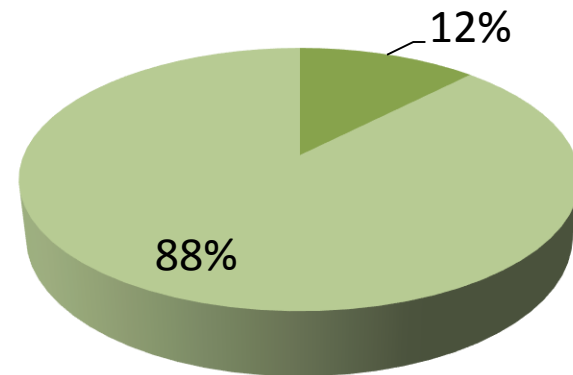
■ Small-scale ■ Large-scale

Canada



■ Small-scale ■ Large-scale

Newfoundland



■ Small-scale ■ Large-scale

What are small-scale fisheries?

*“Small-scale fisheries can be broadly characterized as a **dynamic and evolving** sub-sector of fisheries employing labour-intensive harvesting, processing and distribution technologies to exploit marine and inland water fishery resources. The activities of this sub-sector, conducted **full-time** or **part-time**, or just **seasonally**, are often targeted on supplying fish and fishery products to **local and domestic markets**, and for **subsistence consumption**. Export-oriented production, however, has increased in many small-scale fisheries during the last one to two decades because of greater market integration and globalization. While typically **men** are engaged in fishing and women in fish processing and marketing, **women** are also known to engage in near shore harvesting activities and men are known to engage in fish marketing and distribution. Other **ancillary activities** such as net-making, boat-building, engine repair and maintenance, etc. can provide additional fishery-related employment and income opportunities in marine and inland fishing communities. Small-scale fisheries operate at widely **differing organizational levels** ranging from **self-employed single operators** through informal **micro-enterprises** to formal sector **businesses**. This sub-sector, therefore, is **not homogenous** within and across countries and regions and attention to this fact is warranted when formulating strategies and policies for enhancing its contribution to food security and poverty alleviation.” (FAO 2005)*

Characteristics of small-scale fisheries

- Artisanal fisheries that use relatively small vessels, low levels of technology and capital investments;
- Represent a diverse and dynamic subsector whose characteristics depend on the location; and
- Anchored in local communities, reflecting links to fishery resources, traditions and values, and supporting social cohesion.

(FAO, 2014)









And this is how you jig for cod...

Petty Harbour, NL

V. Rogers 2015





**Too BIG To
IGNORE**

Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research

Filleting cod caught during the food fishery

Petty Harbour, NL

V. Rogers 2015



Too BIG To
IGNORE

Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research

Another day at the wharf

Monkstown, NL

V. Kerezi 2015



**Too BIG To
IGNORE**

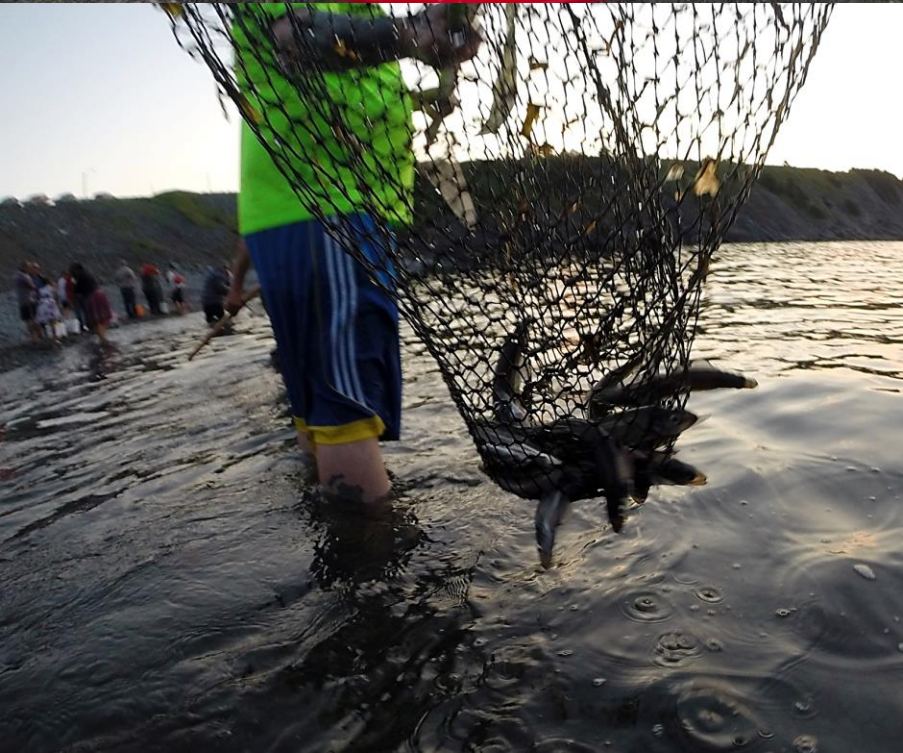
Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research

