Sharing the Responsibility of the Implementation of New International Voluntary Guidelines for Small-Scale Fisheries via Regional and National N

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
ABNJ	Areas beyond national jurisdiction
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBM	Community Based Management
CBFM	Community Based Fisheries Management
CCCFP	Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
CCRF	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
CNFO	Caribbean National Fisherfolk Organizations
COFI	FAO Committee on Fisheries
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CSO	Civil society organization
EAF	Ecosystem approach to fisheries
EAF	Ecosystem approach to fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
SFLP	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FSPI	Foundation of the People of the South Pacific International
GCFI	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NFO	National Fisherfolk organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PRA	Participatory rural appraisal
RRA	Rapid rural appraisal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPFFA	South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency
SSF	Small-scale fisheries
TBTI	Too Big to Ignore
TEK	Traditional ecological knowledge erFica<SMCv556 0c 0 Tw 1.94 0 Td NU0m2c1.6vw -Are fis

UNFSA	UN Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WFC	WorldFish Center
WFF	Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers
WFFP	World Forum of Fishers People
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

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INTRODUCTION

World Fisheries Crises and Lack of Small-Scale Fisheries Recognition

Today, in this early 21st century, it is an accepted fact that the world faces a global fisheries crisis. The United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Ocean reviews[1], Global Oceans Forum assessments[2] and regional assessment of the world's fisheries reports[3] backup this fact, based on the data and review of reports on fish stocks around the world. This is a major concern for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) within the context of Sustainable Development (SD) and their particular vulnerabilities, which make SIDS the most at-risk States. SIDS are a distinct group of developing States based on certain characteristics that include size, remoteness, insularity, vulnerabilities to external shock and others.

In 2007, about 28 percent of stocks monitored by FAO were either overexploited, depleted or were recovering from depletion, 52 percent of stocks were fully exploited, and about 20 percent were moderately exploited or underexploited. [4]According to The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture report 2014, 61.3 percent of fish stocks are fully fished, 28.8 percent are overfished, and 9.9 percent are under fished. With these records FAO concludes that overall, 80 percent of the world's fish stocks are fully exploited or overexploited, thus requiring effective and precautionary management. Stocks fished at biologically unsustainable levels require strict management plans to rebuild them to full and biological sustainable productivity. [5]

Fish and other marine catches are the primary sources of protein for many developing States in particular for SIDS and hence it plays a significant contribution to food security. The impacts from small-scale fishing activities on rural development and multi activity livelihoods at grassroots level can be direct, indirect, or induced. According to the Coasts at Risk report 2014, average daily protein intake from fish in the

SIDS,

Table 1: Distinctive Features of Small versus Large-scale Fisheries
Source: Kolding et al. (in press).

Some of the reasons to explain the lack of recognition of the importance of small-scale fisheries in the policy process for SIDS includes: (1) geographically remote and isolated islands and lack of means for two-

high fishing capacity and enhanced subsidies to promote large-scale fishing industries due to the sectors ability to earn a high level of foreign exchange. Further, it is influenced by political reasons associated with power and industrial fishing interests. The lack of political will and priority at the national level in small-scale fisheries management diverts away the policy agenda and in some cases use of sophisticated terminology such as biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based management, spatial planning, make it difficult and complicated for the information to be translated at local context.

The Reefs at Risk Revisited report 2011[10] stated that the majority of the world's coral reefs are threatened by human activities. Approximately 75 percent of the Worlds coral reefs are rated as threatened when local threats are combined with thermal stress. This represents changing in the climate and ocean chemistry . Among all of the local pressures on coral reefs, overfishing including destructive fishing poses the most immediate threat, affecting more than 55 percent of the world's reefs. Coastal development and watershed-based pollution each threaten about 25 percent of reefs. Marine- based pollution and damage from ships, threatens about 10 percent of reefs. This report raised the alarm that failm 0 Tc ate558.8 Tw D [(cl)-90(Ji Tc 0 [h 0 Tc 0 Twnd [T.B)5.1(

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In the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 the outcome document entitled "The Future We Want"[15], member States stressed the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the resources of oceans and seas for sustainable development. They also recognized the critical contribution of world fisheries resources to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, food security and creation of sustainable livelihoods and decent work. The outcome of the 5-year review of the Mauritius Strategy[16] for Implementation (MSI+5) concluded Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have made less progress than most other groupings, or even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability. One of the reasons of the lack of the progress stressed by States, was SIDS vulnerabilities. This includes SIDS isolation from major markets, exposure to natural disasters, a narrow resource basis, and sea-level rise and climate change which continue to pose a significant risk to SIDS 16

guidelines align with international human rights standards, responsible fisheries governance and sustainable development, other commitments on poverty alleviation, food and nutritional security, and economic growth, and reaffirmed in the Rio + 20 outcome. The SSF-VG is the first- ever international instrument dedicated to promoting and defending small-scale fisheries. They were formulated over two years in an extensive FAO consultation and negotiation process. 191 Member States adopted the final text in May 2014. International donors who have demonstrated renewed interest in investing in small-scale fisheries largely support the SSF-VG and its process. According to FAO, the donors not only recognize the world fisheries crisis, but also the opportunity that improvements in fisheries could yield in promoting food security, growth, and reducing poverty in developing

In response to this challenge, the Committee on Fisheries (COFI)[22] noted at its 30th Session the need to develop implementation strategies for the SSF-VG at various levels related policy reforms and recalled the agreed establishment and implementation of a global assistance programme, which would support this process.

This study attempts to outline the role regional networks[23] operating and growing in SSF could play in the implementation of the SSF-VG and what organizational capacities will be needed for state level networks to strengthen regional and international initiatives and their adoption by States.

Research Questions & Methodology

SSF-VG in the context of food security and poverty eradication, directed towards

This thesis specifically draws on case studies from two networks: The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO) in the Caribbean region and the Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA) and its approaches in the Pacific region.

This research focused on two areas relating to enabling environment and supporting implementation of the SSF-VG: (1) Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration; (2) Capacity Development. SSF-VG part 3, article 10.5[26] and 10.6[27] gives recognition for States to establish and promote networks necessary in achieving policy coherence, cross-sectoral collaboration and the implementation of holistic and inclusive ecosystem approaches in the fisheries sector. It further gives recognition to the role of networks as a platform to exchange experiences and information and to facilitate SSF stakeholder's involvement in policy and decision-making processes relevant to coastal and fishing communities. The four prima

fou(h)-4(er)-1ar4(hol)-e Sclecth-9.6(o)-4ulna(a)-9(e)-1z14(d)-d-5(

2. What are some of the organizational capacity needs of national level networks working

geographic dispersion and isolation from markets, place them at a disadvantage economically and prevent economies of scale[29]

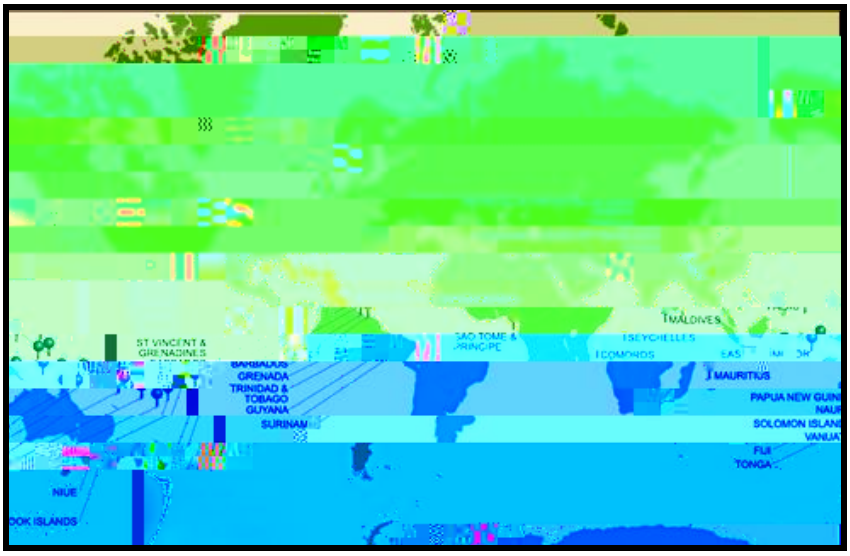
With a few exceptions, the bulk of the population in SIDS is concentrated in rural areas, often on or near the coastlines. The sea and the coastlines are the roots of their heritage through cultural and economic links. Some of the vulnerabilities of SIDS include; exposure to climate change, natural disasters and risk, biodiversity loss, waste management, pollution, acidification of the oceans and others.

Within the UN system SIDS is a coalition of some 40 low-lying islands, most of which are members of the G-77[30]. 35 SIDS are members of the United Nations and 33 are members of FAO[31]. SIDS work together through the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) to tackle environmental issues and sustainable development within the UN system. [32]

This study only focuses on the Caribbean and the Pacific region where the majority of the SIDS lie and not on the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean or South China Sea commonly referred as AIMS group. Appendix 1 provides the list of countries, and figure 1 below shows the SIDS map. The study specifically draws on case studies from two networks working on the issues of small-scale fisheries management: The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations (CNFO) and the Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA) and its approaches i the U04 Tw .12(x)-10( )-3(N) its-

In the Caribbean region, the Island populations are often very small, and the region includes both least developed as well as highly devloped countries. The aquatic system is shared and interconnected. It includes a wide diversity of marine and coastal ecosystems, types of "fisheries and types of vessels. The fisheries of Caribbean Region are based upon a diverse array of resources. The fisheries of greatest importance are for offshore pelagic fishes, reef fishes, lobster, conch, shrimps, continental shelf demersal fishes, deep slope and bank fishes and coastal pelagic. These fishery types vary widely in the state of exploitation; vessel and gear used, and approach to their development and management. The importance of these fisheries also varies widely among the countries. Many Caribbean SIDS fishing communities experience high levels of poverty, high incidences of HIV and AIDS, as well as high levels of crime and drug-related problems. At the national level, the governments have a high level of debt, are heavily dependent on imports and are highly vulnerable to energy and food supplies.

