

Too Big To Ignore Report
Number R-02/2020



Small is Bountiful

*Proceedings from the weeklong series of online events
organized in celebration of 2020 World Oceans Day*

June 1-8, 2020

toobigtoignore.net

RESEARCH

POLICY

MOBILIZATION

© 2020 Too Big To Ignore

Edited by:

Vesna Kerezi

TBTI Global, Canada

Andrew Tsai

TBTI Global, Canada

Ratana Chuenpagdee

TBTI Global, Canada

With contributions by:

Fadilah Ali

GCFI, Trinidad and Tobago

Milena Arias-Schreiber

Gothenburg University, Sweden

Mohammad Abdul Baten

Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Bangladesh

Kate Bevitt

WorldFish, Malaysia

Jack Daly

TBTI/OFI, Canada

Jewel Das

University of Chittagong, Bangladesh

Vanessa Eyng

Memorial University, Canada

Iftekhhar Ahmed Fagun

Sylhet Agricultural University, Bangladesh

Moenieba Isaacs

PLAAS, South Africa

Asa Ljusenius

FAO, Italy

Ruyel Md. Miah

Memorial University, Canada

Julia Nakamura

University of Strathclyde, UK

Courtenay Parlee

Memorial University, Canada

Alicia Said

MCAST, Malta

Lena Westlund

FAO, Sweden

**Too Big To Ignore Report
Number R-02/2020**

Table of Contents

Summary	1
Program	6
Webinar 1: People, COVID-19 and beyond: impacts, adaptation, and innovation among small-scale fisheries	8
Webinar 2: Leave no one behind: challenges and opportunities in implementing SDG target 14.b	12
Webinar 3: Small-scale fisheries as a nexus of SDGs to ensure a future we want	16
Webinar 4: From Words to Action: Using the SSF Guidelines and Human Rights for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries	21
Webinar 5: Small-Scale Fisheries for Blue Justice: Why and How?	26
Panel 1: Small-Scale Fisheries and Ocean Sustainability in Oceania: Issues and Opportunities	30
Panel 2: Coping with Risks and Vulnerability in Asia	34
Panel 3: African small-scale fisheries in the time of COVID-19: Voices from the continent	39
Panel 4: Secured Access for Small-Scale Fisheries: Reality or Dream?	43
Panel 5: Small-Scale Fisheries as a Nexus of SDGs - The Future We Want	47
Panel 6: SSF Guidelines and Human Rights for Small-Scale Fisheries - From Words to Action!	51

Panel 7: Why Blue Justice for Small-Scale Fisheries and How?	55
Panel 8: People, COVID-19 and Beyond: A Global Perspective	59
Panel 9: COVID-19 & Small-Scale Fisheries in the Caribbean: Impacts, Solutions & Adapting to an Uncertain Future	63
Panel 10: Cómo se adapta el sector pesquero ante COVID-19: inspiración y acción colectiva en Latinoamérica y el Caribe	67
Additional Resources	77
From the participants	81
SSF ArtFest	84
Acknowledgements	97
Credits	98

List of Acronyms

ANP - Áreas Naturales Protegidas (Protected Natural Areas)

ANCORS - Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security

APACC - Área de Proteção Ambiental da Costa dos Corais (Protected Natural Area of Costa dos Corais)

ARC - Australian Research Council

AWFishNET - African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network

CANARI - Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

CBFM - Community Based Forest Management

CEPAS - Centro de Producción de Alimentos Saludable (Center for Healthy Food Production)

CEPA - Centre for Poverty Analysis

CERMES - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies

CESAM - Center of Environmental and Marine Studies

CFS - Committee on World Food Security

CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

CNFO - Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations

COBI - Comunidad y Biodiversidad (Community and Biodiversity)

COFI - Committee on Fisheries, FAO

CONFREM BRASIL - Commission of Coastal and Marine Extractivists of Brazil

COVID-19 - Corona Virus Disease

CRFM - Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

CSO - Civil Society Organization

DIHR - Danish Institute for Human Rights

EAF - Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

EMODO - Environmental Management and economic Development Organization

EU - European Union

FAFO - Farmers Forum

FAO - Food and Agriculture Agency of the United Nations

FDA - Food and Drug Administration'

GCFI - Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute

HRBA - Human Rights-Based Approach

ICSF - International Collective in Support of Fishworkers

IDRC - International Development Research Centre

IFAD - International Fund for Agriculture

IFREMER - L'Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer

IIFET - International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade

INCOPESCA - Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture

IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

IPNLF - International Pole and Line Foundation

ITQ - Individual Transferable Quotas

IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature

IUU - Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

IYAFA - International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture

LAC - Latin America and Caribbean

LMMA - Locally Managed Marine Areas

LSF – Large-Scale Fisheries

MCAST - Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology

MPA – Marine Protected Areas

MPP - Small-scale Fisher's Movement of Brazil

NAAFE: North American Association of Fisheries Economists

NAFSO - National Convener for National Fisheries Solidarity Organization

NAMA - Northwest Atlantic Marine Alliance

NFF - National Fishworkers Forum

NGO - Non-governmental organizations

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OFI - Ocean Frontier Institute

PLAAS - Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies

PPE - Personal Protective Equipment

RESEX - Extractive Reserve in Brazil

SAAPE - South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

SCELG - Strathclyde Centre for Environmental Law and Governance

SEAFDEC - Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

SME - Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

SIDS - Small Island Developing States

SNEHA - Society for Nutrition, Education & Health Action

SSHRC - Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

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

SSF - Small-Scale Fisheries

TAWFA - Tanzania Women Fish workers Association

TBTI - Too Big To Ignore research network

TD - Transdisciplinarity

UBC - University of British Columbia

UiT - University of Tromsø

UK - United Kingdom

USA - United States of America

UTS - University of Technology Sydney

WECAFC - Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission

WFF - World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers

WFFP - World Forum of Fisher People

WSFC – World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress

WUR - Wageningen University & Research

Summary

Small-scale fisheries provide livelihoods and food security to millions of women and men around the world. They make important contribution to the local and national economy, as they embody diverse values, cultural identity and heritage of many coastal communities.

The 2020 Ocean Conference in Lisbon, Portugal, was supposed to be a high-impact platform for us working with small-scale fisheries and interested in supporting small-scale fisheries sustainability. It was a place to highlight the immense role small-scale fisheries have in achieving, not only Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, which was the focus of the Lisbon Conference, but all other SDGs, given their connectedness and interdependence on land and sea, as well as their current and potential contribution to achieving other goals.

The COVID-19 outbreak put a stop to the original plan of organizing an in-person, public forum on small-scale fisheries in Lisbon. And while the pandemic meant all in-person events had to be put on hold for a foreseeable future, an idea was soon born to mobilize the small-scale fisheries community, of research networks, government and non-governmental organizations, foundations, and community-based groups, and organize an online event for the World Oceans Day. Focused entirely on small-scale fisheries, this event would bring attention to the importance of the sector, celebrate their contributions, and contribute to a dialogue about inclusive, equitable and just development of the ocean, one that centers on the nature, characteristics and values of small-scale fisheries. The response to this initiative was positively overwhelming, with a great many individuals and organizations soon coming onboard.

The result of these efforts was the *'Small is bountiful - The contribution of small-scale fisheries to ocean sustainability and innovation'* event, held entirely virtually on June 1-8. TBTI, in partnership with a number of grassroots organizations as well as local, international and inter-governmental organizations, hosted a weeklong series of online webinars and panel

discussions. Bringing to the table more than 70 speakers and moderators from 36 countries, the event featured five webinars and ten panel discussions that examined the current status of small-scale fisheries and showcased their important role for food security, poverty eradication, community wellbeing, and sustainable resource use. In addition, the sessions demonstrated not only how critical small-scale fisheries are for achieving the target SDG14.b but also how they are key connector with other SDGs that can help realize a much-needed integration of the sustainable goals. The event was also an opportunity to discuss what actions should be taken to secure the rights of small-scale fisheries and safeguard their access to fisheries resources, coastal and ocean space, and markets, bringing to the fore the importance of 'Blue Justice' for small-scale fisheries.

The webinars and panels were the two formats used to enable deep dive into the topics as well as facilitate broad and engaged discussion. The webinars and panels were organized around five main topics, starting with the exploration of the impact of COVID-19 on small-scale fisheries. Through the COVID-related sessions, the speakers showcased the damaging impact of the pandemic on access to markets and resources, seen through the loss of domestic and international seafood markets, lower prices of fish products, increased IUU fishing, lack of proper inspection of fisheries products, changes of consumer behaviour, and many others. All over the world, small-scale fishers have either lost or reduced their daily earnings and processing workers are laid off or working for lower wages. Over and over again it was emphasized how women bear the brunt of these consequences. On the positive side, small-scale fishers have shown resilience, responding to these challenges through activities focused on innovation and re-localization.

The next set of sessions focused on implementation of the SDG target 14.b. Applying the human rights lens, the speakers illustrated how human rights perspective can help identify challenges and opportunities when states implement measures to secure access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. These sessions showcased how securing a better access for small-scale fisheries comes through a change in the governing systems. For

this to happen, governments should facilitate fair and equitable allocation of resources. At the same time, certification and the traceability system should focus on socio-economic and cultural aspects, along with environmental elements. Conflicts, both at the local and national levels, should be addressed and solved. Moreover, access to the market and resources for small-scale fisheries should be clearly documented and integrated into the Blue Economy and regulations should be made for the Blue Justice of small-scale fisheries.

The third topic of the event was the discussion about small-scale fisheries as a nexus of SDGs for ensuring “a future we want”. Covering different geographic regions and sectors, these sessions illustrated that, globally, small-scale fisheries exemplify the focus of the SDG aim to “leave no one behind”. Yet, as the speakers pointed out, while the SDGs have been described as the most comprehensive vision for development that the world has ever seen, discussions on fisheries and oceans are mostly focused on just the one goal - SDG 14: Life Below Water. Achieving the SDGs is a complex process, as the goals are interlinked, in turn creating synergies and trade-offs. SDGs have to be achieved through a holistic, equitable and inclusive process. Some of the practical examples of attaining this goal can be learned from SIDS and the agricultural sector, as well as by putting greater attention on fish-as-food, in particular its nutritional value.

Next set of sessions focused on the SSF Guidelines and human rights for sustainable small-scale fisheries. The speakers discussed the human rights-based approach (HRBA), which seeks to ensure the participation of small-scale fishing communities in non-discriminatory, transparent and accountable decision-making processes. These sessions explored how applying human rights standards can advance the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and what, overall, the HRBA means in the context of small-scale fisheries. Standing at the heart of the SSF Guidelines, HRBA was discussed as a conceptual framework that provides the SSF Guidelines with a level of legitimacy and a moral imperative that transcends their voluntary nature. The SSF Guidelines were highlighted as a powerful tool that should be used by small-scale fisheries actors to claim their rights, in both general and specific contexts, such as the

COVID-19 pandemic with regard to access to health, social services, work, markets, among others.

The final issue discussed was the concept of Blue Justice and what it means for small-scale fisheries. Blue Justice has at its core a set of governance principles that recognizes the need for small-scale fisheries to have equity, access, participation and rights in order for the blue economy to be of benefit to them. Calling for a critical examination of justice, as a concept and a practice, the sessions provided reflections on how small-scale fisheries are coping in the blue economy and whether they achieve justice relative to other ocean users. The discussions showcased that, in the current framing of the oceans as the new economic and development frontier, many development initiatives, promoted through Blue Growth and Blue Economy agenda, tend to ignore small-scale fisheries, excluding them from the discussion and putting them in disadvantaged situations. The speakers also highlighted the need to continue conceptualizing the concept, emphasising that everyone, including fishers, governments, non-government organizations, and academia has a role to play in addressing the injustices.

All sessions were live-streamed and offered free of charge, allowing anyone with an interest in small-scale fisheries to actively participate and join in on the discussion. To accommodate time zone differences, panel discussion on June 8th, the World Ocean Day, was held around the clock, starting in the morning with a session focusing on Australia and Oceania and ending in the evening with a session run in Spanish for the Latin America and the Caribbean. Throughout the sessions, the audience was encouraged to share their knowledge about the impact of COVID-19 on small-scale fisheries, and add their voice to the discussion about securing access for small-scale fisheries and incorporating them in sustainable ocean economy and other SDGs. They were also invited to help envision innovative strategies needed for small-scale fisheries to advance in a post-COVID world.

In addition to these more traditional formats of engagements, a virtual Art Festival was held as a way to celebrate and raise public awareness of small-scale

fisheries by showcasing various forms of artistic expressions, including paintings, videos, dances, and others. These powerful art pieces create a multi-faceted portrayal of the relevance of small-scale fisheries, one that encompasses all of our senses and many of our daily experiences.

All events have been recorded and posted to TBTI YouTube channel after the live stream. Based on the growing number of the views (10,000 views and counting), it is evident that small-scale fisheries are important topics that capture the attention of a broad range of people, not only people working with small-scale fisheries but also those interested in supporting them. These discussions will continue to be relevant and help raise the awareness and the visibility of small-scale fisheries. Through continued conversation and discussion, the importance and contribution of small-scale fisheries in fisheries and ocean sustainability, and in addressing the global concerns and challenges emphasized in the SDGs, will be highlighted and recognized, and along with it, proper measures and mechanisms to support and promote them.

The input from the Small is Bountiful event will help shape the path towards the future Ocean Conferences and the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2022.

Program

Part 1: WEBINARS (June 1-5)

Day	Title
June 1	People, COVID-19 and beyond: impacts, adaptation, and innovation among small-scale fisheries
June 2	Leave no one behind: challenges and opportunities in implementing SDG target 14.b
June 3	Small-scale fisheries as a nexus of SDGs to ensure a future we want
June 4	From Words to Action: Using the SSF Guidelines and Human Rights for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
June 5	Small-Scale Fisheries for Blue Justice: Why and How?

Part 2: PANELS (June 8)

	Title
Panel 1	Small-Scale Fisheries and Ocean Sustainability in Oceania: Issues and Opportunities
Panel 2	Coping with Risks and Vulnerability in Asia
Panel 3	African small-scale fisheries in the time of COVID-19: Voices from the continent
Panel 4	Secured Access for Small-Scale Fisheries: Reality or Dream?
Panel 5	Small-Scale Fisheries as a Nexus of SDGs - The Future We Want!
Panel 6	SSF Guidelines and Human Rights for Small-Scale Fisheries - From Words to Action!
Panel 7	Why Blue Justice for Small-Scale Fisheries and How?
Panel 8	People, COVID-19 and Beyond: A Global Perspective

Panel 9	COVID-19 & Small-Scale Fisheries in the Caribbean: Impacts, Solutions & Adapting to an Uncertain Future
Panel 10	Cómo se adapta el sector pesquero ante COVID-19: inspiración y acción colectiva en Latinoamérica y el Caribe

Part 3: SSF ArtFest (June 8)

	Title
Set 1	Ocean rich history and hope
Set 2	People and the Blue Planet
Set 3	A fishing way of life
Set 4	From sea to land
Set 5	Global heroes, local alliances
Set 6	Partnership for change
Set 7	Too important to fail
Set 8	Stronger together
Set 9	Towards the future

Webinar 1: Monday, June 1st



**PEOPLE, COVID-19 & BEYOND:
IMPACTS, ADAPTATION & INNOVATION
AMONG SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES**

June 1st, 2020 | 12:00 (UTC)

SMALL IS BOUNTIFUL WEBINAR

Speakers:
Ratana Chuenpagdee, TBTI/OFI, Canada
Marianne Manuel, Dakshin Foundation, India
Jenny Oates, Blue Ventures, UK
Cristina Pita, U. of Aveiro, Portugal
Josh Stoll, Local Catch Network, USA
Maria Jose Espinosa, COBI, Mexico

Moderators:
Ratana Chuenpagdee, TBTI/OFI, Canada
Charles Steinbeck, Future of Fish, USA

Join live webinar at:
<https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by:

Lead organizations: COBI, Blue Ventures, Local Catch Network, Future of Fish

Supporting organizations: University of Aveiro, PLAAS, Linha D'Água Institute, ICSF, GCFI

Session description: The COVID-19 pandemic represents a health crisis and an emerging socioeconomic disaster. In small-scale fisheries, impacts have been wide-ranging, on markets and prices, as well as on fishing activities, which have been affected by physical distancing and other restrictions and disruptions in transport. We are also seeing remarkable innovation in response to this crisis,

including use of technology to reach new markets, new ways to preserve products until markets recover, and moving towards supplementary livelihoods. These opportunities are not feasible to all small-scale fisheries or across gender. Innovation thus will have to take into consideration inclusiveness, equity and social justice as the main principles. The session will provide overview of the ways in which small-scale fisheries around the world are being impacted. It will further explore the social, environmental, political, and technological innovations and adaptations that small-scale fishers and fish workers in low- and high-income countries are using to cope and recover from the ongoing crisis. Finally, it will discuss opportunities and risks for small-scale fisheries in a post-COVID world.

Session summary:

Rapid appraisal of the impacts of COVID-19: the COVID-19 pandemic brought an unexpected opportunity for SSF, despite halting field research and employment, including summer jobs for students. This was the situation at Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada, where many international students were left without income to support their stay in Canada. Too Big To Ignore (TBTI), in partnership with Ocean Frontier Institute (OFI), and with funding from Oak Foundation, was able to turn the situation around by offering part-time research assistantship positions to about 40-45 international students to do desk-study research. A group of them were tasked to search Internet, collect news articles and write stories about how COVID-19 affected SSF around the world. The impacts of COVID-19 were analyzed under five categories: (i) access to resources and markets of those news stories, (ii) operational health and safety, (iii) vulnerability and viability, (iv) perception, values and knowledge, and (v) recruitment, training and retention. Based on this rapid assessment research, the major consequences of the pandemic were the closure of markets (both domestic and export markets), impacts on operational health and safety, lack of attention and resources to supporting SSF and women, and the prevalence of immediate needs, instead of long-term ones.

Far and wide impacts from around the world: other speakers brought on-the-ground experiences and practical knowledge to the understanding of

the dire situation. Overall, the prevailing impacts of COVID-19 include loss of domestic and international seafood markets, lower price for valuable fish products, less demand for fish in the markets, closure of tourism, hotels and restaurants, and changes of consumer behaviour from fresh to frozen seafood. By following the social distancing measures and other restrictions brought by the lockdowns, fishers have lost or reduced their daily earnings, and processing workers have been either laid off or are working for fewer payments. The situation has also resulted in food scarcity and a loss of livelihoods.

Governments' responses – inadequate, insufficient and short-termed: how fishers and governments have been responding to the COVID-19 pandemic reveals the complexity of the problem and the precarious situation. To deal with the challenges brought by the pandemic, fishers have to reduce the volume of fish harvest, change fishing techniques, and target less value fish species. They have also been taking loans or credit supports, and using some of their last savings to feed family members. While there have been several responses from various government, it was obvious that many of them have not paid proper attention to SSF. Some governments have established support measures and initiatives such as delaying the fishing season, providing financial aid packages, and allowing direct sales to consumers. In certain cases, allocations of resources are depicted as specific COVID-related measures when, in reality, no actual change has been made from regular governmental funding streams and priorities.

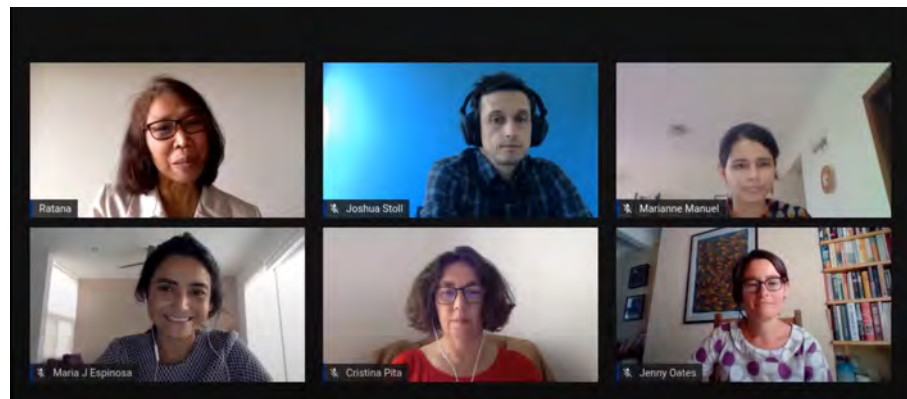
Key discussion points:

- *Supply chains:* rigidity of supply chains leads to waste and inability to put fish into local, domestic and rural markets. At the same time, opportunities for alternative ways of selling catch are occurring. Government and civil society have started intervening in supply chains through initiatives such as national campaigns for domestic consumption or, for instance, non-profits buying fish to redistribute to the local schools. In all these efforts, overcoming complicated logistics is a major hurdle;

- *Women, migration and labour rights*: solutions to COVID-19 will have an impact on women, especially widowed households, and post-harvest activities, especially marketing. Their specific situations and needs must be properly considered in the assessment of the COVID-19 impacts and responses. COVID-related research and measures should also pay more attention to migration and labour rights; and
- *Building linkages*: creating strong linkages between small-scale harvesters and coastal communities is fundamental. At the same time, it is notable that corporate entities are starting to acknowledge and capitalize on the situation, which might undercut small-scale operations in the future.

Some take home messages:

- *Compounding challenge*: SSF and fishing communities, often underestimated and marginalized, have been additionally challenged by the outbreak of COVID-19;
- *Extreme vulnerability*: COVID-19 crisis shows how heavily reliant SSF communities are on fishing and, just as importantly, to international export markets and specific supply-chains. All of this makes them extremely vulnerable to shocks;
- *Transformation of market places* is possible, which could include reorienting seafood back to the local markets and re-localizing food systems; and
- *Lack of inclusion*: one of the biggest injustices is that SSF continue not to be part of the government decision-making in response to the COVID crisis.



Webinar 2: Tuesday, June 2nd



**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND: CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES
IN IMPLEMENTING SDG TARGET 14.B**

June 2nd, 2020 | 12:00 (UTC)

SMALL IS BOUNTIFUL WEBINAR

Speakers:
Sofie Gry Fridal Hansen, DIHR, Denmark
Alicia Said, MCAST, Malta
Cristina Pita, U. of Aveiro, Portugal
Joe Zelasney, FAO, Italy

Moderators:
Josh Stoll, Local Catch Network, USA
Niaz Dorry, NAMA, USA

Join live webinar at:
<https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by:

Lead organizations: University of Aveiro, DIHR

Supporting organizations: Local Catch, OFI/Memorial University, TBTI

Session description: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development affirms that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) “seek to realize the human rights of all.” The Agenda and human rights are tied together in a mutually-reinforcing way, with about 92 % of the 169 SDG targets linked to international human rights instruments. The cross-cutting principle of “leaving no one

behind” is indeed one of the most transformative elements of the 2030 Agenda. It reflects the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, and human rights can help identify groups of people in the risk of being left behind. Arguing from human rights perspective, the webinar will first illustrate how human rights data can help identify challenges and opportunities when states implement SDG target 14.b on access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets, including the commitment by states to leave no one behind. Next, the webinar will discuss challenges and opportunities in implementing SDG target 14.b with examples from the North and the South.

Session summary:

SDG Target 14.b underpinned by the SSF Guidelines and human rights: the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and the human rights approach can guide the fishing industry toward achieving Target 14.b, as it includes a range of human rights, such as the right to work and the right to food. Institutionalized mechanisms (i.e. human rights monitoring systems) that are in place at international, national and regional levels can be used to evaluate human rights situations within the fishing industry, and help achieve Target 14.b.

Impacts of COVID-19 on SSF felt along the entire supply chain: the pandemic has disrupted the supply chain of SSF, resulting in the decrease of fish prices, changes in fishing techniques and target species, decline in tourism and domestic consumer base, all of which ultimately leading to a significant revenue loss. While many small-scale fishers currently fish for household consumption, some are engaging in alternative market strategies, such as direct sales, online selling, door-to-door sales, and digital Facebook marketing, which have shortened the supply chain. The challenges of alternative market strategies include changes in consumer preferences, consistency of supply, price competition with imported goods, and a high start-up cost.

Achieving SDG Target 14.b through systemic changes – European context: In four EU jurisdictions (Portugal, Malta, the Canary Islands, and

Denmark), Ribot & Peluso's Theory of Access was used to look at how webs of power impact or enable access. Findings suggest that access to capital, authority and knowledge all impact the ability of SSF to benefit from the resource. The research also demonstrates that Article 17 of the Common Fisheries Policy is not sufficient to provide access to SSF and cannot be relied upon to achieve SDG Target 14.b. In order to achieve this target and to reduce access inequalities that are embedded in current policies, an overhaul of the system is required.

Target 14.b in practice – examples of two FAO programs: the initiative by the government of the Maldives aims to ensure that the citizens in export-based skipjack tuna fishery benefit equitably along the value chain. This is facilitated by providing reserve access to tuna fishing grounds to domestic vessels, modernizing the fleet, supporting catch and processing sectors, and ensuring price premiums for exported tuna and the minimum base price for domestic sales. In Kodiak, Alaska, fishers lead the effort to establish entry-level fishing opportunities, receive technical and financial support, and set-aside quota that provides affordable entry-level opportunities. By focusing on quality and sustainability, improving handling techniques and overcoming processing challenges, the newly established fishers-led business "Kodiak Jig Seafood Brand" is able to reach niche markets and increased dockside values.

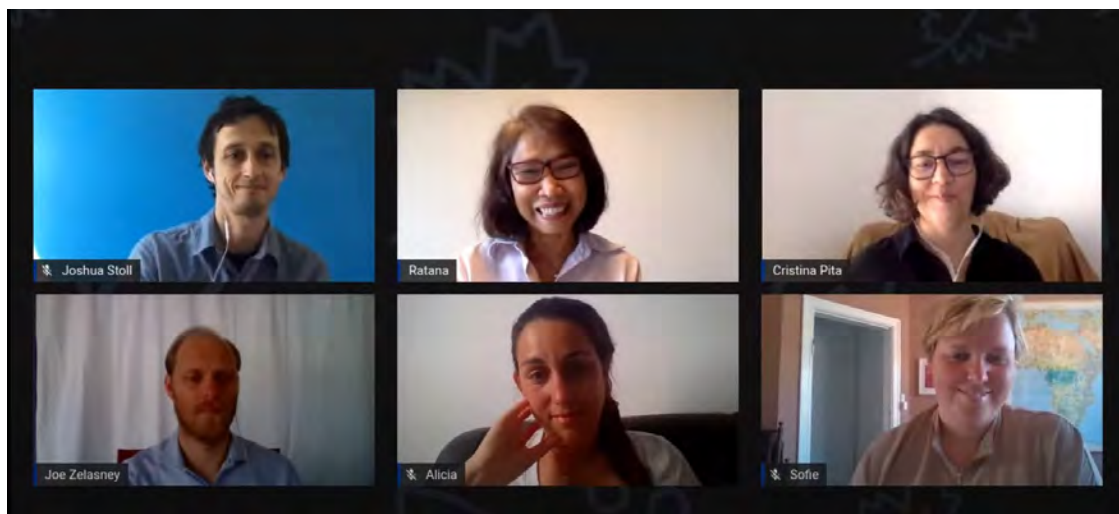
Key discussion points:

- *Access to markets and resources:* COVID-19 directly impacts access to markets but since access to markets and access to resources are interconnected, the crisis affects both ends;
- *The "Grandfather" clause in EU:* this clause refers to fishing opportunities or entitlements that go from father to son - a practice that limits the entry to fishing for individuals who do not have a lineage with access to quota. A human rights approach can provide a basis for a proper investigation of this clause; and
- *Target 14.b and land-based resources:* Target 14.b mentions marine resources but not land-based resources. As a custodian of 14.b, FAO has made the definition broader so it includes inland and freshwater

resources.

Some take home messages:

- *Holistic approach*: SDGs can bring forward a more holistic framework to ensure SSF thrive;
- *Improving our understanding of SDG 14.b*: SDGs have put pressure on governments to consider access to markets and marine resources but more research is needed to investigate the concept;
- *Addressing livelihood issues*: from a human rights perspective, COVID-19 hits the most vulnerable and marginalized populations the hardest, indicating a clear need to address livelihood issues; and
- *Building future through diversification*: in terms of future economic resilience following a disaster similar to COVID-19, diversification must be considered as a means towards creating stability. This would include targeting multiple species with different gears, processing fish in a way that makes it less perishable, finding new markets, and diversifying sources of income. The legislative framework also needs to be looked at to determine whether the fishing industry is running in accordance with human rights principles.