**Fishermen hoping for pots full of legal sized lobsters
as they wait for the trap to be pulled out of the water**

Neil's Harbour, NS

S. Brown 2012





Small-scale fisheries are embedded in communities, part of culture and tradition, contributing to viable livelihoods, food security and social safety net.



Building resilient fisheries and vibrant communities requires addressing major concerns

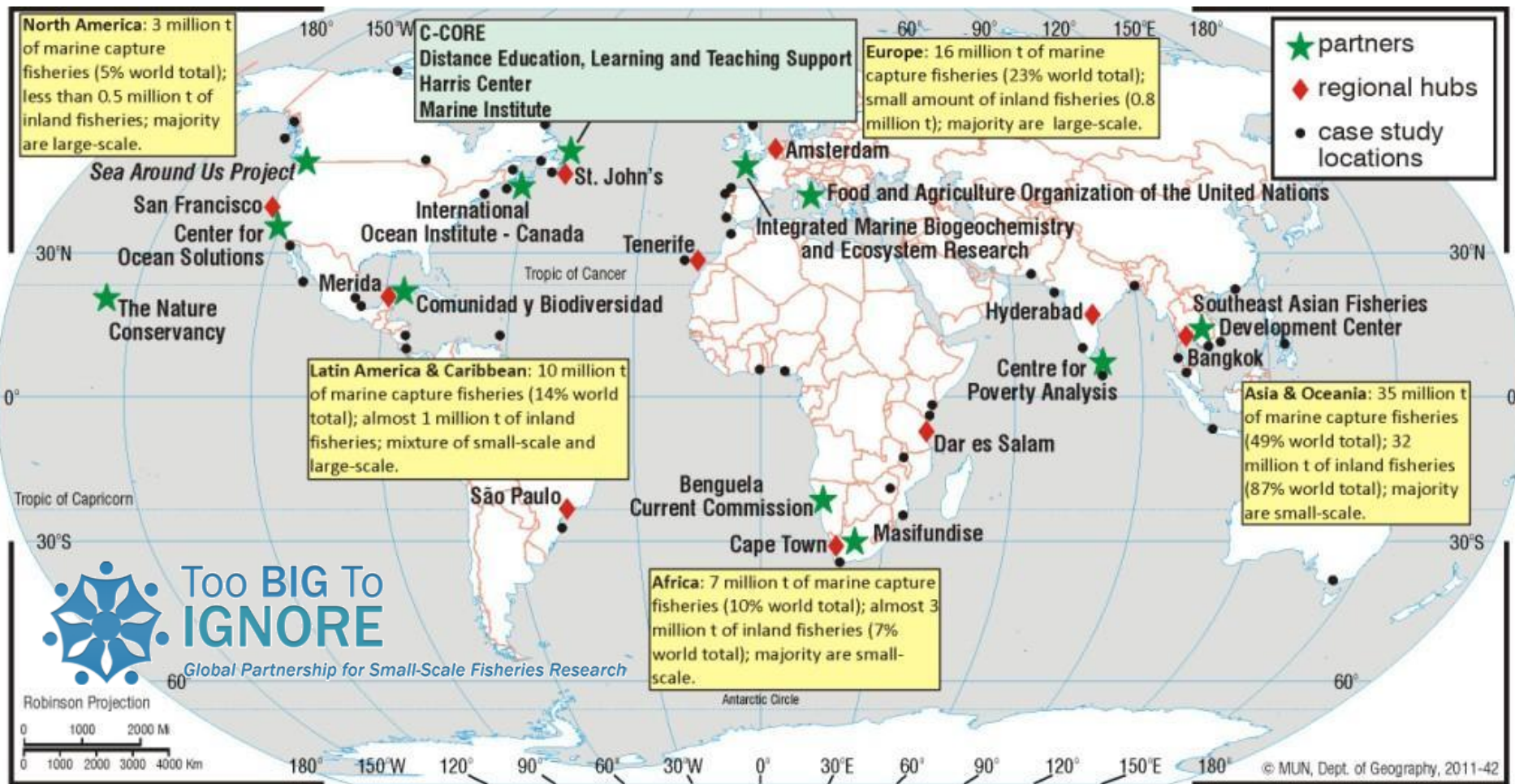
Small-scale fisheries are highly affected by these concerns.