Figure 1: Map showing the PIN Location of States in the Pacific and Caribbean SIDS regions Studied in this Paper



Source :http://aid.dfat.gov.au/aidissues/Pages/fast-start-financeprogressreport.aspx
(The figure is not intended as an accurate reflection of the full array of characteristics of these States The original source of this map is from the source The map illustrations have

The

The Pacific Ocean contains the largest array of marine habitats and coastal and coral reef biodiversity in the world and sustains the largest stocks of tuna and related pelagic species. The

– Subsistence fisheries, which support rural economies and are crucial to the region's nutrition and food security.[38]

The concept of customary ownership of resources is common in most PICTs, with the exception of Tonga and Kiribati where there is open access to fisheries resources. Most Pacific SIDS now accept and recognize that community-based fisheries management, under which the community is empowered to be responsible for sustainable fisheries management within the boundaries of its traditional fishing grounds is the most effective approach to coastal fisheries management. In coastal communities, women play an important role in obtaining food on a daily basis through shoreline fishing and reef gleaning. They also earn family income through processing fish products and selling them in local markets.

In reality, hardship and poverty in Pacific SIDS are associated with difficulties in meeting basic needs. Although PICT societies are predominantly based on subsistence lifestyles, in recent years they are becoming urbanized. Furthermore, increasing external forces due to globalization are causing change in lifestyles and greater demand for cash incomes, whilst subsistence agriculture and coastal fisheries contribute significantly to incomes for rural and outer island households. One of the strategic objectives of PICTs is to ensure sustainable fisheries initiatives are included in national plans and poverty reduction strategies.

Limitations of the Study

The author notes that big international non-governmental organizations (BINGO) and multi-agenda environmental NGOs are increasingly providing support to SIDS on topics of ocean management, conservation and governance. In this paper the author does not provide any in-depth detail of the NGGeM6(n)-14(g)]TJ 0.01CT Td (-2(s))4(sc 0Tc 0 Tw4.271i)-2(nt)-w(e)4thnts Tj [(p

recognition of SIDS. The theme of third International Conference on SIDS placed emphasis on sustainable development via genuine and durable partnerships. SIDS are working together with FAO on the blue economy initiative. Under all these international high-level initiatives, recognition of fishers, fishing and coastal communities and sustaining their livelihoods has been heightened. This recognition also calls for more hybrid solutions in strengthening the participation and partnership of rural producers within the sustainable development and ocean governance reform agenda.

Definitions

For the purpose of this study, it is important to define SSF[39] at the regional level in the two different regional contexts. It was noted during the Pacific FAO SSF-VG zero draft consultations that SSF is defined more in the context of community-based approaches. The terminology relating to community approaches is varied again in the Pacific island region; which can range from Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA), village based resource management approaches, community-based resource management (CBRM), community-based fisheries management (CBFM), to name a few. In addition, the names for management tools used by communities such as "tabu"[40], Conservation Areas, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) are often interchanged at the community level. For the purpose of this research, in the context of small-scale fisheries management in the Pacific, the term Community-Based Coastal Fisheries Management (CBCFM) is used and takes account of artisanal

[39] International definition: "Small-scale fisheries can be broadly characterized as a dynamic and evolving sub-sector of fisheries employing labor-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 organmal002 Tc 0.0((o)T7.8(t)a2.4(E)-12[(r)1o)T7.8(t)a2.4e 2.4(2)c2.4e 2.4(2)-5.te 11.r andies.4( )-12(n)8(et5.0480 Tc 0 Tw 25.157

PART A: OCEAN GOVERNANCE FROM THE GLOBAL LEVEL TO REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL INSTRUMENTS and INITIATIVES

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)[42] provides the legal framework for all activities in the oceans and seas and most of its provisions on States' rights and responsibilities reflect customary international law. As an umbrella convention, UNCLOS is complemented by several other international instruments, including some that address directly fisheries resources, such as the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and the UN Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA)[43]. The movement towards "responsible fisheries"[44] started at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and with its outcome, Agenda 21, Chapter 17 (17. 1 – 17.136), which spelled out the details and placed the guiding platform for the future work. The primary objective of the Code was to facilitate a reform of national fisheries sector policies (see Table 2 for more details on the key elements of the Code). The Code provides strategies and guidelines for coastal States, which are voluntary in nature, and guidelines for activities related to fishing vessels directed at flag and port States. These international negotiations and instruments on fisheries brought a degree of harmonization between States on the use of the ocean and its fishery resources.

While the Code has a general scope, it has been influential in guiding recent policy and legal reforms in the countries where it has been implemented. For an example the African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Fish II Programme, entitled "Strengthening Fisheries Management in ACP Countries", was funded under the 9th European Union Development Fund (€30M). This

[42] http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/closindx.htm

[43] On 4 August 1995, the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks completed its substantive work by adopting the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.http://www.un.org/depts/los/fish_stocks_conference/fish_stocks_conference.htm

[44] The Committee on Fisheries (COFI) at its Nineteenth Session in March 1991 called for the development of new concepts, which would lead to responsible, sustained fisheries. Subsequently, the International Conference on Responsible Fishing, held in 1992 in Cancun (Mexico) further requested FAO to prepare an international Code of

was a four and a half year programme aiming to improve fisheries management so as to ensure that fisheries resources under the jurisdiction of the countries are exploited in a sustainable manner.

Table 2: Key Elements of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

Policy objectives (to be implemented at national level) x Provide institutional and incentives structure for fishers and investors to assume increased responsibility for management of resources, through the provision of exclusive use rights such as individual transferable quotas limited licenses and Territorial use rights in Fisheries x Maintain /restore fisheries benefits-food, revenue, jobs, recreation, biodiversity x Increase supplies to meet future demand through, e.g. waste reduction, productivity enhancement, use intensification, ranching, aquaculture x Increase economic efficiency by reducing overcapacity, eliminating subsidies, promoting free trade and ensuring local values and equity are considered. x Protect the resource base and its environment, including through a precautionary approach x Improve the priority given to small –scale fisheries to boost incomes and food security. x Develop the capacity to monitor and assess fish stocks at national and regional (transboundary) levels
Institutional Support from FAO x Advise developing countries in implementing the Code of Conduct x Assist regional cooperation, decision making, and consultation x Provide technical support for implementation of the Code at national /regional level x Monitor and report on the Code's implementation
Finance for implementation x Development banks, Global Environment

recognized principles and standards. These standards had to reflect those in international fisheries instruments and particularly UNCLOS, the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement. The four components of this project were to: (1) improve fisheries polices and management plans at regional and national level, (2) reinforce control and enforcement capabilities, (3) reinforce national and regional research strategies and initiatives, (4) develop a business supportive regulatory framework and private sector investment, and increase knowledge sharing on fisheries management and trade at the regional level. In 2013 the project came to end and one of the lessons learnt is that local capacity building remains critical for improved fisheries management.[46]

Other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and instruments connected to small-scale fisheries are:

- the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES), which aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
- the 1979 Convention on the conservation of Migratory Species of wild animals (CMS), which is a framework treaty providing the legal foundation for internationally

1.1 Reaffirmation at the Global Level for Small-Scale Fisheries Recognition

In 2012, Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, (Rio +20) with the participation of civil society, to renew their commitment to sustainable development. They acknowledged the evaluation of the Code and that since 1992 there has been insufficient progress and setbacks in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, aggravated by multiple financial, economic, food and energy crises, which have threatened the ability of all countries, in particular developing countries, to achieve sustainable development[57]. In this regard, it is critical that Heads of State, Government, and civil society not backtrack from their commitments reflected in the outcome of Rio+20. The leaders also recognized that t49A23 0 Td (99-1(e)4(s))4(s)s cal

They are relevant to small-scale fisheries both in marine and inland waters and apply to all parts of the fishery system, i.e. up and downstream activities and actors in addition to fishing operations and fishers (availability and access to inputs, fishing operations and access to resources, and post-harvest activities including processing, distribution and access to markets). This directs to other parties and SSF actors.

The SSF-VG is also complimented by the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (the VGGT)[68] with regard to fisheries in marine and inland waters. It explains the characteristics of the fisheries sector and provides technical guidance. Its purpose is to contribute to the achievement of the VGGT objectives in respect of the improvement of governance of tenure in fisheries. Special attention is given to small-scale fisheries considering the sector's particular importance to food security and nutrition, poverty eradication, equitable development and sustainable resource utilization. li(n)]TJ 0 564(t)-2(-2(o t)(s)-5(c)6(o)2(m)-10(p)2(lime)6Pmf12(iv)2(e)6(n)F)

between fisher peoples across the world (both internally and with other organisations) and

- The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)[71] is an international non-governmental organization that works towards the establishment of equitable, gender-just, self-reliant and sustainable fisheries, particularly in the small-scale, artisanal sector. ICSF draws its mandate from the historic International Conference of Fishworkers and their Supporters (ICFWS), held in Rome in 1984, parallel to the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

  A number of fishworker organizations and concerned intellectuals, academics and social activists felt that the FAO conference had chosen to overemphasize the commercial, industrial, and scientific and fishery resource aspects, at the expense of the actual real

- The International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) is an autonomous and self-organised global platform of small-scale food producers and rural workers organizations and grass root/community based social movements to advance the Food Sovereignty agenda at the global and regional level. More than 800 organizations and 300 millions of small-scale food producers self-organize themselves through the IPC, sharing the Food Sovereignty principles as outlined in the Nyeleni 2007 Declaration. IPC facilitates dialogue and debate among actors from civil society, governments and others actors the field of Food Security and Nutrition, creating a space of discussion autonomous from political parties, institutions, governments and private sector. The legitimacy of IPC is based on the ability to voice the concerns and struggles that a wide variety of civil society organizations and social movements face in their daily practice of advocacy at local, sub-national, regional and global levels. All the positions or joint policy initiatives must be signed by the individual organizations, and each participant can only speak on behalf of its own organization, and not as a representative of a sector, geographic area or representing the network as a whole.
- Too Big to Ignore (TBTI) [72] is a global partnership for small-scale fisheries research is a research network and knowledge mobilization partnership established to elevate the profile of small-scale fisheries (SSF), to argue against their marginalization in national and international policies, and to develop research and governance capacity to address global fisheries challenges. The main goal of TBTI is to enhance the understanding of the real contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security, nutrition, sustaining livelihoods, poverty alleviation, wealth generation and trade, as well as the impacts and implications of global change processes such as urbanization, globalization, migration, climate change, aquaculture, and communication technology on small-scale fisheries.

depletion of a natural resource bank that provides nutrition, livelihoods, and vital ecosystem services[75].