Webinar 3: Wednesday, June 3rd

The poster features a background image of a person in a boat on a body of water with mountains in the distance. The text is overlaid on this image. The main title is in large white letters, the date and time are in blue, and the speakers and moderators are listed in white. A blue wave graphic is positioned above the speakers' names.

**SMALL SCALE FISHERIES AS A NEXUS OF
SDGS TO ENSURE A FUTURE WE WANT**

June 3rd, 2020 | 12:00 (UTC)

SMALL IS BOUNTIFUL WEBINAR

Speakers:
Gerald Singh, MUN, Canada
Margaret Nakato, WFF, Uganda
Mele Ikatonga Tauati, Pacific Islands, Tonga
Paul Onyango, U. of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Moderators:
Pip Cohen, WorldFish, Malaysia
Lena Westlund, FAO consultant, Sweden

Join live webinar @ <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by:

Lead organizations: WorldFish, OFI/Memorial University

Supporting organizations: PLAAS, University of Aveiro

Session description: This session takes us across seas and sectors, illustrating that globally, small-scale fisheries (SSF) exemplify the focus of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) aim to “leave no one behind”. Experts will speak on the key opportunities to work with SSF to progress multiple SDGs amidst three imminent transformations: food system transformation, Blue

Economy and climate change. These speakers will also provide compelling arguments on known risks that sustainable and equitable development will face if the rights, values and flexibility of SSF are eroded. First, we will hear about how SSF rights and livelihoods are instrumental in achieving other SDGs, but also how SSF sustainability is dependent on other SDGs being achieved. Second, we will examine the role, risks and opportunities for small holders (fisheries and agriculture) in addressing SDG 2 on food and nutrition security. Third, we will examine SDG5 on gender equality within SSF, and a presentation on SDG 13 with respect to SSF preparedness for climate change.

Session summary:

SDGs - the most comprehensive definition of sustainable development ever developed: the goal for the oceans (SDG 14) consists of outcome targets (e.g. end overfishing and IUU fishing) and means and implementation targets (e.g. provide access for artisanal fishers to marine resources). A recent research looking at how ocean targets contribute to other SDGs shows, among others, that if doing a good job in promoting economic benefits to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) would mean greater potential to contribute to other goals. For instance, reduce overfishing would help achieve all other SDGs, while marine protected areas can be a key tool for sustainable ocean use. It should be noted, however, that significant trade-offs with the other SDGs are likely and thus need to be considered.

SSF as critical sector for realizing the SDGs in SIDS: surrounded by oceans, SIDS depend heavily on SSF for food and nutrition security, income, local traditions and livelihood opportunities. Despite the low carbon emissions of SIDS, many areas are low lying, making them highly vulnerable to climate change. The key to adapting to changing climates and disasters is through local empowerment, building capacity and providing an enabling environment for small-scale fishers to help with adaptation efforts. Also, there needs to be more initiatives and mechanisms to strengthen collaboration with partners and harness local knowledge to understand how to best help fishing communities build their resilience.

SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment at the core of SDGs: globally, 47% of fishworkers are women. In developing countries, women make up about 90% of the work force in processing activities. It is critical to achieve gender equality in SSF, as well as across all related SDGs — education, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, climate action, life on land, peace and justice among institutions. Fishing communities must be supported, particularly women, to ensure that they have a voice at the policy table. This is underscored in the SSF Guidelines, which call for gender mainstreaming as an integral part of all SSF development strategies.

Opportunities for reforming SSF in Africa: SSF account for 60% of the fisheries production in Africa, almost all of which is destined for human consumption. Yet, the sector faces many challenges, including a centralized approach that is ineffective in addressing stock reduction, inadequate information on SSF for management decisions, and the low level of organization of SSF actors hindering their participation in fisheries governance. The current debates around SSF have identified opportunities for reform, which include recognizing the role and importance of SSF, unlocking the socio-economic benefits of SSF, strengthening bilateral and regional cooperation/collaboration, and improving working conditions for fishing communities and fish workers. Some of the strategic actions required to strengthen tenure, secure access and enhance utilization of fish for consumption include promoting sustainable development for SSF, improving governance through effective participatory management, and enhancing effective bilateral and regional cooperation for managing shared resources.

Key discussion points:

- *Tenure systems in Africa:* most countries have created an authority responsible for providing opportunities for SSF to continue with their activities;
- *Priority actions for African SSF:* they include optimizing production of SSF, increasing accessibility of nutrient-rich fish to local communities, increasing utilization and consumption of fish and fishery products, and

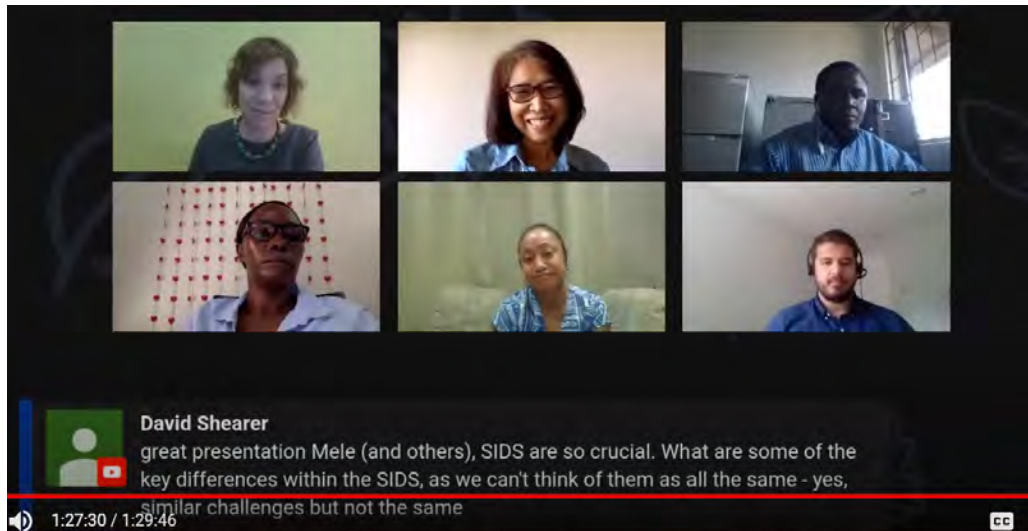
strengthening institutional arrangements and partnerships at local, national and regional levels;

- *Key differences within SIDS*: fishers in the Caribbean probably have more advanced fishing technologies and boats. On the other hand, Pacific Island countries have strong community-based fisheries management, which may not be the case in other SIDS;
- *Overfishing and subsidies*: within the context of SDGs, the relationship between overfishing, subsidies and SSF is complicated as most subsidies are given to industrial fleets and less so to SSF. Subsidies given to industrial fleets, which, among others, keep them in proximity of SSF and give them unfair advantage, mean additional pressure on SSF; and
- *Gender equity*: Some progress on SDG 5 is being made with space being created for women to participate and make decisions in all SDGs. Yet, more efforts are required to address underlying causes for the lack of participation and gender inequality, such as lack of education and social and cultural norm.

Some take home messages:

- *Interdependence of SSF & SDGs*: there are three key ways in which SSF relate to SDGs (1) millions of women and men in SSF intersect with all aspects of the SDGs on a daily basis, (2) SSF are the foundation of food security and many of the SDGs, and (3) working with fishers and fish workers provides pathways to achieving progress towards SDGs;
- *SDGs - integrated and indivisible*: more attention is needed in navigating these interconnections and in figuring out the best ways forward;
- *Having a stake in the climate change actions*: the voices of small-scale fishers can be easily forgotten in global climate change action dialogues. Thus, it is critical to continue working with SSF in ensuring their realities, concerns and voices are heard and addressed; and
- *Gender needs and capacity development*: SSF exist within gendered social and cultural systems that perpetuate disparities between men and women. The SSF Guidelines implementation process requires

recognition and prioritizing the gender needs and capacity development for women and marginalized groups. Creating spaces where women can contribute, monitor and inform policies and take an active role in their own human development is imperative.



Webinar 4: Thursday, June 4th



The poster features a background image of a sunset over the ocean with a rocky island. The text is overlaid in white and yellow. A yellow wavy line is positioned below the date and title.

FROM WORDS TO ACTION: USING THE SSF GUIDELINES AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

June 4th, 2020 | 12:00 (UTC)
SMALL IS BOUNTIFUL WEBINAR

Moderator:
Manas Roshan, ICSF, India
Lena Westlund, FAO consultant, Sweden

Speakers:
Sofie Gry Fridal Hansen, DIHR, Denmark
Md. Mujibul Haque Munir, COAST Trust, Bangladesh
Jesu Rethinam, National Fishworkers Forum, India
Suzanne Kuria, AWFISHNET, Kenya
Vivienne Solis, CoopeSoliDar, Costa Rica

Join live webinar @ <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by:

Lead organizations: FAO, ICSF

Supporting organizations: DIHR, TBTI, WorldFish, IPC Fisheries Working Group/SSF-GSF Advisory Group

Session description: The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) were adopted in 2014 by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI). They are based on internationally accepted human rights standards and

are to be interpreted and implemented in accordance with those standards and by using a human rights-based approach (HRBA). This approach seeks to ensure the participation of small-scale fishing communities in non-discriminatory, transparent and accountable decision-making processes by putting particular emphasis on the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups and on gender equality. While the HRBA is a recognised practice, there is still a need to further explore how applying human rights standards can advance the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Accordingly, this webinar will discuss what the HRBA means in the context of small-scale fisheries. Good practices will be showcased and concrete examples presented by those directly involved and driving change.

Session summary:

Human rights-based approach (HRBA) at the heart of the SSF Guidelines: the SSF Guidelines should be understood in light of human and labour rights. HRBA is a “conceptual framework” setting forth the following principles: a) development should lead to human rights realization; b) human rights consideration should guide all efforts in all phases; and c) developing the capacity of duty bearers and rights holders should be a priority. The realization of human rights can be achieved by implementing the SSF Guidelines. Examples of human rights in the SSF Guidelines include: adequate standard of living, stopping discrimination against women, and right to remedy (the SSF Guidelines 5.11). Ultimately, governments have a responsibility to consider human rights in fisheries policies and instruments.

Setting legal reform and adequate implementation of SDG 14.b in Bangladesh: although implementing the SSF Guidelines is not an explicit priority for the government, other policies and plans indirectly support the implementation. For instance, formalization and social safety nets for fishers are in the process, although it is still not put in place. There are several challenges, however. For example, access rights to fisheries are typically given on political grounds and are expensive. Fishing communities are often remote and lack access to amenities and services. DIHR is implementing a research project, documenting human rights issues with the aim set on legal reform and

adequate implementation of SDG 14.b. The project will also help develop good practices and guide human rights institutions and rights-holders to hold decision-makers accountable in developing sustainable and human rights-based policies and strategies.

Indian SSF denied their historical customary rights: this is taking place as state is designating areas and resources for large-scale fishing industries. Since the SSF Guidelines are voluntary, their implementation depends on political will while SSF actors remain invisible. Overall, SSF in India are faced with the following issues: access rights being threatened; commodification of fisheries is changing the traditional way of life of SSF; traditional knowledge is pushed out by technology dependence; women in particular have limited access to landing sites and markets; and there is a lack of economic, social and cultural, as well as political and civil rights. More work, including advocacy, is necessary to showcase how current policies do not appropriately address SSF needs and rights, and to bring governance rights, co-management and collective governance rights in the focus.

Increasing visibility for women in SSF: Women are part of the entire value chain and the different needs of women and men must be recognized. For instance, women need better access to markets and post-harvest loss reductions would help women earn more. *Perceptions* limit women's access to fisheries, and changing this requires being inclusive and work with both women and men. Women must be part of decision-making, from the grassroots to the global level. Not all women are organized, however, thus capacity to organize needs to be developed, along with allocating certain quotas to get a minimum ratio of women into critical forums for decision-making. Moreover, gender disaggregated data will help women gain increased visibility.

Securing the future for the next generation of fishers: children and youth who grow up in fisheries learn from the "real life library" since SSF allow knowledge transition across generations. Today's youth are worried about sustainable development and they are willing to adopt sustainable practices. There is an important opportunity to work with youth, support a movement, build a sustainable future, and help them be proud of their past and remain in

fisheries. Youth could have more dignity in their work when fishing is formalized and recognized. Ultimately, youth should have access to decision-making processes, capacity development, decent work, and education.

Key discussion points:

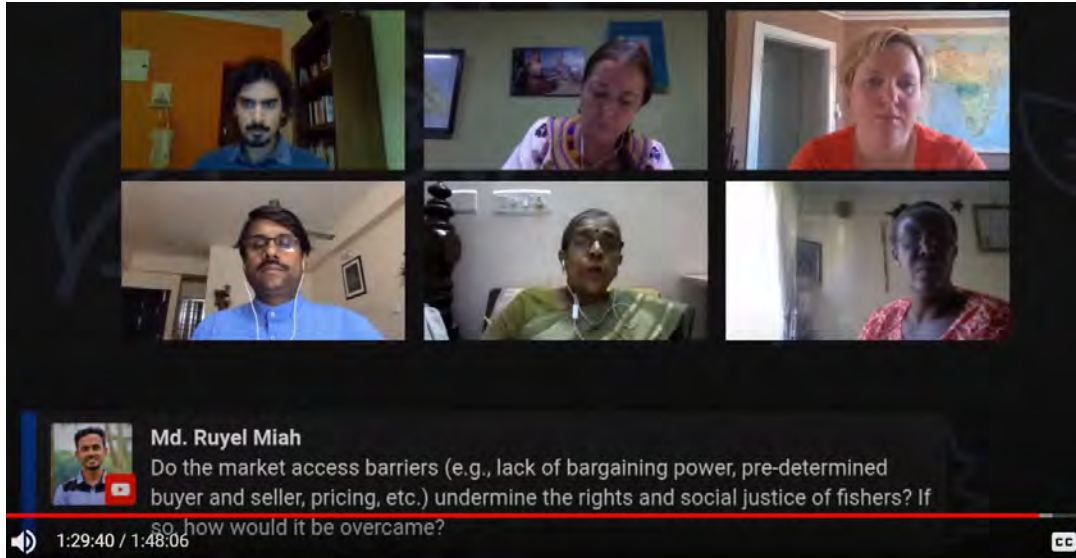
- *Using the SSF Guidelines to address human rights issues:* a way for a “soft law” such as the SSF Guidelines to change things starts with documenting human rights issues, then using the documentation for advocacy and dialogue with governments. Filing formal complaints to governments through national and international human rights institutions is another avenue;
- *The role of grassroots organizations:* these organizations need to help raise awareness on how to use the SSF Guidelines. They need to form a strong sense that this is *their* tool, and that it is a win-win for women and men to take on this tool. Grassroots organizations can use the SSF Guidelines when they know better about them, feel that they are applicable to their situation and see that they can be used to effectively address their needs; and
- *Securing access for women:* in the shift from local landing sites to big harbours, women risk losing access to fish for processing and selling. At the same time, positive examples have emerged where women are able to secure continued access through collective bargaining.

Some take home messages:

- *Improving support and education:* there is a need to go beyond usual fisheries partners and expand networks and collaborations, while raising knowledge and awareness about SSF and human rights;
- *A buy-in from fishing communities:* local fishing communities must take collective action to put the SSF Guidelines to use. For this to happen, the SSF Guidelines need to resonate with them, which typically happens once communities become familiar with them;
- *Towards a binding legal instrument:* the SSF Guidelines need to shift from voluntary to becoming binding legal instrument at the national

level. First step in this process is to assess existing policy and regulatory frameworks; and

- *Linking the SSF Guidelines & SDG 14.b:* Stronger link needs to be fostered between these two instruments as Target 14.b asks the governments to have an enabling framework supporting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.



Webinar 5: Friday, June 5th



SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES FOR BLUE JUSTICE: WHY AND HOW?

June 5th, 2020 | 12:00 (UTC)

SMALL IS BOUNTIFUL WEBINAR

Moderators:
Ratana Chuenpagdee, TBTI/OFI, Canada
Milena Arias Schreiber, U. of Gothenburg, Sweden

Speakers:
Moenieba Isaacs, PLAAS, South Africa
Prateep Nayak, U. of Waterloo, Canada
Julia Nakamura, U. of Strathclyde, UK
Svein Jentoft, UiT, Norway

Join live webinar @ <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by:

Lead organizations: TBTI, OFI/Memorial University, PLAAS, Linha D'Água Institute

Supporting organization: ICSF

Session description: For small-scale fisheries, the “blue economy” and the “blue growth” is a sink or swim. Will their rights and interests be secured? Will their potentials be enhanced? Or will they experience further marginalization? The Blue Justice concept reflects the need for a critical examination of how

small-scale fisheries are coping in the blue economy, whether they achieve justice relative to other ocean users, including industrial fisheries and coastal/marine tourism, aquaculture or energy production. It also aims to explore strategies, opportunities and synergies, which may make small-scale fisheries more resilient and robust. Blue Justice has at its core a set of governance principles that recognizes the need for small-scale fisheries to have equity, access, participation and rights in order for the blue economy to be of benefit to them. The session invites reflections on what these principles are or should be, based on experiences of small-scale fisheries in the past and in the new blue economy.

Session summary:

Blue Justice reflects a critical examination of how coastal communities and SSF may be affected by Blue Economy and Blue Growth initiatives ([Wikipedia](#)). It is both a concept and a movement for human rights in the context of ocean development for SSF and coastal communities.

Social justice at the centre of Blue Justice in South Africa: small-scale fishing communities face many types of injustice, including the allocation of Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs)/privatization of rights in the fishing sector, and dominance of industrial sector over artisanal and others. The SSF Guidelines highlighted inequalities as one of the main points, although the guidelines alone are not sufficient to address all injustices. Countries are not equally equipped to implement the SSF Guidelines, with some also lagging behind in achieving SDGs. The goals and targets in SDGs, except for SDG14 Target 14.b, are not specific about SSF, even though sustainable SSF can lead to achieving many goals. The discussion about Blue Economy and large-scale investments are excluding SSF in all African countries. The state plays a key role in creating this environment, which is why mobilizing, advocacy, and awareness for SSF is essential. It should be emphasized that “A Fisher right is a human right” and that human rights and social justice are the soul of all SDGs.

Social injustice in the case of Bay of Bengal, India: in Bay of Bengal, SSF used to be controlled by the landlord, *jamindhar*, *dadon* or middlemen.

Small-scale fishers are paying taxes since the colonial times and they are still struggling with the extreme caste system. Forms of SSF injustice in the Bay of Bengal region include historical marginalization of SSF, unanticipated and surprising injustice (caused, for instance by incidents like COVID-19), as well as recurring injustice. We can look at justice in three distinct ways: as a) distributive justice, which is outcome oriented, e.g. how the society in SSF context takes care of locations and entitlements; b) procedural justice, linked to processes that are in place in and outside of society, and c) corrective justice, which focuses on repair and rectification, recognizing historical injustices that have been made.

Social injustice in SSF from the legal perspectives: within this context, social injustice in SSF is happening due to vulnerabilities, marginalization, low financial and technological capacity, illiteracy, geographical isolation, and unclear legal coverage. Law at both the international and national levels overlooks SSF although the existence of the SSF Guidelines encourages development of other policies (e.g. United Nations Declaration of Peasants in 2018). The SSF Guidelines can be effective for finding out the weaknesses and ways of recovery for countries to bring justice to SSF. Still, at the country level, there is a lack of proper legal instruments for SSF.

Examining injustice through the lens of interactive governance: the upcoming TBTI book on Blue Justice for SSF, based on interactive governance, argues that injustice needs to be examined by looking at all three orders of governance: 1st order that looks at actions and interactions; 2nd order that looks at institutions and rules; and 3rd order that looks at norms and principles. The book will also showcase the usefulness of “Blue Justice” theory for the realization of Blue Economy and ways for finding a meaningful space for SSF within this space.

Key discussion points:

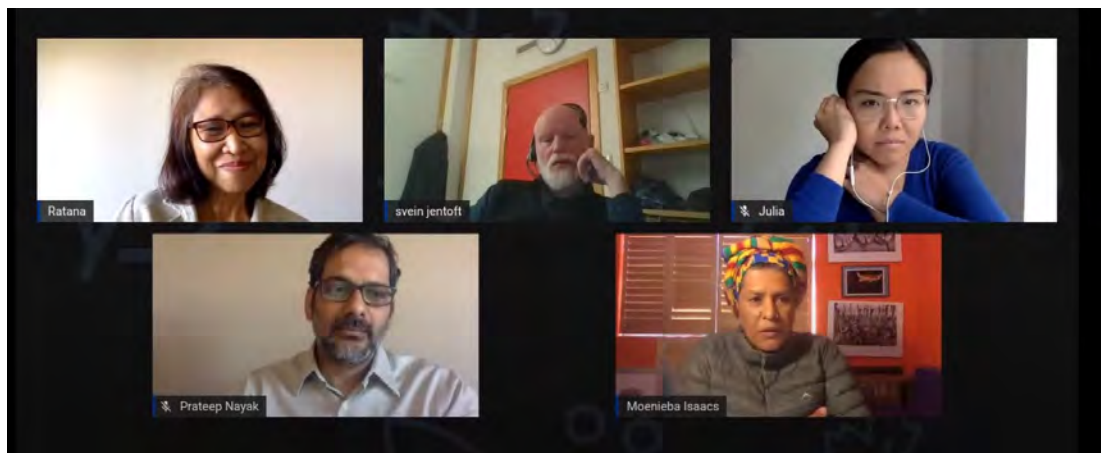
- *Making coastal communities viable:* achieving this would require careful examination of many inter-related issues in SSF, including identity and culture, changes in societies, ITQ and privatization of resources, ecological

crisis narratives, IUU (Illegal Unregulated Unreported) fishing, bio-politics of the states, multi-stakeholder engagement, cross-culture and gender issues, the recent impacts of COVID-19, and how black lives matters for the societies; and

- *Empowering the voices of small-scale fishers:* for this, procedural justice should be fostered. There are lots of procedures that come from fishing communities and fishers' associations but these are not always recognized. These procedures need to be highlighted and brought forward. To deal with the corrupted authorities and policies, fishers need to make the empowered bodies uncomfortable.

Some take home messages:

- *Unfolding Blue Justice:* it is important to have a Blue Justice campaign and to continue conceptualizing the concept. Everyone has a role to play in addressing the injustices, including fishers, governments, non-government organizations, and academia; and
- *Bring justice to SSF at the country level:* from the legal perspective, this can be done by: a) improving the understanding about which national policies and laws are relevant to SSF; b) enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration, especially on social and environmental matters; and c) promoting coordinated and coherent application of existing policies and legislation to S



Panel 1: Monday, June 8th



**SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES & OCEAN SUSTAINABILITY
IN OCEANIA: ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES**

11.30 PM UTC (June 7th) | 9.30 AM Sydney, 11.30 AM Fiji (June 8th)

PANELISTS:
Kate Barclay, U. of Technology Sydney, Australia
Andrew Song, U. of Technology Sydney, Australia
Seno Mauli, U. of Wollongong, Australia
Sangeeta Mangubhai, Wildlife Conservation Society, Fiji
Marielle Klein Lankhorst, U. of Technology Sydney, Australia

MODERATOR:
Ratana Chuenpagdee, TBTI/OFI, Canada

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by: TBTI, OFI/Memorial University

Session description: The session highlights some of the current research projects and projects related to small-scale fisheries taken place in Oceania, highlighting issues and challenges facing small-scale fisheries in the region, and discussing what needs to be done to secure sustainable small-scale fisheries. Panellists are also invited to provide experience and offer perspectives on any of the following topics: the current state of small-scale fisheries, especially

during COVID-19, the direction that countries in the region are heading with blue growth/blue economy agenda, innovation and opportunities taking place in the region that may offer lessons for others, and any other topics that they would like to discuss.

Session summary:

A look at the Australian SSF: Australian SSF are relatively good at preventing overfishing, and in general, Australia has some good strategies to manage fisheries. SSF have relatively high production costs, especially in terms of labour. Almost 70% of the seafood produced in Australia is imported. Some of the fishers are highly export oriented or sell their products to restaurant and tourist markets, making it difficult for locals to access these products.

IUU policies disproportionately affect SSF: in the context of Blue Justice, the concept of IUU fishing is not the right fit for SSF because it does not take into account the informal, customary aspects, and the often open-access regime that occurs in SSF. Stopping IUU fisheries is mostly about monitoring, surveillance and sanctions, relying on technology and communication, but the policies tend to overlook unintended negative consequences and disproportionately affect SSF. SSF are not meaningfully differentiated, which could be addressed with two broad strategies: firstly, by recognizing specific conditions that are suitable to the characteristics of SSF, and secondly, by differentiate IUU targets for different countries.

Unprecedented effects of COVID-19 pandemic on SSF: in some places fisheries had been completely shut down, and had faced increased health risks, marginalization and vulnerabilities. In Solomon Island, despite a low number of COVID-19 cases, the impacts of the lockdown measures on local communities need to be properly addressed. Fiji has not been affected by COVID-19 but the borders were closed and the restrictions on markets and movements have impacted SSF, including data collection about the impacts. A rapid survey done to quantify the impacts of COVID-19 on coastal indigenous communities across the Pacific showed that the impacts were less than expected, demonstrating the resiliency of these communities. At the same time, the crash in tourism and the

drop in seafood prices have affected Fijian fishers and traders. There is a crisis within a crisis, which creates growing food insecurity and poverty within Fijian fishers and traders.

More than just an occupation: it's important to pay attention to how communities sustain their livelihoods and understand what adaptation strategies work well. Direct sales, for instance, were an important strategy in the COVID-19 context and a clear example of the determination and resilience of fishing communities. The activity of fishing itself goes beyond a simple practice: it carries passion, knowledge, and deeper relationship with nature as well as hope, enjoyment and fulfillment.

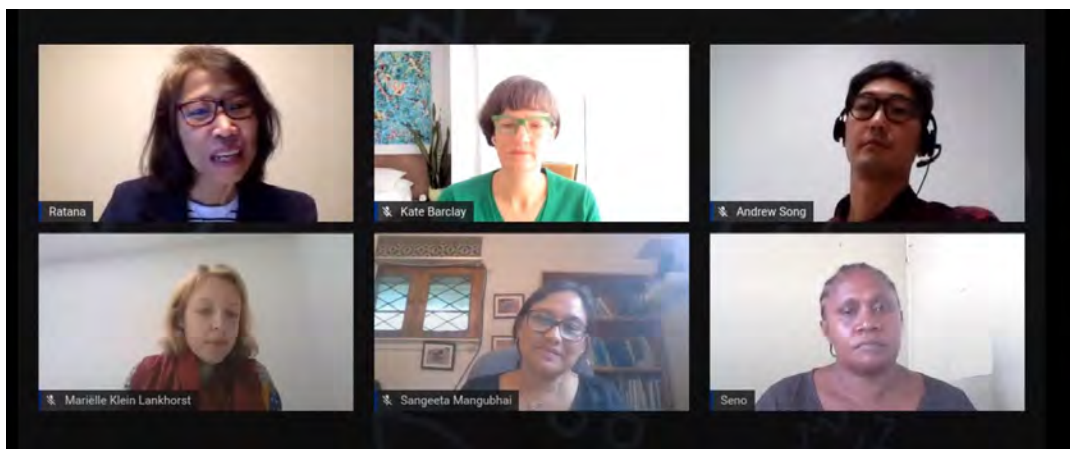
Key discussion points:

- *Lack of surveillance during COVID-19:* the financial pressures brought by COVID-19 could lead to a cut of some monitoring activities, which in turn could affect the strategies to combat IUU fishing. In Solomon Island, for instance, fisheries are highly focused on the offshore, especially tuna fishing. Keeping it functional during COVID-19 was a way to maintain the revenue but there was little attention paid to international boats coming in and its effect on fish stock;
- *Short-term responses:* even without a lot of data, governments need to think of short-term responses, targeting those who are more vulnerable, while also creating solutions that are more coordinated in order to support SSF;
- *Improving perception & creating linkages:* it is fundamental to improve awareness and perception of SSF and fishers as respected primary producers. Linkages need to be created between sustainable fish production, fish consumers who want local fish food, local tourism, and marine protected areas, all of which are interconnected;
- *Justice before profit:* the idea that fisheries need to be very profitable to be considered a good fishery needs to change. Social justice and the environment must be put in the center of government arrangements; and
- *De-growth perspective:* this requires a change on many societal levels, starting with recognizing the contributions of SSF to ocean sustainability as

well as their commercial and enterprising role. SSF can be part of the Blue Economy and play an important role in these strategies.

