What's in FishBase for Small-Scale Fisheries? Increasing the impact of sciences

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Some global estimates

FAO SOFIA 2018

40.3 million people – about 85% men in the primary (fish catching) sector, vast majority SSF 85% of employment is in Asia, 10% in Africa, shrinking in North America and Europe with pro-industrial policies

Pre- and postharvest employment perhaps 2-3 times higher, but FAO collects no stats – overall ~50% women

86% motorised fishing vessels <12m – total 2.8 mio.

2% motorised fishing vessels >24m

One quarter to 1/3 of fisheries catches by SSF, most for human consumption **(Pauly and Zeller, 2016)**

2022 – International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (Proclamed at the 72nd Session of UNGA)

SSF Guidelines adopted in 2014

Part of SDG 14 – implementation challenge

Requires structural change at (global) policy level, e.g.

Stop bad subsidies, >80% to industrial fisheries – WTO

Protect the high seas – ongoing UN negotiation

Make legal fishing and trading more profitable

Policies promoting SSF, food security and poverty eradication
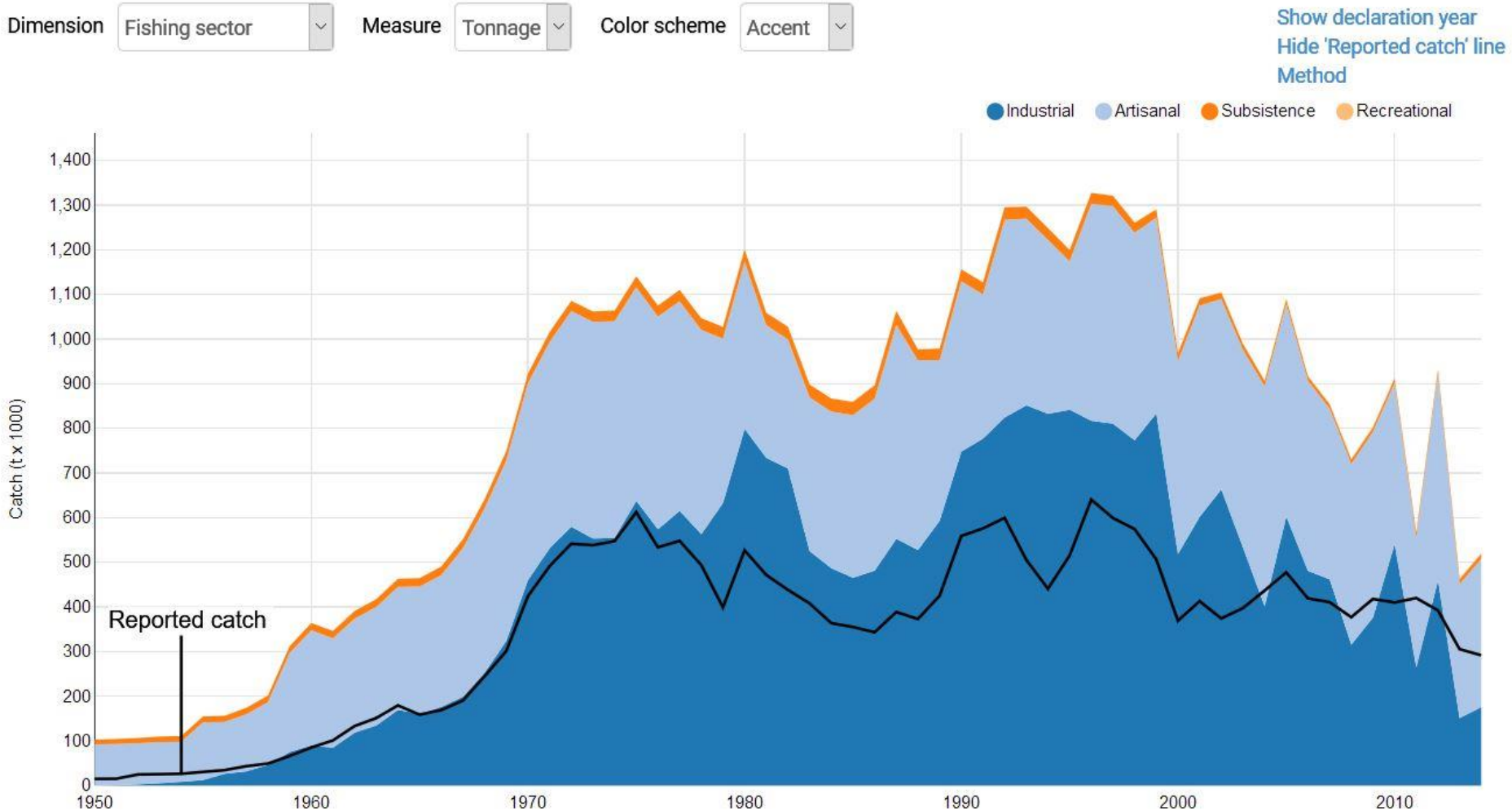
Improve multilevel stats and indicators

Also requires strengthening human and institutional capacity in SSF to take up any new opportunities

How to connect better to research results?

Resource degradation...

Different fleets exploit the waters of the Senegalese EEZ (SAU)

...affects costs and social conditions

Catch reconstructions by fishery for Senegal by SAU:

Resource declines and access affect business conditions of women selectively

Resource rarefaction made upfront finance needs of fishing trips much higher, now effectively beyond financial means of most women:

- Bigger boats, higher fuel cost

- Investment of outsiders, particularly **fishmeal factories** (feed, no food)

- No access to credit, less to catches

- Greater difficulty to access markets

- No shock absorbers thru social policies (health, new skills..)

