



Small-Scale Fisheries and Market Access



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Mission

Our mission is to empower responsible fisheries, which give back to the seas and the people that depend on them.

Vision

A world with thriving fisheries that work in balance with nature by catching one fish at a time.

Who is IPNLF?

- Solutions-based organisation working with fishers, civil society, market partners & governments to improve the sustainability of tuna fisheries globally
- Promote a holistic and inclusive approach – environmental sustainability, social responsibility, economic prosperity
- Fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Promote transformative change that protects and restores ocean biodiversity while securing livelihoods



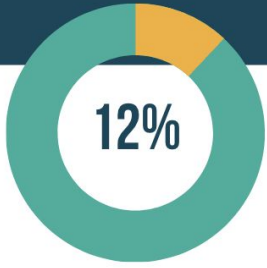


TEAM

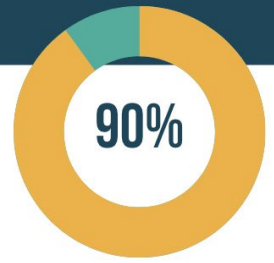


IPNLF IMPACT

AS OF 2024



ONE-BY-ONE FISHERIES
REPRESENT 12% OF GLOBAL
CATCH



SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES
EMPLOY MORE THAN 90% OF
ALL FISHERS GLOBALLY

SUPPORTING
TRANSPARENCY ACROSS
62 FISHERIES

5 PLASTIC
NEUTRALITY
PROJECTS
IN THE AZORES AND THE MALDIVES

CELEBRATING
12 YEARS

11 YEARS INFLUENCING
POLICY AT RFMS

21 FISHERY IMPROVEMENT
IPNLF PROJECTS



FULLY ALIGNED WITH
11 SDGS AND CONTRIBUTING
TO THE OTHERS



RECEIVED
3 AWARDS

FIT-FRAMEWORK, SUPPLY CHAIN IMPROVEMENTS;

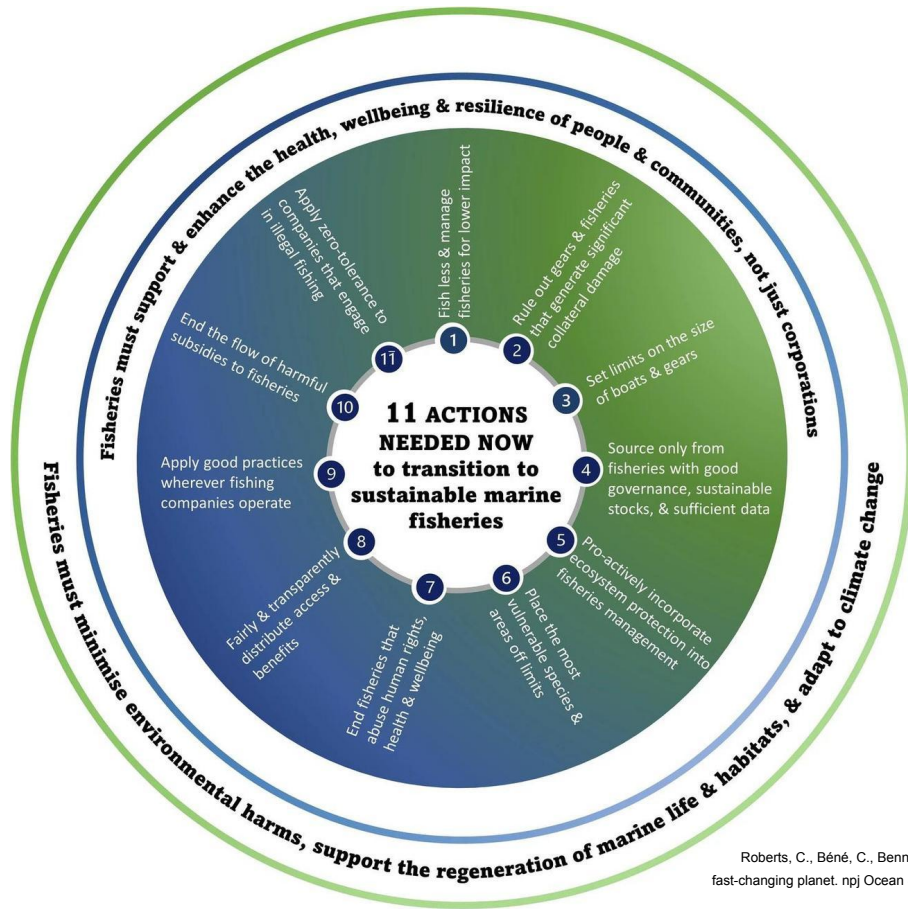
- PLASTIC NEUTRALITY
- ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT
- SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
- TRACEABILITY
- SEAFOOD QUALITY





SUPPORTING MEMBERS





Roberts, C., Béné, C., Bennett, N. et al. Rethinking sustainability of marine fisheries for a fast-changing planet. npj Ocean Sustain 3, 41 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44183-024-00078-2>

What is a SSF?