Some take home messages:

- *Sector integration*: for securing a sustainable and viable SSF, it's important to integrate different sectors (e.g. tourism, environmental protection, recreational fishing, protected areas) in decision-making and governance process;
- *Stepping up*: it is everyone's job to be more critical about what they hear and promote. There are better ways on how conservation and combatting illegal fishing could be done, without further marginalizing the local small-scale fishing population;
- *Bottom-up response*: because of COVID-19, some rapid changes may be possible. Many fishers are engaging with direct sales and are not waiting for the government's response. The government could learn from them and support their needs: and
- *Way forward*: it is time to revamp local food supply chains and networks, invest in the individuals and in the fishery sector, support socially responsible partnerships with the private sector, and empower local communities and local management. All of this has to be done in a gender and socially inclusive way, making sure that no one is being left behind.



Panel 2: Monday, June 8th



COPING WITH RISKS & VULNERABILITY IN ASIA

JUNE 8th | 2 AM UTC | 7.30 AM Chennai | 9 AM Bangkok

PANELISTS

John Kurien, Azim Premji University, India
Yin Nyein, Myanmar
Julius Guirjen, RARE, Philippines
Mahmud Islam, Sylhet University, Bangladesh
Susana Siar, FAO, Thailand

MODERATOR: Ratana Chuenpagdee, TBTI/OFI, Canada

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by: TBTI, OFI/Memorial University

Session description: The session highlights the risks and vulnerability that small-scale fisheries in Asia are facing, before and during the COVID-19, recognizing that many of them are already exposed to various kinds of risks, as evident in the case of Cyclone Amphan. Panellists are invited to share experiences on the situations, issues and challenges facing small-scale fisheries, and discuss what needs to be done, in the short and medium-term, to improve their conditions, and what are some of the required conditions and elements

that need to be in place in order to set them on the path towards secure future. Lessons from initiatives and projects that have been successful at improving the situations for small-scale fisheries are welcomed.

Session summary:

Indian SSF – opportunities weighted down by challenges: while very diverse and connected to the global seafood supply chain, Indian SSF are usually poor and marginalized. Some of the main causes of vulnerability include natural disasters (e.g., cyclone and flood), coastal squeezes (e.g., coastal conservation planning and development projects), and the COVID-19 pandemic, the latter of which resulted in fishing ban, price drop, reduced income, lower demand for fish in the local market, closure of international markets, and shutting of tourism.

Rising concerns amidst small-scale fishers in Myanmar: a similar situation to that in India has been observed in Myanmar. The main vulnerabilities for Myanmar's SSF include issues with licensing, absence of boat registration system, and the lack of boat tracking systems. Unsurprisingly, export markets have been closed due to COVID-19, which makes fishers concerned about the next year, given the reduced income. The pandemic has also seen rise in the cases of fishers borrowing money from private money-lenders.

Compounding challenges for SSF in Bangladesh: SSF in Bangladesh are a huge sector that involves around 17 million people, 1.3 million of which are women. SSF also provide about 60% of the animal protein at the country level. The vulnerabilities for SSF are very similar to those in India and Myanmar. However, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the recent cyclone 'Amphan' have created further challenges for small-scale fishing communities. The mud crab and dry fish fisheries were hit hard due to the closure of export markets, resulting in reduced income for both the crab farmers and crab harvesters.

Tackling the vulnerabilities of Philippine SSF: in the Philippines, around 84% of fishers are involved in SSF and 91% of landed catch is locally consumed.

'Fish Forever' program of RARE pairs community-based conservation approach with spatial management to restore and protect SSF. Similar to other locations, the COVID-19 pandemic has limited fishing activities, caused an influx of new fishers in municipal waters, disrupted supply chain and increased fisheries violation (e.g., intrusion in No-Take-Zones). A way out of this situation would include reopening of fishing, conservation strategies, strengthening fisheries law and enforcement, raising the morale of fisherfolks and implementing blended learning opportunities (e.g., webinars and community radio).

The roles of the regional FAO office for Asia and Pacific: located in Thailand, the regional office provides various supports, including technical assistance for the project implementation, support to develop climate-related projects, and secretariat support for the Asia-pacific fishery commission. They conduct studies and workshops on emerging issues in fisheries and aquaculture and support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Major vulnerabilities of SSF observed in this region include ageing of fishers, migration, climate change, gender discrimination, and lack of access to pure drinking water, health facilities, social protection, and sanitization.

Key discussion points:

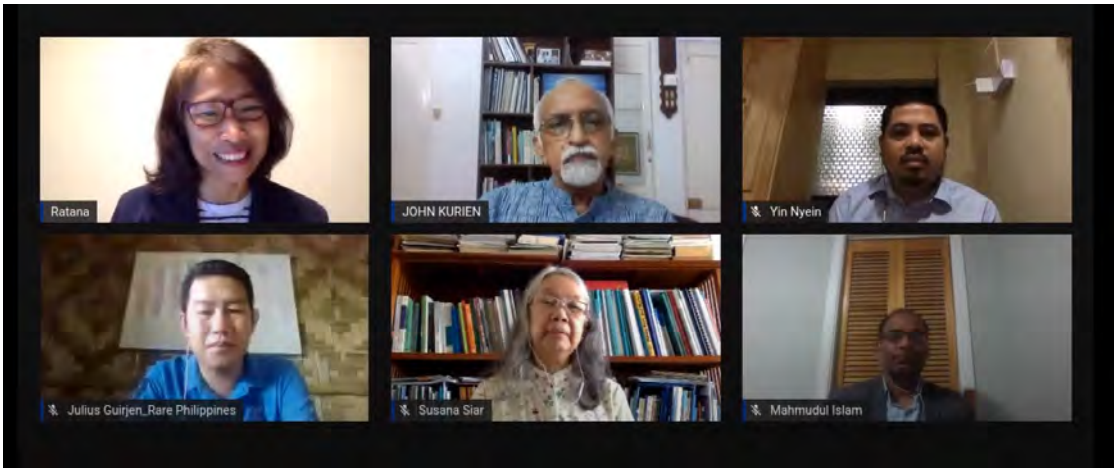
- *Importance of fishing cooperatives:* local organizations such as fishing cooperatives are immensely important, especially during pandemics. They can, for instance, set up new markets in places where it is easy to maintain physical/social distancing, and facilitate the process of price setting through negotiations between fishers, women and traders. Unfortunately, in Bangladesh, there are not many cooperative organizations. There are mainly fisheries organizations run by the local non-fisher elites and are dysfunctional;
- *Government support is crucial:* in the Philippines, there is a program through which local government buys goods from fishers and sells them to national governments. In addition, a saving club formed by fishers has been very effective in this pandemic, allowing fishers to get monetary support. In Bangladesh, the SSF sector has not received support from the government

who failed to consider supply of fish as part of the food security. If the fishing ban in the Bay of Bengal continues, more illegal fishing might occur;

- *Supporting local communities*: an ongoing FAO project in the Philippines focuses on providing support to local government units so they are able to implement the SSF Guidelines and understand the existing access rights (e.g. universal health care, social security); and
- *Opportunities in times of challenges*: in the context of Myanmar, COVID-19 created two opportunities: first, it became clear that this is the right time to raise the voices for long-term co-management for small-scale fishing communities. It is also time to create a decent working condition for SSF.

Some take home messages:

- *Changes at the local governance level*: the place where SSF really matter is at the lower level of governance. SSF matter to the economy, food, tourism and other local sectors, which is why it is necessary to create changes at the local level governance;
- *Supporting women's involvement along the supply chain*: we need to foster collective action that involves women in each stage of the supply chain, especially in fish trade and processing, where buyer-seller relationship has been broken or facilitated by other actors;
- *Raising the awareness*: despite the challenge of organizing fishers, it is important to highlight how SSF stand for 'safe fishing' for both the people and the resource. Once SSF see that opportunity, there is a greater chance for them to come together;
- *Addressing the vulnerabilities*: in implementing the SSF Guidelines, it is important to address the different types of vulnerability that are linked to gender discrimination, age, social economic status, and disability; and
- *A time for collective action*: this is the time for fishers to know their rights and demand them. Addressing the different dimensions of SSF and these collective actions have to be facilitated by activists and youth.



Panel 3: Monday, June 8th

AFRICAN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN THE TIME OF COVID-19: VOICES FROM THE CONTINENT

June 8th | 4:30 AM UTC | 5.30 AM Lagos | 6.30 AM Cape Town

GUEST SPEAKERS:
Editrudith Lukanga, EMEDO, Tanzania
Kafayat Fakoya, Lagos State University, Nigeria

FILM CLIPS: Charles America, Rovina Europa
& Naseegh Jaffer from South Africa

MODERATOR: **Moenieba Isaacs**, PLAAS, South Africa

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by: PLAAS

Session description: Small-scale fisheries across the continent are affected by COVID-19, some more so than others, adding in many instances to the existing vulnerability. In this session, panelists are invited to discuss why and how small-scale fisheries are vulnerable, how COVID-19 impact small-scale fisheries livelihoods, especially women, and what government and other actors

can and must do to protect this sector, now and after COVID-19. Audience are invited to join in the discussion about what the new normal may look like.

Session summary:

Diverse voices from the continent: The panel offered a unique opportunity to hear voices from researchers, practitioners and community members from different parts of Africa on the current situation and challenges facing SSF. The discussion was centered around key questions pertinent to the African continent. They are related to the vulnerability of SSF, and how the COVID-19 might make SSF communities even more vulnerable, like those depending heavily on SSF for their livelihoods, especially women. Discussion evolved around urgent steps that the government can take to protect the SSF sector and the role for fisher organisations during and beyond the COVID-19 crisis. A question about what SSF will look like post-COVID was also discussed.

Lockdown imposing double burden: this was observed in South Africa, where economic circumstances are already precarious and the COVID-19 has added to that more responsibilities for families and fishing households. Their engagement in pre-and post-harvest activities was curtailed as the market for the supplementary goods that they produced – such as arts and crafts – shrunk. In addition, the collection of food in the intertidal zone became fraught, with fisheries inspectors confiscating catches and threatening arrests.

Women suffer from the disruption of local, short-supply chains: since they play key roles in the fish supply chains in most African countries, the impacts for women in the fisheries-related business, and their dependents, have been severe. In Tanzania, women have also faced direct harm as a result of the pandemic – for example, many women work at seafood processing facilities where physical distancing is not possible or in local shops and village markets where exposure to the public puts them at greater risk. The examples in Nigeria show how women were also burdened with increased childcare, as schools closed, and supporting their households amid mounting food insecurity.

Key discussion points:

- *Hard lockdown with no special measures:* lockdown may be necessary but it could be accompanied by measures to address the needs of small-scale fishers. Otherwise, governments must face criticism for failing to protect the most vulnerable population, and for the lack of preparedness in developing a contingency plan;
- *Small-scale vendors worst-hit women in the supply chain:* women in the fish supply chain in Africa are perhaps more recognized than their sisters in other countries. Yet, among women in fisheries, the small-scale vendors are the most affected group, with fish becoming unaffordable to buy and too expensive to sell;
- *The pandemic of fear:* in Tanzania, the demand for fish that had been sent to factories for processing and export almost completely disappeared with the contraction of the international market. Fear over the spread of the COVID-19 has also led to businesses, such as restaurants, being closed; and cash flows in the economy disrupted; and
- *Fishers in rural vs. city have different strategies:* in Nigeria, in metropolitan areas, traders besieged fish-landing sites, leading to price hikes as shortages mounted. Meanwhile, cash-strapped rural fishers facing rising costs opted to fish less often.

Some take home messages:

- *Gendered differentiation in managing the crisis:* women are generally worse off in policy and decisionmaking about fisheries being mostly visible. Men and women involved in fisheries may experience various levels of income reduction;
- *Protecting women in the supply chain:* in addition to recognizing the double burden for women and that the smaller among them, with less resources and capitals, are most vulnerable, it is important to recognize that women in rural communities who are accustomed to subsistence-level livelihoods maybe better placed than their peers in the city. Thus, measures to protect and support them can go a long way; and
- *Sound local and broader policies required:* to protect local market from being dominated by industrial fisheries. Policies are required to provide

access for small-scale fish traders, especially to have access to market stalls and facilities, and some adjustments may be needed to closure regulations and restrictions, given the circumstance.



Panel 4: Monday, June 8th



SECURED ACCESS FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES: REALITY OR DREAM?

JUNE 8th | 7 AM UTC | 12.30 PM Sri Lanka | 3 AM New York

PANELISTS:

Vatosoa Rakotondrazafy, Mihari network, Madagascar
Gayathri Lokuge, CEPA, Sri Lanka
Courtenay Parlee, OFI, Canada
Jason Jarvis, NAMA, USA
Martin Purves, IPNLF, UK

MODERATORS:

Niaz Dorry, NAMA, USA
Ratana Chuenpagdee, TBTI/OFI, Canada

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by: NAMA

Session description: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development affirms that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) “seek to realize the human rights of all.” The Agenda and human rights are tied together in a mutually-reinforcing way, with about 92 % of the 169 SDG targets linked to international human rights instruments. The cross-cutting principle of “leaving no one behind” is indeed one of the most transformative elements of the 2030

Agenda. It reflects the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, and human rights can help identify groups of people in the risk of being left behind. In this session, panellists are invited to speak about the current situation in small-scale fisheries regarding access to resources and markets, discuss issues and challenges they face, and offer some thoughts about what is needed to improve the situation for small-scale fisheries and to achieve fisheries and ocean sustainability.

Session summary:

SSF access to markets and resources – a quick overview: In Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, prices are set by a panel comprised of fishers, processors, traders, and fisheries unions. On the other hand, in Madagascar and Rhode Island, the majority of the fishers depend on middlemen/collectors in terms of fishing equipment and cold storage facility supports. When prices are not fixed, such as in Madagascar, middlemen are able to keep the prices low and maximize the profits. In addition, government subsidies are largely given to the industrial fishing sector, which use them to enhance their fishing capacity. Coastal states also tend to rent their fishing zone to industrial fishing companies, ultimately leading to overexploitation and unsustainable utilization of resources.

COVID-19 bringing on a surge of hurdles: impacts of COVID-19 on the large-scale industrial fishing have not been as severe, as fishing in the high seas still takes place. They have also storage facilities to preserve fish. As SSF do not have such facilities, the pandemic has a significant impact on their access to markets and resources. These include loss of domestic and international seafood markets, lower price for valuable fish products, less demand for fish in the markets, increased IUU fishing, lack of proper inspection of fisheries products, closure of tourism, hotels and restaurants, and changes of consumer behaviour from fresh to frozen seafood. In maintaining the social distancing and lockdown restrictions, fishers have lost or reduced their daily earnings, processing workers are either laid off or working for lower wages, and there is zero fishing in certain areas. Women bear the brunt of these consequences due to school closures and extra care-work at home. They are not recognized in

fisheries policies, though they have a tremendous contribution to the society and economy.

SSF responses to COVID-19 – innovation, reconnection & re-localization: as the outbreak of COVID-19 led to closure of export markets, fishers in some western countries (e.g. USA and Canada) have started selling products to local markets at lower prices. The pandemic has created an opportunity to connect consumers to local fish and enhance the appreciation for locally sourced seafood. Additional responses to this pandemic include innovative measures such as increased direct sales, online selling, door-to-door selling, digital Facebook marketing, and increased use of technologies. Fishers are also preserving fish through smoking and salting for a later sale. On the other hand, small-scale fishers in some developing countries are not familiar with the technologies and online marketing.

Key discussion points:

- *Turning temporary measures into legislative instruments:* some governments are providing flexibility in terms of selling and buying of fish during COVID-19. However, it is unclear whether these innovative strategies (e.g. direct selling) will continue in the post-COVID time. Since it is likely that both fishers and consumers will demand that these strategies remain in place post-COVID, governments should consider legislating them. That being said, it would be wise to re-examine these strategies, including taking lessons from places where direct sale is allowed, like in Newfoundland and Labrador, before turning it into legislation; and
- *Change the governing system to secure better access for SSF –* many conditions are necessary. First, we need to understand what access means, with governments facilitating fair and equitable allocation of resources. Second, the certification and traceability system should focus on socio-economic and cultural aspects along with environmental elements. Third, the conflicts, both at the local and national levels, should be addressed and solved. Fourth, access to the market and resources for SSF should be integrated into the Blue Economy. Fifth, regulations should be made for the Blue Justice of SSF. The rights of small-scale fisherfolks in terms of access to

markets should be clearly documented. Finally, the commercial harvesters should document their catch on a weekly basis for a better accountability.

Some take home messages:

- *Taking the ownership*: instead of simply monitoring, coastal states should take a proper ownership of their resources;
- *Appropriate procurement policies*: the organizations involved in SSF sector can help ensure the right procurement policies are put in place in the retailer and food service sectors;
- *SSF instead of LSF*: SSF should be recognized for having less ecological effect and providing better quality products. Corporate ownership should be removed from the fishing industry and every operating vessel in the seas should be owner-operated;
- *Gaining the rights and respect*: small-scale fishers should have proper access to information; they should also receive recognition, be respected for their diversity, and have control in their hands.



Panel 5: Monday, June 8th



**SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES AS A NEXUS OF SDGS
- THE FUTURE WE WANT!**

JUNE 8th | 9:30 AM UTC | 5:30 PM Malaysia | 11:30 AM Rome

PANELISTS:
Jemimah Njuki, IDRC, Kenya
Shakuntala Thilsted, WorldFish, Malaysia
Christina Hicks, University of Lancaster, UK
Mele Ikatona Tauati, Pacific Islands SSF professional, Tonga

MODERATORS:
Pip Cohen, WorldFish, Malaysia
Manas Roshan, ICSEF, India

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by:

Lead organizations: WorldFish, OFI/Memorial University

Supporting organizations: PLAAS, University of Aveiro

Session description: The panel discussion will focus on the overall vision of SDGs, “leave no one behind,” posing questions about the a series of challenges in achieving it, such as how to deal with the marginalized groups and how to maintain and enhance contribution of small-scale fisheries in

providing food, income, nutrition, wellbeing services to many millions of people globally. The session will also examine common challenges or solutions of sustainable and equitable development experienced in regions considered to have effective governance, and explore a comprehensive vision for sustainable development, one which may create co-benefits or trade-offs with other goals.

Session summary:

Securing the future of SSF through the SDGs: the SDGs have been described as the most comprehensive vision for development that the world has ever seen. Yet, discussions on fisheries and oceans are mostly focused on just the one goal - SDG 14: Life Below Water. Small-scale fishers and their communities are interweaved, enabled and challenged by the world's progress or failure to meet the SDGs.

Learning from SIDS in achieving sustainable development: while SIDS hold just 1% of the world's human population, as large oceanic states, they have relatively extensive exclusive economic zones, with high dependency on the oceans. In many SIDS, there are strong forms of coastal fisheries management, with communities taking the lead of managing their own fisheries. A lot can be learned from SIDS in achieving sustainable development.

Commonalities between SSF sector and the agricultural system: of the 120 million people involved in capture fisheries, 90% work in SSF. The numbers are similar for agriculture, where 80% of all farmers are smallholders, contributing up to 70% of the world's food. In terms of global food system and gender issues, a lot of focus has been placed on individual women and training more women. However, the problem is not with the women—they are already in the food systems, providing most of the labour in the production, processing and trading of food in the global south. It is critical to take a holistic look at the food system and its inherent inequalities.

Achieving sustainable ocean – moving from technological to social innovations: putting technology in an existing unequal system does not create any benefits. Innovations for a sustainable ocean thus means thinking

beyond technological innovations, to focus more on social innovations, which look at changing power dynamics and relations, and institutional innovations that combine scientific knowledge with indigenous knowledge that farmers and fishers have held for generations.

Moving beyond production and protein towards nourishing local populations: in many fisheries discussions, there is a preoccupation with increased production and protein. However, the emphasis on protein really limits the multiple values of fish and other aquatic foods. First, it must be recognized that fish and other aquatic foods are components of diverse, nutritious diets. Fish is a rich source of multiple micronutrients; and they are highly available compared to those found in plant-based foods. Instead of producing more fish to meet the growing demand of society, the fish that is already being caught could be better used to meet the nutritional needs. This also requires innovation to improve the distribution, local access and affordability of fish catches, along with the development of approaches to support economic growth without exacerbating inequalities.

Key discussion points:

- *Learning from agricultural systems:* SSF sector can learn from agricultural systems on ways to enable and disenable small-holders - there are a lot of commonalities. Fixing the system to enable progress on SDG 1 (reducing poverty), 2 (zero hunger) and 5 (gender equality) is imperative;
- *Achieving SDGs through structural changes:* Priorities should be given to addressing social norms and masculinity, supporting women's leadership, changing the structures, and improving access and control of resources and income. The SDGs will not be achieved by focusing on one woman at a time—the structures need to change; and
- *Shared responsibility:* SIDS are extremely vulnerable to the growing impacts of climate change. There is a need for global responsibility—more collaboration at national, regional, international levels to ensure that SSF livelihoods in SIDS are secured and sustainable. Costs of adaptation need to be shared between communities and the state, specifically in terms of SDG 13 on climate action.

Some take home messages:

- *A complex process requires holistic approach:* achieving the SDGs is a complex process, as the goals are interlinked, in turn creating synergies and trade-offs.
- *Inclusivity is a must:* often, there's an assumption that creating economic growth (SDG 8) will positively contribute to reducing poverty and zero hunger (SDGs 1 and 2). Given the huge number of people involved in the agricultural and SSF sectors, getting the growth in these sectors right could lead to getting a lot of things right. But if the growth isn't equitable or inclusive, reducing inequality (SDG 10) will be addressed. Thus, everyone must work in an inclusive way, so no one is left behind;
- *Changing the status quo:* fish seems to receive less attention from policymakers and the development sector than other foods, especially staple foods. Discussions on food systems must change to look at consumers first, instead of starting with production systems. Also, multi-sectoral approach is needed; this entails reaching out beyond fisheries stakeholders, and engaging with those funding and working on nutrition, health, education and emergency responses.



Panel 6: Monday, June 8th



**FROM WORDS TO ACTION:
USING THE SSF GUIDELINES & HUMAN RIGHTS
FOR SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES**

JUNE 8th | Noon UTC | 2 PM Rome | 8 AM New York

PANELISTS:
Eddie Allison, U of Washington/WorldFish, US/Malaysia
Victor Fernández Rojas, INCOPESCA, Costa Rica
Paul Onyango, U of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Megan Bailey, Dalhousie University, Canada
Mitchell Lay, CFNO, Antigua and Barbuda

MODERATOR: **Nicole Franz**, FAO, Italy

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by:

Lead organizations: FAO, ICSF

Supporting organizations: DIHR, TBTI, WorldFish, IPC Fisheries Working Group/SSF-GSF Advisory Group

Session description: The [SSF Guidelines](#) take a holistic view on governance and development in the SSF sector and include specific sections and recommendations on governance of tenure and resource management; social

development, employment and decent work; and value chains, postharvest and trade. Moreover, special attention is given to gender equality and disaster risks and climate change. The SSF Guidelines are underpinned by human rights and are to be interpreted and implemented in accordance with these standards and by using a human rights-based approach (HRBA). This approach seeks to ensure the participation of SSF communities in non-discriminatory, transparent and accountable decision-making processes by putting particular emphasis on the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups and on gender equality. This panel will discuss experiences of SSF Guidelines implementation referring to their key thematic areas and reflecting on how HRBA has been applied and how actions in support of the SSF Guidelines can advance the realisation of human rights.

Session summary:

The SSF Guidelines - a dedicated instrument for SSF based on the HRBA: HRBA provides the SSF Guidelines with a level of legitimacy and a moral imperative that transcends their voluntary nature. This instrument needs to be included in national regulatory frameworks.

Between the rights holders and right bearers: the development of the SSF Guidelines involved the right holders (i.e. small-scale fishers, fish workers and communities who should be able to claim their rights) and the duty bearers (i.e. governments, and inter-governmental organizations) who have the duty to respect, fulfill and protect the human rights of the right holders. The rights holders need to know what their rights are so they can participate in decision-making in a participatory and non-discriminatory manner.

Tenure and resource management – an account from Costa Rica: the Government of Costa Rica has worked on establishing a legal framework based on the HRBA. Following the 2015 executive decree, which placed the government in charge of the SSF Guidelines implementation, several key actions, including a draft of a law for the SSF sector, have been done in order to promote and disseminate the SSF Guidelines.

Social development, employment and decent work & gender equity
- **an account from Tanzania:** the government of Tanzania set up a national task force to coordinate SSF issues with regards to the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. SSF are perceived as safeguarding wellbeing within the communities, and the work of the task force has resulted in improved access to information for fishing communities, increased inclusiveness of women and youth groups, and enhanced participation of women.

Value chains, post harvest and trade & climate change and disaster risk: when human rights of fishers are respected along the value chain, it is possible to redress discriminatory practice and unjust distribution of powers that impede the progress of the sector where power almost always lies downstream (retailers and buyers), often in the export markets. Climate change and disaster risk disrupts the lives of fishing communities and affects their human dignity (e.g. access to decent work, provision of food, safe drinking water, access to health and education are directly impacted). Communities must be engaged in pre-disaster situations, in institutionalized and legitimate mechanisms, so that there is an existing engagement when certain situations occur.

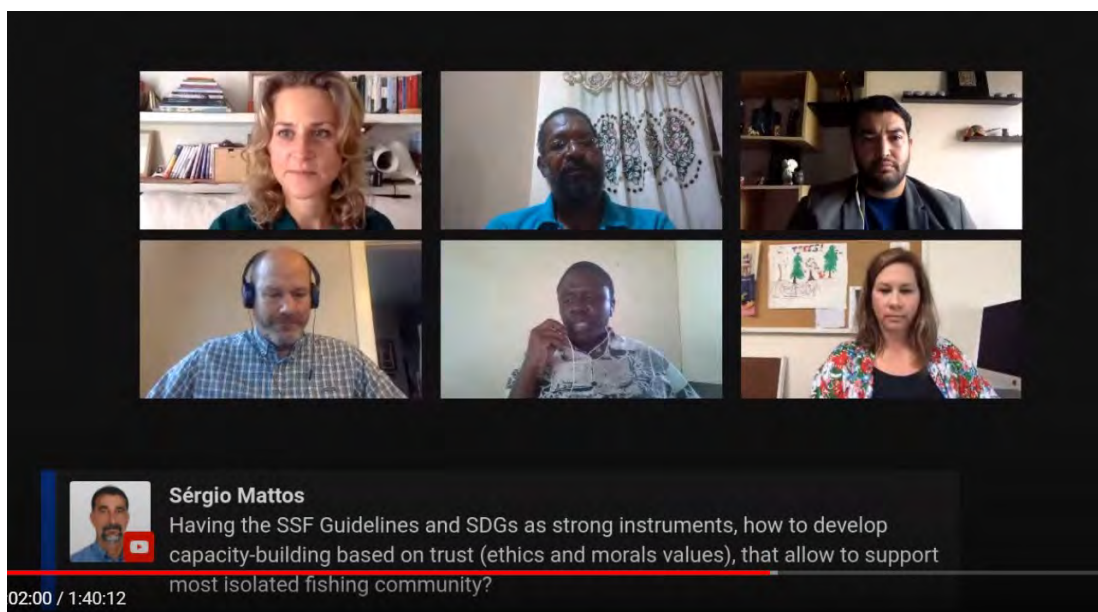
Key discussion points

- *Building capacity based on trust:* with strong instruments such as the SSF Guidelines and SDGs, developing a capacity building that is based on trust can be achieved by appreciating capacities of communities and building awareness of what the instruments are and what they bring to the table;
- *Inclusive disaster risk management:* an example of a more inclusive disaster risk management in the Caribbean can be found in the activities following hurricane Maria, where fishers have been involved in the assessment and were looking at ways to move forward; and
- *Predicting impact of COVID-19 on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and human rights for SSF:* this is not easy, as the impacts are still being played out. What is evident is that SSF have been able to benefit from the difficulties that affected global value chains and some are able to supply local consumers with fish via direct sales. Also, traditional means of

processing fish have advantages over the sale of fish. SSF can use the SSF Guidelines to argue that they are eligible for support as essential workers and to access different funds.