[75] Accessed August 1 2014 from http://www.globalpartnershipforoceans.org/about

Section B: Regional Level Small-Scale Fisheries Organizations and Initiatives

Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) are mechanisms through which States or organizations work together towards the conservation, management and/or development of fisheries guided by the UNCLOS and, as appropriate, the UNFSA. Approximately half of the RFBs have a management mandate and are called Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). RFMOs can adopt measures that are binding on their members. RFMOs have been set up to help implement international fisheries governance of transboundary fish stocks[76]. Most are primarily involved in the management of industrial fisheries, and although these also have elements related to food security, food security and nutrition have not figured strongly in their work. Since they are not directly related to small-scale fishery management[77], this paper does not further elaborate on regional governance in the context of RFMOS but list out regional organizations and regional initiatives, which have a role in the context of small-scale fisheries management, and governance.

SSF Fisheries Management Organizations in the Caribbean

In the Caribbean region, three organizations serve the fisheries needs of island member States. These bodies are the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the broader regional grouping, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the FAO body, the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC). The OECS seeks to harmonize fisheries management and development approaches among its member countries, the establishment of a coordinated regime for fisheries access to the fisheries resources of the region, and the establishment of common fishing zones[78]. As part of this process, fisheries legislation has been reviewed with the assistance of FAO and action has been taken to enhance regional cooperation ttR21no(he)4( )]T

and organizations and through their new Pacific Ocean Alliance aim to promote the pacific sea of islands, livelihoods.

The Coral Triangle Initiatives on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a multilateral partnership of six countries working together to sustain extraordinary marine and coastal resources by addressing crucial issues such as food security, climate change and marine biodiversity. The CTI-CFF is a multilateral partnership between the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste (the 'CT6')[80]. One of the CTI Goals aims to establish a fully functioning and effectively managed region-wide Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS).

The Pacific Ocean Alliance: (POA) is an initiative called for by Pacific Leaders under Action 2B8104 -0 0 8.04 122.16 50-5-26.854 f3Tw ection 2Baranit4(ch)-14(u)-4(n)-6(c Td [(T)-3(h)-4(e P)-8(ac3lp 1.004)2.1(co)-4(t)2(l)-6()4(l)-15.75 Tc 0
AteAnmshh(pa)4(r)3(t),r04 Twtl3(t)-2(n)E(puane)4(a)4(,)-2(e)wPimovetEM4 854 f3Tw-2(n)u to e2(a)-6n10(e)4(s)- f3Tw1 f3Tctopgovervely 40g4(c

ongoing discussions at various levels to explore opportunities for collaboration between fisheries and environmental institutions, the interest in working together is currently limited.[88]

the fisheries authorities to communities.[92] The consultations did not further elaborated on the community-based management approaches in this meeting.

The participants highlighted that SSG-VG development process needs to be disseminated appropriately to governments / private sector and these stakeholders need to be allowed to be engaged in the FAO consultations[93]

It was noted that two-way communication concerning policy development and implementation needs to be strengthened and that PICTs should advocate SSFs through regional organizations at the global level. Existing regional such as e.g. Apia policy, Community-based Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (CEAFM) guidelines[97], recent SPC vulnerability assessment on climate change and Pacific fisheries and aquaculture guideline should be actively linked to the SSF Guidelines development process.

The consultation concluded that actors in SSF should be strengthened via SSF associations or cooperatives to contribute to the sustainable management of the resources and strengthen their voice in decision-making.

The consultation did not mention the LMMA area network but generally mentioned that primary stakeholder voices are heard via CSOs organizations. In the Pacific consultation, it has been noted in the workshop reports that no regional civil society organization such as FSPI [98] orig[(o0.004 Tc s

LMMA Network, the learning portfolio of community-based marine conservation projects in Asia and the Pacific. Secondly, the consultations do not make reference to other regional coastal fisheries relevant policy or frameworks such and the framework for a Pacific Oceanscape.

1.6 Existing Regional Policies Aligning with the Principles of SSF-VG and Regional Network

The SSF-VG gives recognition of

The Vision: Healthy marine ecosystems and sustainable coastal fisheries that provide seafood security and continuing livelihoods for current and future generations of Pacific people
The Goal: To ensure the optimal and sustainable use of coastal fisheries and their ecosystems by Pacifidans and F R P P X Q L W L H V Ô
Six guiding principles: 1. Improving our understanding of important fisheries species and of the ecosystems on which they depend. 2. Sustainably managing coastal fisheries, reducing their adverse impacts on coastal ecosystems, and optimizing production to meet local nutritional needs and contribute to economic development. 3. Creating community partnerships to support the customary and traditional management of nearby ecosystems and fish stocks. 4. Creating stakeholder collaborations to manage ecosystems and reduce the negative environmental impacts of non-fisheries activities, including those that result in high loads of silt and nutrients in coastal waters. 5. Promoting the participation of women and youth in all fisheries-related activities. 6. Enhancing regional exchange and sharing of information on common areas of interest relating to the management of ecosystems and fisheries
Source: Pacific Island Regional Coastal Fisheries Management Policy and Strategic Actions (Apia Policy) 2008-2013.

For the purpose of this research on regional ne

problem-solving methodologies, for example, would avoid duplication in national efforts to implement ecosystem-based fisheries management."

The policy highlighted that further assistance will be required in the "establishment and operation of a regional knowledge exchange system, including a regional network of local experts in areas of fish stock assessment, community-based fisheries management, ecosystem-based fisheries management, and planning and management of fish businesses."

The Apia Policy provides a strong basis for CBRM and EAFM for guidance to legislators. The SSF-VG pacific consultations also noted that that the implications of the policy

Analysis: Bewildering Proliferation of Authorities

The study notes the rapid acceptance by the international community and the UN of the need to give recognition to SSF in the implementation of UNCLOS, especially in the context of the current world fisheries crisis. The year 2014 is historic in bringing SSF onto the radar at the international level via the adoption of the SSF-VG and its discussions in the World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress. A bigger challenge lies in front of what will be a follow-up in practice and at the regional, national and local levels in light .hVG

for its implementation. This could be a critical draw back at the international front when it comes to streams of funding and allocation of resources.

Table 4 is drawn from a review of relevant aspects of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) report, which argues, in conclusion, that the future of EAF and fisheries depends on the way in which the two fundamental concepts of fisheries management and ecosystem management, and their respective stakeholders, will join efforts or collide. With regards to collective action, the parallel implementation frameworks and processes at the international level call for multi-sectoral and integrated[105] approaches to enforcing the conventions and agreements.

The Author notes here that the recognition and urgent calls for integration for many other conventions and agreements which SID States have signed started decades ago and currently still faces bewildering proliferation and less viable transition pathways. On this basis the author sees that SSF-VG can most likely be meaningless and obstructed by too much bureaucracy along the streams of the governance.

Serge Garcia, the former director of the FAO Fisheries Management Division sums up cross-sectoral integration or integrated approaches are continuously hindered by factors of friction, which include: (i) old entrenched habits and cultural differences; (ii) unresolved differences in perceptions (world views); (iii) disagreement on a number of factors that guide action, including: actual present and potential future levels of risks to ecological, economic and social, well-being; risk acceptances for failure to achieve ecological management objectives; risk tolerances for imposition of control measures that may constrain fishing more than the minimum necessary; and what distribution of costs and benefits is deemed "equitable"[106]. These challenges have been noted at the international level in seeking the recognition of the small-scale fisheries in national and regional forums. The cross-sectoral bureaucracy, bewildering proliferation of authorities, often with competing and overlapping mandates between the regional institutions and

[105] The need for such integration in SD policy-making has been expressed in major international processes. The Millennium Summit (2000) for example, called for the "integration of the principles of SD into country policies and programmes". The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) emphasized the importance of taking a "holistic and inter-sector approach" to implement SD. The 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) recommended the "integration of ecosystem management goals within other sectors and within broader development planning frameworks". UNEP (2009) has published a manual of policy integration for SD. The practical

regional policies and its current draw backs, was brought to attention during the SSF consultations in the Caribbean and in the Pacific.