- Overall profitability of SSF in strong decline in parallel with catch declines (Ba et al. 2017), 9% decline of local landings, e.g. in March 2019/March 2018 (DPM)

Small-scale fisheries academy in Senegal

Men, women from all parts of the country, from all parts of the value chains, ages, helped shape the priorities for 2019

Open platform for co-production of knowledge

- Respectful multi-stakeholder platform (celebrate diversity)

- Suspend judgement – accept participants as they are

- Listen, seek solutions together

- Promote local leadership, TRUST

- Empower, build capacities

- Address immediate needs to enable venturing out to more ambitious objectives

- Create experiential meeting of global SDGs (and SSF Guidelines) with local constraints and opportunities.

SSF academy key concepts

What?

Identify together with men and women along SSF value chain their current situation

Where would they like to be?

Identify together strengths and weaknesses, ACT!

How?

Respond to frequent demand for access to research results relevant to their livelihoods and recognise local knowledge – blending sciences and practice

Use and test co-learning methods accounting for their living and working conditions (visual, local language,...) - driving social change for the better
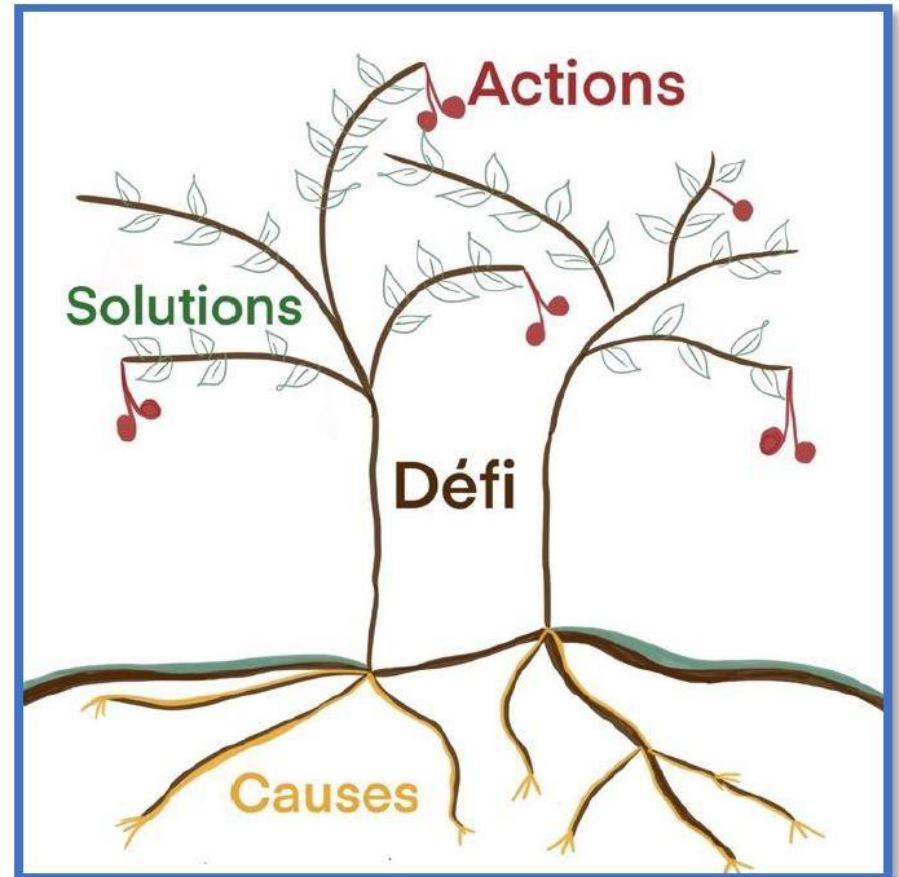
What type of collective action can help empowerment and propel women and men to achieve their goals and SDG?

Social empowerment:

- what is a good life?

- for participant, family, neighbourhood?

- how to get there?

- equitable sharing of duties and benefits
- cooperation

Social empowerment: who can help me to get there

Social empowerment: making your plan of concrete next steps of what you want to achieve in steps of three months, during one year on the road to your larger ambitions

Support learning and doing on this journey

FishBase/SLB for SSF

Mobile phone interface for value chain actors
for fishers, processors, traders, teachers... - with
potentially global reach, for testing in Senegal: WhatsApp

- country

- fish name in local language (100 common species?)

- picture with indication of size measurement (according to
shape): half max. length in cm from FB

- visual representation of resilience (to be field tested, e.g.
as numbers of fish: 4 for very resilient, 3 for resilient, 2
for somewhat vulnerable, 1 for non resilient)

Wider collaboration

Building broader curriculum

- Get more copies of teachers guide and pupil's workbook on ecosystem approach to fisheries we developed in 2012 for FAO / Nansen Programme

- Team up with other SSF initiatives for faster learning and more robust solutions

- Test which approaches/combinations scale best, improve productivity

- Encourage more accompanying research, collaboration to improve catch and other stats to link policy with practice

- Diversify interfaces with FB/SLB, SAU, ...

KIT PÉDAGOGIQUE SUR L'APPROCHE ÉCOSYSTÉMIQUE DES PÊCHES DESTINÉ AUX ÉCOLES PRIMAIRES ET SECONDAIRES D'AFRIQUE

GUIDE DE L'ENSEIGNANT SUR LES MÉTHODES ET LES APPROCHES

EAF NANSEN PROJECT

FAO

Thanks for your attention

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open to cooperation

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