Some take home messages:

- *Knowing ones' rights*: there is an increased recognition of the importance of SSF and of the use of HRBA. However, more is required to ensure those working in SSF know their rights and that there are mechanisms for the realization of these rights;
- *Ensuring proper engagement*: special attention needs to be given to avoiding discrimination and ensuring participation of SSF, particularly of vulnerable groups, indigenous peoples, women, and youth in value chains, disaster risk planning, climate change adaptation, and research collaboration; and
- *A powerful tool to put into use*: the SSF Guidelines are a powerful tool that should be used by SSF actors to claim their rights, in general and in specific contexts, such as the COVID-19 pandemic with regard to access to health, social services, work, markets, among others.



Panel 7: Monday, June 8th



**WHY BLUE JUSTICE FOR
SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES AND HOW?**

JUNE 8th | 2:30 UTC | 4:30 PM Rome | 10:30 AM New York

PANELISTS:
Naseegh Jaffer, Masifundise, South Africa
Beatriz Mesquita, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco, Brazil
Bram Büscher WUR, The Netherlands
Tero Mustonen, Snowchange Cooperative, Finland
Rashid Sumaila, University of British Columbia, Canada

MODERATORS:
Ratana Chuenpagdee, TBTI/OFI, Canada &
Moenieba Isaacs, PLAAS, South Africa

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by:

Lead organizations: TBTI, OFI/Memorial University, PLAAS, Linha D'Água Institute

Supporting organizations: ICSF

Session description: Social justice and equity are key principles imperative for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries. As countries are promoting ocean development initiatives, branded as blue economy and blue growth, questions

and doubts have begun to emerge about who really benefit from these projects and at what cost. In this panel, we will explore questions about whether social injustice is happening to small-scale fisheries, why and how, emphasizing in particular what needs to be done to prevent the undesirable situation.

Session summary

Establishing SSF as the most equitable and fair fishing sector: fishing existed before 'business' or capitalism came into being. The more leeway the large-scale fishing industry is given, the more they will take, and the more the environment gets exploited. Profit driven companies will always be here, the key is in how SSF represent themselves as the most equitable and fair sector.

The problem with equating people and land as 'capital': mainstream conservation has come onboard with big state ideas to conserve nature within the current system. World Bank Blue Economy Report (2017) makes very similar moves to terrestrial conservation through two assertions: countries must actively value the contribution of natural capital to welfare and they should invest in the best available science/data. However, it is problematic to equate people or land as 'capital'. Moreover, all this new technology is geared up to govern resources with the idea that somehow algorithms can do this better than people. Contemporary capitalism does not have a beacon; it just continues to repeat the same thing over and over again (growth, accumulation, private property, etc.).

Looking at injustice in SSF from an economic perspective: when applying the economic lens, there are three main issues causing the injustice: 1) the landing value of fish caught on the high seas goes predominantly to about five developed countries, leaving not only developing countries aside but also SSF that fish mostly in coastal waters; (2) the benefits arising from fish trade and fishing agreements between developed and developing countries do not go to SSF; and (3) of the overall fisheries subsidies, which include harmful subsidies that lead to overfishing, only about 15% go to supporting sustainable livelihoods of SSF.

Co-existing with the environment by creating a new narrative: it is important to understand climate change impact on fisheries as a global issue. The impacts may be more intense in the tropics, but it is also present in the north as the fish moves from heating to cool waters. Co-existing together with the environment is key. It is about inter-activeness, the togetherness of people and the ocean. It is about creating a new narrative about appreciation of the ocean, including the rights of human beings to be part of this environment.

Small-scale fishing people building social movements: justice needs to come from a bottom-up approach since only the communities know how injustice really impacts them. Around the globe, small-scale fishing people are working together to create social movements. In Brazil, collective action intent on improving SSF is being developed. Finland has launched master apprentice program (targeted mostly to women) and are establishing large-scale ecological restoration programs (wildlife re-wilding). Another way to achieve Blue Justice is through the healing of the land and the water.

Key discussion points:

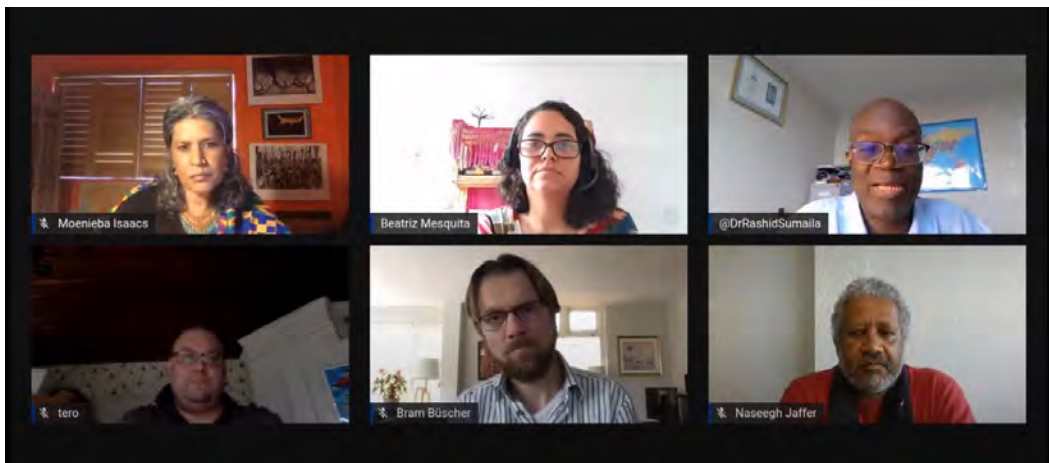
- *Proper recognition of SSF:* to effectively identify issues of inequities and advocate for Blue justice in SSF, SSF and SSF communities need to be recognized. It is also important to pay attention to commodification, to avoid turning food into a price tag;
- *Creating economic system that works for SSF:* this is difficult, but not impossible to achieve. Change is possible through time, power and actors, starting with short-term steps, and keeping in mind longer vision. A group vision of a changing world is needed - one where not only a minimum but also a maximum income is possible. Moving away from protected areas might be necessary, to something like 'promoted areas' where regions are promoted for their biodiversity and human diversity;
- *Communication and data:* it is necessary to bring different forms and creative ways of communication to fishing communities. Data is also very powerful and it is fundamental to ensure data is made available to all;
- *A way ahead lead by indigenous peoples and coastal communities:* Finnish community and Snow Change is a network of both traditional and

indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples and coastal communities are still in a position of firstly, knowing how things used to be, and secondly, knowing how to solve the current crisis; and

- *New revolution*: a revolution is coming one way or another. It is up to us to steer it in the right direction, creating systemic transformation. Could this be a blue revolution?

Some take home messages:

- *Bringing justice through visibility*: it is necessary to bring international visibility to small-scale fishers and give them space to speak and raise their issues;
- *Justice at a core of post-lockdown era*: post-lockdown should envision an environment with best equitable, just and fair means of putting the food on the table, sharing the resources with neighbours as well as with the resource itself; and
- *Transformation through interconnectedness*: enable communities to understand the pressures they are under and support them in fighting against such pressures collectively. The post-COVID situation can bring good transformation as it has shown how much we are all interconnected.



Panel 8: Monday, June 8th



**PEOPLE, COVID-19 & BEYOND:
A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE**

June 8th, 2020 | 5 PM UTC, 7 PM Rome, 1 PM New York

PANELISTS:
Kerry Marhefka, Abundant Seafood, US
Marah Hardt, Future of Fish, US
Carlos Alberto dos Santos, National Commission, Brazil
Vera Agostini, FAO, Italy

MODERATORS: Maria Jose & Ines Lopez, COBI, Mexico

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by: COBI, Linha D'Água Institute

Session description: The COVID-19 pandemic represents a health crisis and an emerging socioeconomic disaster. In small-scale fisheries, impacts have been wide-ranging, on markets and prices, as well as on fishing activities, which have been affected by physical distancing and other restrictions and disruptions

in transport. While there are remarkable innovations in response to this crisis, not all are feasible to all small-scale fisheries or across gender. Following from the webinar on June 1st that presents overview and broad perspectives of the situations around the world, this panel offers perspectives of people affected by COVID-19, as well as organizations working to address the situation. The panellists will be asked to talk about impacts of COVID-19 but will focus the discussion around responses, innovation and solutions especially post-COVID.

Session summary

In times like these, diversification and flexibility is essential: this can include establishing new pathways to local hubs through which food can be distributed to schools, restaurants and redistributive centers. Implementing innovative measures to reduce food loss and waste by solar-powered cooling systems would be necessary. The crisis has also shown the importance of the dialogue between previously distant communities that are now coming together to address collectively the impacts on food security, health and livelihoods.

Leveraging the existing systems: it is important to think of other methods to move seafood over short distances, and ways of strengthening the connection between seafood SSF associations and local communities. A number of digital platforms are available to collect information to help small-scale fishers navigate and learn how to best leverage some of the existing systems.

Learning from the past – an account from Brazil: Brazil has learnt many lessons from a disaster that occurred in 2019 when a large oil spill affected coastal communities. Exchanging products between fishers and family-based agriculture is an important measure that has helped fishers and enabled direct sale of products. Communities should have the conditions and tools to protect themselves from the crisis, with proper public policies and government support.

Moving forward requires multifaceted approach: establishing a better dialogue and collaboration between different SSF actors is also important as well as figuring out how to better align financial resources and build infrastructure for

on-the-ground projects and needs. Funding for academic research projects should include engagement with the community. Research plans should be socially appropriate and include proper community engagement. Ultimately, there is a need to work on climate change preparedness and Blue Economy to support SSF livelihoods and activities.

Key discussion points:

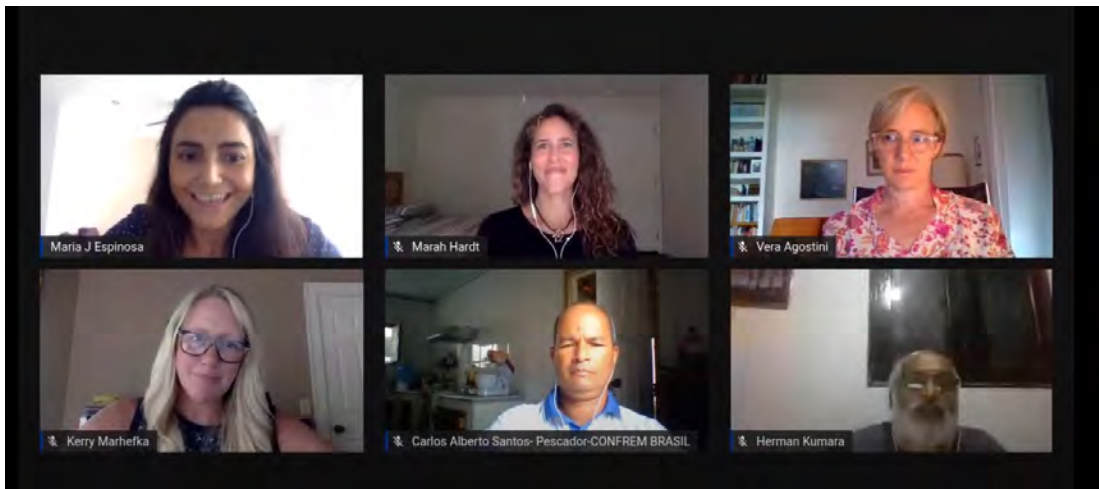
- *Preparing for future crisis:* in the future, it is important to ensure that fishers are in a position to process and sell their catch and can quickly adapt to crises, using technology. They should also have employment opportunities in an inclusive value chain and have access to relief funds;
- *'Solutions' that create obstacles:* the solutions to crisis cannot keep pushing SSF away. In Sri Lanka, for example, it seems that the disasters are being used to focus on development activities that are worsening the status of SSF;
- *Responses based on the SSF Guidelines and human rights:* the pandemic is not affecting people in the same way, as some groups are at a greater risk of contamination, economical losses and unemployment. It is important to implement the SSF Guidelines and have the human rights perspective to face the challenges, and pay special attention to women; and
- *Integration of food systems:* there is a need for marketing intelligence, building awareness and adapting to different markets, as well as exploring new, more integrated types of ownership and business models. Integrating seafood with other food systems is a key strategy, by building networks of communications and local food production systems.

Some take home messages:

- *Building a better future:* going back to "business as usual" should be avoided. Instead, this crisis can be used as an opportunity to build a better future and to properly address vulnerability, based on the SSF Guidelines principles, especially those related to disaster risk and climate change;
- *Assisting small-scale fishers in crisis:* it is critical that small-scale fishers have access to proper safety procedures and equipment as well as good information on hand. It is imperative to implement emergency projects that

can efficiently respond to the crisis and provide, in particular, support to women's organizations and women overall;

- *Enabling equity and access*: different kinds of business frameworks and ownership models are required; ones that can enable equity throughout the value-chain. A system that guarantees access to small-scale fishers, empowering them in overcoming crises and securing tenure rights is also necessary; and
- *Looking towards IYAFAs*: looking towards 2022, it will be great to see the SSF Guidelines being widely implemented, and fishing grounds being protected, along with increased recognition of small-scale fishers, fish farmers and fish workers in order to achieve a better understanding of SSF on a global level.



Panel 9: Monday, June 8th



COVID-19 & SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN THE CARIBBEAN: IMPACTS, SOLUTIONS & ADAPTING TO AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

June 8th | 7:30 PM UTC | 3.30 PM Eastern Caribbean Time

PANELISTS:
Mr. Cecil Marquez, Gouyave Fishing Cooperative, Grenada
Dr. Patrick McConney, CERMES, UWI, Barbados
Dr. Maren Headley, CRFM, Barbados
Dr. Yvette Diei Ouadi, FAO Sub-Regional Office, Barbados

MODERATORS:
Dr Ainka Granderson (CANARI) & **Ms. Fadilah Ali** (GCFI)

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by: CANARI, GCFI

Session description: The current COVID-19 pandemic has been affecting local fisheries and communities within the Wider Caribbean region. From restrictions on fishing activity, disruptions of markets and negative effects on livelihoods, there have undoubtedly been substantial impacts. This panel discussion will address varying perspectives on the pandemic, explore various

social, environmental and technological adaptations that those in the fishing industry have employed whilst also proposing solutions to devise a way forward.

Session summary:

Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Caribbean SSF: artisanal fishers are the main food producers in the Caribbean. The pandemic is a socio-economic disaster that has affected local fisheries and communities within the Caribbean but there has also been remarkable innovation in response. Fisheries that depend on exports have been particularly affected, where drastic reduction in income is observed. The markets are saturated, the prices of fish have dropped, and there is no storage due to the high-energy costs. Now that the crisis exposed the fragility of export-dependent sector, priority must be given to exchanging products between islands and exploring alternatives means of preserving fish.

Ensuring gender-based responses to crisis: women dominate the marketing of fish products and they are, in general, more affected by the closures. COVID-19 is not different from other factors in the region such as hurricanes and climate change in terms of its impacts on gender. It is important, however, to implement more responses that include gender-based approaches.

SSF responses to the COVID-19 pandemic: survey conducted by CRFM showed that, though there was a decrease in the overall demand for fishery product, the local demand increased. Lockdown measures affected fishing days, market hours, product transport, and limited access to buyers. Tackling this will require: a) increasing food support for vulnerable populations and other assistance programs; b) increasing capacity and effectiveness of those providing support; and c) developing partnerships between fishers and regional markets to consider inter-island exchange.

Relief programs to support SSF during the pandemic: while this pandemic affects everyone, it does not affect all equally. Artisanal fishers are the most affected because of the impact of COVID-19 on the traditional value chain. FAO has formed partnerships with regional organizations to assess the

impact of the pandemic on the value chains and distribution of fishery products and to strengthen evaluation and recovery plans. They are currently establishing programs to coordinate and mobilize recovery plans.

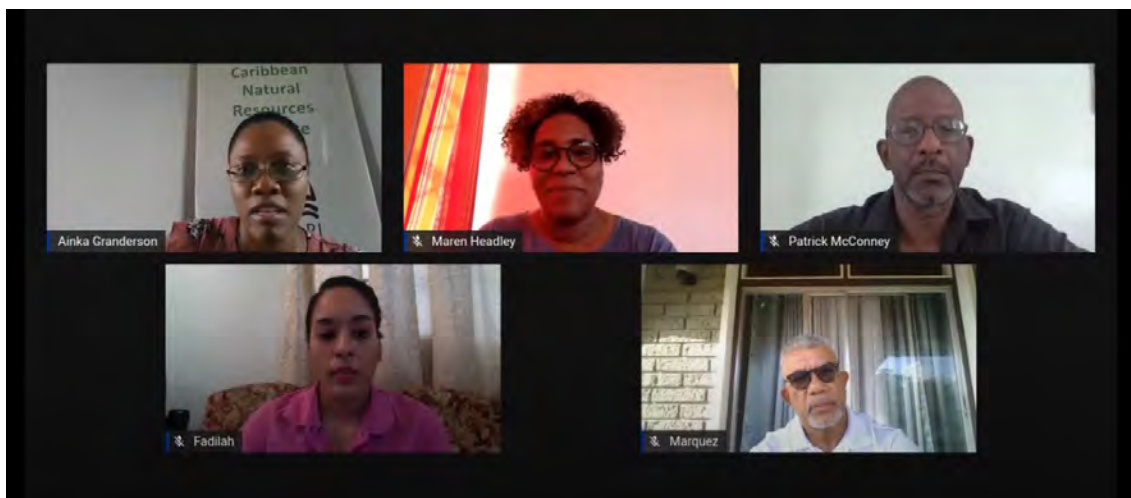
Key discussion points:

- *Ensuring the health and safety of seafood for the consumers:* this is achieved through various strategies, including testing products in labs and ensuring that vessels have ice and follow strict hygiene measures and the FDA guidelines. There also needs to be an effective way of communicating fish management measures to consumers;
- *Holistic approach to threats:* addressing COVID-19 and other key threats to SSF (e.g. sargassum influxes, intense hurricanes) requires timely responses to these threats, as well as comprehensive assessment of the challenges of each one on its own and their interactions. COVID-19 has revealed the need for increased knowledge at the local and global level to adequately assess these threats;
- *Impact on fish stock:* it is unclear what the exact impact of the pandemic is on fish stock. While there is less pressure from commercial and sport fishing, fisheries resources are under threat due to lack of marine surveillance; and
- *Adequate stimulus and emergency packages:* stimulus packages that will support 'blue-green' recovery to address long-term resilience and sustainability of SSF in light of COVID-19 must first provide a social protection network and a direct support to fishers, including PPE. Emergency packages have to stimulate production and adaptation of seafood markets, and facilitate capacity building.

Some take home messages:

- *Exposing the weaknesses:* this crisis shows the importance of exploring inter-island trade, acquiring new fish preservation technologies (e.g. smoking and salting), and encouraging fishers to develop strong grassroots organizations. A broad understanding of the vulnerabilities is a must, as these are affected by COVID-19 and other natural disasters;

- *SSF services as essential business*: the stimulus packages must treat SSF services as essential business. Although some States may consider fishers as essential workers, there is a need to ensure that stimulus packages take into account the SSF Guidelines. These packages should be consistent with good fisheries management and have objectives to support SSF resilience;
- *Towards IYAFA*: by 2022, the SSF Guidelines should be enshrined in policy as well as institutionalized in SSF operations and practices. More resources should be allocated for research and training, especially for young fishers. Change in attitude towards trade is also needed, by elevating the importance of fisheries to trade. Lastly, more education for the SSF sector with respect to best practices is required, based on strict measures on the control and size of fishing gears and methods, as well as on safety at sea.



Panel 10: Monday, June 8th



CÓMO SE ADAPTA EL SECTOR PESQUERO ANTE COVID-19: INSPIRACIÓN Y ACCIÓN COLECTIVA EN LATINOAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE

June 8th, 2020 | 10 PM UTC | 5 PM Mexico City | 7 PM Sao Paulo

PANELISTS:
Luis Solís Plaza, Chile
Joel Verde, Belize
Inés López, Mexico
Josana Pinto da Costa, Brazil

MODERATORS:
Jorge Torre & Brenda Cárdenas, COBI, Mexico

Join live event at: <https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

To watch the video recording of the session [click here](#).

Organized by: COBI

Session description: Small-scale fishers are known to be adaptive and innovative. This is also what has been observed during the COVID-19 pandemic. A few case studies from Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and experiences on the ground will be presented in this panel, to take lessons from how small-scale fishers in the region are coping with and adapting to COVID-19.

Session summary:

With about two million people involved in fisheries and 380,000 in aquaculture, fisheries are important in LAC. Like other places around the world, the economic impacts of the pandemic in fisheries are related mainly to a drop of the prices and a closure of international and domestic markets. Many lessons can be drawn from how fishers, fishing communities and supporting organizations in the region cope, adapt and respond to the crisis.

Maintaining access to healthy food while supporting local producers: COVID-19 has affected dramatically the economy worldwide, affecting product extraction and trade. In this context, cooperative is growing stronger. In Chile, short/small chains are being developed to allow small-scale fishers to sell their products with no intermediaries, providing fairer trades. For example, “Ferias online” is developed as an Internet platform for small producers to market their products. This electronic trade and the use of technology are tremendous opportunities that bring great benefit to fishers.

Fishers’ organizations also need to adapt: fishers’ organizations are usually busy working towards their mandates. For instance, with 25 members (men and wome) from 14 fishing families, Sarteneja Fishermen Association in Belize is involved in the management of the protected area, Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, where they used to fish. Fishers received basic training, which enabled them to establish a tourist operation, with the aim to promote small-scale fisheries and protect their cultural heritage, and earn additional income. Due to COVID-19, there is no more tourism. Illegal fishing has also increased, posing a major threat, and more challenges for fishers to deal with. They have to adjust prices to foster local consumption, and sell their products

on digital platforms, like Facebook. Their best strategy has been to promote fishing tours at local level with nearby communities.

Collective strategies to cope with COVID-19: lessons from Brazil show the importance of fishers taking their own actions, rather than waiting for government, especially when there is no trust in data that the government provides. For instance, fishing communities are searching for resources to buy personal protective equipment (PPE) and food. They install barriers to prevent outsiders from entering communities, and develop communication network with other communities to exchange information, solutions and support.

Research and technology play key roles: the impact of Covid-19 needs to be assessed as best as possible, given the lockdown and travel restrictions. This is what COBI tried to do by conducting virtual interviews and monitoring of social media. Key findings can be found in these two reports: [socioeconomic impacts](#) and the [role of the State](#). As part of blue innovation, they have also developed a mobile app, PescaData and a WhatsApp chat with fishers to enhance communication channel.

Key discussion points:

- *Navigating the new normal:* products may need to be registered and traced for origin to boost consumers' confidence. Digital platforms are useful for the product's traceability, but government should also help facilitate this through regulations and other measures. This includes measures and services related to health and safety of fishers, their family members and the communities;
- *Shortening the supply chain:* which could help in lowering the price of fish, so that they are comparable with other protein sources, like beef and chicken. Governments could help with controlling and regulating fair prices for small-scale fishers; and
- *Major gap exists in opportunities for women:* women play a key role in the supply chain but it is not always recognized. More jobs need to be given to women, especially in the post-harvest, along with an exploration of

alternative ways to process products for ease of sale. Women connect better with customers and can make effective use of technologies. Good access to Internet is necessary.

Some take home messages:

- *Use technologies to connect:* this is important as a fisher-to-fisher strategy and also for communities to share information, exchange lessons and strengthen their capacity. Government should invest in communication technologies that are accessible for men and women in fishing communities;
- *Health and safety first:* fishing is a risky occupation and Covid-19 makes it worse. Governments need to provide basic health care and safety measures for men and women involving in both harvest and post-harvest activities. Community health is also important;
- *Don't forget gender:* all policies, measures and interventions should consider gender perspective and avoid not exacerbate existing inequalities; and
- *Be critical about the role of state:* state and lower level governments are responsible for providing basic services and infrastructure to fishing communities. But these services, including subsidies, need to be fairly distributed and properly allocated.

Cómo se adapta el sector pesquero ante COVID-19: inspiración y acción colectiva en Latinoamérica y el Caribe

El moderador (Jorge Torre, COBI) presentó a los ponentes y los temas de la primer sesión en español. Presentó la situación actual de la pandemia en Latinoamérica y el Caribe y mostró gráficas de los países con mayor número de contagios de COVID-19.

- *Aproximadamente dos millones de personas están involucradas en las pesquerías y 380,000 en la acuicultura.*

- Los impactos económicos de la pandemia están relacionados con el descenso de los precios y el cierre de mercados internacionales y nacionales.
- Esta sesión aborda las soluciones emergentes ante dichos impactos.

1) **Respuestas ante COVID-19 en la cadena de suministro: asegurar el acceso a una alimentación saludable apoyando a productores locales.**

Luis Solís Plaza. Gerente de Cooperativas de trabajo CEPAS, Feria y Mar y del emprendimiento. Chile.

La pandemia de COVID-19 ha afectado la economía en todo el mundo. Se ha fortalecido el cooperativismo.

Han desarrollado cadenas cortas, comprando directo a los pescadores artesanales su producción. Comercio justo.

Los transportistas escolares se han visto seriamente afectados debido a la ausencia escolar y ellos han comenzado a participar en el transporte de productos.

Se ha armado una red de pequeños productores con ayuda de tecnologías digitales: "Ferias online", a través de la cual venden sus productos.

Apuestan por la permanencia del comercio electrónico, con ayuda de las plataformas digitales.

2) **Organizaciones pesqueras en Belice adaptándose al COVID. Joel Verde, Director, Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development, Belize**

La Asociación de Pescadores de Sarteneja trabaja en el Santuario de vida silvestre en Bahía Corozal, donde se realizaba la pesca artesanal antes de que se estableciera el Área Natural Protegida.

La asociación está conformada por 14 Familias, 25 miembros (hombres y mujeres) cuya pesquería de escama está basada en

derechos de acceso respaldado por un marco legal que protege a los usuarios tradicionales.

Participan en las decisiones de gestión del ANP (vedas, zonas) y desarrollan alternativas económicas para diversificar la fuente de ingresos. Se han capacitado mediante intercambios con otras comunidades, en temas de pesca y turismo. También han aprendido inglés y español; y mejorando las embarcaciones de los pescadores así como las cocinas. Han establecido operaciones turísticas, para promover la pesca tradicional y el patrimonio cultural.

Los visitantes experimentan un día de pesca tradicional con la familia y al regreso, conviven y comparten alimentos con la familia. Sin embargo, debido al COVID-19, ya no hay turismo. Adicionalmente, la pesca ilegal aumentó – aunque los pescadores están tratando de combatirla.

Han tenido que ajustar precios para crear mercados para el consumo local, y promover sus productos a través de plataformas digitales, como facebook. Su mejor opción está siendo la promoción del turismo de pesca a nivel local, con las comunidades cercanas, ajustando los precios.

3) *¿Cómo se adaptan a COVID-19 las comunidades pesqueras en pequeña escala en México?*

Inés López, Catalyst of Change, COBI, Mexico

En México, 300,000 personas (de 128 millones de habitantes) están implicadas en la extracción del recurso pesquero. Sólo 8% son mujeres ya que las cifras no consideran actividades de pre y post captura. Además, Mexico es el 4^a lugar de COVID en LAC (117 mil casos a 8 de junio).

Implementamos entrevistas y realizamos monitoreo en redes sociales para entender los impactos del COVID en las comunidades pesqueras.

Se han publicado dos reportes: impactos socio económicos y el rol del Estado.

Con la pandemia, continuamos trabajando con el apoyo de la tecnología, como lo están haciendo otros países. Como parte de nuestra área de innovación azul, hemos desarrollado: una aplicación (PescaData) para pescadores y pescadoras; y un chat de WhatsApp con pescadores que en algún momento se migrará a PescaData como un canal de comunicación.

- 1. Impactos económicos: cierre de mercados (89% personas entrevistadas), disminución de precios (70%); pesquerías más diversificadas, más opciones de mercado, lo que implica mayor resiliencia económica y comunitaria; y, búsqueda de mercados locales y nacionales.*
- 2. Impactos sociales: cierre de comunidades, las cooperativas mejor organizadas otorgan préstamos y apoyan a sus miembros, la pesca ilegal y la falta de autoridades en campo es una preocupación importante para los pescadores.*
- 3. Rol del estado: los gobiernos estatales y municipales han entregado agua, alimentos, efectivo y combustible; mientras que el apoyo federal ha sido ocasional y principalmente dirigido a subsidios para el sector. No está claro cómo se distribuyen los apoyos, pero muchos tienen la percepción de que esto no está ocurriendo de manera justa y equitativa.*

Ejemplos de adaptación: el 44% declara que no ha podido adaptarse (sin mercado disponible, falta de almacén, sin distribuidores), mientras que el 45% se ha adaptado mediante: entrega a domicilio de productos del mar, búsqueda de otros mercados, cambios en la presentación (fresco a enlatado).