Ecosystem health
Social justice
Livelihoods
Food security

Small-scale fisheries can make major contribution to address these concerns.

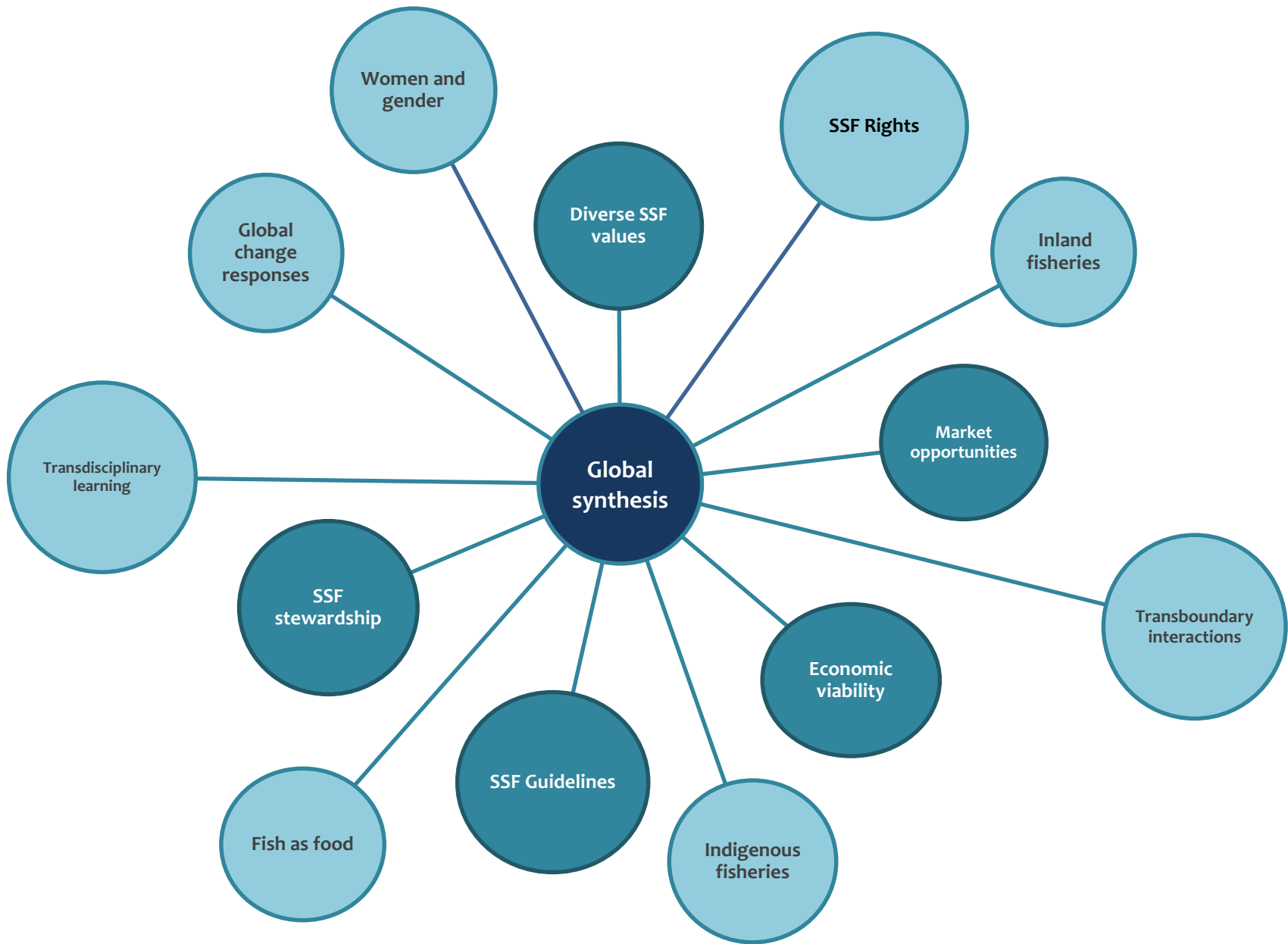
Chuenpagdee et al. (2005)