Table 4: Comparison of the Fisheries Management and Ecosystem-Based Management and its Governance Level (National / Regional and Global Level)

Criteria		Fisheries management	Ecosystem management
Paradigm		Sector-based. Vertically integrated. Focusing on target resource and people.	Area based. Holistic. Loosely cross-sector. Focusing on habitats and ecosystem integrity.
Governance	Objectives	Not Always coherent or transparent. "Optimal "system output. Social peace.	A desired state of the ecosystem (Health integrity).
	Scientific input	Formalized (particularly in regional commission). Variable impact O .s	

CHAPTER 2. REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL: WEB OF INTERCONNECTED ISSUES

As learned in the introduction and chapter 1 of this paper, over several decades' development strategies have promoted fishery through industrial production–orientated programs and SSF have been off the radar. These development methods led to the introduction of modern and transforming technology development for capital-intensive fishing to increase production in the sector as part of national level plans to stimulate economic growth and modernization for SIDS.

Today, in many SIDS, large fish markets or centers are Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) [108]accredited and graduated in the EU list for fish quality and hygiene standard for international export. Although fish products for export may meet the export

activities and promote human dignity and the realization of human rights. Learning from the end of this “transformation approach”, which often negatively affected the developing countries, this effort did not contribute to the eradication of poverty. Such approaches demonstrated that poverty cannot be addressed by continuing to simply transforming technology and infrastructure in fisheries sector. There is a need to look at fisheries as part of the broader rural development and social behavior change agenda.

with the practice of customary law. The interactions of these two systems

Source:BALANCED project[113]

Where the SSF-VG is meant to spur SSF governance reforms, it is emphasized here that improved knowledge on SSF governance reform alone will not be sufficient to reverse the present situation faced by coastal and fishing communities in the context of human development. In light of figure 4, where it's obvious that SSF communities are managing many other issues relating to their daily livelihoods and tend to seek support from various other sectors such as public health and agriculture when it comes to food security. FAO livelihood support programme findings[114.] States that SSF communities have developed strong relationships with other sectors of activity in the rural and peri-urban domains, which are essential to their own resilience and important to that of these domains. These relationships need to be understood, and management systems that accommodate or strengthen them are needed

The SSF-VG calls for multi sectoral approaches in many of its clauses but the FAO SSF consultation and negotiation process and meetings where SIDS had been involved, did not fully display multi-sectoral involvement and approaches and partnership with sectors. It has been observed from the Pacific and Caribbean consultation (earlier detailed in chapter 1, section b), that only representatives from fisheries divisions had been in the round of consultation and negotiation processes from States.[115]. For FAO to share the SSF-VG new vision of governance reform at the international level, aiming at States, it needed to demonstrate in its process policy reforms and partnerships across sectors. SSF through this process had indicated that the fisheries divisions at the state level have to drive the process of the governance reform and this will not be feasible with the existing challenges faced by fisheries staff as described earlier.

The call here is to view mainstreaming fisheries management and governance from "Outside looking in" and inside looking out" for the sector to see fisheries as part of the broader rural (and urban) development problem in which national issues such as governance, rule of law, literacy, use rights and public health, climate change and disaster risk reduction, become

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[113] Torell, E., and Robadue, D.(2011) Introduction to livelihoods and PHE Theme Issue " Population, Health, Environment and Livelihoods". BALANCED Newsletter. Narragansett, RI: Coastal Resources Center. Volume 1, Issue 3.June, 2011, p. 2. (Accessed November 23, 2014.http://balanced.crc.uri.edu/sites /default/files/Balanced_v1i3.pdf)

[114] Ellis F. and E. H. Allison, 2004, Livelihood Diversification and Natural Resource Access, Working Paper No.9, Livelihood Support Programme, Rome: FAO

[115] . See chapter 4 for more detail and net draw analysis.

greater influence through voluntary association. Civil society actors create or join networks to increase access to information, expertise and financial resources, to increase efficiency, to increase their expertise, or achieve greater influence through voluntary association. Civil society actors create or join networks to increase access to information, expertise and financial resources, to increase efficiency, to increase the visibility of issues, develop shared practices, mitigate risks, reduce isolation and increase credibility. Other motivators include opportunities to share learning, strengthen advocacy capacity, respond more effectively to complex realities, and scale up

issues of SSF and management can be addressed appropriately and to the extent possible in combined fashion to achieve critical mass of advocacy and social change.[119]

Taking note of the outcomes of this workshop, particular concerns of human development in fisheries stand out under three major themes: equity, poverty eradication and participation. This paper focuses here on “participation” and one of core elements in this case: “Access to information” for grass-roots communities whereby through this knowledge fishers and their coastal csedl-2(s)-1(kno1.27nd m)-22.004 Tc 0.-e6.[(a)ubtype /He4Tj [(/He4Tj [(/Hedl-2(we /[(/pe /Hed(o)-

the role of networks as a platform to exchange experiences and information and to facilitate SSF stakeholder's involvement in policy and decision-making processes relevant to coastal and fishing communities. The four primary supporting roles for networks in the context of small-scale fisheries or community-based coastal management that has been given recognition in the articles are summarized as:

(1) Platforms to exchange experiences and information,

(2) Support implementation of ecosystem approaches in fisheries sector, and,

(3) Promote multi-stakeholder collaboration

(4) Stakeholder's involvement in policy and decision-making.

This paper examines whether the CNFO and LMMA Networks achieve the above key functions as outlined in the FAO Small-scale fisheries voluntary guideline sections 10.5 and 10.6 and contribute to other thematic areas of the guideline.

Section A: Small-scale Fisheries Related Networks in the Caribbean SIDS Region

2.1: The Caribbean Network of Fisher Folk Organizations (CNFO)

The Caribbean Network of Fisher Folk Organizations (CNFO) is a network of fisherfolk from National Fisherfolk Organizations (NFO). These NFO are from Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) member States[124]. The CNFO's vision is primarily, national, and regional fisherfolk organizations with knowledgeable members collaborating to sustain fishing industries that are mainly owned and governed by fisherfolk who enjoy a good quality of life achieved through the ecosystem-based management of fisheries resources[125]. Its mission is to improve the quality of life for fisherfolk and develop a profitable and sustainable fishing industry through networking, representation, and capacity building. The overall objective of the network is to contribute to improved income earnings, higher standards of living of fisher folks and sustainable use of fisheries resources in the Caribbean. The specific purpose is to have institutional capacities of fisher folk organizations developed at the regional, national and community levels. In striving to achieve their vision and mission, the CNFO and its membership would also be playing their part in enhancing the stewardship of the living marine resources in the Caribbean Sea.[126]

2.2 Origins & Proliferation of CNFO

In the early 1960s and 1970s, British colonial Fisherfolk organizations (FFOs) were introduced to many locations in the English-speaking Caribbean. In 2006, the CRFM, with assistance from international partners and donors identified the potential for a regional network among fisherfolk groups. This interest led to the project: Development of Caribbean Network of FisherFolk Organizations. This project established and formalized national fisherfolk organizations (NFO) as the core of the regional network. It further introduced efforts in building capacity of fisherfolk leaders in areas related to network management, use of communication

[124] Member States for the CNFO, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago
[125] Available from www.caricom-fisheries.com/cnfo/AboutCNFO/tabid/159/Default.aspx
[126] ibid

tools and policy advocacy. The activities aimed at strengthening institutional capacities of fisherfolk organizations to contribute to improved income generation and living standards.[127]

The CNFO vision and mission was formed in 2009 in partnership with CNFO, CRFM, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES). The establishment was via the outcomes of regional fisherfolk organization policy influence and planning workshops. In these workshops CNFO embarked on the preparation of a strategy and work plan for engagement with decision-makers and stakeholders in fisheries policies at regional level.

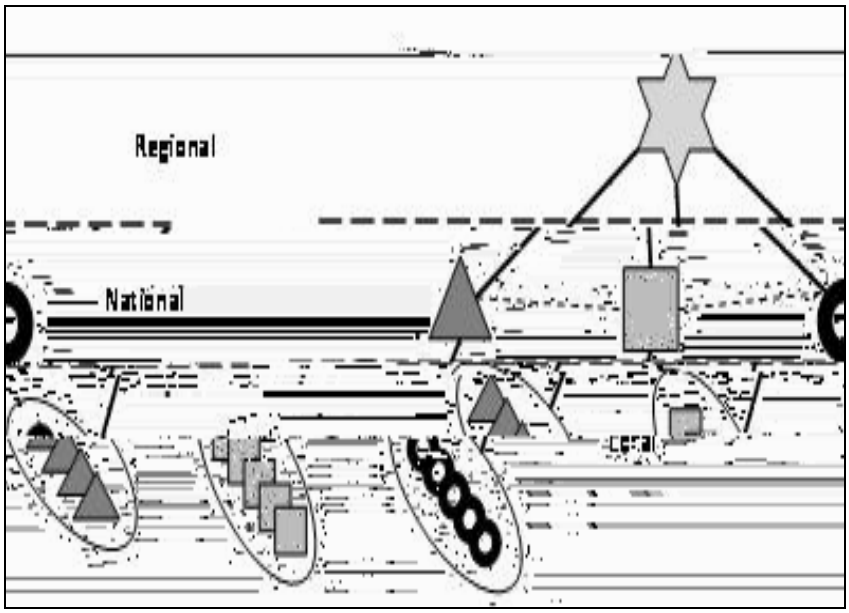
According to the outcome of a recent assessment[128] of fisherfolk associations, the countries that have active NFOS include Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Belize, and Dominica. Countries without NFOs include, Turks and Caicos, Anguilla and Haiti and currently Grenada. These organisations are either cooperatives[129] or associations. The CNFO has a coordinating unit that supports the regional coordination among countries.

2.3 How the network interacts at different levels with policy process

Figure 5 shows the Fisherfolk organisations in a multi-level network typology, based on geographic scale and jurisdiction[130]. The figure illustrates Fisherfolk organisations interactions at local, national, regional and global levels. It interacts with the CRFM and WECAFC at the sub regional and regional levels with the national fisheries authorities.