Tendencias posteriores a COVID: uso de tecnologías para conectarse con los pescadores, repensar la escala: la importancia de lo local y lo regional versus lo global; y no exacerbar las desigualdades existentes (consideración de la perspectiva de género).

4) De lo local a lo nacional: estrategias colectivas para enfrentar el COVID-19

Josana Pinto da Costa, Brazilian Artisanal Fishermen and Fisherwomen Movement and Observatory of coronavirus in fisheries, Brasil.

Las comunidades están buscando recursos para comprar equipos de protección personal y alimentos. También está sucediendo en otras regiones de Brasil.

La recomendación para los pescadores es practicar el aislamiento social. Se han instalado barreras para evitar que personas ajenas entren a las comunidades y propaguen el virus.

Las comunidades intercambian información, recomendaciones, soluciones y apoyos.

Para los pescadores es difícil adaptarse debido a que su forma de vida es diferente, viven al día. Ellos viven libremente y ahora debido a la pandemia deben confinarse.

Consideran que los datos proporcionados por el gobierno sobre la pandemia no son confiables y por ello, dan más importancia al rol del observatorio para saber lo que realmente está sucediendo en las comunidades.

Preguntas

1) *¿Cómo se aseguran de la procedencia de los productos?*

Henrique Kefalás - Existe un gran problema. Se han presentado muchos casos de COVID en las comunidades y éstos no han sido registrados.

Inés López- Uso de plataformas digitales para tener una trazabilidad del producto. Incentivar a los gobiernos para una mejora de las reglamentaciones y normativas.

2) *¿Cómo ajustaron precios para el mercado local?*

Luis: acortar la cadena de comercialización propicia la bajada de los precios

Joel: se tomó como referencia los costos de otras fuentes de proteína: carne, pollo.

Inés: Los pescadores están pescando solo productos de bajo costo. Cerraron el mercado de los productos de mayor valor, para evitar que su devaluación.

Henrique: Existe un aumento gradual en los precios de los productos. Es muy difícil tener certificación sanitaria. Necesitamos determinar los casos para regular los precios.

3) ¿Cómo podemos evitar las desigualdades ante el COVID-19? ¿Cómo integrar la perspectiva de género? ¿Cómo disminuir la desigualdad en términos de conectividad?

Luis: generar oportunidades de empleo para mujeres, al procesar el producto

Inés: explorar otras medidas para comunicarse con los pescadores.

Género: reconocer los roles de las mujeres en las cadenas de suministro.

Henrique: explorar otras formas de procesar los productos, para facilitar la venta del pescado. Las mujeres son la clave del proceso: conexión con compradores. Reconocer el papel de las mujeres como fundamental para establecer cadenas más justas.

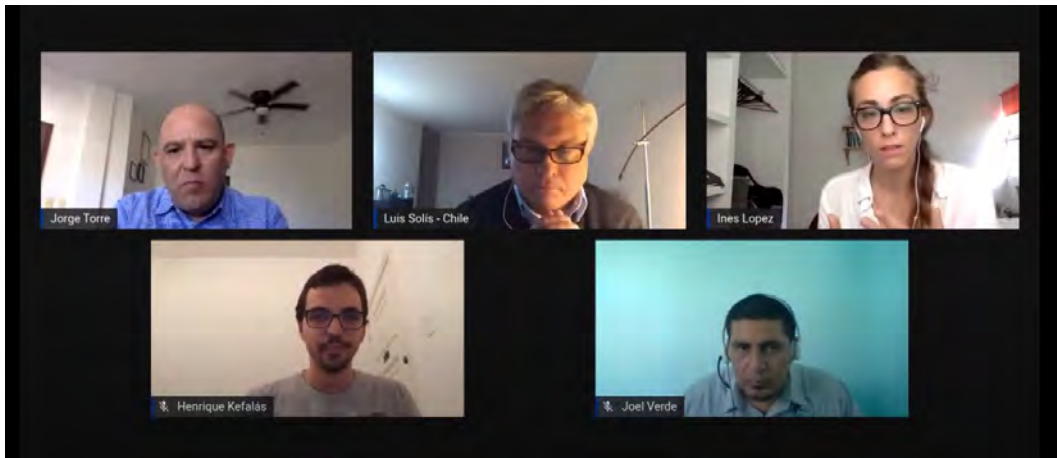
Joel: las mujeres son quienes tienen mayor facilidad de acceso a la tecnología, sin embargo, las comunidades tienen acceso limitado a internet.

4) ¿Qué necesitan hombres y mujeres en las comunidades para un regreso a la "nueva normalidad"?

Inés: Asegurar la salud de gente en las comunidades. Abrir mercados y conectarlos para compartir soluciones.

Joel: Buscar mercados locales para sostener su economía. Aumentar oportunidades de apoyo local, por los subsidios.

Henrique: cuidado con las personas de las comunidades, que tienen escaso acceso a servicios de salud. Se necesita seguridad para trabajar y de comercializar sus productos (el rol del gobierno para gestionar opciones de comercialización). Colaborar con otras organizaciones).



Additional Resources

Reading Materials:

The Danish Institute for Human Rights. (2020). [*Enhancing Accountability for Small-scale Fisher.*](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2019). [*Exploring the Human Rights-Based Approach in the Context of the Implementation and Monitoring of the SSF Guidelines.*](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2019). [*Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries: Sharing Good Practices from around the World.*](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2019). [*Exploring the Human Rights-Based Approach in the Context of the Implementation and Monitoring of the SSF Guidelines.*](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2015). [*The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication - At a glance.*](#)

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura. (2016). [*La Niñez y la Juventud en la Pesca.*](#)

Comunidades pesqueras y Gobernanza Comunitaria de los espacios marino costeros en Costa Rica. (2015). [*La Pesca Responsable: Un Activo Económico, Social, Ambiental y Cultural para la Juventud.*](#)

[*Juventud y Pesca Artesanal en la Region Centroamericana para Todos.*](#)

Videos:

Ruperto Aleroza. (2020). [*A message from Mr. Ruperto Aleroza.*](#)

Blue Ventures. (2019). [*KOKOLY.*](#)

- Blue Ventures. [*Blue Ventures Catalysing Marine Conservation*](#).
- CoopeSoliDaR. (2020). [*UN MAR DE MUJERES DOCUMENTAL SUBTÍTULOS EN INGLÉS*](#).
- CoopeSoliDaR. (2018). [*Implementando las Directrices de pesca de pequeña escala en su eje de género Intercambio de mujer*](#).
- CoopeSoliDaR. (2018). [*Message from Costa Rican young fishermen and women to the CDB 14 Egypt*](#).
- CoopeSoliDaR. (2018). [*Jóvenes Pescadores*](#).
- CoopeSoliDaR. (2014). [*JOVENES PESCADORES ARTESANALES DE MESOAMERICA*](#).
- The Danish Institute for Human Rights. (2019). [*Small-scale fishing communities in coastal areas face discrimination*](#).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2018). [*Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication*](#).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2020). [*SSF Guidelines: Governance of tenure and resource management*](#).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2020). [*SSF Guidelines: Social development, employment and decent work*](#).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2020). [*SSF Guidelines: Value chains, post-harvest and trade*](#).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2020). [*SSF Guidelines: Disaster risk and climate change*](#).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2018). [*SSF Guidelines: Gender Equity and Equality*](#).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2018). [Las Directrices PPE: Igualdad de género.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2018). [Small-scale fisheries: the future for the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2018). [Promoviendo la pesca segura y sostenible de langosta en Nicaragua.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2018). [SDG 14 - Indicators of fish stocks, sustainability of fisheries, and illegal fishing.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2017). [Community-based Fisheries Management - Fishing voices from the Pacific.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2017). [An indigenous perspective on the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2017). [Directrices para sostenibilidad de pesca en pequeña escala en Costa Rica.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2017). [Implementación de las Directrices Voluntarias PPE desde una perspectiva política nacional y regional.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2016). [FAO Serie sobre políticas: Pesca artesanal sostenible \(con subtítulos\).](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2012). [International Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines - Views from Academia.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2012). [International Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines - Views from Governments.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2012). [International Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines - Views from Civil Society.](#)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2012). [International Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines - Views from Regional Organisations.](#)

ICSF. (2017). [Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries \(the SSF Guidelines\)](#).

ICSF. (2017). [Las Directrices para lograr la Sostenibilidad de la Pesca en Pequeña Escala Spanish](#).

Worldfish. (2019). [Securing a just space for small-scale fisheries in the blue economy](#).

Worldfish. (2019). [Fish: a nutritional powerhouse](#).

Worldfish. (2019). [Fishing for health or wealth?](#)

Worldfish. [WorldFish Scientists Talk: World Food Day](#).

From the participants

Participants of the *Small is Bountiful* event were actively engaged in the discussions, posting questions and comments in the YouTube chat box. The following is a summary of questions and suggestions received during each of the webinars and panel discussions. These inputs from the participants help bring clarity to some of the topics discussed and enable further exploration of related issues surrounding SSF.

COVID-19 and SSF

During the pandemic, international movement of both people and goods are severely restricted around the world, resulting in over-supply of some marine products, which consequently drives the price down and negatively affects many fishers and their families. Several questions remain about what can be done about the situation. For instance, how do we strengthen local market sale, as export is no longer an option? What health and safety assurances can we give to the general public to increase consumer confidence in their purchases? What specific measures can NGOs and governments implement to increase buying and distribution of seafood locally? How do we help fishers who lost income to access loan programs, and perhaps to get interim jobs? How do we help fish workers who are not classified as fishers to be eligible for relief programs designed for fishers? What protocols can governments set up to make SSF more resilient, not only in the current crisis, but also in the future? Further discussion is required to answer these questions, but something must still be done, as interim measures, to alleviate the impacts of Covid-19 on SSF.

Making access inclusive and meaningful

SDG 14b is directly about SSF: it provides a focal point from which one can navigate through some of the key challenges facing SSF. SSF need to have secured access both to resources and to markets. But for SDG14b to truly benefit SSF, access has to be inclusive and meaningful. This means asking critical questions like

what “small-scale, artisanal fishers” mean exactly. Who are included and who are not? It is also worth exploring what some of the proven strategies are in securing better access to resources and markets for small-scale fishers. How can the rights of small-scale fishers be protected without unreasonably infringing on other fishers’ rights? Achieving this target for small-scale fisheries may not be as simple as it sounds and more engaged discussion is required in moving forward.

SSF not its own island

SSF is not an isolated issue, but part of the overall social structure. Therefore, It is not only meaningful, but also necessary, that SSF be considered in connection with other types of challenges. With many women involved in all aspects of SSF, it makes sense to strengthen the link with SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and works towards gender equality, envisioning what progress and sustainability may look like. Looking at SSF from the perspective of SDG 2 (No Hunger) would require thinking about some innovative ways to raise public awareness of fish as rich source of nutrients. This can be extended to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption) with questions such as how to we keep harvesting small pelagic fish for their nutrition, and promoting sustainability at the same time. SDG 13 (Climate Action) is another big one that SSF can connect to, given the role that they can SSF play in combating climate change. It is also pertinent to ask questions regarding how SSF fits in the general picture encompassing all SDGs. For example, from SSF perspectives, what challenges surface in terms of balancing concerns of different SDGs.

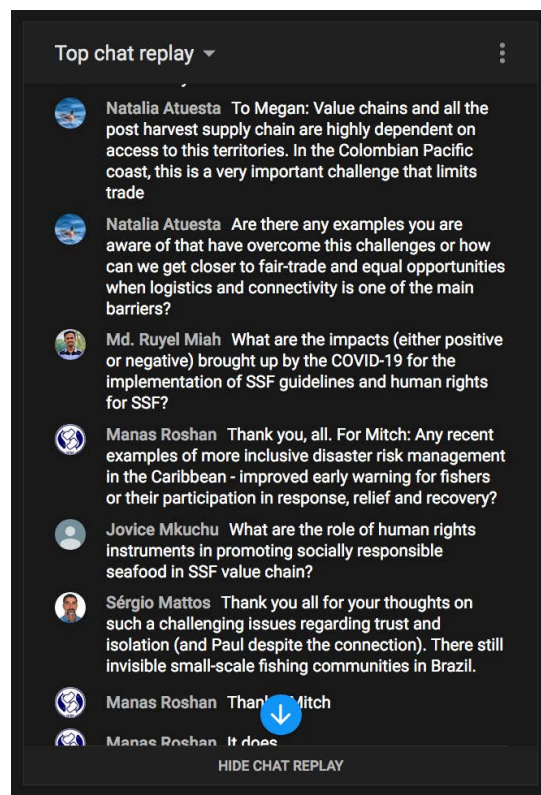
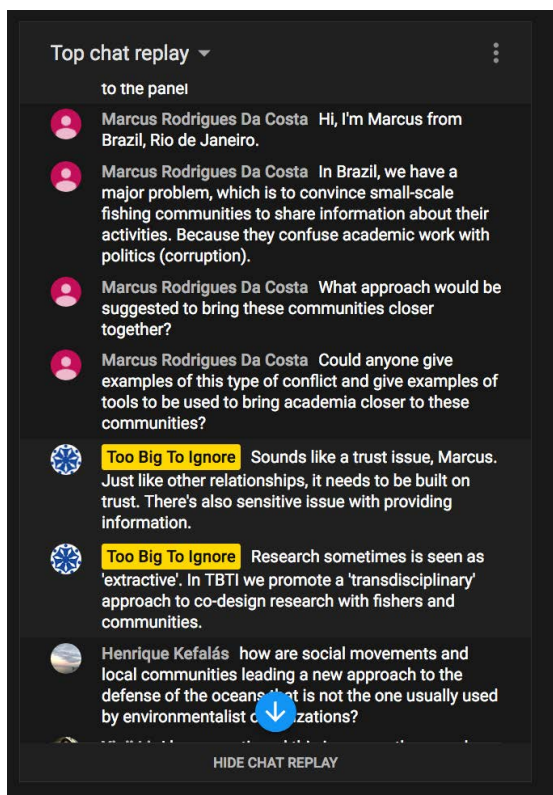
Now that we have the SSF Guidelines

SSF guidelines provide general principles under which SSF may thrive, but exactly how they have been implemented is a question that is worth exploring. What measures have worked, and what have not? To increase effectiveness of SSF Guidelines, how can different SSF stakeholder groups come together to share experiences and support one another to implement them? What are some of the strategies to implement SSF Guidelines in countries that do not recognize them? More specific questions are also important, such as whether existing market access barriers (e.g., lack of bargaining power, predetermined buyer and seller, pricing, etc.) undermine the rights and social justice of fishers. If so, how can they be overcome? Also, what roles do human rights instruments play in promoting socially

responsible seafood in the SSF value chain? These questions require concrete and practical answers, drawing lessons and knowledge from all involved parties.

Blue justice for SSF

Justice is a common virtue shared by all peoples. Blue justice is an extension of that, in the context of fisheries and ocean, and with direct relevance to SSF. This is not only in the new era of Blue Growth/Blue Economy, but injustice is an issue for SSF for a long time. Thus, how to incorporate Blue Justice in the conversation about sustainable fisheries and ocean, with a focus on SSF, is an important question. For example, what more can be done to protect the rights of minorities and the most vulnerable population working in SSF? When calls for justice are loud, it is easier to be heard. Therefore, what are some of the ways to unite fishing communities so their struggles, and rights, are more easily recognized? Specifically, how can these communities work together to tackle the enemies of Blue Justice such as capitalism, neo-liberalism and hegemony of corporate powers? What types of international support can be accessed if governments continue to ignore SSF communities and dismiss evidences and recommendations that SSF research communities and supporting organizations provide?





June 8 - Small is Bountiful online event

Small is Bountiful SSF ArtFest
Drawing • Song • Dance • Photo • Doc • Kids Workshop

<https://www.youtube.com/c/TooBigToIgnore>

Check Playlist for full program



As part of the World Oceans Day celebration, the [SSF Virtual Art Festival](#) was held on June 8 to celebrate and raise public awareness of small-scale fisheries by various forms of artistic expressions. Thanks to 29 individual contributors and nice organizations, we were able to showcase not only drawings, paintings, and photos, but also videos, dances, songs, and kids artwork workshops. Together these powerful art pieces create a multi-faceted portrayal of the relevance of small-scale fisheries, and touch us in different ways from what words and speeches do. Small-scale fisheries, after all, are not just a compilation of ideas, but real-life stories that encompass all of our senses and many of our daily experiences.

These inspiring contributions were compiled into 9 sets of videos, each about 40 minutes long, and ran between 10 panel discussions on June 8. These 9 intermission videos are:

1. [Ocean Rich History & Hope](#)
2. [People & the Blue Planet](#)
3. [A Fishing Way of Life](#)
4. [From Sea to Land](#)
5. [Local Heroes, Global Alliance](#)
6. [Partnership for Change](#)
7. [Too Important to Fail](#)
8. [Stronger Together](#)
9. [Towards the Future](#)

Artworks Presented in ArtFest

Weights and Dreams - by Alba Serrat

This watercolour illustration shows a woman from a Peruvian fishers' village. She goes into the market to sell the fish. She dreams of a future with plenty of healthy fish. She carries her baby, who actually is the future and will be facing a future full of uncertainties.

Kids Workshop: How to Make Plastic Fish by Alice Ferrer

- **Video 1: Plastic bottle caps transformed into fish:** Transforming plastic bottle caps into plastic fish needs glue and a support board. Arrange the plastic bottle caps on the board to form a fish. Use three shades of blue plastic bottle caps for the body, black plastic bottle cap for the eyes, and red plastic bottle caps for the lips of the fish. Glue each plastic bottle cap on the support board. The plastic fish is a decor to hang on the wall or a centerpiece on a table.
- **Video 2: Clear plastic water bottles transformed into fish:** Clear plastic water bottles transformed into colorful plastic fish. Separate

the cylindrical part of the plastic bottle from the conical frustum and circular bottom. Use a pattern to trace fish form on the cylindrical part. Cut the fish form. Paint each plastic fish with nail polish and let it dry. String the fish on a strong cord to form a mini-fish-chandelier.

- **Video 3: Plastic cups transformed into fish:** Colorful fish from plastic cups. Separate the body of the plastic cups from the lip and foot. Use a pattern to trace fish on the plastic cup. Cut the plastic fish. Dab paint on the plastic fish using cotton buds. Let the paint dry. Use different paint colors. Arrange the colourful plastic fish on a frame.

Preservation of the Sea by Alifah Nur Shadrina

This picture depicts the existence of a balance of marine ecosystems, where humans are capable to preserve marine biodiversity. The picture shows divers enjoying the beauty of the underwater without damaging the existing ecosystem, and a ship being kind to the ocean. Therefore, let us preserve the sea together, so that the benefits of the sea can still be enjoyed by humans.

El Astillero by Allison Cutting

The photo story depicts the lives of small-scale fishers from a community called El Astillero, Nicaragua. These fishers are the foundation and the heroes of their community – without fish and without fishers, there would be no village. However, fishers in El Astillero encounter conflicts with sea turtles quite often, as there is a nearby major nesting beach for Olive Ridley turtles, and in the global public eye, these fishers would largely be villainized for their harm to turtles. Allison seeks to convey this complex social-ecological relationship and portrays fishers in a dignified light through visual imagery.

Swimming Cuties by Anindya Widyasanti Cahyo Utami

The endangered green turtle, jellyfish, octopus and anemone fishes are swimming back and forth. They are smiling and delivering their warmth. A group of anemone fishes comes closer and touches my face...Hi hi.... I love all these "swimming cuties" very much. I do not want to miss the moment, as the anemones and sea grasses swerve smoothly to welcome me. I will always love the sea and all the cuties and let my fellow kids to enjoy it.

Little Fisherman and the Beautiful Sea by Apriza Ananda Putri

This picture is about a little fisher who caught a big tuna fish in the colorful sea. It also shows the beautiful view of the underwater with sea creatures like

octopus, jellyfish, turtle, starfish, and also the corals and seaweed. Let us keep our sea clean and beautiful!

“Nenek Moyangku Seorang Pelaut” (My Ancestor Is a Sailor) by Ari Pradanawati and Indah Susilowati

This devo song is in line with the focal point of UNDIP as a leading university in Indonesia for Eco-Coastal Development. Moreover, Indonesia is a maritime country, approved by word of mouth among Indonesians with a song of “Nenek Moyangku Seorang Pelaut.” Every Indonesian must be able to sing this song since this is one of the most uplifting songs inherited from generation to generation in our country of Indonesia.

Traditional Fishing Gear by Augustine Sosai Siluvaithasan

This picture depicts the fishing gear - a traditional beach seine net used in Mannar district, Sri Lanka. The drawing shows small-size net used at a lagoon area for catching small lagoon fish like milk fish, prawns and others. This setup requires two to four fishers hauling the net manually. Fishers used this method for their livelihood.

Fishing for Justice by Azadeh Hadad

I was born by the Caspian Sea, Iran. I saw small-scale fishers in my everyday life. When Dr. Ratana Chuenpagdee told me about writing a song about blue justice, she explained a lot about the challenges and difficulties that small-scale fishers are facing. Motivated by her words, I started to write the music and words. The original lyric required editing as English is my second language. Dr. Chuenpagdee sent the lyrics to her friend Roger Pullin. He did a fantastic job editing it, and then I finalized the track. I genuinely believe in justice. I sincerely hope people associated with small-scale fisheries get the justice they deserve.

Blue Ventures Conservation - Our Approach video

The decline of fish stocks worldwide is a critical problem for livelihoods and food security. These fish stocks are collapsing because of overexploitation, and these problems are becoming much more severe with climate change. We are trying to develop business-based solutions to these problems. We are working to create a world in which people interact very differently with the ocean, in which people understand that taking less out of the sea gives everybody a huge amount more. There is no asset class in the world that recovers as quickly as fisheries can, if we just give them time.

Rebels of the Sea by COBI

This video is a short “course” of fisheries management and rebellion. It includes the stories of 14 rebels who have contributed significantly to global fisheries management (John F. Caddy, Margarita Lizárraga, Daniel Pauly, Rashid Sumaila and Carl Walters), small-scale fisheries (Fikret Berkes, Ratana Chuenpagdee, Fiorenza Micheli, Chandrika Sharma and Rolf Willmann), and fisheries in Mexico (Francisco Arreguín, Gabriela Cámara Bargellini, Lorenzo Rosenzweig and Andrea Sáenz-Arroyo).

The Situation of Small Fisher Area by Dina Rizga Marcellina

The picture is a reflection of small-scale fishery. The picture also explains that small-scale fishers only use small boats and simple equipment to catch fish. In fact, the conditions of their homes are simple, small, and close to fishing. The negative impact caused by the settlement being very close to the beach is that the amount of waste generated is large, so that pollution of the beach area becomes a big problem in the future. However, this can be minimized if the citizens have a good waste disposal management system.

Cinco Millas (Five Miles) video by Beyond the Surface International

In 1992, the Peruvian Ministry of Fisheries declared five nautical miles from shore reserved exclusively for artisanal fisheries, banning all industrial fleets from the coastal area. However, industrial fleets increasingly exploit fish stocks that are legal claimed for artisanal fishers with little countermeasures. As part of a community-mapping workshop documenting critical breeding grounds, areas of high biodiversity, and fisheries conflicts zones, our team of animators worked with the local fishermen's guild to create a stop-motion illustrating these issues. Don Cosme, a respected fisherman from Lobitos, Peru, narrates this historical piece, and the major implications for the future.

Fisheries Conflicts in Peru's Tropical Pacific Sea, video by Beyond the Surface International

The Tropical Pacific Sea supports 70 percent of Peru's marine biodiversity and supplies the majority of domestic seafood markets. However, the ecological sustainability of the region and the human security of fish-dependent communities jeopardized by overexploitation, illicit maritime extraction, oil development, political marginalization, and now, piracy.

Acid Water video by Beyond the Surface International

Travancore Titanium Products Limited (TTPL) is a titanium dioxide plant located along the seashore in Trivandrum, Kerala in Southern India. Titanium is used to manufacture various products, including paint, ink, flooring materials and deodorant. The plant produces over 100 tons of wastewater daily that runs directly through a local fishing village and into the sea. The "acid water" destroys marine resources and causes serious health issues for community members, including respiratory diseases. This video was filmed, directed, and produced by six young women - daughters of fishing families - on mission to share their community's struggle through their own images and narratives.

Steps for a Change by Emily Lartillot and Yunne Shin

On the 29th of April 2019, the 7th Plenary session of IPBES opens at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris with "Steps for a Change", an emotional dance performance by a youth group of the "Les Arts en Scène" dance school from Montpellier. Through six dance sequences (oceans, coral reefs, deep seas, invasive species, desertification, restoration of natural areas), the children carry a message: the urgency to act in the face of global changes impacting biodiversity. Steps for a change is a creation by Emily Lartillot (dance teacher and choreographer) and Yunne Shin (IRD marine ecologist). Steps for a change was realized in partnership with IPBES, IRD, UNESCO, FRB, MARBEC, University of Montpellier, CeMEB, EuroMarine and CERES.

Laksamana Raja Di Laut (King's Admiral at Sea) by Erni Setyowati

Song with dance of the "King's Admiral at Sea" tells of a nobleman of Bugis descent Daeng Tuagik who received the command of the kingdom of Siak Sri Inderapura, Riau Islands, to keep the coastal waters of the Straits of Malacca. The dance accompanying the song is modified from dance Serampang 12, the original traditional Indonesian dance. Daeng Tuagik's role as " the King of the Sea - Admiral" was handed down to the 4th admiral. Daeng Tuagik's persistence in its task became the legend of the people of Riau islands.

Sea under Pollution by Gagoek Hardiman

Indonesia is rich in marine biodiversity, including fishes and other fauna, as well as beautiful plants and corals. Every day, many people work in the sea to collect fish, crabs, seaweed and other marine products to support their daily needs. However, over the time, our marine condition has been experiencing serious damages, which is mainly due to environmental pollution. Indeed, tremendous efforts are required to reduce, prevent and repair those damages.

One of which is a campaign against throwing garbage to the sea. Watercolour on Paper, Arches Rough 300 GSM. 56 cm X 79 cm.

To the Surf, short film by Gnarly Bay

Like most things, COVID-19 wreaked havoc on the Rhode Island (RI) seafood industry. We wanted to explore this topic to raise awareness to the struggles and try to find some common sense solutions to the challenges. Our DP Tyler Murgo grew up seeing his family harvest seafood from wild places. As everything falls apart, it feels urgent to capture the wisdom and perspectives of local fishers during this historical moment. Some close to home, with Tyler's brother Kenny Murgo, and others who have been fighting for change in RI for years like Jason Jarvis. Huge thanks to them for trusting us to tell their story.

Land Breeze by Helen Nadya Kaparang

Land breeze is the wind that blows from land to sea and usually happens at night. This title represents fishers who work from day to night to support themselves and their families. Helen was inspired by the story of the fishers and the Indonesian ship's crew working on Chinese ships, who have received a lot of attention recently. They have to work hard for small income, and spend extra energy to support themselves and their families. So by this artwork, Helen hopes everyone will recognize their struggle of working day and night to support themselves and their families.

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (the SSF Guidelines)

This video gives a brief overview of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (the SSF Guidelines), adopted by member countries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2014. This video is a joint effort of the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), the World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) and the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC), supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Ocean at Dusk by Ilham Al Majiid

The picture illustrates the beautiful landscape of the ocean at dusk. The ocean reflects the light of the sunset that looks orange. The light makes the ocean look like diamonds. The picture also depicts a traditional fisher catching fish

using a net. The large number of fish catches is affected by the ocean sustainability. Therefore, let us save fish habitat from the threat of plastic waste.

Boats at Kuta Beach by Imam Buchori

The picture was captured on March 21st, 2019 in Kuta Beach of Bali, Indonesia, showing the boat used by traditional fishers. One problem in Kuta Beach is the emergence of plastic waste accumulated in certain months. This disturbs the environment and threatens the lives of traditional fishers.

Small-scale Octopus Fisheries in Wakatobi by Indah Rufiati

Indah created a painting depicting small-scale octopus fishers using spears and gleaning during low tide in Wakatobi, South East Sulawesi, Indonesia.