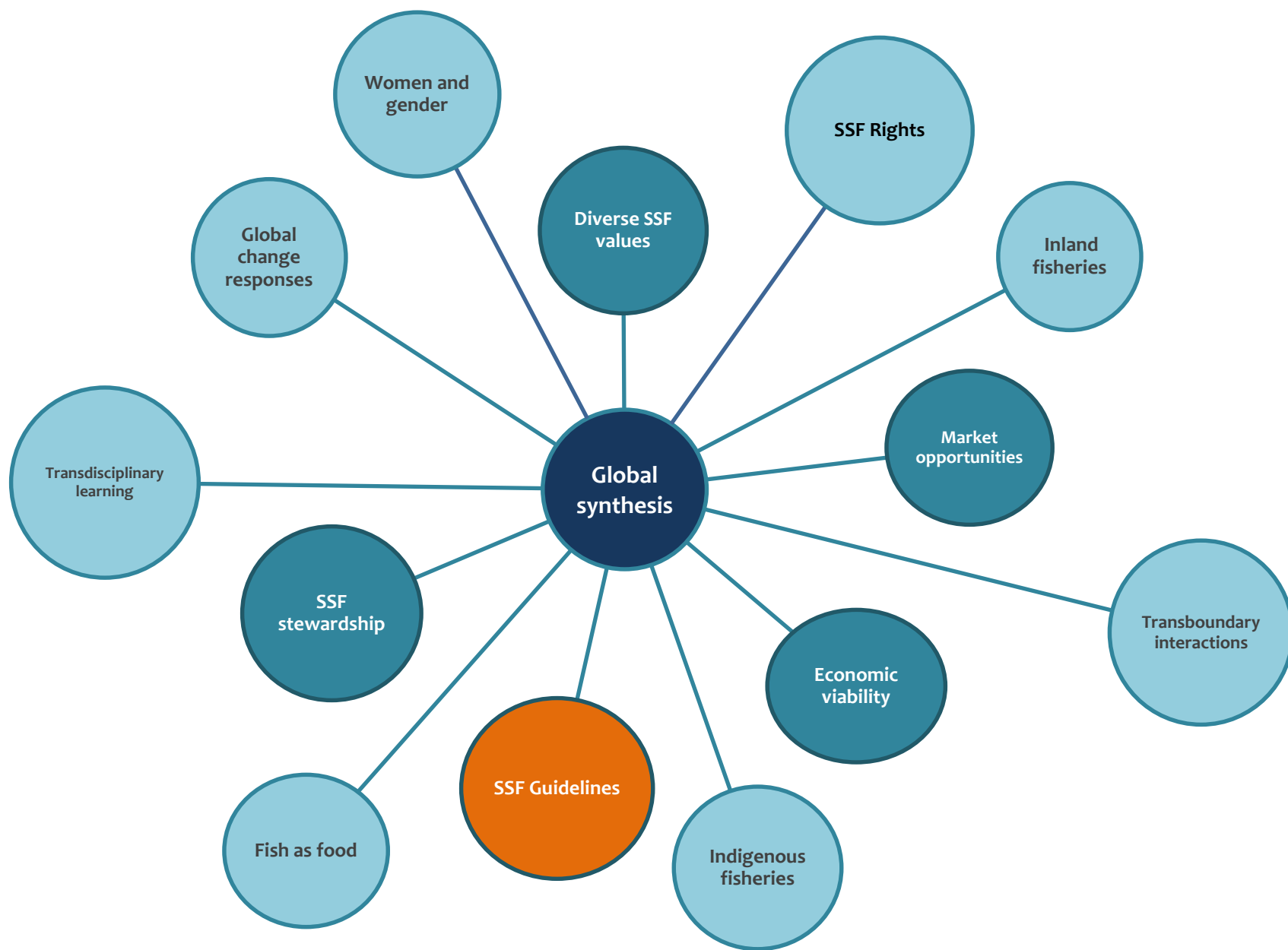


Too Big To Ignore (TBTI) is a SSHRC-funded open research network and knowledge mobilization partnership, with more than 350 researchers and 20 organizations from over 65 countries, working together to elevate the profile of small-scale fisheries, argue against their marginalization, reduce their vulnerability, and address key concerns affecting their sustainability.

TBTI research clusters covering multiple aspects of SSF



TBTI research clusters covering multiple aspects of SSF



The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries

Negotiated international instrument entirely dedicated to SSF |

→ A global consensus on principles and guidance for small-scale fisheries governance and development

Bring together social development and responsible fisheries |

→ Beyond fisheries: sustainable livelihoods, social stability, food security and sustainable social and economic development

Complement other international instruments |

- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; Right to Food Guidelines; Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
- Common grounding in **human rights principles**





Two big questions:

1. Given that the SSF Guidelines are in the context of food security and poverty eradication, how relevant are they to Canada?
2. Given that the SSF Guidelines are voluntary, what will it take to implement them in Canada?



- 4 “Great Fish for A Change” Events
 - Petty Harbour
 - Monkstown
 - Port Union
 - Stephenville



& Port au Choix

Cow Head

Trout River & Woody Point

Cox's Cove

Corner Brook

Shoe Cove

Fogo Island

- One discussion session @ St. John's, April 2016

Bay de Verde

- 34 interviews:
 - Fish harvesters: 14
 - Governments/Union: 10
 - Scientists, NGOs, CSO's: 10