[127] Report of the Fishers Forum: “Fisher folk and fisheries, https://www9ee9

Figure 5: Fisherfolk organisation multi-level structure



Source: McConney, P. and T. Phillips. 2011[131].

Recent activities of the network in policy development: Besides CNFO involvement in the negotiations on the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy, the CNFO has remained engaged in discussions to operationalize the Castries (Saint Lucia) declaration on IUU Fishing and matters related to trade in fish and fish products at the national, regional, and international levels. Engagement at the CRFM Forum level has been providing the CNFO with the opportunity to interact with the main advisors on fisheries policy development and execution in the CARICOM/CARIFORUM region. It has also been providing the network with the opportunity to influence policy development and implementation in the region as well as gain

Caribbean Region using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF). CNFO and its founding members had been actively involved in the SSF-VG consultations together with CRFM.CNFO in consultation with its members took part in the ongoing negotiations on the FAO SSF.

Current regional capacity building initiative for the CNFO: The European Union funded project titled, "Strengthening Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance", is targeting the CNFO and its member fisherfolk organizations in the countries of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands. The over one million Euro project is being implemented by CANARI, working in partnership with UWI- CERMES, Panos Caribbean, CNFO and CFRM. It is a four-year project (2013-2016), which is aimed at building the capacity of the CNFO and its member national fisherfolk organizations in the CARICOM region to better participate in fisheries governance and management at the local, national and regional levels in order to enhance the contribution of small- thhe

st b-t bz004 Tc bg(g)1]T

uilngpb-t bt btiz004 Tc-10(g(r)3(f)3(i)-2(s)--1(he)4(r)3(f)3(ol)-2(k or)-7()-10(a)4(ni

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4. Stakeholders involvement in policy and decision-making;

Here the thesis draws heavily on McConney and his groups work in strengthening national fisherfolk organizations and networking them regionally to develop the CNFO. Table 5

Table 5: CNFO Result Summary

Four FAO Functions that are work in progress by CNFO	Communication and Collaboration Via	Priority over the last 5 years of the CNFO	Recent Policy(last 5 Year) related documentation on CNFO
1. Network provides a platform for SSF actors and Stakeholders to Exchange Experiences & Information.	Yearly GCFI Fisher Forums and exchanges.	High	Paper Contribution in the FAO Workshop 2014: On Strengthening Organizations and collective action in Fisheries. "Lessons Learned from Brazil and the Caribbean".
	Recent EU Project Strengthening Caribbean fisherfolk to participate in governance. Capacity building initiatives .http://www.canari .org/cm2.asp.		Assessment of needs of fisherfolk organisations in the Caribbean prepared by CANARI (march 2014).
			Yearly Annual GCFI reports that provides the documentation of the discussions in fisher forums and exchanges activities.
	Recent Caribbean Common Fisheries Policy drafting consultations, negotiations, and regional meetings.		Other CNFO activity reports can be found on

Function 1: Platform to exchange experiences and information

Special attention was given to information sharing and knowledge transfer on five thematic areas:

(1) Governance of rights, resource management, and stewardship;
(2) Social development decent work and employment,
(3) Value chains, postharvest and trade;
(4) Gender equality and equity;
(5) Disaster risks and climate change.

members. However, at this moment it's an agreed notation at the CNFO regional level among the fisher leaders that changes in outlook will be necessary for fisher groups.

The NFO strategic changes may be difficult and lengthy especially if the organizations are still struggling at the national level. It is a bold shift from the usual business of the CNFO and may face resistance and collision at many levels especially if it is just approached within the fisheries sector. It's being obvious that terminologies like ecosystem-based management, creation of marine protected areas, and increased tourism benefits from MPAs, is straining the internal cohesion and buy-in of fishers. Therefore, authorities' need a more multi-sectoral and comprehensive look within rural development for the interest of fishers and coastal community dependent livelihoods.

Finally in this tier it is concluded that CNFO network support state based fisheries management plans where NFOs see their interest is taken into consideration. Where incentives and benefits are clear for a change in business for the NFOs, and there is a level of ownership and commitment from the state. Also, where States fisheries governance has sustained a level of trust, where the political will and process are transparent and equitable.

While there are challenges relating the usual business of CNFO, there are also ongoing efforts and case studies proving that CNFO members are actively participating in fisheries management and governance reform. Here the paper uses an example from

A larger regional initiative that

paper departs here on CNFO functions and further looks at national level challenges in chapter 3 under case study 2.

Section B: Small-scale Fisheries Related Network in the Pacific SIDS Region

2.5 The Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network

The LMMA Network is a network of marine management and conservation practitioners (community leaders / NGO s/ government staffs / researchers) working on LMMAs across Southeast Asia, Micronesia, Polynesia, and Melanesia. Practitioners from all levels collaborate for collective learning and understanding on the best practices of the natural resource management driven by local communities. An LMMA is an area of coastal and marine resources managed at a local level by coastal communities, using decentralized governance approaches. The LMMA network supports information sharing, learning & development in strengthening community based adaptive management.

The LMMA mission: To be a global leader in community-driven approaches to marine resources management. It's vision: Vibrant, resilient and empowered communities who inherit and maintain healthy, well-managed and sustainable marine resources and ecosystems.[136] LMMA network objectives are shared learning, policy advocacy, build local capacity and support national organization and institutional development. By 2012, the LMMA had seven registered member country networks in the IB

2000. It was operated since then in Fiji, out of Institute of Applied Science, The University of the South Pacific.

In 2003, The Foundation of the South Pacific International (FSPI), a regional civil society NGO, further facilitated the proliferation of LMMAs, regional networking and learning exchanges in the South Pacific region. FSPI Communities & Coasts Programme projects aimed to set network of well managed community-based natural resource management sites which also had the advantage of requesting support in mainstreaming rural development, disaster risk management and principles of good governance. The pilot project interventions used bottom-up

The network functions as outlined in the SSF-VG are:

1. Platform to exchange experiences and information
2. support implementation of ecosystem approaches in fisheries sector
3. promote multi-stakeholder collaboration
4. Stakeholder involvement in policy and decision-making;

Here the study draws heavily on the work of the LMMA network conducted regionally by IAS, USP, FSPI its CSO network and national level Fisheries Division and their partners in strengthening regional efforts within the last decade. The author focuses on information within the last five years during the assessment. Table 6 outlines the comparison of the FAO-VG network functions with CNFO network.

The checklist assessment indicates that the LMMAs achieve FAO network functions via regional meetings, forums and exchanges. These forums create avenues to connect the local community leaders and their efforts in SSF management and share dialogues on governance reform. Bridging CSO organizations such as FSPI, Communities and Coast programme regional meeting brings LMMA member and non-member partner's with CSOs together. These meetings focus issues on SSF and more broadly in the context of community development. The national annual meeting of the country networks also provides platforms for the information exchange and peer-to-peer learning at the national level.

Function 1: Platform to exchange experiences and information

Within this tier, consideration is given to information exchange that is contextual and transferable. Special attention was given to information sharing and knowledge transfer on five thematic areas:

1. Governance of rights, resource management, and stewardship;
2. Social development& decent work and employment,
3. Value chains, postharvest and trade;
4. Gender;
5. Disaster risks and Climate change.

Results drawn from the checklist indicate that information is shared at regional and national level via forums, exchanges, online resources, electronic newsletters, and virtual connections. Members also exchange information at national annual meetings of the networks. In these meetings information exchanges occur with state-based collaborating partners working in SSF. Topics such as gender and value chains can be rated least priority within the local context. Topics such as establishing, monitoring, adaptively managing and enforcing the LMMAs and ways to strengthen community participation are higher on the agenda of the type of information ne-14.86 -1.16 T

adding value towards adopted Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.[138] Within the policy and governance reform agenda, extensive recommendations are being presented on underpinning customary law with international law. The author here only highlights on key regional research documentation that provides means of influencing policy change. The research is drawn from the regional LMMA pilots invention over a decade in a report entitled, "Status and potential of locally –managed marine areas in the South Pacific, meeting nature conservation and sustainable livelihood targets through wide spread implementation of LMMAs"[139]. The policy message strongly supports community-based adaptive management as the fundamental building block of a holistic or integrated island management, equivalent to the universal "ecosystem approach", as defined internationally by FAO.

A recent example of LMMA approaches and policy interface is the Momea Tapu Nanumea MPA in Tuvalu. The regional, national and local efforts in this pilot case study proved a model for policy interface on atoll islands. The model showed integration of climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction with community-based marine managed area processes and approaches to build resilient coastal fisheries and island communities. These efforts had assisted in resource information mobilization, communication, and networking. Currently, the Tuvalu National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (2012 – 2016) framework recognizes the need for strengthening community-based protection and management programmes on highly vulnerable near-shore marine ecosystems. Furthermore, this case study was featured as bright spots at the Good Coastal Management practices in the Pacific using the LMMA approaches in the UNSIDS 3rd international congress.

[138] The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period. Target 2

Function 3: Network Function: Platform for SSF actors for Multi- Stakeholder /Cross-Sectoral Collaboration.

In this Tier particular attention is given to networking activities that provide the platform for coastal community leaders to link with other local multi actors in SSF. (ENGO, CSOs, relevant government departments, private sector, different disciplines of research institutions cooperatives, associations, microfinance, departments).

Within the LMMA network context, emphasis is placed on human and rural development approaches. This function is also largely formally achieved via exchanges, and regional and international forums. At national level, cross-sectoral collaboration depends on who is driving and funding the process. This tier had been a medium priority based on high emphasis and efforts being placed on functions 1 and 2.

Function 4: Stakeholders involvement in policy & decision making in small-scale fisheries management and governance reform.