IOI Canada by Andrew Williamson

The video was prepared by Andrew Williamson, an intern at IOI-Canada. It provides an overview of the 2019 Training Program that was held at Dalhousie University from May 22nd to July 19th. Seventeen participants attended the 2019 Program from nine countries. They become members of the IOI-Canada Alumni now numbering 738 personnel from 104 countries.

Info: <http://internationaloceaninstitute.dal.ca/alumni/search.html>

Now I Can Breathe Again by Lucy Pullin

Now I Can Breathe Again is written by David Wright and is a beautiful song about recovery from loss and grief. It was produced by John Reynolds (Sinead O Connor/U2). It will be part of Lucy's album Filigree which is to be released in October 2020.

Info: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCPpq75iLDnwtg9o41GUimWA>

More to Sea by Mariëlle Klein Lankhorst

Starting in May 2018, Mariëlle travelled for twelve months through Europe to interview small-scale fishers. She wondered how they were doing. The stories she collected were as diverse as the people she met. Still there is a general trend of what is happening with fishers in Europe, trends of how they are impacted by EU legislation, and changes in markets and marine environments. This short work for TBTI tries to incorporate different aspects of fishing lives as it illustrates answers to: "What keeps you up at night?". Photos and quotes of forty fishers have been posted under More to Sea: Portraits of Europe's Small-Scale Fishers and can be found on moretosea.nl.

Cadê o peixe? (Where's the fish?), painting by Mauricio Düppré

A quick provocation about fish in a pandemic time, where it is difficult to get fresh fish for those who consume and difficult to sell for those who fish. In addition, we are conducting a survey by Cardume to find out if fishing (catch) has improved or worsened compared to a year ago. In some places where we operate, fishing (production) has improved. The question is - does it have a correlation with the pandemic?

Vai passar, painting by Mauricio Düppré

About all the chaos we are experiencing now, the losses, the care and the certainty that we will get out of this better off.

Tubarão-baleia (Whale Shark), painting by Mauricio Düppré

In the midst of the pandemic, with its fears and uncertainties and with Brazil increasingly becoming the epicenter of the disease, denial of science and a government that worships hatred and neglect with its most vulnerable people (including communities here of small-scale fishermen), the purity and peace represented by the whale shark leads us to a path of cooperation, harmony and love to go through all of this.

Giant Jellyfish between Coral Reef by Milenia Aprila

This picture is a view depicting a wonderful underwater life. It shows a giant jellyfish swimming between colourful coral reefs. One of the problems for our ocean is human greed and a careless harm human do to coral reefs. So many fish lose their home, resulting in disturbances in underwater life. Let us protect our nature.

Ocean View and Blue Justice by Moenieba Isaacs

A narration and photo slide on the topic of COVID-19 and impacts on small-scale fisheries.

Sea as Source of Life by Muhamad Wafa

The sea is the source of human life in which there are many benefits to be taken. The picture shows the fishers at work. For them, the sea is the main source of their livelihoods. Ranging from traditional fishers to modern fishers, they all rely on the sea to meet their needs.

What Did Darwin See...When He Went To Sea? by Roger Pullin

This song was offered in 2017 for a compilation of children's songs, "Sing of God and Science", from the Ely Cathedral Science Festival "Dinosaurs to DNA". It combines some of Darwin's Galapagos experiences with a plea for us to strive for the pristine, plastic-free seas that he saw. Without mentioning the misguided rejections of evolutionary theory in some religious quarters, it invites children to think about what Darwin saw, how he explained it, and what we should do now. The illustrations, from UNESCO/Our Place, FishBase and Leigh Morris show a little of what Darwin saw and of the problems of plastic pollution.

Blue Sky Baby (This Planet's Blue) by Roger Pullin

This is an up-tempo feel-good song about the beauty and fragility of our precious and tiny blue planet, its importance for our wellbeing, and our responsibility to take good care of it wherever we go. The song was written in 1999 as the title track of a blues-based album, recorded in Nashville by Ka Roger (Roger Pullin's Philippine stage name) on vocals and harmonica and the following wonderful helpers: Byrd Burton, guitars; Jack Irwin, keyboards; Don Johnson, bass; and George Pirelli, drums. The images feature a stunning blue fish painting by marine life artist Jay Maclean and diverse skies, seas and shores.

Song for the Terns by Roger Pullin

In 1972, there was a plan to build an oil refinery on the Ayres, Isle of Man, an internationally important tern-nesting site. Crude oil was to be offloaded at single buoy moorings, in waters with huge tidal currents. This song helped to defeat the development. The Ayres were protected. The Manx Wildlife Trust was founded in 1973, with the little tern as its logo. The song assumes that the tragedy actually happened - as a warning against sacrificing priceless biodiversity for illusory economic gains. This live recording is from the Hobbit House, Manila in 1998. The images are from wildlife artist Jeremy Paul and others who treasure the terns.

Winds of Change (for the Isle of Man) by Roger Pullin

The music accompanying this poem was written in 1976 in Agneash, a tiny hillside village on the Isle of Man, as a Celtic instrumental called "Lament and Lullaby". The poem was written in the Philippines in 1995, musing on the inevitability of change in small islands and their underlying strong identities, as applies also to people along life's trajectories. The poem was published in 1999 in "Cultural and Spiritual Values of Biodiversity" (D.A. Posey, Editor;

p.396) by UNEP, Nairobi and Intermediate Technology Publications, London. Poem, music and images came together when their author returned to the Isle of Man after a 38-year absence.

Between the Deep and the Shallow: Fishing by Diving in Yucatan, Mexico by S. Salas et al.

The video shows the risks of divers' incursion into fishing in a fishing community of Yucatan, Mexico. It portrays men exposed to great risks by diving to great depths, for long stretches, in search of valuable species such as lobster and sea cucumber. In the video we also wanted to expose the shallowness of our knowledge of these types of problems, which can limit actions to build local capacity to strengthen divers' activities and hence their livelihood. Research, script, and field shots by Oswaldo Huchim-Lara, Silvia Salas, Julia Fraga-Verdugo, and Walter Chin; edition and production by Carlos Hoyos and Marytere Narvaes.

The Voice of Fishers in a Shot by S. Salas et al.

We are fisheries biologist, marine biologist, and ecologist, and we have been working in fishing communities for many years. In this process, fishers and community members have shared with us different type of data and information for research. But they have also shared with us, through different paths, the reasons to keep on moving, to remain fishing, to enjoy, and to face the challenges. The shots have been taken in different times and context, and we wanted to share these experiences and colours with others. Realization and Production: Silvia Salas, Miguel A. Cabrera, Daniel Martínez, and Oswaldo Huchim.

Plastic in the Sea, painting by Sulthan Afkar Aisy

Plastic damages the sea. The beauty of the sea is lost because of trash, and life at sea becomes disrupted. Stop littering plastic trash to the sea if you are a creature created by the God too. We must keep nature balanced; 70% of earth's surface is covered by the sea so if you hurt the sea, you also hurt the Earth and every living creature in the world.

Underwater Cave by Tania Widyaningrum

The picture is a view of an underwater cave filled with colorful coral reefs. There is a small fish dwelling place in various colors, so as to create a beautiful view. Let us take care and preserve your sea!

Information System for Small-Scale Fisheries (ISSF 2.0) by TBTI

This video showcases the Information System on Small-scale Fisheries (ISSF) - an online, crowdsourcing platform developed by TBTI. ISSF is the first global repository of small-scale fisheries data, allowing users to share their knowledge and data on small-scale fisheries on a global level as a way to enhance our knowledge about this sector and their overall contributions.

Small is Beautiful: A Look at Fisheries around the World by TBTI

This rich collection of photos of small-scale fisheries from around the world illustrates the daily life of small-scale fishers and depicts their intricate relationships with the natural and human environment.

The Arts of Fishing and Living off Waters and Lands by TBTI

Through this vivid collection of photos of small-scale fisheries from around the world we gain appreciation for the richness and diversity of values associated with small-scale fisheries and their contributions to fishing communities and the overall society.

Fishing at Sea by Vebrina Hania Cholily

This painting shows the situation in the afternoon before dusk where there is a fisher fishing along with his son in the sea, using a net on a small boat. This child always helps and accompanies his father to fish in the sea. Let us preserve the sea together from plastic waste, fish theft, and prohibit fishing by tools that damage marine resources to create a balanced marine ecosystem. Stop destructive fishing to safeguard the ocean.

WorldFish: An Introduction

WorldFish is an international, non-profit research organization that harnesses the potential of fisheries and aquaculture to reduce hunger and poverty. Globally, more than one billion people obtain most of their animal protein from fish and approximately 800 million depend on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods.

Gender Equality: Now by WorldFish

Gender inequality does not make sense on any level. Promoting gender equality can reduce extreme poverty and hunger and boost shared prosperity for girls and boys, women and men, around the world.

Ocean and Sky, picture by Yuda Antoro

Above is sky; below is ocean, they are blue and beautiful. Many creatures are in ocean, and ocean is their home. A woman stands in a little boat looking at the nature, catching little fish with fishing rod, and listening to the wind and the sound of ocean and sky.

COVID Dice by Zamal Hussan

Only a 2B pencil and a ball-pointed pen were used during making of this sketch. This picture represents both pre-COVID and COVID scenarios. Left portion of the dice gives us a view about the abundance of fishery resources and types of traditional fishing gears used in Bangladesh; right portion shows the struggle and hardship of the fishers due to COVID-19. Besides this feature, it also conveys the message that nothing is constant.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful for the support and assistance of many individuals and organizations, staff and volunteers whose support and effort were instrumental in making this event a great success.

Special thanks goes to the following individuals, whose contributions were immensely valuable in producing the proceedings: Fadilah Ali (GCFI, Trinidad and Tobago), Milena Arias-Schreiber (Göteborg University, Sweden), Mohammad Abdul Baten (Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Bangladesh), Kate Bevitt (WorldFish, Malaysia), Jack Daly (TBTI/OFI, Canada), Jewel Das (University of Chittagong, Bangladesh), Vanessa Eyng (TBTI, Canada), Iftexhar Ahmed Fagun (Sylhet Agricultural University, Bangladesh), Moenieba Isaacs (PLAAS, South Africa), Asa Ljusenius (FAO, Italy), Ruyel Md. Miah (OFI/Memorial University, Canada), Julia Nakamura (University of Strathclyde, UK), Courtenay Parlee (OFI/Memorial University, Canada), Alicia Said (MCAST, Malta) and Lena Westlund (FAO, Sweden).

We are also in debt to our audience who attended the many online events and engaged in a lively discussion with the speakers and panellists. Thank you very much for your contribution and for your unwavering commitment and support to small-scale fisheries of the world!

Finally, we acknowledge the financial support from the Oak Foundation, and the institutional support from Memorial University.

For a detailed list of individuals, as well as partner and supporting organizations that made this event possible, please refer to the 'Credits' section below.

Credits

Partner and supporting organizations

Blue Ventures, UK

Blue Ventures is dedicated to rebuilding tropical fisheries with coastal communities. We work in places that are home to globally important marine life and some of the world's most vulnerable coastal populations. We work alongside fishing communities to implement practical measures to protect our oceans for future generations. We are committed to making conservation work for people, demonstrating powerful win-wins for marine biodiversity and coastal livelihoods. By listening and responding to the needs of coastal communities, we have developed solutions designed to benefit communities and empower them to engage in practical efforts to protect the ocean they depend on.

Website: <https://blueventures.org/>

The Centre for Environmental and Marine Studies (CESAM), University of Aveiro (UA)

CESAM, University of Aveiro (UA), accounts for 300 PhD researchers and 175 PhD students from 5 UA Departments and University of Lisbon. CESAM's mission is to develop leading international research on complex social-ecological coastal systems and marine areas. CESAM multi- and interdisciplinary nature and expertise on environmental and social sciences enables an active contribution to science-based knowledge supporting the sustainable management of social-ecological systems and smart specialization.

Webpage: www.cesam.ua.pt

Charles Darwin Foundation, Ecuador

Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) is an international non-profit organization in and about Galapagos. CDF has carried out its mission since 1959, thanks to an

agreement with the Government of Ecuador. Their institutional mandate is to conduct scientific research in order to generate information, produce knowledge and provide technical assistance to local authorities and government bodies to make decisions and make policy. The vision of CDF is, by contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of Galapagos systems, to inspire Galapagos inhabitants and global humanity to commit to and support these aims.

Website: <https://www.darwinfoundation.org/en/>

Comunidad y Biodiversidad (COBI), Mexico

COBI is a Mexican social civil organization with 21 years of experience working for the conservation of marine biodiversity and sustainable fisheries through effective participation and citizen science. Their work begins with fishing communities in the Gulf of California and has expanded to the North Pacific, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Their end goal, by 2025, is that current and future generations of fishers use and share their existing knowledge to co-design and implement solutions for resilient communities and healthy oceans.

Website: <https://cobi.org.mx/en/>

Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), Denmark

DIHR is an independent state-funded institution with a mandate to promote and protect human rights and equal treatment in Denmark and abroad. DIHR is Denmark's [national human rights institution](#). As one of the longest running independent national human rights institutions, DIHR cooperates with ministries, justice systems, police forces, civil society organisations, companies, universities in Denmark and in other countries. The aim is to support the development of stronger and more coherent human rights systems, where every actor fulfils their mandate, and contributes to the protection and promotion of human rights.

Website: <https://www.humanrights.dk/>

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), USA

Environmental Defense Fund is a leading international non-profit organization, creates transformational solutions to the most serious environmental problems. EDF links science, economics, law and innovative private-sector partnerships.

Our work includes creating healthy and resilient oceans that support human health and well-being. *Connect with us on the [EDFish blog](#) and [Twitter](#).*

Webpage: edf.org/oceans

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Italy

FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Their goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO recognizes the importance of fish and its many associated products for food security and nutrition; economic growth through fish production and trade; and poverty alleviation and the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas. They FAO plays a leading role in international fisheries policy, including through the [Committee on Fisheries \(COFI\)](#) and related sub-committees on [Fish Trade](#) and [Aquaculture](#). FAO works with a wide range of partners, including Governments, Regional Fisheries Bodies, cooperatives, fishing communities and others in over 130 countries worldwide.

Webpage: <http://www.fao.org/fisheries/en/>

Future of Fish, USA

Future of Fish is an international non-profit that supports small-scale fisheries and communities impacted by overfishing to build sustainable livelihoods while also protecting fish, a critical source of protein for billions of people worldwide. We build collaborations to unlock resources that improve environmental health, economic opportunity, and social prosperity. Their nimble, interdisciplinary team combines knowledge of seafood systems, a diversity of experience from structured finance and venture building to community development and gender equity, and a commitment to listening to learn from stakeholder communities. We operate in Latin America and the Caribbean, with partnerships serving South East Asia and Africa.

Webpage: <http://www.futureoffish.org/>

Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI), USA

GCFI is a not-for-profit corporation, and has been a leader in marine conservation activities in the Caribbean since the 1940s. The GCFI was founded

in 1947 to promote the exchange of information on the sustainable use and management of marine resources in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean. GCFI has been engaged in numerous capacity-building projects and has established expansive networks of marine protected areas managers, marine litter interests, and artisanal fishers. GCFI has also focused on developing new professionals and supporting students as they develop their careers.

Webpage: <https://www.gcfi.org/>

ICCA, International

The ICCA Consortium grew out of the movement promoting equity in conservation in the decades around the turn of the Millennium. It was officially established in Switzerland in 2010 as an International Association under the Swiss Civil Code. It is a membership-based civil society organisation supported by an international semi-volunteer Secretariat based in twenty-two countries. The ICCA Consortium is responding to threats and opportunities by actively upholding ICCAs. Custodian communities and their ICCAs face unprecedented stresses and threats arising from the socio-ecological changes sweeping the world. Increasingly, however, they are also being recognised as among the best hopes for conservation.

Webpage: <https://www.iccaconsortium.org/>

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), India

ICSF 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 strives to influence decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels in favour of these fisheries and fishing communities. Since the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines by FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2014, ICSF has been engaged in their implementation in collaboration with fishworker organizations, civil society and governments.

Webpage: <https://www.icsf.net/>

International Ocean Institute (IOI), Canada

IOI-Canada has been a leading member of the worldwide network of International Ocean Institute (IOI) Centres and Focal points for over four decades. Their mission is to promote responsible ocean governance and the stewardship and sustainable use of coastal and ocean resources in Canada and around the world. Training is thus a key activity of the IOI global network. The Institute's flagship interdisciplinary training program has been delivered by IOI-Canada at its host, Dalhousie University, in Halifax, Nova Scotia each summer since being initiated by Elisabeth Mann Borgese in 1981.

Webpage: www.dal.ca/ioihfx

IPC Fisheries Working Group/SSF-GSF Advisory Group, International

The IPC Working Group on Fisheries, coordinated by WFF and WFFP, organized around 25 national and regional consultations with small-scale fisheries organizations on the development of the SSF Guidelines in Central America, Africa, South Asia, and South-East Asia. In 2014, the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the FAO endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines.

Webpage: https://www.foodsovereignty.org/working_groups/fisheries/

The International Pole & Line Foundation (IPNLF), UK

IPNLF works to develop, support and promote socially and environmentally responsible pole-and-line and handline tuna fisheries around the world. IPNLF's ambition is to contribute to thriving coastal fisheries, including the people, communities, businesses and seas connected with them. They are an international charity working across science, policy and the seafood sector. We use the influence of the market to develop and demonstrate the value of one-by-one caught tuna to thriving coastal fisheries, and the people and seas they connect. IPNLF officially registered as a charity in the UK in early 2012.

Webpage: <http://ipnlf.org/>

The Irish Sea Centre Limited, British Isles

Registered as Charity on the Isle of Man, pursues the following objectives from a whole ecosystem/all sectors perspective: to assist the sustainable use and conservation of the Irish Sea ecosystem; to gather and disseminate for the public

good information about the Irish Sea and its ecological goods and services; and for the benefit of scientific advancement and education including providing advice and assistance to resolve challenges and problems which arise from the changing uses and ecology of the marine environment generally and the Irish Sea in particular.

Website: www.irishseacentre.org

The Linha D'Água Institute, Brazil

The Linha D'Água Institute is a non-profit organization based in São Paulo. It was founded in 2013 to undertake private social investment by the voluntary transfer of funds for projects to conserve biological diversity and Brazilian coastal socio-cultural systems in a systematic manner, supported by planning and monitoring. By fostering innovative arrangements that enable sustainable development, Linha D'Água seeks to raise civil society awareness of the need to conserve the coastal and marine environment, as well as to address social and regional inequalities. Linha D'Água's activities are organized in four programs: Responsible Fisheries, Marine Protected Areas, Conservation of Species, Conservation related Businesses.

Webpage: <https://en.linhadagua.org.br/>

Local Catch Network (LCN), USA

LCN is made up of fishermen and women, researchers, technical assistance providers, and community-based organizations across North America that are committed to strengthening local- and regional seafood systems through community supported fisheries (CSFs) and other direct producer-to-consumer arrangements. They believe this work is critical for supporting healthy fisheries and the communities that depend on them. In pursuit of this work, they seek to increase the visibility and viability of small-scale fisheries and aim to provide assistance to individuals and organizations that need support envisioning, designing, and implementing locally-relevant businesses that work towards social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

Webpage: <https://localcatch.org/>

Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN), Canada

As Newfoundland and Labrador's only university, Memorial has a special obligation to the people of this province. Established as a memorial to the Newfoundlanders who lost their lives on active service during the First World War and subsequent conflicts, Memorial University draws inspiration from these sacrifices of the past as we help to build a better future for the province, the country and our world.

Webpage: <https://www.mun.ca/>

Northwest Atlantic Marine Alliance (NAMA), USA

NAMA is a fishermen-led organization building a broad movement toward healthy fisheries and fishing communities, and a deep and trusting relationships with community based fisherman, crew, fishworkers and allies to create effective policy and market strategies. NAMA was born in 1995 by a group of fishermen and fishing community advocates to explore an alternative management structure. NAMA works at the intersection of marine conservation and social, environmental, economic, and food justice. They focus on shifting seafood markets and policies while building community.

Webpage: <https://www.namanet.org/>

Nippon Foundation Ocean Nexus Program, Japan

Through innovation Nippon Foundation aims to achieve a society where all people support one another, reducing the burdens and challenges they face together, with the goal to give all of humanity the chance to participate in creating our future. The Nippon Foundation has and continues to be committed to the ocean, engaging in various initiatives such as the development of human resources who can arrest the crises facing our ocean. The goal of their Ocean Nexus Program is to strive and solve the most pressing ocean issues such as climate change and marine pollution that we currently face.

Webpage: <https://www.nippon-foundation.or.jp/en>

Oak Foundation, Switzerland

Oak Foundation is family-led and reflects the vision and values of its founders. In all their work Oak pursues rights-based approaches, gender equality and

partnership with the organisations funded. They support civil society as a pillar of democracy and justice and nurture innovation and visionary leadership within it, valuing diversity both within Oak and among their partners; seeking to be inclusive, flexible and engage with different points of view. Their role is to support and enable others to make the world a safer, fairer and more sustainable place to live, strengthening partners with first-hand knowledge and experience.

Webpage: <https://oakfnd.org/>

Ocean Frontier Institute (OFI) - Module I, Canada

The Ocean Frontier Institute (OFI) was established in September 2016 through a partnership led by Dalhousie University, Memorial University and the University of Prince Edward Island. An international hub for ocean research, OFI brings together experts from both sides of the North Atlantic to explore the vast potential of the ocean.

Webpage: <https://www.ofigovernance.net/>

Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) - University of Western Cape, South Africa

PLAAS does research, policy engagement, teaching and training about the dynamics of chronic poverty and structural inequality in Southern Africa, with a particular emphasis on the key role of restructuring and contesting land holding and agro-food systems in the subcontinent and beyond. Their mission emphasises the central importance of the agro-food system in creating and perpetuating poverty — and also in eradicating it. For much of their existence, their work has concentrated heavily on issues of production in these systems, but with a broader focus, considering the upstream and downstream aspects.

Webpage: <https://www.plaas.org.za/>

RARE, USA

RARE believes that for every environmental challenge on the planet today, people are both the problem and the solution. To solve these challenges, we must start behaving differently. Rare is the leading behavior change organization in conservation. They specialize in proven locally-led solutions which we bring to regional and national scale around the world. The lives and livelihoods of the

world's most vulnerable people depend on the remaining forests, wetlands and coral reefs—and balancing how we use and preserve these resources requires us to change our relationship with nature.

Webpage: <https://rare.org/>

The Too Big To Ignore - Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research (TBTI)

TBTI is a global research network and knowledge mobilization partnership that focuses on addressing issues and concerns affecting viability and sustainability of small-scale fisheries. The overall aims of TBTI are to raise the profile of small-scale fisheries and reduce their marginalization, promote their wellbeing, and improve governance. TBTI argues for a more inclusive and holistic approach to sustainable development by incorporating issues and concerns facing small-scale fisheries, as expressed by small-scale fisheries communities, more centrally in the discussion about the future and ways forward.

Webpage: <http://toobigtoignore.net/>

WorldFish, Malaysia

WorldFish is an international, not-for-profit research organization that works to reduce hunger and poverty by improving fisheries and aquaculture. It collaborates with numerous international, regional and national partners to deliver transformational impacts to millions of people who depend on fish for food, nutrition and income in the developing world. Headquartered in Penang, Malaysia and with regional offices across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, WorldFish is a member of CGIAR, the world's largest global partnership on agriculture research and innovation for a food secure future.

Webpage: www.worldfishcenter.org

Chairs and moderators

Ainka Granderson
CANARI, Trinidad and
Tobago



Dr. Ainka Granderson is a Senior Technical Officer at Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI). She is a climate change adaptation specialist with expertise in community-based adaptation, vulnerability assessments and participatory development of adaptation plans and policies. She brings over seven years of experience working in climate change and environmental management in the Pacific and Caribbean islands. Ainka was also engaged as a Climate Adaptation Flagship Fellow at the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation, Australia where she conducted research on social barriers to climate change adaptation in small island developing states.

Brenda Cárdenas
COBI, Mexico



Head of Management Affairs of Comunidad y Biodiversidad (COBI). Studies in Sociology from the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana. Since 2017 she works on legislative issues for the strengthening of public policies and sustainable fishing. Currently, she coordinates in COBI with other Mexican government institutions the National Prize for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture; which recognizes the sustainable practices of fishing communities on the Mexican coasts. Since 2019, she is part of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management in order to promote and make visible the work of the youth in ecosystems and fisheries.

Charles Steinback
Future of Fish, USA



For more than a decade, Charles Steinback has pushed the frontier for ocean planning. He helps community fisheries to shift the power dynamics of industrialized fishing monopolies, influencing the designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPA), and safeguarding inshore fisheries through the use of mobile technology. His leadership has contributed to the development of advance technology platforms as they unite, inform, and inspire decision-makers on a wide variety of coastal issues through the use of data and maps. Previously, he was co-founder and managing director of Point 97, where he led the organization's transition to a tech company with a mission of delivering technology solutions that drive marine

resource dependent communities towards food and economic security. Now he serves as the Director of Business Development at Future of Fish.

Fadilah Ali
GCFI, Trinidad and Tobago



Fadilah Ali is the Assistant Executive Director of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI). Originally from Trinidad and Tobago, she is an ecologist with a specialty in invasive species biology, control and management. She was previously involved in lionfish research and education for 8 years and developed a lionfish fishery in Anguilla by creating partnerships amongst fishers, restaurants and hotels. She is currently the Program Manager for the Caribbean Node of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter, which GCFI is a co-host of together with UN Environment and also serves as a Communication Specialist.

Inés López Ercilla
COBI, Mexico



Connectivity Catalyst of Change at Comunidad y Biodiversidad. Experience in marine conservation, community engagement and collective action, for the last 12 years; in the Mediterranean and Mexico. Biologist, with a MSc in protected areas' management and ecoregional development; and a strong focus on how social innovation can be an important driver towards marine resilience. Committed to gender equality, she focuses on how to foster autonomy and shared responsibility with fishing communities.

Jorge Torre
COBI, Mexico



Jorge Torre is the General Director of Comunidad y Biodiversidad. His work has focused on the development of applied comprehensive research to solve problems in marine conservation and fishing. He has collaborated in more than 50 scientific and dissemination publications. Currently, his interest is to achieve gender equality in conservation and management decision-making, as well as identifying the best way to transfer conservation and management knowledge generated in the last two decades by science, to the new generation of fishers to achieve adaptation to the global changes that are impacting daily coastal communities.

Josh Stoll

Local Catch Network,
USA



Joshua is an Assistant Professor of Marine Policy in the School of Marine Sciences at the University of Maine. His research focuses on questions about coastal community resilience, seafood distribution, ocean governance, and fisheries policy and seeks to contribute to the sustainability of our oceans and the communities that depend upon them. He holds a B.A. in Environmental Studies from Bates College, a Masters in Coastal Environmental Management from Duke University, and a PhD in Ecology and Environmental Sciences from the University of Maine. Prior to returning to Maine to join the faculty, he was an early career research fellow in the Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere Program at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Sweden.

Lena Westlund

FAO consultant, Sweden



Ms. Lena Westlund (MSc University of Gothenburg, Sweden) has extensive experience from fisheries and development cooperation. She has lived and worked both long and short term in-country and been engaged in projects on poverty alleviation and food security in small-scale fishing and fish farming communities. At the global level, she has been involved with policy and has contributed to several FAO publications, e.g., on the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and on marine protected areas (MPAs) and fisheries. She was engaged in the SSF Guidelines development process and now supports their implementation. Ms. Westlund currently lives in Stockholm, Sweden, from where she continues to work as an FAO consultant.

Manas Roshan

ICSF, India



Manas Roshan is a programme officer with the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), based in Chennai, India. ICSF 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 strives to influence decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels in favour of these fisheries and fishing communities. Since the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2014, ICSF has been engaged in their implementation in collaboration with fishworker organizations, civil society and governments. Manas contributes to ICSF's

international advocacy and communication, and helps coordinate its programmes on biodiversity and disaster risk management.

María José Espinosa Romero
COBI, Mexico



María José Espinosa Romero is a Conservation and Fisheries Program Director at Comunidad y Biodiversidad. Happily working in the field of fisheries in partnership with coastal communities, academia, governments over the last two decades. Graduate studies in resource management and environmental studies at University of British Columbia. Currently, undertaking research on the role of the state and fisheries governance as part of a PhD joint-programme on public policy and governance with the United Nations and Maastricht University.