St. John's

Petty Harbour

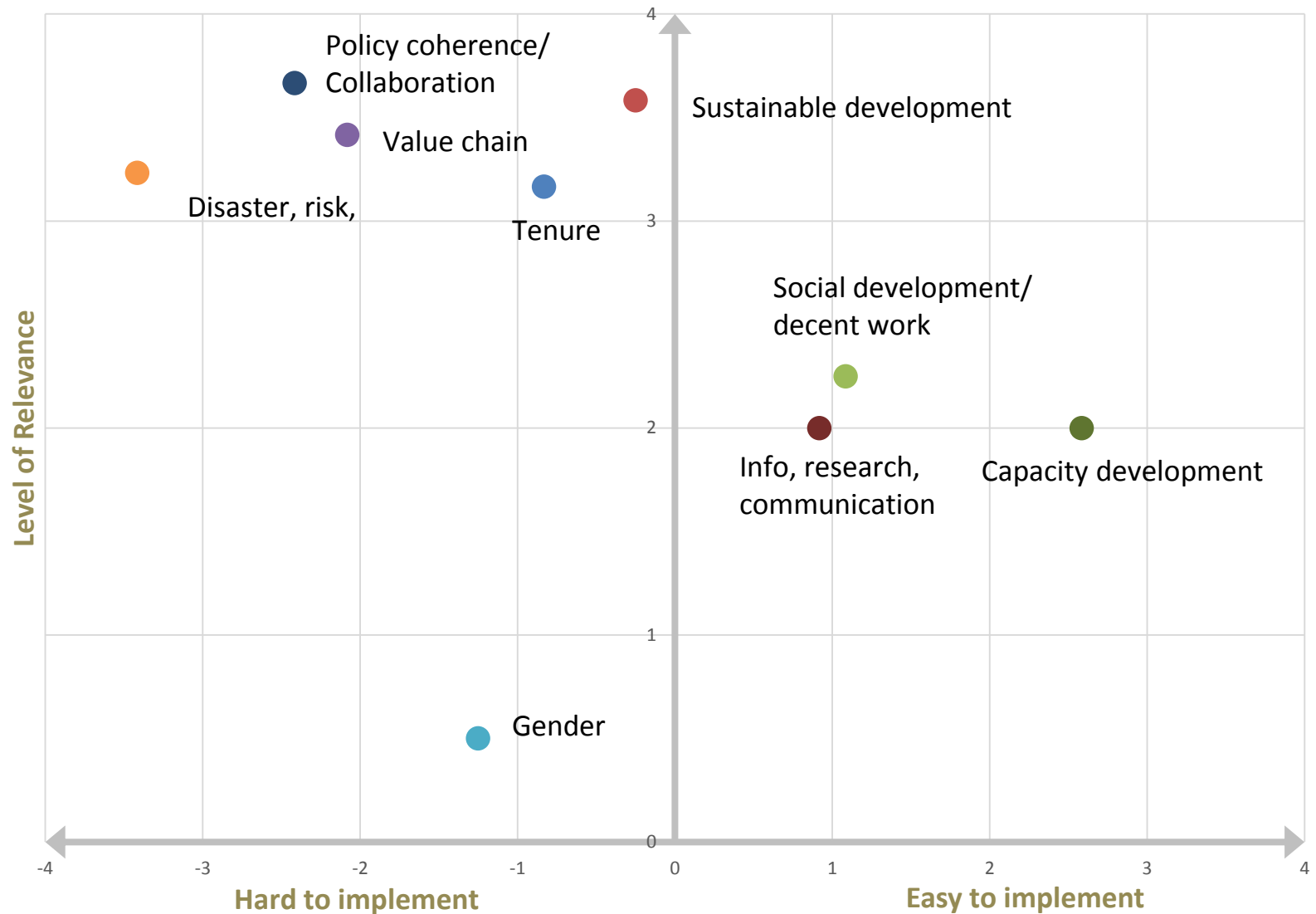
The Guiding Principles

- Human rights and dignity
- Respects of cultures
- Non-discrimination
- Gender equality and equity
- Equity and equality
- Consultation and participation
- Rule of law
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Economic, social and environmental sustainability
- Holistic and integrated approach
- Social responsibility
- Feasibility and social and economic viability

The Guiding Principles

- Human rights and dignity
- Respects of cultures
- Non-discrimination
- Gender equality and equity
- Equity and equality
- Consultation and participation
- Rule of law
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Economic, social and environmental sustainability
- Holistic and integrated approach