Artisanal Fisheries

Traditional fisheries involving fishing households (as opposed to commercial companies), using relatively small amount of capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels (if any), making short fishing trips, close to shore, mainly for local consumption. In practice, definition varies between countries, e.g. from gleaning or a one-man canoe in poor developing countries, to more than 20-m. trawlers, seiners, or long-liners in developed ones. Artisanal fisheries can be subsistence or commercial fisheries, providing for local consumption or export. They are sometimes referred to as small-scale fisheries.

Subsistence fishery: A fishery where the fish caught are consumed directly by the families of the fishers rather than being bought by middle-(wo)men and sold at the next larger market.

small-scale fisheries

Alternative name(s): non-industrial fisheries

Definition
Traditional fishing performed by family units rather than commercial units, using a relatively small amount of capital and energy, and carrying out short fishing trips close to coasts and mainly for local consumption (FAO, 2018a).
Small-scale fisheries are defined as a category of capture fishery that generally present (some of) the following characteristics: (i) low capital investment, (ii) high labor activities often family or community-based, (iii) no vessel or small size vessel (< 12m and < 10 GT), (iv) relatively low production, which is household consumed or locally and directly sold and (v) operating close to the shoreline on a single day basis.

What are small-scale fisheries?

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, "Artisanal, or small-scale fisheries, are traditional fisheries involving fishing households (as opposed to commercial companies), using relatively small amount of capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels (if any), making short fishing trips, close to shore, and mainly for local consumption. They can be for subsistence or commercial." However, there is no single definition that is able to capture the diversity and complexity of what constitutes small-scale fisheries.

What is a small-scale?

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, there is no universal definition of artisanal or small-scale fisheries or aquaculture. In general, these terms describe fisheries and aquaculture that use relatively small production units with relatively low input and low output, and limited levels of technology and small capital investment. They are commonly managed on a family level, sometimes with a small group of employees, or at a community level. The fish are often sold in local markets but can also reach national and international markets.

What is a SSF?

- No definition but shared characteristics (FAO matrix):
 - Labour/Crew - individuals, family, cooperative groups, low number of paid crew
 - Ownership - not owned by a corporate business
 - Time commitment - occasional, seasonal, part-time
 - Trip length - hours, days, weeks
 - Distance from shore
 - Disposal of catch - household, local direct, traders
 - Utilisation of catch, value adding/preservation
 - Integration into economy and/or management system

Some countries have their own definitions of what SSF are.

Definition for this presentation

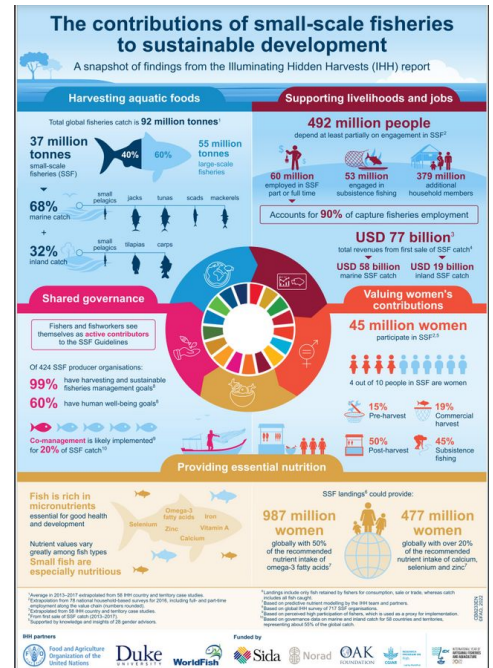


Small Scale Fisheries

- Approximately 40% of global capture fisheries production
 - Marine SSF: 25.1 million tonnes - USD 58 billion*+
 - Inland SSF: 11.8 million tonnes - USD 19 billion*+
- Asia was the region with the largest contribution of small-scale fisheries catch during 2013–2017, accounting for 64 percent (23.4 million tonnes) of the global total
- 90% of capture fisheries employment (60 million people) comes from SSF (part-time or full-time)
 - 493 million people depend (at least partially) on engagement with SSF

*Extrapolated from 58 IHH country and territory case studies.