Milena Arias-Schreiber
Gothenburg University,
Sweden



Milena Arias-Schreiber is a Researcher and Project Leader at the Swedish Institute for the Marine Environment, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden. With a background on marine ecology and doctoral studies in the social sciences from the University of Bremen (Germany), her research focuses on institutional challenges for sustainable fisheries management. She is currently doing research and supporting the implementation of the 'social dimension' of ecosystem-based fisheries management in Sweden.

Moenieba Isaacs
PLAAS, South Africa



Dr. Moenieba Isaacs is a Professor at the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies, at the University of Western Cape, South Africa. Her research is on understanding the social and political processes of fisheries reform in South Africa and southern Africa, mainly through the lens of SSF policy processes and implementation. She has worked extensively with communities to find policy solutions to their problems, highlighting the need to deal with social differentiation,

poverty inequalities and gender dynamics in fishing communities. Isaacs is a “Blue Justice” activist for SSF and works on finding creative and appropriate ways to engage in social processes, decision-making and policymaking in the context of diverse civil society interests.

Niaz Dorry
NAMA, USA



Niaz has been a community organizer for over 30 years. The life changing moment came in 1994 when as a Greenpeace campaigner she switched from organizing in communities fighting for environmental justice to organizing fishing communities. From the start she recognized the similarities between family farmers’ fight for a more just and ecologically responsible land-based food system and that of community-based fishermen fighting to fix the broken sea-based food system. She has been serving as the coordinating director of the Northwest Atlantic Marine Alliance since 2008. One of the first things NAMA did after Niaz took the helm was to join the National Family Farm Coalition as its first non-farming member. The two organizations entered into an innovative shared-leadership model on May 1, 2018, putting Niaz in the new role of serving the work of both organizations and further cementing the relationship and interdependence between land and sea.

Nicole Franz
FAO, Italy



Nicole Franz is an economist and joined the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as Fishery Planning Analyst in 2011. Her work focuses on small-scale fisheries policies and socio-economic issues, and more specifically on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). Prior to joining FAO, Nicole worked in the OECD Fisheries Policies Division in Paris, focusing primarily on certification, aquaculture and OECD fisheries country profiles, and as consultant for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). She has field experience from Namibia and Indonesia.

Pip Cohen

WorldFish, Malaysia



Dr. Philippa (Pip) Cohen is a persistent island-dweller; born and raised in the fishing state of Tasmania in Australia, she has wandered and lived on small islands across the Pacific and Asia. Pip is the leader of the Small-scale Fisheries Research Program with WorldFish and an adjunct Research Fellow at the ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at James Cook University. Pip leads a team of researchers working on fisheries and with fishers in the island nations of the Pacific, in the deltas of Asia and in the Great Lakes and coasts of Africa. The research Pip leads and supports is interdisciplinary and applied, focusing on improving food and nutrition security, and human well-being outcomes, through good governance of fisheries and natural resources.

Ratana Chuenpagdee

TBTI Global/OFI, Canada



Ratana Chuenpagdee is a university researcher professor at Memorial University in St. John's. She leads the global partnership for small-scale fisheries, [Too Big To Ignore](#) (TBTI), which aims at elevating the profile of small-scale fisheries and rectifying their marginalization in national and international policies. Some of the current activities are 'Blue Justice' for small-scale fisheries, transdisciplinary capacity training to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, and innovative fisheries governance. Ratana also co-leads a research module on informing governance responses in a changing ocean for the Ocean Frontier Institute, another major collaborative research between universities, governments, private sectors and communities.

Speakers / panellists

Alicia Said
MCAST, Malta



Alicia Said has recently finished her post-doctoral fellowship with IFREMER (Brest, France) and is now appointed Director Fisheries (Research and Policy Planning) within the Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Rights for Malta. Through her science and policy-related career, Alicia has worked on fisheries governance matters, taking an interdisciplinary approach to investigate and inform fisheries legislative and policy mechanisms implemented at various governance levels. She has conducted research in fishing communities in the Mediterranean, and in the French Caribbean, focusing on the implications of various policy tools including marine spatial planning, quotas, MPAs, and has recently published work on the theory of access, and the sustainable development goals in the context of SSF.

Andrew Song
U. of Technology Sydney,
Australia



Andrew Song is Lecturer and Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Research Fellow at the University of Technology Sydney. His research interests are in the area of governance and geography of coastal and inland fisheries, with particular reference to a small-scale sector. He has worked in various locales including Malawi, South Korea, Canada, and the Pacific Islands. His recent work is focusing on the transboundary and multiscale governance of small-scale fisheries as it relates to the issues of illegal fishing and maritime security.

Beatriz Mesquita
Fundação Joaquim Nabuco,
Brazil



Beatriz is a Brazilian northeastern researcher at Joaquim Nabuco Foundation in Center for Culture, Identity and Memory Studies. Involved on artisanal fishing for 20 years. She is also a member of ICSF since 2011 in the beginning of the consultation process of the 2014 Fisheries Guidelines. She conducts research on environmental issues, governance, marine protected areas and artisanal fishing, is the editor of a Fundaj journal and an advisor to the MPA APACC council and member of the Artisanal Fisheries Committee of the State of Pernambuco. She has PhD in Fisheries Resources and

Aquaculture.

Bram Büscher

WUR, The Netherlands



Bram Büscher is Professor and Chair of the Sociology of Development and Change group at Wageningen University and holds visiting positions at the University of Johannesburg and Stellenbosch University. Bram has published over 85 articles in peer-reviewed journals and edited volumes and is the author of 'Transforming the Frontier. Peace Parks and the Politics of Neoliberal Conservation in Southern Africa' (Duke University Press, 2013) and co-author, together with Robert Fletcher, of 'The Conservation Revolution: Radical Ideas for Saving Nature Beyond the Anthropocene' (Verso, 2020). Bram is one of the senior editors of Conservation & Society (www.conservationandsociety.org).

Carlos Alberto Pinto dos Santos

National Commission,
Brazil



Carlos Alberto Pinto dos Santos – Carlinhos, Coastal and Marine Fisherman. Resident of the Canavieiras Marine Extractive Reserve (RESEX), in Abrolhos region, Bahia, Brazil. Son of rafters and also one, has been fishing since he was a child. Activist and militant in defense of the RESEX in Brazil, a protected area category that aims to protect livelihoods and culture of traditional extractives communities. Founding member of the Mother Association of RESEX of Canavieiras and one of the founders of CONFREM BRASIL – Commission of Coastal and Marine Extractivists of Brazil – an organization of local, national and international action, which since its creation in 2007 has helped to create more than 16 Marine Extractive Reserves along the Brazilian coast.

Cecil Marquez
Guoyave Fishing Co-
operative, Grenada



Mr. Cecil Marquez has been a leader in the fishing industry in Grenada for the past 30 years and has made a tremendous impact not only through his leadership but through his pioneering role in introducing locals to gears, safety and new improved vessels. Cecil was also instrumental in establishing a new marine protected area in Gouyave to be managed by the Gouyave Fishermen Cooperative. Within Gouyave, he is an inspirational leader and important source of guidance and direction for many young fishers and the local community. Cecil was the 2018 recipient of the Gladding Memorial Award which recognises fishers who demonstrate a significant commitment to the sustainable use and long-term conservation of marine resources in the Gulf and Caribbean region.

Christina Hicks
University of Lancaster, UK



Christina is an environmental social scientist interested in the relationships individuals and societies form with nature; how these relationships shape people's social, environmental, and health outcomes; and how they create sustainable livelihood choices. Christina is a professor within the Political Ecology group at Lancaster University's Environment Centre. She gained her PhD in 2013 from the ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies, James Cook University; after which she held an Early Career Social Science Fellowship at the Center for Ocean Solutions, Stanford University. Christina's work is global with particular field sites on the east and west coasts of Africa and in the Pacific.

Cristina Pita
U. of Aveiro, Portugal



Cristina Pita is a Senior Researcher at Center of Environmental and Marine Studies (CESAM) and the University of Aveiro, Portugal. She has been engaged in several projects and has published extensively on small-scale fisheries, sustainable use of marine resources, market initiatives for small-scale fisheries products, fisheries governance and coastal community development. She is part of the TBTI network since its inception. She is a co-editor of the book "Small-scale fisheries in Europe: status, resilience and governance", recently published by Springer. She is currently leading an initiative to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on small-scale fisheries.

Courtenay Parlee
OFI, Canada



Dr. Courtenay E. Parlee is an Ocean Frontier Institute postdoctoral fellow at the Grenfell Campus Environmental Policy Institute, Memorial University of Newfoundland, and an Honourary Research Associate at the University of New Brunswick. She has conducted research in Canadian Atlantic Provinces and has focused on the socio-economic impacts of small-scale fisheries on coastal communities, comprehensive approaches to assessing sustainable fisheries management, and resolving conflict involving small-scale fish harvesters. Currently she is working under the supervision of Dr. Paul Foley and her research examines access to fisheries resources and markets in Newfoundland and Labrador, and governance entanglements in the certification and traceability of fisheries.

Eddie Allison
University of Washington /
WorldFish, USA / Malaysia



Professor Allison's work spans research, policy and practice in both fisheries science and international development. He has worked on the coasts and inland waters of sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Oceania, Latin America and Europe, principally on the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food and nutrition security and to coastal livelihoods, the governance of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture production, and people's vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. He was Director of Policy, Economics and Social Science at the WorldFish Center, Malaysia in 2007-2010 and has recently returned to WorldFish as a principal scientist. He has authored or co-authored over 200 academic articles, agency reports and policy briefings and contributed to many others.

Editrudith Lukanga
EMEDO, Tanzania



Editrudith Lukanga is the Secretary General of AWFISHNET since its founding in April 2017. She is the Founder and Executive Director of Environmental Management and economic Development Organization (EMEDO); a not for profit development organization committed to support small-scale fishers and fish workers in Tanzania in building their capacity and support network. Editrudith is passionate about women in fisheries and believes that women's rights, gender equality and women empowerment that are important pillars for fisheries governance and natural resources management may not be realized without equal and full participation of

women. She has actively engaged in the process of establishing Tanzania Women Fish workers Association (TAWFA).

Gayathri Lokuge
CEPA, Sri Lanka



Gayathri Lokuge, PhD is a Senior Researcher at Centre for Poverty Analysis and leads the Livelihood and Employment Research Cluster. She has studied and published on coastal livelihoods, focusing on intersectional analysis of access to coastal resources, risks and coping strategies of coastal communities, conflict and fisheries interlinkages, and fisheries value chains. Apart from producing academic and policy documents, she uses her interest in photography to document the vibrant coastal lives and livelihoods.

Gerald Singh
Memorial University & the
Nippon Foundation
Nereus Program, Canada



Dr. Gerald Singh brings critical research insights to examine the challenges ocean governances face in addressing the full breadth of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. With his research situated primarily in the science-policy interface, Gerald is committed to use research to drive policy improvements toward more equitable and sustainable ocean futures. His research brings new understandings to the dynamics between social, economic, and environmental dimensions in sustainable development. This focus takes form in the following ways: 1) assessing cumulative anthropogenic impacts on the environment and understanding the consequences to people; 2) determine priority policy actions and plans to achieve specific sustainable development objectives; 3) understand risk and uncertainty in sustainability policy and management.

Herman Kumara
NAFSO, Sri Lanka



Herman Kumara is a human rights defender who works primarily with food producers, specifically in small-scale, marginalized fishing communities. He provides policy analysis with rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches and measures the vulnerability of marginalized groups. He is a National Convener for National Fisheries Solidarity Organization (NAFSO), Chairperson for the Praja Abilasha Land Rights Network, Board Member of Right to Life' human rights organization and a Member of the Savistri women Organization. He is also the Vice President of SSFSL, Executive Committee Member of SAAPE and a special Invitee for World Forum of Fisher Peoples.

Inés López Ercilla
COBI, Mexico



Connectivity Catalyst of Change at Comunidad y Biodiversidad. Experience in marine conservation, community engagement and collective action, for the last 12 years; in the Mediterranean and Mexico. Biologist, with a MSc in protected areas' management and ecoregional development; and a strong focus on how social innovation can be an important driver towards marine resilience. Committed to gender equality, she focuses on how to foster autonomy and shared responsibility with fishing communities.

Jason Jarvis
NAMA, USA



Jason is a commercial fisherman from Rhode Island, and has been fishing pretty much his entire life. He brings to us his unique perspective on the fishing industry from 30+ years experience on the water fishing on all kinds of boats – gillnetting, hooking, trawling, clamming... you name it... both in charter and commercial fisheries. And, he is the lead singer of Hope Road, a Bob Marley tribute band.

Jemimah Njuki
Canada's International
Development Research
Centre (IDRC), Kenya



Jemimah Njuki is a senior program specialist at the IDRC, where she oversees a portfolio of projects on gender and women's empowerment in agriculture as well as supporting gender integration in other IDRC agriculture projects. She is an Aspen Institute New Voices Fellow and has published widely on gender and women's economic empowerment, specifically in the areas of gender and technology, women and markets, and women and livestock.

Jenny Oates
Blue Ventures, UK



Jenny is the Knowledge Development Manager at Blue Ventures, which is a marine conservation NGO based in the UK. Our mission is to rebuild tropical fisheries with coastal communities, working across a range of field sites including Madagascar, Belize and Timor Leste. In this role, she supports field and technical teams in documenting their work and sharing lessons by coordinating the production of knowledge-based outputs for internal and external audiences. She has recently been involved in synthesizing information from across Blue Ventures' field sites on the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on small-scale fisheries, and the community responses to this situation.

Jesu Rethinam
National Fishworkers Forum,
India



Ms. Jesu Rethinam is a Law Graduate and is active in fisheries, women and other social movements. She is an Executive Committee member of National Fishworkers Forum (NFF), Core Committee member of the Women Forum of NFF and the Convenor of Coastal Action Network. She is also an active member of the Ocean Grabbing and Women Working Groups of the World Forum of Fisher People (WFFP). She is selected as an IPC member, representing WFFP. She is also the Director of SNEHA, the NGO working for the livelihood rights of the fisher communities and protection and promotion of coastal ecology, for the past 35 years.

Joel Verde

Belize



Joel was born and raised in Sarteneja, one of Belize's largest fishing communities. As a son of a fisherman, he also followed in his father's steps, but it wasn't long before he got involved in tourism as a marine guide, drawing on his experience at sea. Eleven years ago, he was one of the founders of a non-governmental community initiative called the Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development, where he now works as a director. His work focuses on the conservation of natural and fishing resources for the benefit of the user communities of the Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary protected area. Through his work he has managed to establish and nourish various community initiatives in order to improve the lives of those who depend on fisheries resources.

John Kurien

Azim Premji University, India



John Kurien, development practitioner, worked on SSF issues since 1973. Lived and worked with SSF communities in India, Cambodia, Indonesia. Founder Member of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) and currently Visiting Professor, Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, India.

Josana Pinto da Costa

Brazil



Josana Pinto da Costa, born in São José Óbidos, daughter of farmers. In 1993, she started to live in the rural area of Amador, on the banks of the Amazon River, where she began to get involved as a small-scale fisher, professionally. Since then, she has been directly involved in the defending the territory and community rights. In 2011, he met and joined MPP, the Small-scale Fisher's Movement of Brasil. She continued fighting even more tirelessly for the recognition and valuation of fishery production, health of women in the fishing world, healthy environment, food sovereignty in small-scale fishing and self-monitoring of production. She now represents MPP in Via Campesina Brasil. Today, as a member of the WFFP Fisher's Forum, she feels even stronger working with the collective to keep

pushing to defend nature and life in the midst of this pandemic.

Joseph Zelasney
FAO, Italy



Joe Zelasney joined the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a Fishery Officer in 2016. Prior to joining FAO he held positions in the public, non-profit, and private sector. His experience includes a graduate fellowship with US Coast Guard's District Thirteen Commercial Fishing Vessel Safety Program. Joe managed The Pew Charitable Trusts' ending illegal fishing project for five years, and he has owned and operated a commercial salmon fishing business in Kodiak, Alaska.

Josh Stoll
Local Catch Network,
USA



Joshua is an Assistant Professor of Marine Policy in the School of Marine Sciences at the University of Maine. His research focuses on questions about coastal community resilience, seafood distribution, ocean governance, and fisheries policy and seeks to contribute to the sustainability of our oceans and the communities that depend upon them. He holds a B.A. in Environmental Studies from Bates College, a Masters in Coastal Environmental Management from Duke University, and a PhD in Ecology and Environmental Sciences from the University of Maine. Prior to returning to Maine to join the faculty, he was an early career research fellow in the Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere Program at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Sweden.

Julia Nakamura
University of Strathclyde, UK



Julia Nakamura is a lawyer qualified in Brazil, a PhD candidate with the Strathclyde Centre for Environmental Law and Governance (SCELG) at University of Strathclyde, UK, and an international legal specialist with the Development Law Service of FAO. Julia's PhD research is about international law for small-scale fisheries, with a focus on participation of the SSF sector in conservation and management of transboundary aquatic species. Julia's work relates to the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and

the SSF Guidelines.

Julius Guirjen
RARE, Philippines



Julius Guirjen has been working on the field of Marine Sciences and Coastal Resources Management for over 20 years now together with different academic institutions, local government units, NGOs and government agencies in the Philippines. He is with Rare for six years now as Senior Manager for Program Implementation for its Fish Forever program. Fish Forever is Rare's innovative coastal fisheries program that pairs community-based conservation approach with spatial management to restore and protect small-scale fisheries in the Philippines. The program solution is built on principles of behaviour change and combines managed access with marine sanctuaries.

Kafayat Fakoya
Lagos State University, Nigeria



Dr. Kafayat Fakoya holds the position of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Fisheries, Lagos State University, Nigeria. She is the Executive Secretary, Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries Section of the Asian Fisheries Society. Her works include social and ecological issues affecting Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) and Aquaculture. Dr. Fakoya is a Researcher and National Gender Advisor in the Illuminating Hidden Harvests Nigeria SSF. She has participated in validation workshops on Aquaculture and Fisheries, contributed to position statements on Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition, and monitoring implementation efforts of the SSF Guidelines.

Kate Barclay
U. of Technology Sydney,
Australia



Kate Barclay is Professor of Global Studies at the University of Technology Sydney (UTS). She uses qualitative social science methods to explore the human dimensions of fisheries, aquaculture and marine conservation. Since 2014 she has been using a wellbeing approach to evaluate the social and economic contributions seafood industries make to their communities in projects in Australia, Indonesia and Solomon Islands. She has undertaken governance analyses of tuna and beche de mer fisheries and been a key contributor to the Pacific Handbook for Gender Equity and Social

Inclusion for Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Luis Solís Plaza
Chile



Born in Santiago de Chile, he works tirelessly to support communities and sectors of SMEs and entrepreneurs in the country, collaborating with small producers and companies to improve food supply chains, and facilitate fair trade for nutritious and sustainable products. Throughout his career in the private and academic sectors, he has focused on improving cooperative work, coordinating among people in supply chains, incorporating a growing concern for the precarious nutrition, health, and well-being of many of his compatriots. Nowadays Luis is promoting commercialization, under e-commerce models in lines of agricultural and fishery products, responding with concrete measures to the challenges presented by the global pandemic.

Mahmudul Islam
Sylhet Agricultural U.,
Bangladesh



Mahmudul Islam is an assistant professor at Sylhet Agricultural University in Bangladesh. He received his PhD from the University of Bremen in Germany. His PhD research contextualized poverty and vulnerability in the livelihoods of coastal fishing communities in Bangladesh. His recent research interests include livelihoods and well-being analysis of small-scale fishers, climate change impacts and disaster risk in coastal Bangladesh. Recently he led a research project on implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) in Bangladesh small-scale fisheries.

Marah Hardt
Future of Fish, USA



A scientist and storyteller, Dr. Marah J. Hardt works at the crossroads of research, strategy, and communication to build a sustainable future for people and the sea. She is currently Director of Discovery at Future of Fish, working with fishers, communities, entrepreneurs and innovators to ensure fishers can earn a fair living while leaving enough fish for future generations. She is an expert in analyzing complex human-ecological systems to identify solutions that foster economic, social, and environmental health of ocean and coastal communities. As founder of OceanInk LLC, Marah has worked

with interdisciplinary teams investigating coral reef health, fishery impacts, ocean acidification, and sustainability of seafood supply chains. Throughout all her roles, Merah has sought to “turn science into stories that make a difference.”

Maren Headley
CRFM, Barbados



Dr. Maren Headley works with the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Secretariat (CRFM), an intergovernmental organization made up of 17 Member States. She has been working in the sector for over a decade and is involved in the provision of technical support to Member States for capacity building in climate-smart fisheries planning, disaster risk management in the fisheries sector, strengthening of fisherfolk organizations, and implementing the SSF Guidelines through the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy and its Protocol on Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries for Caribbean Community Fisherfolk and Societies.

Margaret Nakato
World Forum of Fish
Harvesters and Fish Workers,
Uganda



Maragaret Nakato is a passionate voice for women, fishers, and fish workers amid the challenges and pathways to sustainable development. She is the executive director of the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF). She is the coordinator and founder of Katosi Women Development Trust, a women’s organization in the fisher communities north of Lake Victoria in Uganda. For 19 years she has successfully mobilized women to work together, empowering them with knowledge and skills that centrally place women as drivers of transformative initiatives, with multiplier effects on the wider community. Margaret has a degree in development studies specializing in community development.

Maria Jose Espinoza
COBI, Mexico



María José Espinosa Romero is a Conservation and Fisheries Program Director at Comunidad y Biodiversidad. Happily working in the field of fisheries in partnership with coastal communities, academia, governments over the last two decades. Graduate studies in resource management and environmental studies at University of British Columbia. Currently, undertaking research on the role of the state and fisheries governance as part of a PhD joint-programme on public policy and governance with the United Nations and Maastricht University.

Marianne Manuel
Dakshin Foundation, India



Marianne Manuel is the Assistant Director of Dakshin Foundation and currently coordinates Dakshin's Covid-response efforts to support fishworkers across the Indian coast. In the pre-Covid era her work addressed the impacts of coastal laws and policies on traditional fishing communities and the dynamics between traditional governance systems and the modern state. She has worked closely with fishworker unions and environmental organisations undertaking several grassroots activities including training and skill-sharing on coastal governance mechanisms. She has produced bilingual educational and outreach material on various Indian environmental laws for strengthening fisher leaders' capacities in playing new governance roles.

Mariëlle Klein Lankhorst
U. of Technology Sydney,
Australia



Mariëlle Klein Lankhorst is a PhD student at UTS' Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sydney. She studies small-scale fishers who engage in direct and short chain seafood sales in Australia, Western Europe, and Northern America. Her research aligns with the degrowth movement as well as the slow food movement. With in-depth interviews she aims to understand how fishers and people around them create community economies, and to what extent those help them sustain their fishing livelihoods. Before commencing her research, she travelled Europe for a year to interview small-scale fishers, wondering how they were doing. She combined quotes with photographs and published them under her project called More to Sea.

Martin Purves
IPNLF, UK



Martin Purves is the Managing Director of the International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF), a global charity whose vision is a world with thriving fisheries that work in balance with nature by catching one fish at a time. IPNLF do this by developing, supporting and promoting socially and environmentally responsible pole-and-line, handline and troll (collectively one-by-one) tuna fisheries around the world. Martin is a fisheries management and engagement specialist with over 20 years of field, government, market and non-profit sector experience. He has worked on a range of fisheries sustainability issues.

Megan Bailey
Dalhousie University, Canada



Megan Bailey is Associate Professor and SSHRC Canada Research Chair with the Marine Affairs Program at Dalhousie University. Megan’s research is motivated by notions of equity and fairness, and a belief that the way humans use the ocean, and the resources within, should be governed in ways that ensure ecological resilience and social wellbeing. She has a background in fisheries economics and marine governance.

Mele Ikatonga Tauati
Pacific Islands SSF
professional, Tonga



Mele Tauati has the sea in her veins. Mele is from the Kingdom of Tonga – a tiny island nation lying in the expanse of the Pacific Ocean. Mele presents today with the perspective of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and as a Pacific Islands small-scale fisheries professional. Mele has extensive experience working with the Pacific Islands nations, commencing in 2006 with the Fisheries Division in Tonga. In this role Mele was a key contributor to the implementation of new, transformative legislation that re-established community rights to govern their own fishing grounds. Mele has since held roles as a Senior Fisheries Officer for Coastal Fisheries with Samoa’s Fisheries Division and, most recently, FAO’s Subregional Office as a Junior Professional Officer.

Mitchell Lay
CFNO, Antigua and Barbuda



Mitchell Lay, born in Antigua and Barbuda, is a small-scale fisherfolk for over 30 years. He is involved in fisherfolk organisations in Antigua and Barbuda and is currently involved in regional fishers' initiatives, including the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) and the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI). Mitch is the Coordinator of the CNFO since 2007 and participates in fisheries-related meetings and workshops throughout the Caribbean region advocating for responsible utilization of the marine resources.

Moenieba Isaacs
PLAAS, South Africa



Dr. Moenieba Isaacs is a Professor at the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies, at the University of Western Cape, South Africa. Her research is on understanding the social and political processes of fisheries reform in South Africa and southern Africa, mainly through the lens of SSF policy processes and implementation. She has worked extensively with communities to find policy solutions to their problems, highlighting the need to deal with social differentiation, poverty inequalities and gender dynamics in fishing communities. Isaacs is a "Blue Justice" activist for SSF and works on finding creative and appropriate ways to engage in social processes, decision-making and policymaking in the context of diverse civil society interests.

Md. Mujibul Haque Munir
COAST Trust, Bangladesh



Mr. Md. Mujibul Haque Munir has a post-graduate degree in Political Science and is active in the farmers and fishers social movement. He is the Co-Chair of the Inland Fisheries Working Group of the World Forum of Fisher People (WFFP). He is also one of the Steering Committee Members of the Farmers Forum (FAFO) of the International Fund for Agriculture (IFAD) and is the elected CSO Asia representative to the Steering Committee of Extra-Territorial Obligation Council based in Geneva. He works as the Joint Director of COAST Trust where he is the focal person for donor projects and programs.

Naseegh Jaffer
Masifundise, South Africa



Naseegh Jaffer is Director of Masifundise Development Trust, whose mission is to facilitate mobilization and organization of fishing communities at the grass roots level, in order for communities to become empowered and capable of taking part in political and economic decision making processes. He is General Secretary of WFFP, a mass-based social movement of small-scale fisher people that represents over 10 million fisher people from all over the world.

Patrick McConney
CERMES, Barbados



Dr. Patrick McConney is the Director and Senior Lecturer at Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies at the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill. He is a former fisheries manager with an interdisciplinary PhD in resource management from the University of British Columbia, Canada. He teaches blended and online graduate courses in environmental and resource management. His current applied research, and that of his students, is mainly on small-scale fisheries and marine protected area social-ecological systems in the Wider Caribbean. This research includes ecosystem approaches, livelihoods, socio-economics, gender, adaptive capacity, resilience, management, planning, institutions, organisations and governance.

Paul Onyango
University of Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania



Dr. Paul Onyango is a passionate provider of research that illuminates the challenges of poverty alleviation, fisheries management and adaptation to climate change, drawing on perspectives and experiences of women and men living in agricultural and fishing communities. Paul teaches at the Department of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Technology and the Centre for Climate Change Studies of the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. He has been investigating the dilemmas authorities face in confronting poverty and managing small-scale fisheries as well as adaptation to climate change and variability mechanisms of communities and pastoralism as a production system. Paul holds a PhD from the Arctic University of Norway, formerly the University of

Tromsø.

Prateep Nayak
U. of Waterloo, Canada



Prateep's academic background is in political science, environmental studies and international development. He does transdisciplinary work with an active interest in combining social and ecological perspectives. His main areas of expertise and interest include commons, governance, social-ecological system resilience, wellbeing, environmental justice and political ecology. Currently, he teaches international development and environment. In the past, Prateep worked as a development professional in India on issues around community-based governance of land, water and forests, focusing specifically at the interface of research, implementation and public policy. Prateep is a past Trudeau Scholar, a Harvard Giorgio Ruffolo Fellow in Sustainability Science, a recipient of Canada's Governor General Academic Gold Medal, and SSHRC Banting Fellow.