- Social responsibility
- Feasibility and social and economic viability

Prioritization of issues in the SSF Guidelines



Key findings about the SSF Guidelines and implications for rebuilding/revitalizing fisheries/fishing communities

- SSF Guidelines are relevant in the northern context (not only in the south);
- Low level of awareness but high interest and optimism;
- Guidelines principles correspond with stakeholders' values;
- Implementation of the SSF Guidelines can help support rebuilding and revitalization; and
- Implementation driven by opportunities, not crisis.



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

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

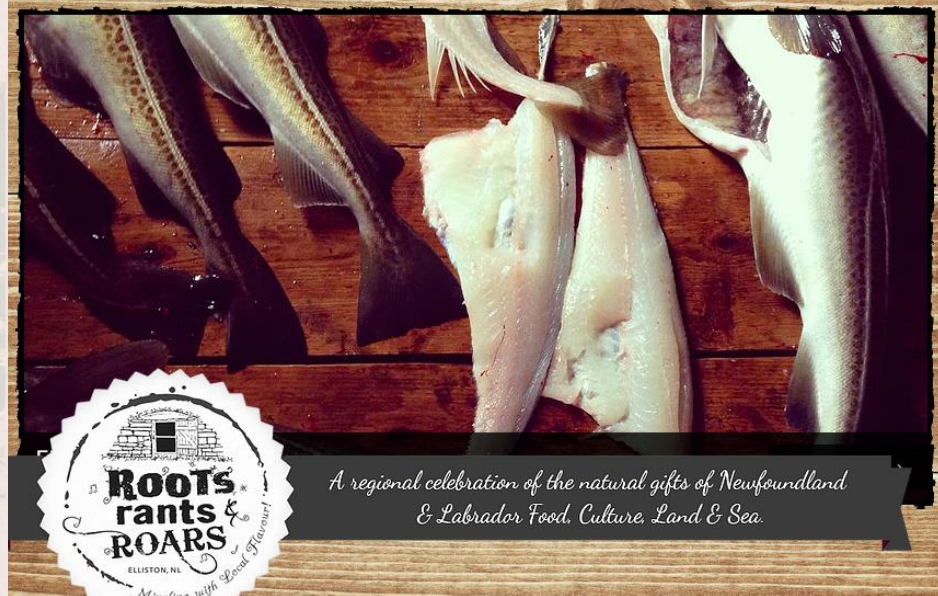


Enabling environment and conditions (1)