+ Average annual values 2012-2017



FAO, 2022. The contributions of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development: A snapshot of findings from the Illuminating Hidden Harvests (IHH) report

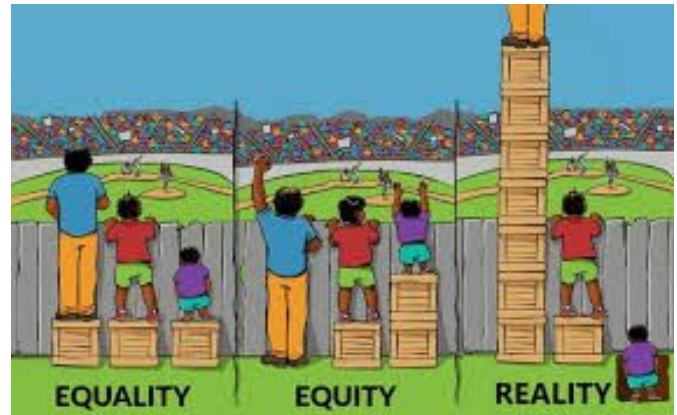
Equity vs. Equality

There is overwhelming evidence that current access to ocean benefits and resources, as well as exposure to harms, is distributed inequitably.

This results in negative effects on the environment and human health, loss of livelihoods, limited financial opportunities for vulnerable groups and challenges to nutritional and food security.

Powerful interests (including states, communities and economic entities) benefit from existing arrangements.

Challenging inequality represents a direct threat to such interests. Inequality is increasingly influencing economic development and political stability.

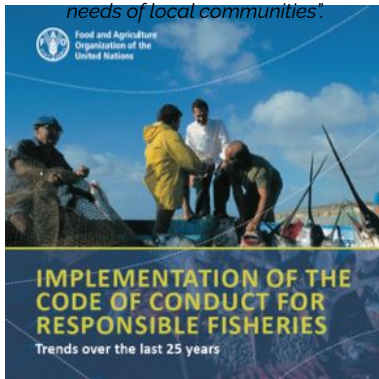


The legal framework

FAO's Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries

•The FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries provides a single, consistent, non-mandatory set of guidelines for the management and development of fisheries, whilst achieving conservation objectives.

•It has ten broad and widespread objectives, ranging from the promotion of "protection of living aquatic resources and their environments", to promoting "the contribution of fisheries to food security and food quality, giving priority to the nutritional needs of local communities".



The Voluntary Guidelines

FAO voluntary guidelines for securing SSF

The principles in the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) address policies, strategies and legal frameworks concerning small-scale fisheries, but also other matters affecting lives and livelihood in fishing communities. **They have a clear human rights-based approach, and they put people, rather than fish, in focus.** The SSF Guidelines are global in scope, and they guide dialogue, policy processes and actions at national,