Rashid Sumaila
U. of British Columbia,
Canada



Dr. Ussif Rashid Sumaila is Professor and Director of the Fisheries Economics Research Unit at UBC's Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries. He specializes in bioeconomics, marine ecosystem valuation and the analysis of global issues such as fisheries subsidies, IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing and the economics of high and deep seas fisheries. Sumaila has experience working in fisheries and natural resource projects in Norway, Canada and the North Atlantic region, Namibia and the Southern African region, Ghana and the West African region and Hong Kong and the South China Sea.

Ratana Chuenpagdee
TBTI Global/OFI, Canada



Ratana Chuenpagdee is a university researcher professor at Memorial University in St. John's. She leads the global partnership for small-scale fisheries, [Too Big To Ignore](#) (TBTI), which aims at elevating the profile of small-scale fisheries and rectifying their marginalization in national and international policies. Some of the current activities are 'Blue Justice' for small-scale fisheries, transdisciplinary capacity training to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, and innovative fisheries governance. Ratana also co-leads a research module on informing governance responses in a changing ocean for the Ocean Frontier Institute, another major collaborative research between universities, governments, private sectors and communities.

Sangeeta Mangubhai
Wildlife Conservation Society,
Fiji



Dr. Sangeeta Mangubhai is the Director the Wildlife Conservation Society's program in Fiji. She works on policies, governance, and management of small-scale fisheries in Fiji. She has designed applied research to look at locally-managed marine areas, fisheries value chains, gender and fisheries, and impacts of cyclones and COVID-19 on small-scale fisheries players. Sangeeta is currently an editor for the Pacific Community's Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin, and was awarded a 2018 Pew Fellow in Marine Conservation to work on mainstreaming gender and human rights-based approaches into coastal fisheries management in Melanesia.

Senoveva Mauli
U. of Wollongong, Australia



Senoveva is a Solomon Islander pursuing a PhD in Law at the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), at the University of Wollongong Australia. In the past decade, she has worked community-based resource management efforts and fisheries management at three levels of governance (community, provincial and national). In her PhD study titled "Seeking Impact and Sustainability through the alignment of community based fisheries management and rural development initiatives in Solomon Islands". She will be using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods to analyse the development of national policies/strategies and

actors and networks involved in CBFM and rural development work and provide an empirical understanding on how or why CBFM projects are not fulfilling their promises in rural communities.

Shakuntala Thilsted
WorldFish, Malaysia



Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted is the Research Program Leader for Value Chains and Nutrition at WorldFish, stationed in Penang, Malaysia. Her work focuses on nutrition-sensitive fish agri-food systems, in particular the potential of increased production and consumption of nutrient-rich small fish in combating and preventing vitamin and mineral deficiencies in low- and middle-income countries. She works with developing and testing fish-based products for women and children in the first 1,000 days of life. She plays a pivotal role in promoting the agenda of fish for nourishing nations as well as the importance of the fisheries sector in contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in many international, regional and national fora.

Sofie Gry Fridal Hansen
DIHR, Denmark



Ms. Sofie Gry Fridal Hansen, MSc in International development studies, works as an adviser for the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) working with human rights and development. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, the DIHR has been leading the way to show the concrete links between human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals and to operationalise this mutually reinforcing connection in implementation. In this context, Sofie works to promote human rights in fisheries and aquaculture by documenting & addressing human rights implications to promote a sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

Susana V. Siar
FAO, Thailand



Susana V. Siar is a Fishery and Aquaculture Officer at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand. She is a social scientist and started working in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 1989. Her area of work includes small-scale fisheries, particularly on the human dimension and stakeholder participation. Prior to joining FAO in 2005, she worked at the Aquaculture Department of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) in the Philippines and briefly at the WorldFish Center in Malaysia.

Suzanne Kuria
AWFISHNET, Kenya



Suzanne trained in Community Development and Counselling and has in the past worked for Development organizations. She owns a fish farm and interacts across the entire fish value chain. She is the current 1st Vice President of AWFISHNET, Vice – Chair of African Women in Agribusiness Network- Kenya, Sec. General of Commercial Aquaculture Society of Kenya the Chair of the Fisheries sub-sectors board of Kenya Private Sector Alliance. She is also a trainer. Suzanne is passionate about what she does and believes, given a chance, right linkage, provided with an enabling environment each person's story can have a happy ending.

Svein Jentoft
The Arctic University of
Norway



Svein Jentoft is Professor Emeritus at the Norwegian College of Fishery Science, UiT – The Arctic University of Norway. His long career as a social scientist specializing on fisheries management and fisheries communities has yielded numerous articles and books. He has led and been involved in many international projects, working in the Global South as well as in the North. He also has a long time interest in the conditions of indigenous peoples in Nicaragua and his native Norway. In 2018, he was awarded an honorary doctoral degree at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and a 'Friend of Small-Scale Fisheries' award at the 3rd World Small-Scale Fisheries Conference in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Tero Mustonen
Snowchange Cooperative,
Finland



Tero Mustonen is a commercial fisherman and head of the Kesälahti fish base, North Karelia, Finland. Primary method of fishery is winter seining and gill nets. He is working for the Snowchange Cooperative.

Vatosoa Rakotondrazafy
Mihari, Madagascar



Vatosoa Rakotondrazafy has a particular interest in ocean governance, indigenous communities and human rights defense. In 2014, she was awarded the United Nations-Nippon Foundation fellowship program with the United Nations. She did her research at the University of British Columbia – Vancouver that focused on strategies to be implemented to insure the sustainable management of the coastal and marine resources of Madagascar. She currently coordinates Madagascar’s LMMAs (Locally Managed Marine Areas) Network called: MIHARI Network. This network enables LMMAs communities to exchange experiences, enhances capacity building in terms of management, represents their voices and evaluates the options to ensure their financial security.

Vera Agostini
FAO, Italy



Dr. Vera Agostini is the Deputy Director of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department at the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); she provides oversight, strategic leadership and technical support to FAO’s Fisheries and Aquaculture Division. From 2007-2017 Vera was with The Nature Conservancy, initially as Senior Scientist with the Global Oceans Team, and more recently as Director of Conservation and Director of Climate Adaptation. Dr. Agostini is a fisheries scientist by training, who has held positions across three sectors (non-governmental, government, and academia/educational) providing technical and strategic leadership across a range of multi-disciplinary efforts around

the globe. Her experience ranges from comprehensive ecosystem research to broad policy and planning.

Victor Fernández Rojas
INCOPESCA, Costa Rica



Víctor Fernández is a graduate in International Relations with emphasis in management of International Cooperation. He currently works as Advisor to the Executive Presidency of the Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INCOPESCA). He has worked as a manager of the Office of International Affairs of INCOPESCA, Parliamentary Advisor to the Legislative Assembly, and the National Service of Animal Health. He works in coordination actions at the national and international level, such as the process of implementation of the Guidelines for Small-Scale Fisheries, and the evaluation of the Costa Rican fisheries and aquaculture sector as part of access to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Vivienne Solis Rivera
CoopeSoliDar, Costa Rica



Vivienne Solis Rivera is part of CoopeSoliDar R.L a Cooperative for Social Solidarity based in Costa Rica that promotes the conservation of biological and cultural diversity as a main asset for local communities resilience. Working in Central America, the cooperative aims to strengthen the capacity of small-scale fisheries and promote a human rights base approach to conservation of marine resources and a fair and just distribution of the benefits derived from its use. She works on community-based and shared governance models and has promoted civil participation in policy making that strengthens a human based rights approach to marine conservation and small-scale fisheries.

Yin Nyein
Centre for Governance,
Myanmar



Yin Nyein has over 11 years of working experience in community development, participatory planning, program development, program management, capacity building program and policy analysis. He has got the “Master of Public Policy” in The Australian National University, “Executive Master of Development Policies and Practices” in Graduate Institute GENEVA and achieved a certificate course in “Integrated Sustainable Coastal Development” from University of Gothenburg, Sweden. He is currently working as a Small-Scale Fishery Expert for FAO and Local Governance Expert in Centre for Good Governance. His main area of interest is to promote and protect small-scale producers through good governance practices.

Yvette Diei Ouadi
FAO, Barbados



Dr. Yvette Diei Ouadi is the Fishery and Aquaculture Officer of the United Nations Food and Agriculture (FAO) subregional office for the Caribbean, based in Barbados. She coordinates as well the Secretariat of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC). Before joining the Caribbean office in July 2018, Dr Diei Ouadi worked in FAO Headquarters (Rome/Italy) as Fishery Industry Officer, mostly dealing with post-harvest fisheries improvements in the African and to a lesser extent, Asian regions. In this regard she developed and led several technical assistance frameworks essentially connected to small-scale fisheries.

SSF ArtFest Contributors (individual)

Alba Serrat
U. de Girona and La Volta,
Spain



I am a biologist and illustrator. I love the sea, the nature and travelling. I hold a PhD in Environmental Sciences, with a thesis on the reproductive and conditional status of cold-water marine fish. I love pencil drawing and watercolours. The sea and the women from all kind of cultures inspire me. I do research on marine ecology. I am a collaborator of the Catalan Butterfly Monitoring Scheme. I lead and participate in international cooperation projects for sustainable development. I welcome commissions on scientific illustrations, children book illustrations and character designs, I offer science communication talks.

Alice Joan G. Ferrer
U. of the Philippines Visayas,
Philippines



Alice Joan G. Ferrer is a professor in Economics and scientist in the Division of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines Visayas. She is a pioneer member of the Too Big To Ignore. Currently, she is the President of the Asian Fisheries Society, National Deputy Director of the Economy and Environment Group Philippines, and the Executive Director of a Health R & D Consortium of the Philippine Council for Health Research and Development. She promotes plastic recycling and repurposing to prevent plastics from ending up in landfills or polluting oceans and coastlines. She turns plastic products into art pieces.

Alifah Nur Shadrina
UNDIP, Indonesia



Alifah is a student of Islamic Economics at the University of Diponegoro in 2018. Now she is studying for college in the 4th semester. She has participated in various competitions at the regional level. She is also active in coordinating schools. She is the first child of three siblings. Her parents worked at the forestry agency as researchers, so she always helped and participated in observing the research process in the forestry and marine environment. She really likes traveling to nature. She is also committed to protecting the surrounding environment by helping reduce plastic waste and campaigning for the use of reusable straw.

Allison Cutting
UBC, Canada



I have a deep love for the ocean and all who call it home, which leads me to explore the nexus of social and natural science within coastal communities. Insatiable curiosity keeps me returning to the field with questions regarding the degradation of marine systems and its impact on human wellbeing, with particular focus on food and livelihood. I am a master's student in Environment, Resources, and Sustainability at the University of British Columbia and know the Olympic Peninsula of Washington as my home base.

Anindya Widyasanti Cahyo
Utami
Indonesia



Anindya is an active student of SD Sidomulyo 4 Ungaran at which she is currently sitting in the 2nd year of her elementary education. Although she is very young, she has actively taken part in various art and academic competitions at the regional and national levels. She is also active in coordinating some extra-curricular activities with her fellow students. Anindya is the oldest child of three siblings. Her father is a professor and a traditional arts performer of Diponegoro University, from which her art blood is originated. She greatly loves traveling and enjoying the beauty of the nature.

Apriza Ananda Putri
UNDIP, Indonesia



Apriza Ananda Putri is a student of the Economics and Development Studies, Faculty of Economics and Business, Diponegoro University. She has some organizational experience, one of them is being part of media and information staff in student association of Economics and Development Studies. She is the first child of two siblings. Both of parents are general employees. She really likes drawing and designing. She wants all her creations to be useful for others. She is also committed to protect the nature by reducing the use of plastic.

Ari Pradanawati
UNDIP, Indonesia



Ari Pradanawati was graduated from Commerce Administration at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Diponegoro University (UNDIP) (1985). She holds a Master's degree in Agribusiness (1990) and a Doctoral degree in Social Sciences (1996) from the Postgraduate Program at Padjadjaran University. She is now a professor in Industrial Sociology at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at UNDIP. She has been actively teaching since 1987 for the undergraduate and several graduate programs since 2000, and post graduate since 2003 at UNDIP. She writes articles in national and international journals.

Augustine Sosai Siluvaithasan
Sri Lanka

Augustine Sosai Siluvaithasan was born in Sri Lanka. He is now a professor at Department of Geography at University of Jaffna. He obtained his B.A. in Geography, M.A. in Geography, and Ph.D. in Fisheries Geography in 1980, 1987 and 1998 respectively, all from University of Jaffna.

Azadeh Hadad
MUN, Iran



Azadeh Hadad is a graduate student of guitar performance/pedagogy at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. In 2010, she completed her undergraduate studies in guitar performance at the Central-Tehran Branch of Azad University in Iran. Her selected performances were held at the 17th and 18th International Fajr Festival in Tehran Iran. On the side, she has devoted her time to teaching at private studios including her own.

Dina Rizga Marcellina
UNDIP, Indonesia



Dina Rizga is from Indonesia, now studying in the Faculty of Economics and Business, UNDIP, Indonesia. She is in her second year and actively participating in various student organizations. She has always been active in participating in various community committees and volunteering opportunities. Her hobbies include reading and writing, so she often participates in writing competitions to express her innovative ideas.

Erni Setyowati
UNDIP, Indonesia



Inaugurated as professor in 17 December 2019, Erni Setyowati was born in Yogyakarta, 1967. Prof. Dr. Erni Setyowati works in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Diponegoro University, Indonesia, conducting research on acoustical-materials and materials made from waste including waste from sea world such as sea-shell. She currently serves as Chair of the S1 (the Bachelor) Program. The research output that has been produced is: Acoustic Material with patent under processed, brick material from polymers and shells, SCOPUS indexed international journals and textbooks.

Gagoek Hardiman
UNDIP, Indonesia

He is an architect who is concerned with environmental issues. His Doctorate was obtained from Stuttgart University, Germany, in 1992. Currently, he is a Full Professor in the Doctoral Program Architecture, Diponegoro University. He has done a lot of research and publications on topics related to Environmental Design, Green Building, and Bioclimatic Design, specifically for wet tropical climates. Many of his concerns are motivated by environmental conditions that are increasingly deteriorating due to climate change and unwise exploration of nature.

Helen Nadya Kaparang
UNDIP, Indonesia



Helen Nadya Kaparang is an undergraduate student majoring in Economics and Development Studies in Diponegoro University. She is interested in arts, visual designs, and paintings. Currently, she is actively involved in several committees and organizations. She is now staff of Education and Research Development in the Capital Market Study Group (KSPM) Faculty of Economics, Diponegoro University. She also actively participates in various competitions such as investment analysis, investment banking and business case from national to international scale.

Ilham Al Majiid
UNDIP, Indonesia

Ilham Al Majiid is a student in Economics Development, Faculty of Economics and Business, Diponegoro University, Indonesia.

Imam Buchori
UNDIP, Indonesia

Imam Buchori is professor in Urban and Regional Planning at Diponegoro University since 2014. His field interest is the applications of geomatics for urban and regional planning. He graduated from the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) in 1993 and got his Doctor in Geomatics for Spatial Planning from the University of Vechta, Germany in 2005.

Indah Rufiati
Blue Ventures, Indonesia



Indah Rufiati is Fisheries Improvement Coordinator at Blue Ventures, based out of Bali Island, Indonesia, with frequent travel to the field sites. She supports small-scale octopus fishing communities in Indonesia towards community-based fisheries management. She loves painting, photography, playing badminton and joining fishing trips with fishers.

Indah Susilowati
UNDIP, Indonesia



Indah Susilowati is a professor at the Faculty of Economics and Business, UNDIP, Indonesia. She completed her Master and Ph.D. programs in resource economics from the Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). She is engaged as expert of Ministry of Research Technology and Higher Degree, the Government of Indonesia. She also provides consultancy services to several Local Governments and institutions in the region. She has been involved in several of the Asian Fisheries Society's Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries symposia and has promoted the attendance and presentations by her students.

Lucy Pullin
UK



Lucy Pullin was born on the Isle of Man and now lives in London. A singer-songwriter and featured artist whose collaborations with the World renowned DJ / Producer Simon Patterson have achieved 4x Number Ones on the Beatport Chart.

Mariëlle Klein Lankhorst
UTS, Australia



Mariëlle Klein Lankhorst is a Dutch Ph.D. student at UTS' Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sydney. She studies small-scale fishers who engage in direct and short-chain seafood sales in Australia, Western Europe, and Northern America. Her research aligns with the degrowth movement, as well as with the slow food movement. By engaging in in-depth interviews, she wants to understand how fishers and people around them create community economies, and to what extent those help them sustain their fishing livelihoods. Mariëlle tries to rethink what is given and aims to communicate through narratives and photographs.

Maurício Düppré
CSC, Brazil



Maurício Düppré is Brazilian, 44 years old, and father of Juca (13) and Malu (6). He is a Fisheries Engineer (UFRPE), holds a Master's degree in Environmental Engineering (UERJ), and works in small-scale fishing communities since 1999. He is associated with Cardume Socioambiental & Comunicação, and is currently the manager of the Fishing Activity Monitoring Project for the State of Rio de Janeiro (PMAP-RJ / FIPERJ). As an amateur painter, he does not leave his passion aside, not even in his spare time. In his works, he always uses fishers, aquatic creatures and environmental impacts as referencing points to express his desires and fears.

Milenia Aprila
UNDIP, Indonesia



Milenia Aprila was born in 2000. She graduated from Senior High School 1 Pati in 2018 and continued her study as a student of Economics Development at Diponegoro University. In the past two years, she has been active in Campus Organization. When she was in 1st years organization she was just a staff in charge of Public Relations. Now she became a member in the Executive Board of Public Relations in Economics English Conversation Club.

Moenieba Isaacs
PLAAS, South Africa



Dr. Moenieba Isaacs is a Professor at the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies, at the University of Western Cape, South Africa. Her research is on understanding the social and political processes of fisheries reform in South Africa and southern Africa, mainly through the lens of SSF policy processes and implementation. She has worked extensively with communities to find policy solutions to their problems, highlighting the need to deal with social differentiation, poverty inequalities and gender dynamics in fishing communities. Isaacs is a "Blue Justice" activist for SSF and works on finding creative and appropriate ways to engage in social processes, decision-making and policymaking in the context of diverse civil society interests.

Muhamad Wafa
UNDIP, Indonesia



Muhamad Wafa is a student of Economics and Development Studies at Diponegoro University, from the City of Purbalingga, Central Java Province. I was born in 1999, currently 20 years old. Living with a patient father, a hardworking mother, and two siblings. As a student, I want to be more beneficial to others and to the environment. Therefore, I am currently active in participating on campus and trying to explore my potential and experience. Participating in the oceans of the world today is also part of seeking experience.

Roger Pullin
Irish Sea Centre Ltd., UK



Dr. Roger Pullin lectured at the University of Liverpool's Marine Biological Laboratory, Isle of Man from 1968 to 1979 and then moved to Manila, Philippines, directing research programmes for ICLARM (now the WorldFish Centre) (1980-2000) and consulting thereafter for development agencies and the private sector. Back on the Isle of Man from 2017, he founded the Irish Sea Centre Ltd. From college days to the present, he has pursued a parallel career as a singer-songwriter and performer, with about 200 compositions and five albums spanning blues, folk, gospel, hymns and rock. He co-wrote, with Sammy Asuncion, the song "I Can't Breathe", currently accessible on Youtube.

Silvia Salas
CINVESTAV, Mexico



Silvia Salas is a professor at the Marine Resources Department at Cinvestav Unidad Merida, Mexico. Her background is in Marine Science (Cinvestav, MSc) and Resource Management and Environmental Studies (University of British Columbia, Canada, PhD). She has competence in fisheries bio-economics and management, fleet dynamics and fishing strategies, vulnerability, and risk perception with an emphasis on small-scale fisheries. She has participated as a consultant in several FAO workshops and has collaborated as a member of the advisory committee of the WECAF region (FAO). Currently she is the representative of Latin America in the IIFET Board Committee and represents Mexico in NAAFE Board Committee. She collaborates in the TBTI partnership.

Sulthan Afkar Aisy
UNDIP, Indonesia



Sulthan is a student in the Faculty of Economics and Business UNDIP, Indonesia. He loves economics. That is why he chose the Department of Development Economics at UNDIP. He can easily blend in with new people and likes to discuss current issues with others. His hobbies are swimming and diving. He often participates in writing competitions to express the ideas about sea because he loves sea. In 2018, he completed his studies in Senior High School at Semarang with a science major.

Tania Widyaningrum
UNDIP, Indonesia



Tania was born in Kendal in 2000. She graduated from Senior High School 1 Boja in 2018. Then she entered Diponegoro University as student and chose the Department of Economics and Development Studies, Faculty of Economics and Business. When she is on campus, she is active in school organizations. In 2019, she became a member of the staff at the education division of the Student Association at the Department of Economics and Development Studies. In 2020, she joined regional organizations in her region "IMAKEN UNDIP" from Kendal.

Vebrina Hania Cholily
UNDIP, Indonesia



Vebrina Hania Cholily is a student in Economics and Development Studies, Faculty of Economics and Business, UNDIP. Now she is in her fourth semester. She also works part-time as an auditor. Besides participating in various committees, she is also actively involved in various competitions and seminars, both nationally and internationally. Being recognized as an outstanding student at UNDIP in 2020, she is the recipient of a flagship scholarship from Bank Indonesia. She also receives PPA scholarships from the Ministries of Research, Technology and Higher Education.

Yuda Antoro
UNDIP, Indonesia



Yuda Antoro is a digital artist and illustrator. He is now studying in the Faculty of Economics and Business, Diponegoro University, Indonesia.

Zamal Hussan
SAU, Bangladesh



I am from Bangladesh. I was born in Sylhet in 1995. I have three brothers and two sisters. I have completed my B.Sc. in fisheries from Sylhet Agricultural University and now I am an M.Sc. student in the same university. Drawing is one of my favourite hobbies. Besides drawing, I like travelling, fishing, bike riding, etc. After completion of my studies, I want to join the civil service and also become a social worker.

Yunne-Jai Shin, France

Yunne-Jai Shin is a marine ecologist who studies the effects of fishing and climate change on the biodiversity and trophic functioning of marine ecosystems. She developed the ecosystem model OSMOSE which is currently being used in several ecosystems from European, African, North and South American waters in support of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. In 2007, she received the Eur-Oceans Young Scientist Award for her "Contribution to the ecosystem approach to fisheries by promoting a new class of models to explore the dynamics of ecosystems and predation processes".

Contributing Organizations to the ArtFest

Beyond the Surface International

We work with young people and their families in small-scale fishing communities around the world for social-ecological wellbeing. Play. Creativity. Compassion. Science. We are grassroots and proud of it.

Website: <https://www.beyondthesurfaceinternational.org/>

Blue Ventures

Blue Ventures is dedicated to rebuilding tropical fisheries with coastal communities. We work in places that are home to globally important marine life and some of the world's most vulnerable coastal populations. We work alongside fishing communities to implement practical measures to protect our oceans for future generations. We are committed to making conservation work for people, demonstrating powerful win-wins for marine biodiversity and coastal livelihoods. By listening and responding to the needs of coastal communities, we have developed solutions designed to benefit communities and empower them to engage in practical efforts to protect the ocean they depend on.

Website: <https://blueventures.org/>

Comunidad y Biodiversidad (COBI)

COBI is a Mexican social civil organization with 21 years of experience working for the conservation of marine biodiversity and sustainable fisheries through effective participation and citizen science. Our work begins with fishing communities in the Gulf of California and has expanded to the North Pacific, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Our end goal, by 2025, is that current and future generations of fishers use and share their existing knowledge to co-design and implement solutions for resilient communities and healthy oceans.

Website: <https://cobi.org.mx/en/>

FISH

The CGIAR Research Program on Fish Agri-Food Systems (FISH) brings together a unique set of multistakeholder partnerships to harness emerging science in aquaculture and fisheries to deliver development outcomes at scale. The program partners closely with governments, NGOs, the private sector and research organizations to influence national, regional and global policy and development practice.

Website: fish.cgiar.org

Gnarly Bay

We are a team of young, ambitious filmmakers that strive to make videos that evoke human emotion, inspire, and make you pause for just a moment. This is our goal with every story we tell.

Website: www.gnarlybay.com

IOI Canada

IOI-Canada has been a leading member of the worldwide network of International Ocean Institute (IOI) Centres and Focal points for over four decades. Our mission is to promote responsible ocean governance and the stewardship and sustainable use of coastal and ocean resources in Canada and around the world. Training is thus a key activity of the IOI global network. The Institute's flagship interdisciplinary training program has been delivered by IOI-Canada at its host, Dalhousie University, in Halifax, Nova Scotia each summer since being initiated by Elisabeth Mann Borgese in 1981.

Website: www.dal.ca/ioihfx

Ocean Frontier Institute (OFI)

The Ocean Frontier Institute (OFI) was established in September 2016 through a partnership led by Dalhousie University, Memorial University and the University of Prince Edward Island. An international hub for ocean research, OFI brings together experts from both sides of the North Atlantic to explore the vast potential of the ocean.

Website: <https://www.ofigovernance.net/>

The Too Big To Ignore - Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research (TBTI)

TBTI is a global research network and knowledge mobilization partnership that focuses on addressing issues and concerns affecting viability and sustainability of small-scale fisheries. The overall aims of TBTI are to raise the profile of small-scale fisheries and reduce their marginalization, promote their wellbeing, and improve governance. TBTI argues for a more inclusive and holistic approach to sustainable development by incorporating issues and concerns facing small-scale fisheries, as expressed by small-scale fisheries communities, more centrally in the discussion about the future and ways forward.

Webpage: <http://toobigtoignore.net/>

WorldFish

WorldFish is an international, not-for-profit research organization that works to reduce hunger and poverty by improving fisheries and aquaculture. It collaborates with numerous international, regional and national partners to deliver transformational impacts to millions of people who depend on fish for food, nutrition and income in the developing world. Headquartered in Penang, Malaysia and with regional offices across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, WorldFish is a member of CGIAR, the world's largest global partnership on agriculture research and innovation for a food secure future.

Website: www.worldfishcenter.org

Translation (webinars & panels)

Milena Arias Schreiber, Sweden
María José Barragán, Ecuador
Fernanda Fitzmaurice, Mexico
Paula Struk Jaia, Canada
Eduardo Diaz, Mexico

Support & volunteer

Courtenay Parlee, Canada
Jack Daly, Canada
Ruyel Miah, Canada
Fadilah Ali, Trinidad and Tobago
Henrique Kefalas, Brazil

Communication

Vesna Kerezi, Canada
Fadilah Ali, Trinidad and Tobago
Mirella Leis, Canada
Kate Bevitt, Australia
Asa Ljusenius, Italy

Video production

Azadeh Hadad, Canada
Nantakorn Chayangkul, Thailand
Andrew Tsai, Canada
Doina Huso, Malaysia

Music

Roger Pullin, Isle of Man
Lucy Pullin, UK
Azadeh Hadad, Canada

Technical support

Dorota Kinga Pietruszka, Canada

Studio hosts

Ratana Chuenpagdee, Canada
Vesna Kerezi, Canada

Editors

Ratana Chuenpagdee
TBTI Global/OFI, Canada



Ratana Chuenpagdee is a university researcher professor at Memorial University in St. John's. She leads the global partnership for small-scale fisheries, [Too Big To Ignore](#) (TBTI), which aims at elevating the profile of small-scale fisheries and rectifying their marginalization in national and international policies. Some of the current activities are 'Blue Justice' for small-scale fisheries, transdisciplinary capacity training to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, and innovative fisheries governance. Ratana also co-leads a research module on informing governance responses in a changing ocean for the Ocean Frontier Institute, another major collaborative research between universities, governments, private sectors and communities.

Vesna Kereži
TBTI Global, Canada



Vesna Kereži is the project manager of the Too Big To Ignore: Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries Research project. She holds a MSc in the Human Dimensions of Wildlife Management from Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada. Her interests lie in natural resource management, human dimensions of fisheries, and knowledge mobilization and transformation.

Andrew Tsai
TBTI Global, Canada



Andrew Tsai is a graduate student at Memorial University of Newfoundland, studying for a Master's degree in Applied Psychological Science. He also served as a short-term research assistant in TBTI Global during the spring months of 2020. He has been an English-Chinese translator for over six years. Born and raised in Taiwan, he has lived and worked in different countries, including Belize, China, Thailand, U.S., and Canada.

Too Big To Ignore
Memorial University
St. John's, NL
Canada A1B 3X9

toobigtoignore@mun.ca
toobigtoignore.net

toobigtoignore.net

RESEARCH

POLICY

MOBILIZATION