Under this tier, particular attention is given to the role of networks in empowering civil society in the decision-making process. Efforts are being made in consensus building around policy reform issues. Advocacy groups are mobilized, trained in communicating and advocacy skills. Considerations are also given where network leaders are involved in local, national, regional and international policy dialogue on small-scale fisheries management and governance reform and decentralization initiatives.

Currently within the network governance arrangements, the network technical advisory personnel are involved at all levels in policy advocacy and this is a work in progress based on funding.

A recent example of policy and advocacy work displayed by the LMMA network collectively for the region was at the 9th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas. In this meeting the network provided input via on-line and face-to-face meetings to the draft Regional Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2014-2020. The author did not find any policy engagement of the LMMA network with the UN FAO SSF-VG three-year process. Also, the author did not find substantial advocacy links and application of integrated approaches within CBD targets and FAO SSF-VG process with States. The author finds the LMMA network research focus areas is heavily drawn

PART B: REGIONAL TO NATIONAL LEVEL: THE NATIONAL CONTEXT: A COMPLEX ARENA

In part A of the paper the author details the world fisheries crisis, the international ocean governance response and challenges in policy implementation at the national level. It further details CNFO functions for the Caribbean SIDS region and the Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA)

CHAPTER 3: ORGANISATION CAPACITY FOR NETWORKS IN SMA LL- SCALE FISHERIES

In chapters 1 & 2, it was shown that the capacity development investment and aid has largely been for conventional fisheries management. When the word capacity development is used within the fisheries sector, most of the time, it gets linked in the context of high fishing capacity, subsidies, or economic gain. Here the author draws on recent debates and literature on fisheries subsidies. Rashid Sumalia[140], an expert advisor to UN and Director & Professor, Fisheries Economics Research Unit at the University of British Columbia ,with his team has developed categories of subsidies according to their potential impact on the fishery resource as seen in table 7 below. According to this categorization, not all subsidies are 'bad'. What are typically identified by research as 'bad' are subsidies that lead to disinvestments in natural capital assets, frequently known as "capacity enhancing subsidies"[141]

Table 7: Categories of subsidies according to their impact on the fishery resources.

Source U.R. Sumaila and Colleagues[142]

[140] Available at http://feru.sites.olt.ubc.ca/category/events/

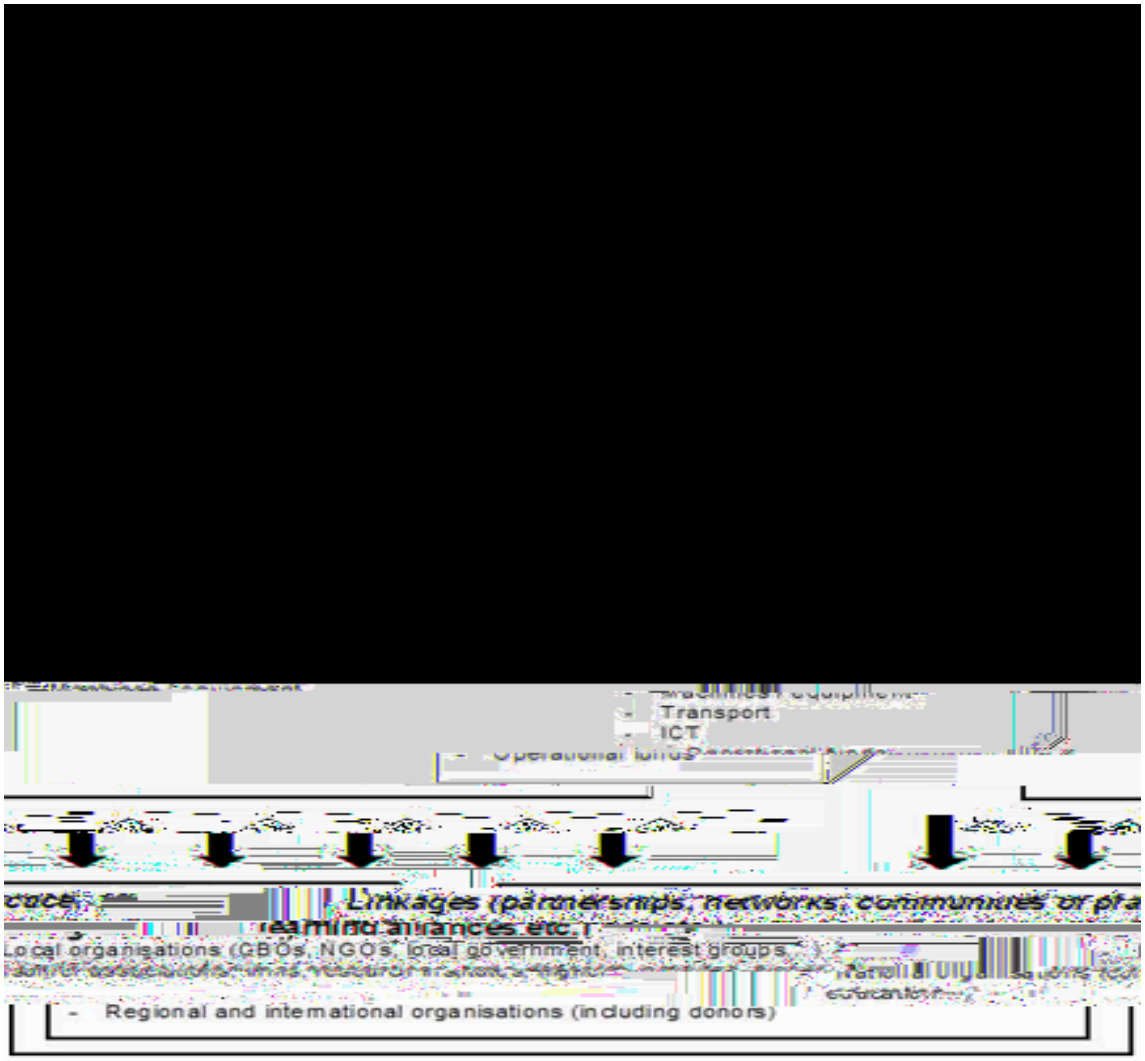
[141] Sumaila, R. et al., 2013.Global Fisheries Subsidies. Directorate---General For Internal Policies, Policy Department, Structural Cohesion Policies, EU Parliament (2013;http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2013/513978/IPOL

[142] ibid

The challenge lies at the national level in creating future windows of opportunity for SSF governance reform dialogue when fisheries is discussed largely within the industrial and economic framework in many SIDs with large oceans. Capacity to act and support is needed to influence the national context that could bring hope to SSF reforms called for in the SSF

Taking note of SSF-VG section 12, the study focuses on organizational capacity development needs for collective action. In table 8 below the author emphasizes going beyond developing individual knowledge and skills and thinking about capacity at different scales.

Figure 6: Explanation of organizational capacity within the national innovation system.

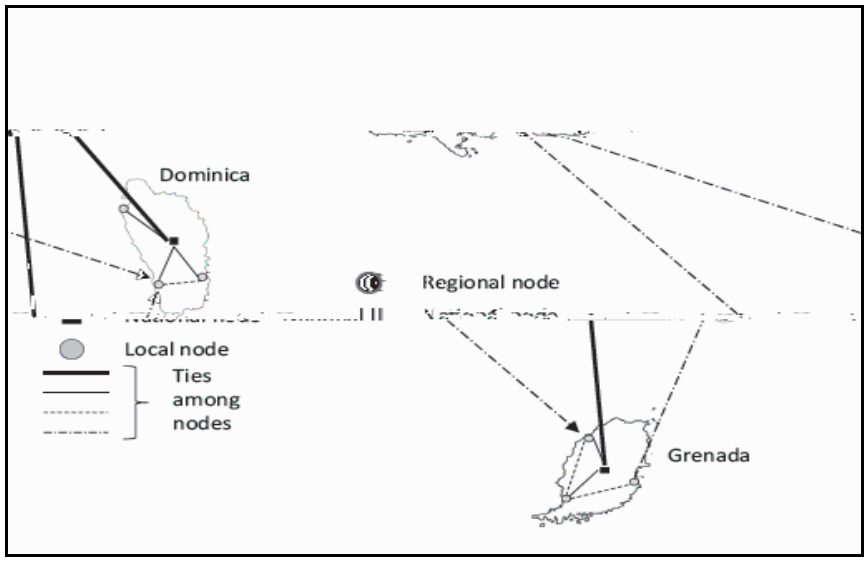


Source: Pound and Adolph (2005)[144],

[144] Pound, B. and Adolph, B. (2005) Developing the Capacity of Research Systems in Developing Countries : Lessons Learnt and Guidelines for Future Initiatives. Study commissioned by the Central Research Department of DFID. Natural Resources Institute (NRI), Chatham.