First-order element:

Community groups, grassroot organizations, ENGOs and CSOs, supporting small-scale fisheries





Enabling environment and conditions (2)

Second-order element:

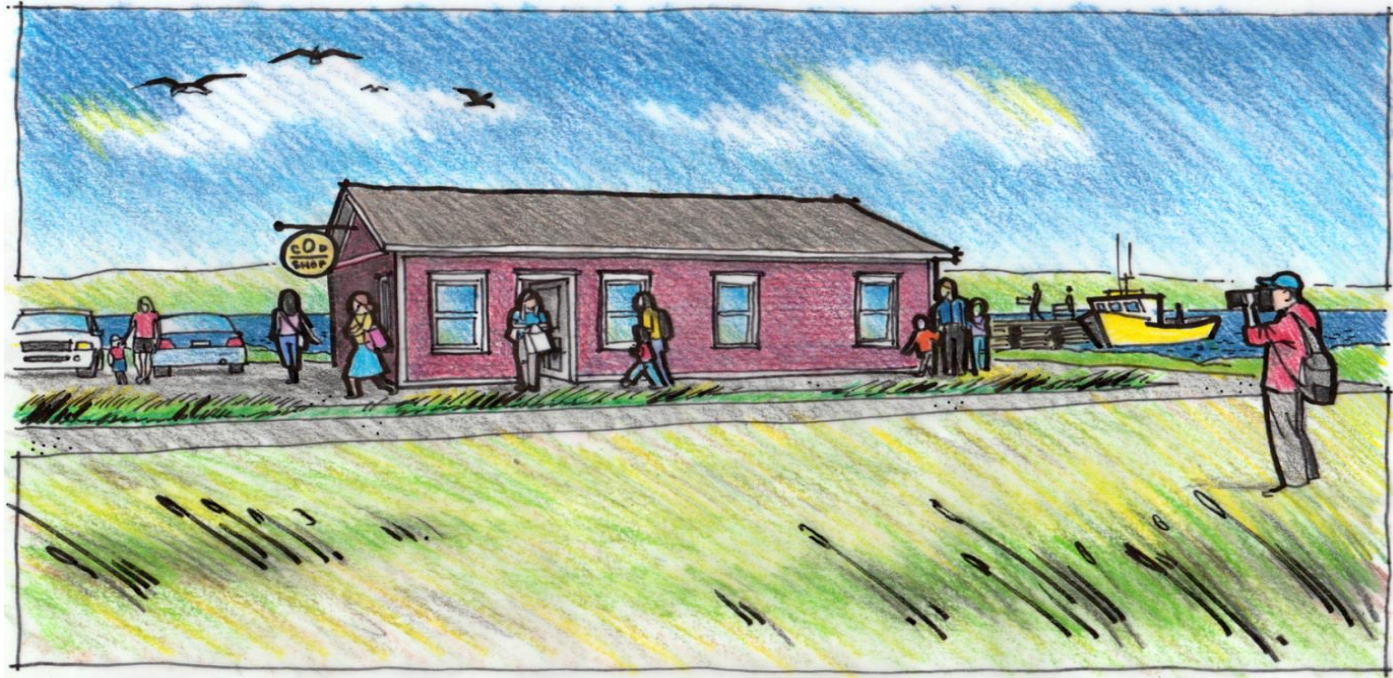
Institutional changes help promote viability and enhance value chain --- Direct fish sale



A FOGO ISLAND FISH TALE

Fogo Island Fish, the latest social enterprise undertaking of the Shorefast Foundation, is newly launched and its fish are already off island and in the kitchens of some of Canada's top chefs.