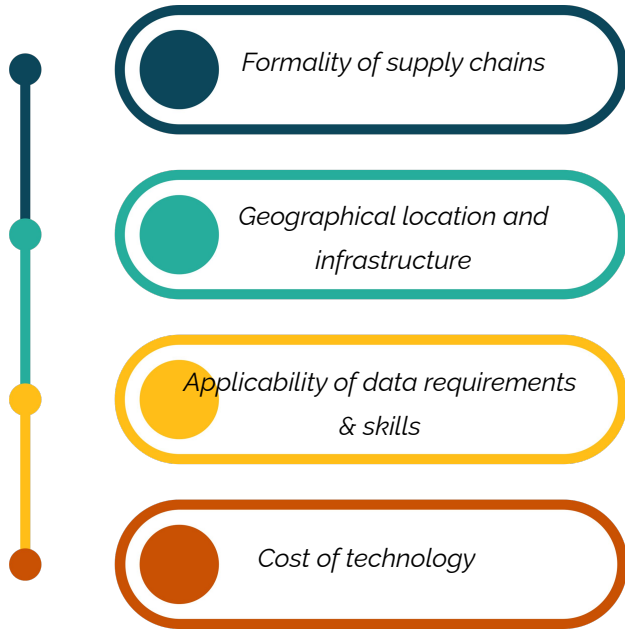
Barriers to Market

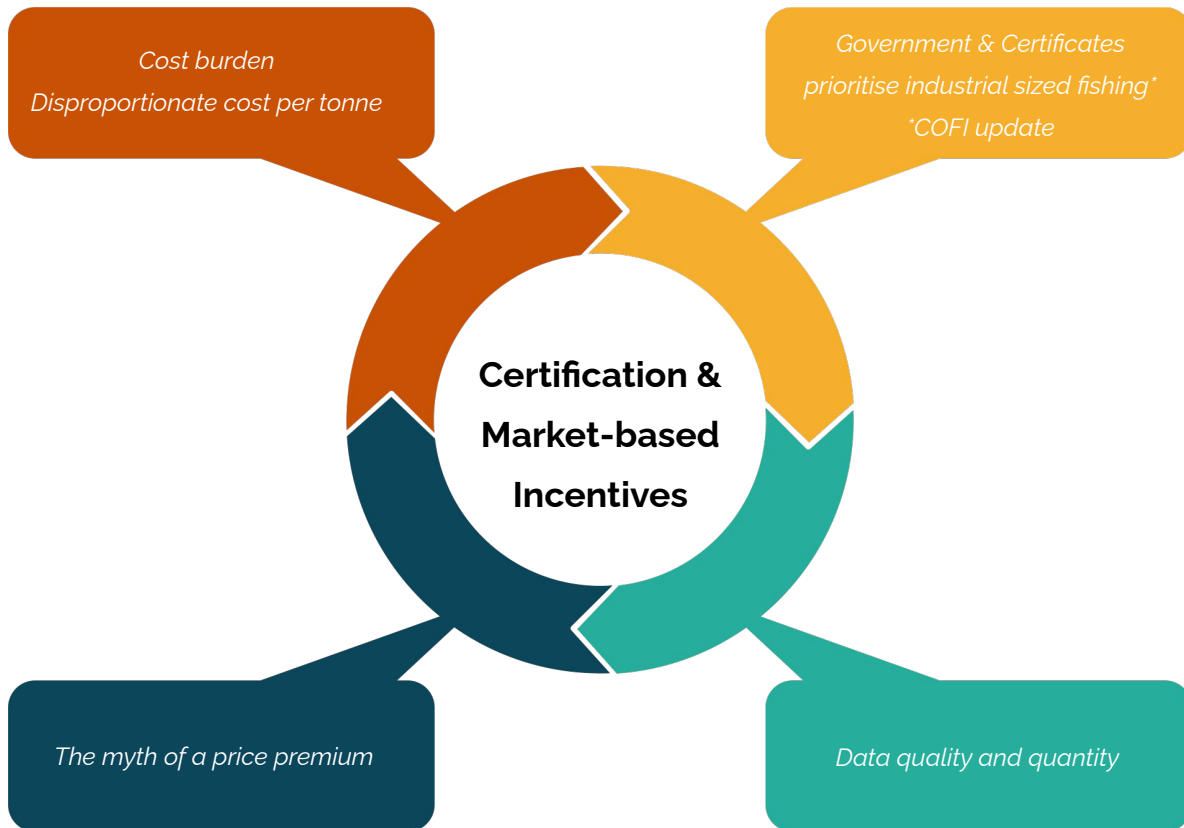
How can SSF better integrate
with the international market?

Mentimeter break



Traceability & Transparency





Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

PPP to help implement transformational pathways to achieve healthier, more inclusive, sustainable and equitable food systems.

- *Climate change adaptation*
- *Operational efficiencies*
- *EM & eCDT*
- *AI/AA/ML*
- *Quality improvements***



Photo: Local government staff collect monitoring data from a small-scale fisher using an app in Southern Philippines. Photograph: Patrick Pineda / USAID JRP 15

APPLYING AI/AA/ML IN PROMOTING FAIR, LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Regional Review of the Barriers, Opportunities, and Emerging Technology Solutions

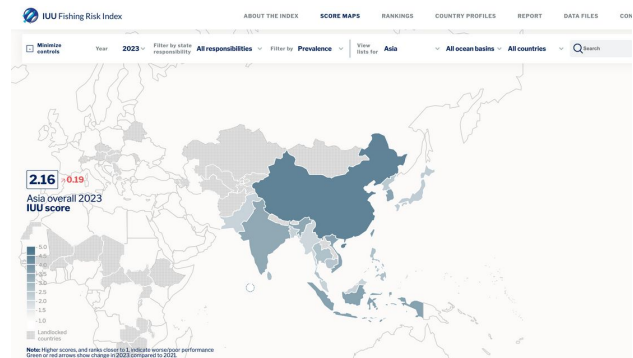
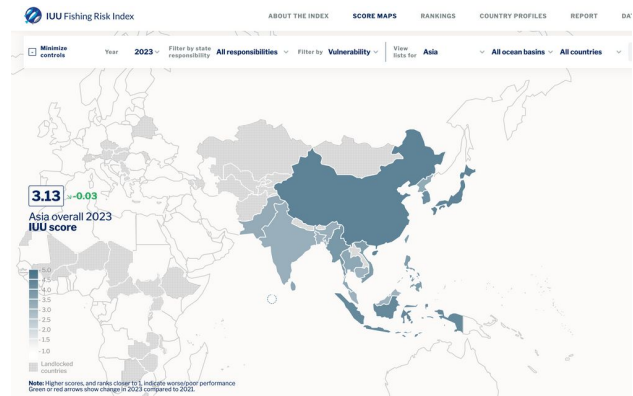
USAID SUSTAINABLE FISH ASIA TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY

IUU Fishing

"As stocks of key species decline and their distributions shift, new juxtapositions of marine biomass concentration and fishing effort across jurisdictional boundaries risk altering the geopolitical stakes involved. A clear focus on fisheries is needed as part of wider efforts to build mutual trust and cooperation in affected areas."

-Royal United Services Institute, 2023

<https://rusi.org/explore-our-research/publications/occasional-papers/future-iuu-fishing-trends-warming-world-global-horizon-scan>



Human Rights and Social Responsibility

- Increasing market attention
- Incorporation in certification
- Lower risk in SSF
- Unethical recruitment and debt bondage
- Staff turnover at embassies

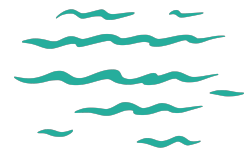
Human rights [should] apply at sea as they do on land



30 Million people are at sea right now



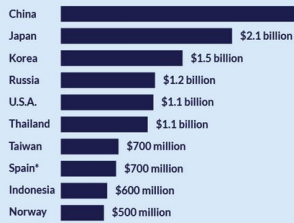
45% of women at sea reported sexual harassment



32-100K fishers at work die every year

Harmful Fishing Subsidies

These 10 nations account for 70% of all harmful fisheries subsidies



*If considered as a bloc, the EU would be the third-largest provider (\$2.0 billion).

OCEANA.ORG/TOI

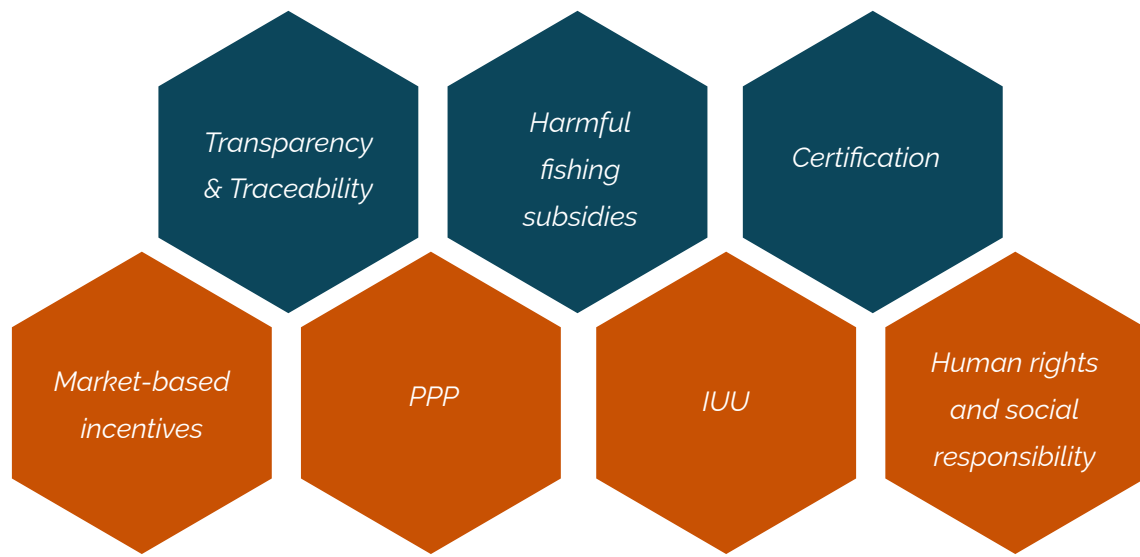
Harmful subsidies persist in tuna sector despite the historic WTO Agreement in 2023.

Harmful subsidies marginalizes Small-scale Fisheries, undermines ocean conservation and promotes inequity in society.

>80% of Harmful fisheries subsidies go to large-scale, industrial fisheries.

An industrial fisher receives 3.5 times more subsidies than a SS fisher

Cheaper subsidized tuna often dominating in international markets



Quality



How can SSF better integrate into the international market?

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