Linking to networks, organization capacity here will refer to “the strengthening of internal organizational of the local and national nodes and their ties. It will address capacity of the management, leceri

Figure 7: Network Islands and Multi-level organizations

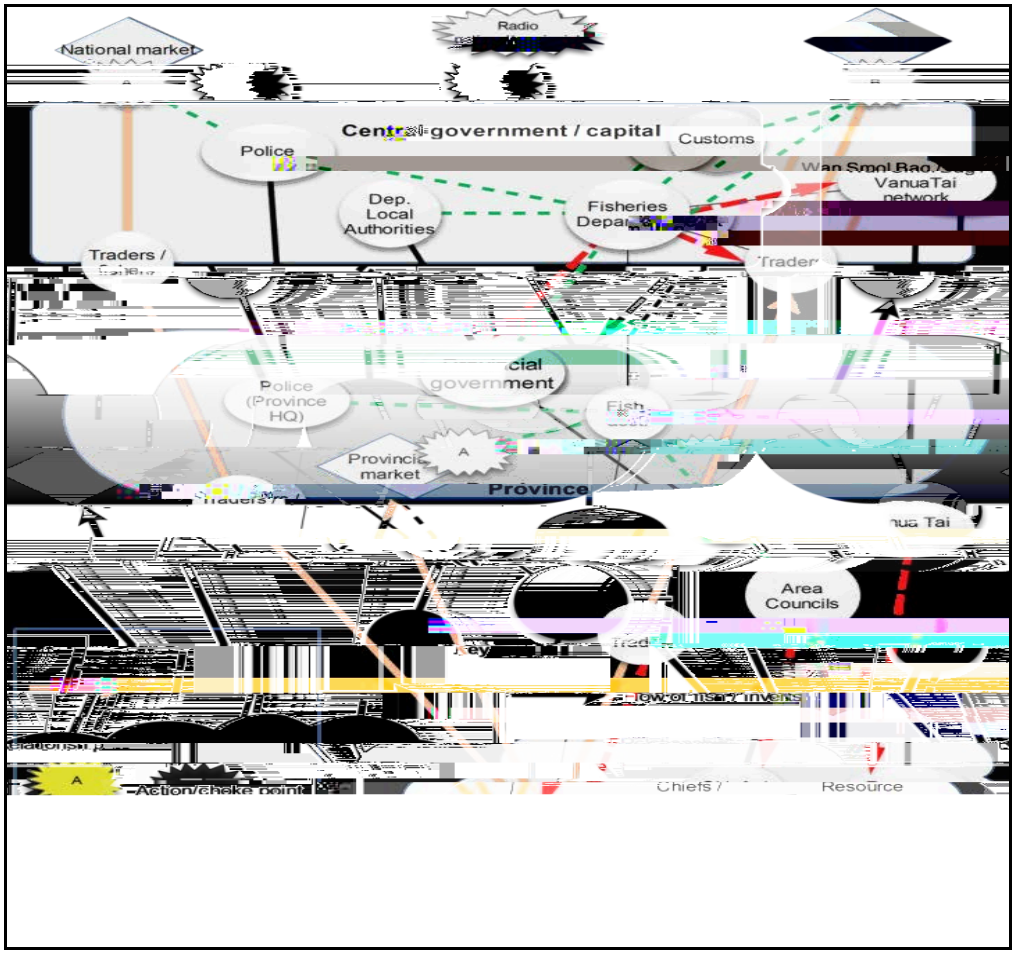


Source McConney, et al 2012[145]

Figure 7 illustrates the nodes[146] and ties. The organizational capacity of the local and national nodes is core in advancing and linking information exchange to capacity development, and collective action from the regional efforts. The author observes that within the last 3-year period of the SSF governance reform negotiations and VG development at the international level, the information has been less apparent at the national level despite greater regional awareness. While the functions of the networks are a work in progress at the regional level, how information gets translated at national levels to local nodes is less visible. The regional to national transitional process is heavily influenced by the national contextlihidl .]TJ 0.001 Tc -0.001 Tw [()9.8(o)-4(n[ach(at)-604 T

- Lack of capacity (funding, operational support mechanism / human capacity leadership and aspiration) support for national level networking to seek SSF recognition
- Recognition or se

Figure 10: Simplified diagram showing institutions that have influence on the flow of coastal fish and invertebrates captured for commercial purposes in Vanuatu



Source Hugh Govan 2004[150]

3.2 National Legislationand Enabling Environment: Provisions for Networks to Grow

Vanuatu has a strong constitutional position, recognizing both customary law and marine tenure, unlike most other South Pacific Island States. The indigenous people of Vanuatu have legal ownership of the seabed and subsoil out to the edge of offshore reef areas. Hereby the paper makes reference to The Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu 1980 under Chapter 2 "customarylaw shall continue to have effect as part of the law of the republic"[151]

[150] Govan, H. 2014. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of Coastal fisheries in Kiribati and Vanuatu. Part I: Priorities for action. Report for Secretariat of the Pacific Community, FAME Division. Noumea.
[151] Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu 1990 (Vanuatu) art 95

As per the Land of Acquisition Act the Indigenous people of Vanuatu do have legal ownership of the seabed and subsoil out to the edge of offshore reef areas. This means that, however, under customary law the ownership of marine areas extended out as far as fishing or diving could be exploited — from the shoreline to the outer reef slope, and in some cases offshore areas. The original boundaries were related to where the ancestors had landed. Along with many other South Pacific nations, the government of Vanuatu realized that centralized management of fisheries and marine areas was unlikely to succeed and was prohibitively expensive. It moved early to facilitate community-based approaches to marine management. Clearly, the benefit of this system is the formal recognition of community-based conservation areas. This approach

With the above background, the section beloe-5(ect)-6(i)-1d

community leaders and state partners, trust in leadership and shared decision–making processes in which partners have equal power is critical. Organizational capacity is necessary to continue the growth of the network in dealing with recent developments.

approaches continue to displace many small-scale fishers' livelihoods. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) have been widely advocated as a strategy for marine resource conservation and fisheries management worldwide. Their designation is endorsed internationally by the Convention on Biological Diversity target of protecting 10% of the world's oceans by 2020. Chapter 1 section B, describes the Caribbean Challenge, to which Grenada is Chair and signatory. Under this initiative, Grenada qualified for a NOAA MPA governance capacity building project and this project noted many MPA implementation and governance challenges and noted few existing paper parks[155]. In addition, the MPA effectiveness challenges underline that the urgency surrounding the establishment of new MPAs in order to meet the goal can many times create a false sense of conservation. Especially where the biodiversity targets may use a measure of success expressed only in terms of the area covered, but not in their implementation, community acceptance and ecological functionality. In the capacity enhancing subsidies mentioned earlier in table 7, MPAs are labelled as beneficial subsidies as they lead to investments in natural capital assets, and in this case rush to MPAs could be seen to achieve the gain in enhancing subsidies.

The Grenada Fisheries & Aquaculture policy[156] (2013-2016) notes the nature of the National Fisher Organisation (NFO) status as "morbid". The policy calls for community cohesion allowing fishermen to both pursue their joint interests effectively and become organised in a manner that allows them to take more responsibility for their industry. Its action plans call for strengthening fisher's participation via collective action in fisheries management, and this revival has been long withstanding. It also noted that within the two-year of the MPA board formation process and later its dysfunction, there were frequent challenges to cooperate and MPA boasɵcrga od(()3(2444i)-2(n0 T)-2(i)1 -1.73 Td [-1( )-t(e)2(th)2(e)6Tj [(()3-1(he)4(s(P)-426Tc 0.02 Twl

ice provision and other facilities for fishermen. The administration of fishers focuses on the boat rather than the individual. The commercial fishing boats need to be licensed whilst fishers should be registered, but many are not. Fishers receive significant subsidies in the form of reduced tax (duties) on fuel and fishing equipment (termed “concessions”). These concessions add value to the noticeable status of the fisher and rank.

According to the Grenada Fisheries Policy (2013-2016) the political case for retaining the subsidies and concessions is strong where the economic case is less clear. Grenada is taking the lead in the FAO Blue Economy initiative. In Grenada, current efforts are made to get the EU project started to strengthen national and local fisher organizations. The project approach has to be innovative for the current efforts. Within these political commitments, it is critical to understand various national policy contexts, aid development and the environmental non-government organization agenda. To further efforts in Grenada on SSF-VG, it is recommended that a policy analysis is carried out. This exercise will map the demands of the FAO Blue Economy initiative, MPAs, SSF, stakeholders and their power and influence. Further, it will allow seeing how enhanced subsidies match with the vision of responsible fisheries management. This will help understand the national context and the policy windows for SSF. Furthermore current representation of the fishers should be based on competent leadership skills. This information will provide further directions in strengthening fishers’ participation in governance in Grenada.

The project outcomes then can be developed around strengthening social networking, via web-based tools and media and seek general public support and consensus on the inter-interconnected issues. Public views will provide guidance to renew the relevance of collective action and the institutional arrangements needed for innovative and hybrid network solutions.

3.6 National Legislative Framework

From a legislative perspective, the fishery is governed by the Grenada Fisheries Act of 1986, subsequently adjusted by an Amendment Act of 1999 (which mainly concerned exportable seafood products, and helped Grenada’s accession to the EU “list 1” for fish export). Essentially

Ministry of Health, acting as Competent Authority in this regard (as established in the subsequent Amendment Act of 1999). The key instruments involved are set out in table 10.

Table 10: Grenada Fisheries Instruments

Instrument	Date	Specific Designation
Grenada Fisheries Act*	1998	Act no 15, 7th April 1986
Fisheries (Amendment) Act	1999	Act no 1, 9th April 1999
Fisheries Regulations	1987	SRO^ 9, 5th June 1987
Fisheries & Fisheries Products Regulations	1999	SRO 17, 30th April 1999

Table 11: Various organization capacities needs

2015: Work Plan : Organization Capacity Needs Training Components

Strategic planning

- Visionary exercise: Why revival Fisherfolk networks? Define purpose: linking to fisheries policy: in strengthening fisher organization and its roles and current regional and international development. Bring FAO SSF awareness at national level.
- How is it going to benefit fishers and: networking approach to transformative change.

Right Actors: Leadership Transition training: Fisher's

- Strengthening the gap transiting from fisher to fisher leader
- Empower, strengthen action in self and others: leading others: leading leaders
- Strengthening fisher leadership role: gain and embrace multiple new perspective

Conflict management

Bonding /bridging and grouping / partnership

CHAPTER 4: TOWARDS SSF-VG IMPLEMENTATION: CRI TICAL ROLE OF KEY PARTNERSHIPS FOR SIDS NETWORKS

In this chapter, the study notes the commitments made in the 3rd International Conference on Small Island Developing States (UNSIDS) in relation to south –south partnerships. Paragraph 101 of the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action[157] (SAMOA Pathway) requests the Secretary-

Section A: The Need to Address the Issues and Gaps in the SSF Consultation for SIDS for Meaningful Partnerships

4.1 Challenges during SSF-VG Negotiations: CSO Perspective

Earlier in the paper in section 1.4 and 1.5, the paper describes the FAO-SSF-VG consultation that took place in 2012. In this section, the paper looks at the consultations towards final negotiation of the SSF-VG in May 2013. There was a substantial 37-member-strong civil society delegation, with men and women from 18 countries. These represented the civil society organization (CSO). The CSO platform comprised of the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF), the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), the International Collective in Support of Fish workers (ICS)[159]. Between them, CSOs had organized 20 national-level workshops spanning Asia, Africa and Latin America, and two regional workshops in Africa to create awareness on the SSF-VG consultation process. No CSO delegation or expert from the Pacific was in this meeting. The CNFO coordinator was present in this meeting in groupings with the WFFP. Consultations among small-scale fishers and fishworkers were held in the EU and Canada but none was held in the Pacific.[160] As per FAO rules, CSOs were only allowed to make interventions after delegations had done so. For the purpose of this study, the author notes that Caribbean regional CSO was present in the 2nd 2010 meeting in the Caribbean region. There was no regional CSO group present in the Pacific SIDS. CSOs groups from the Pacific SIDS were not invited.

4.2 Strengthening Organization and Collective Action in SSF: FAO Workshop

The workshop on Strengthening Organizations and Collective Action in Fisheries: a way forward in implementing the International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries, held in March 2013, explored the roles of different types of collective action and organizations in small-scale fisheries and proposed elements for a capacity development strategy to strengthen these. The types of collective action and organizational forms discussed included:

[159] Report / SSF Guidelines and Civil Society (ISF) 386is

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customary community-based organizations, cooperatives and societies, and advocacy groups and networks.

The workshop recognized that bridging organizations such as the CSOs provide a platform through which small-scale fisheries stakeholders exercise their rights to organize and participate in development and decision-making processes. Through these bridging organizations SSF actors influence and contribute to fisheries management and governance reform outcomes. The workshop stressed the importance of supporting knowledge mobilization and transfer, leadership capabilities (of both men and women), research partnerships, use of effective communication tools (including new technologies and social media), and platforms and networks for experience sharing and collaboration. Patrick McConney from CERMES in the Caribbean region was a resource person for this meeting and contributed the paper on: "Strengthening organisations and collective action in SSF: lessons learned from Brazil and the Caribbean". No representation or expert was present from the Pacific region [161] in this workshop. The mostly likely reason could be that the pacific experts were not invited or paid no attention to the call since they had not been involved from the starting process of FAO SSF VG.

4.3 Electronic Consultation on Implementing the SSF-VG

An e-consultation on implementing the SSF-VG was held from 11th November – 2nd December 2013. This was an open consultation to seek contributions on the implementation of SSF Guidelines. The consultation was hosted by the discussion facility of the Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) and was structured around three related topics:

(1) Partnering for implementation – roles of different actors and stakeholders,

(2) Information and communication – promoting experience sharing and collaboration, and,

(3) Challenges and opportunities – needs for support and interventions.

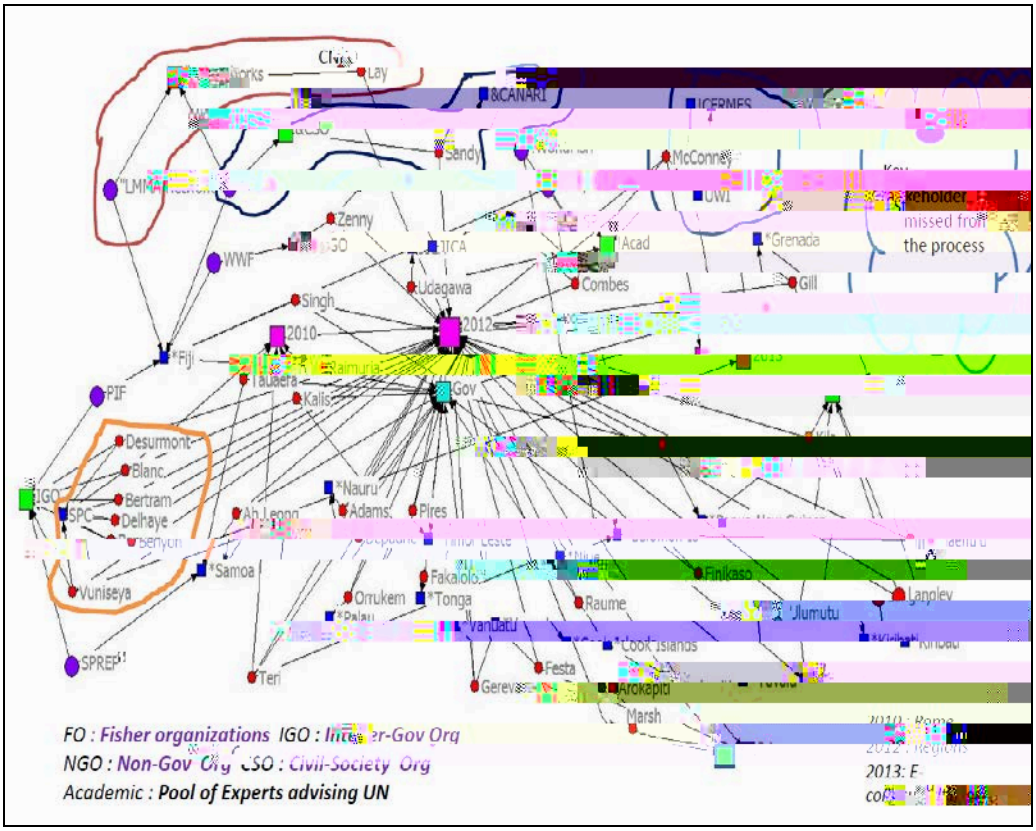
The e-consultation received a total of 71 contributions from participants from all regions of the world, representing governments, academia and research institutions, CSOs and NGOs, cooperatives and associations, technical cooperation agencies, UN and international

[161] Data source: List of Participant from the meeting report: Strengthening organisations and collective action in fisheries –a way forward in implementing the international guideline for securing sustainable small –scale fisheries. FAO workshop, 18-20 March 2013.

Key points:

Through the Net draw analysis, it can be seen the wide span of actors and institutions involved over the phase of the meeting. It also helps to map out key institutions that may have been missed in the process. The figure maps the information & knowledge exchange with government, inter-government organizations, CSOs, NGOs, private sector and academia during FAO –SSF VG consultation process for the Pacific and the Caribbean SIDs. The Figure notes CNFOs presence in the meeting for the Caribbean SIDs, Grenada's participation in the 2010 and 2012 meeting. The Netdraw map was then used to highlight some of the key SSF institutions, which got missed during the consultation process, especially for the Pacific SIDS region. Figure 12 gives the visual map of some the key organisations who play active role in the SSF information exchange, capacity building management and governance.

Figure 12: Netdraw Analysis focusing on key institutions: Focus on regional Networks & CSO, expert groups and inter-government organizations in the FAO 3 year SSF_VG process



4.5 Recognitionof the Gap1

communication strategies be strengthen. The above component for SIDS regional efforts can be will most likely be duplicative of existing efforts therefore state base needs assessments will be helpful.

4.7 GAP Component 2: Strengthening the science-policy interface: Knowledge Sharing and supporting policy reform

4.8 GAP Component 3: Empowering Stakeholders: Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening

Recommended activities for this component that emerged during the SSF guidelines

management. Furthermore activities will include promotion of implementation experience exchanges and collaborative planning through international and regional meetings and web-based information sharing applications.

Reflection from study on the component The SSF-VG are interlinked with food security and human rights based approaches and the tenure guidelines, and supporting implementation will mean coverage on all three areas. Also, this will mean monitoring of success of the other international, regional and national instruments for Ocean governance. Chapter 1 summary noted issues from bewildering and proliferation of authorities; this component will require harmonized approaches in GAP funding reporting requirements. Furthermore, Netdraw tools could be further utilized for evaluation of communication, networking and knowledge transfer and its impacts.

contribute to a logical chain of results that increase in complexity and ambition as you rise up the chain: outputs, outcomes and impacts which are MDG related national priorities. RBM depends on critical assumptions about the programme environment and risk assessments, clearly defined accountabilities and indicators for results, and performance monitoring and reporting.

CONCLUSION

The call for SSF recognition in international, regional and national policy frameworks responds to the world food and fisheries crisis and demonstrates it

and LMMA networks have mechanisms for policy and advocacy processes. The networks are support by,

options), and the most critical step is on motivating policy makers to choose it. Understanding the legal language is imperative, especially where one word can have various meanings and can be interpreted differently by a diverse field of experts. Secondly, learning advocacy steps and efforts that try to influence legislators is essential to finding a legal basis. To influence policy-making, technical experts need to understand the process, and shift thinking away from the linear process of policy change. The linear process assumes that the policymakers are compassionate and are receptive to research findings and field evidence. But the reality is different. The real policymaking process is less logical and linear. It has many loops and iterations and involves many other players – including some or many who oppose the advocacy process and recommendations. Instead of accepting the recommendations, such policymakers may ignore them. When trying to influence policy, timing can be very important. If the resulprooSAtn2(i)-2(ngi pl)-2lO.33 0

Appendix 2 Methodology

General Criteria

The General Criteria used for choice of the regional networks in this research are based in the context of:

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