Trinity Bay North Cod Culinary Experience



Better income for fishermen
Better access to local fish

Enabling environment and conditions (3)

ANCIENT RIGHTS

THE PROTECTED FISHING AREA
OF PETTY HARBOUR-MADDOX COVE

WHEREAS the hand-line fishermen of Petty Harbour, who are all the fishermen in the place, have enjoyed protection from the use of trawls in their area for generations, which protection was confirmed by statute in 1895 and reconfirmed in 1943,

AND WHEREAS by regulations made in May, 1960, this protection was taken from them without prior notice and consultation with them,

AND WHEREAS this will have the effect of ruining the hand-line fishery in the area, on which the prosperity of Petty Harbour has depended for centuries,

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that this meeting of fishermen in Petty Harbour supported by the heads of the Locals of the Newfoundland Federation of Fishermen in Calvert and Renew's, DO strongly protest against this action and demand that their ancient rights be restored.

The resolution petitioning the Canadian government to create the Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove Protected Fishing Area, May 1961

Meta-order elements

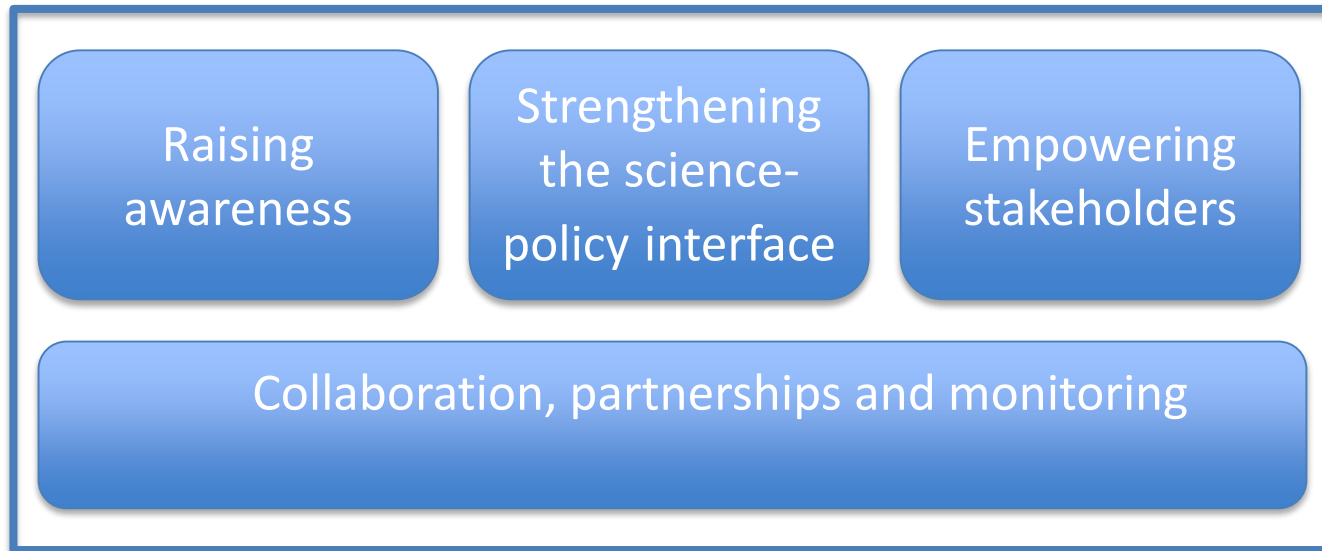
- Values, Images and Principles
 - Historical and traditional rights
 - Sense of place
 - Social and cultural values
 - Environmental & stewardship values





Enabling environment and conditions (4)

Active 'transdisciplinary' research communities to support and facilitate rebuilding efforts





reCODnecting

Renew • Reimagine • Revitalize

Participate in the discussion about the future of cod fishery & fishing communities:
Show your support for the viability and sustainability of small boat fisheries

WORLD FISHERIES DAY

MONDAY • NOVEMBER 21 • 5-9 PM
BRUNEAU CENTRE - MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Information booths
Panel discussion
Fishcake tasting
Photo and video displays



Join us at the event!
Free parking and admission
For more information, visit:
www.toobigtoignore.net



Too BIG To
IGNORE

Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research

toobigtoignore.net

toobigtoignore@mun.ca

OCEANA Protecting the
World's Oceans

MEMORIAL
UNIVERSITY



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada

