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INVOLVING THE PEOPLE

**Democratizing the implementation and monitoring of
the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale
Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication**



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of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

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“Go and meet your people, live and stay with them, love them, work with them. Begin with what they have, plan and develop from what they know, and in the end, when the work is over, they will say: ‘we did it ourselves’”

Quote attributed to Chinese philosopher Lao Tsu, 600 BCE

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For details about the collaborators, see Appendix 1.

Abbreviations and acronyms

COVID-19	2019 novel coronavirus disease
CRMC	coastal resource management committee (Myanmar)
CSO	civil society organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IUU	illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
MCS	monitoring, control and surveillance
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MPA	marine protected area
NGO	non-government organization
SSF	small-scale fishery
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
SSP	social security protection
VWU	Vietnam Women's Union
WEFI	Women's Empowerment in Fisheries Index
UN	United Nations

Introduction

Two decades of the new millennium have witnessed the negotiation and adoption of numerous voluntary guidelines within the United Nations (UN) system, importantly through the Committee on World Food Security and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. These guidelines pertain to economic sectors and people that utilise the land and water resources of our planet.

Noteworthy among these are the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security; the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security; the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management; the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines); and the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.

The ultimate decision regarding the adoption of these guidelines is essentially within the remit of the Member States of the UN system. However, a significant feature observed in the negotiation process of all these guidelines has been the varying degree of participation by a whole range of non-state actors – conventionally referred to as civil society actors. Civil society actors are a rather diverse group, comprising social and environmental organizations; indigenous peoples' organizations; trade unions; professional associations of peasants, rural workers or fishers; a variety of support groups; industry representatives; and members of the academia.

These civil society representatives have had decisive roles in influencing the contents and wording of the initial drafts of these guidelines, providing the basic architecture of their finally negotiated texts. They also actively participated in the negotiation process itself.

For example, in the case of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines), which are the focus of this document, there was a significant bottom-up process to consolidate the concerns of the small-scale fisheries sector for inclusion in the negotiating process. Over 4 000 persons – the majority of whom were women and men fishers and fishworkers, and a variety of other civil society representatives from over 120 countries – participated in the process.¹

This process of co-evolution of voluntary guidelines within the UN system, together with the active involvement of nation states and civil society, creates varying post-adoption pressures concerning their implementation.

The UN organizations often take the lead in providing the further technical architecture in the form of “how-to” guidance. They also support uptake so that all stakeholders addressed in the voluntary guidelines are catalysed towards implementation. Monitoring procedures are also put in place to ensure that some form of feedback is obtained on the progress of implementation, most importantly at the national level.

¹ The Foreword to the SSF Guidelines mentions this. In a marked departure from other similar documents, and due to exceptional circumstances, the SSF Guidelines are dedicated to Chandrika Sharma, who greatly facilitated civil society participation. It was also her conviction that implementation and its monitoring should start at the community level.

Communities may have been active participants in proposing inputs which were aggregated and shared in the formulation of the guidelines, yet their role in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the adopted texts is peripheral. At best, they watch implementation undertaken in their name, but as passive observers.

States often adopt international laws, accords and guidelines with different political agendas and without any clear vision regarding national implementation, given their plethora of concerns across different sectors of the economy. Commitment to implementation – translating intent into action – is subject to many strategic considerations. Often, the lack of public pressure from below is cause for inaction. However, the moral pressure exerted by the UN system to report back on action taken does compel states to exhibit some commitment to implementation.

Civil society actors, being a differentiated group, with varying objectives and commitments (socio-economic, environmental and political), are unlikely to have common perspectives and strategies with regard to pushing for implementation.

Among them, large environmental organizations, which play significant roles in international negotiations, often make a head start. They call for action on issues pertaining to resource conservation and management and other forms of environmental protection.

Academics might look for questions and hypothesis that will provide new research questions and space for learning, sharing and innovating new approaches to issues relevant to the sector in question.

Social activists and community facilitators are usually keen to implement actions, backed by the fervour arising from the new set of internationally adopted guidelines. Through such action, they hope to improve conditions in the sector and among the people involved in it.

However, the very communities that earn their livelihoods from land and water are unlikely to have widespread awareness about the contents and role that such international guidelines play in enhancing their entitlements and capabilities to lead a wholesome and dignified life. Several factors are responsible for these circumstances.

Basically, the call is for a democratization of the implementation and monitoring of voluntary guidelines, making them by, for and of the community.

For example, the adopted guidelines may not be available in the language and form that is understandable by the community. Even in situations where that barrier has been overcome, the *modus operandi* by which they can operationalize the guidelines into concrete action may remain unknown or difficult to implement without facilitation. It is such factors which prevent and discourage local communities from participating actively in the implementation of the very guidelines which are essentially intended for them.

Communities may have been active participants in proposing inputs which were aggregated and shared in the formulation of the guidelines, yet their role in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the adopted texts is peripheral. At best, they watch implementation undertaken in their name, but as passive observers.

A radical change is needed in order to mainstream community participation into the implementation and monitoring of guidelines of the type described above. There is a need to “take back voluntary guidelines to the community”; demystify their contents; assess with the community what indicators will be utilized to evaluate the progress of implementation; and think through with them the nature of tools to be used for this purpose. Basically, the call is for a democratization of the implementation and monitoring of voluntary guidelines, making them by, for and of the community.

This publication describes a small international initiative to examine how local communities can undertake the above tasks of democratization with specific reference to the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (hereinafter, SSF Guidelines).

Initially, communities will require creative and friendly facilitation before they can ultimately take on the responsibility of monitoring implementation on their own and at their desired pace.

This can be achieved in the words of the Chinese philosopher Lao Tsu (600 BCE):

“Go and meet your people, live and stay with them, love them, work with them. Begin with what they have, plan and develop from what they know, and in the end, when the work is over, they will say: ‘we did it ourselves’”.

Chapter 1. Rationale and plan for the democratization initiative

The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) were adopted by the Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and were officially approved as an international instrument in June 2014.

The SSF Guidelines were created as a result of a long history of struggle on the part of small-scale fishworkers around the world, who appealed for greater recognition of their status and role in the fisheries sector of their countries.

Throughout the world, small-scale fishers form the backbone of the fisheries sectors of countries. However, they have been ignored and often discriminated against in the process of modernization of the fisheries sector. Despite this neglect, the sector has survived and even remained vibrant in most countries.

Nonetheless, while small-scale fishing communities usually contribute the largest share of fish caught, decades of this “official neglect” continue to keep small-scale fisher people poor, marginalized and deprived of their human rights for socio-economic and cultural development. As a result, the diverse contributions they make to their national economies are undervalued at best and neglected at worst.

The SSF Guidelines are both a recognition of this reality by FAO Members and, at the same time, an effort to bring small-scale fisheries back as a focal point of fisheries development and management.

1.1 WHERE ARE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES MOST RECOGNIZED AND ACKNOWLEDGED?

In the SSF Guidelines, the section on Nature and Scope (Paragraph 2.4) recognizes the great diversity of small-scale fisheries and acknowledges that there is no single agreed definition for the term. The SSF Guidelines therefore do not prescribe how they should be *applied* in a national context.

However, in the global reality, it is largely only in Small Island Developing States that the role and economic contribution of small-scale fisheries are adequately recognized and accounted for at the national level.

In all other states, while small-scale fisheries may on the aggregate be too large to ignore, in reality they are best acknowledged at the local level.

The SSF Guidelines place considerable emphasis on the “local”, with appropriate references to “local communities”, “local economies”, “local government” and so forth across its 100 paragraphs.

It is in the above-local contexts, where the contributions of small-scale fishing communities – to the economy, employment, nutrition, social and cultural heritage, knowledge and technical skills – are readily perceived, recognized and undoubtedly impactful. It is within this realm that the communities interact with one another and with nature most intimately.

The SSF Guidelines were created as a result of a long history of struggle on the part of small-scale fishworkers around the world, who appealed for greater recognition of their status and role in the fisheries sectors of their countries.

Thus, it is at the local level of governance, known by different terms across the world – *commune, municipalidad, desa, parishad, panchayat, barangay, phum, cunji, phuong, kampung*, and so forth – that small-scale fishing communities must be facilitated, in order to engage fully in the implementation and monitoring of their current status, continued welfare and emerging future.

It is in these communities that participation must emerge and be encouraged. This is the governance scale at which there is a need to foster appropriate indicators and use participatory monitoring tools in order to track the changes in the lives of small-scale fishers. Such an endeavour should be undertaken, importantly now, using the provisions of the SSF Guidelines as a guide.

1.2 WHAT IS PARTICIPATION?

The term “participation” and the need for “participatory” processes are indeed frequently mentioned in the SSF Guidelines. One of the guiding principles (Principle 6) is specifically about consultation and participation:

Ensuring active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of small-scale fishing communities, including indigenous peoples in the whole decision-making process related to fishery resources and areas where small-scale fisheries operate as well as adjacent land areas, and taking existing power imbalances between different parties into consideration.

Participation implies the action of taking part in something. It is about acting collectively. However, participation does not just happen. It needs to be facilitated and fostered. People’s participation in any process may start in a reluctant, diffident and apprehensive manner. But with respect, proper facilitation, information, opportunity, and learning by doing, these attitudes and barriers can be slowly changed. Participation then becomes effective and meaningful.

Effective and meaningful participation is ultimately about people gaining the knowledge, strength, confidence and vision to work together towards positive change. It is about empowerment. If the will and commitment towards this goal are present, both among the people and the facilitators, positive change can be achieved.

Participation – of a community, any group or individual within it – in order to monitor the processes, policies and activities affecting their lives should be premised on a collective human-centred and human-rights approach. This approach affirms specificity of context, cultural and socio-economic diversity as well as respect of and protection to those who facilitate this cause. This is the foundation of the SSF Guidelines and is articulated elaborately in its Guiding Principle 1:

Human rights and dignity: recognizing the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable human rights of all individuals, all parties should recognize, respect, promote and protect the human rights principles and their applicability to communities dependent on small-scale fisheries, as stipulated by international human rights standards: universality and inalienability; indivisibility;

interdependence and interrelatedness; non-discrimination and equality; participation and inclusion; accountability and the rule of law. States should respect and protect the rights of defenders of human rights in their work on small-scale fisheries.

1.3 HOW TO ORGANIZE A PARTICIPATORY MONITORING INITIATIVE

As alluded to above, a participatory monitoring initiative is genuinely meaningful only at the realm where people are interacting between themselves and nature most intimately. At this level, they need to comprehend the issues of consequence to their lives and livelihoods, and that engage the minds of community members. These can be fathomed by facilitators who are willing and able to enter into deep conversations² with individuals and groups in the community.

The first task is to identify the processes, policies and activities to be monitored. As the focus now is on the processes, policies and activities mentioned in the SSF Guidelines, the attempt should be to identify overlaps between the issues raised by the people and relevant paragraphs in the SSF Guidelines.

The SSF Guidelines contains a Preface and three Parts, composed of 13 chapters and a total of 100 paragraphs.

Participation – of a community or any group within it – in order to monitor the processes, policies and activities affecting their lives should be premised on a collective human-centred and human-rights approach which affirms both specificity of context as well as cultural and socio-economic diversity.

The Preface describes and situates small-scale fisheries in the context of global fisheries.

Part 1 is an Introduction, composed of four chapters and 10 paragraphs. These illustrate the objectives, nature and scope of the SSF Guidelines, provide the guiding principles and elaborate on the relationships with other international instruments.

Part 2, containing five chapters and 61 paragraphs, deals with the realm of responsible fisheries and sustainable development and relates to processes, policies and events that are of important material consequence to small-scale fisheries. These include the crucial issues of tenure, resource management, social development, work, post-harvest, trade, risks of disaster and climate change, and examines gender equality across all of these topics. It is here that the overlaps between people's lives and livelihood concerns and the SSF Guidelines themselves are most evident.

Part 3, containing 4 chapters and 29 paragraphs, elaborates on how to support an enabling environment and ensure implementation. This part covers the need for policy coherence and coordination, while stressing the need for information, research, communications and capacity development, to aid implementation and monitoring of progress towards achieving the objectives spelled out in Part 1.

The second task is to consider what issues/questions arise regarding the particular processes, policies and activities discussed in the paragraphs above.

² See Chapter 3 Participatory tools.

The third task is then to suggest the relevant indicators which can be used to assess or measure the status and changes occurring with regard to these issues and questions, as well as to ascertain, with the real actors involved, what and how these will be measured.

Finally, the fourth task is to spell out the **participatory actions, methods, tools** which can be used to monitor these indicators. While this may be within the realm of the facilitators, fathoming the way communities undertake and resolve certain local social issues, for example solving disputes or delineating boundaries, can provide key insights into the methods and practices customarily in use.

Undoubtedly, the levels of participation of the community in each of these tasks will vary.

1.4 DEMOCRATIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE SSF GUIDELINES

Keeping the above procedures in mind, the FAO Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture undertook a pilot initiative to inform a collective and participatory process in order to develop a participatory monitoring process for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

The initiative relates specifically to Paragraphs 13.4 and 13.5 of the SSF Guidelines, which read:

13.4 States should recognize the importance of monitoring systems that allow their institutions to assess progress towards implementation of the objectives and recommendations in these Guidelines. Assessments of the impact on the enjoyment of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and on poverty eradication should be included. Mechanisms allowing the results of monitoring to feedback into policy formulation and implementation should be included. Gender should be taken into consideration in monitoring by using gender-sensitive approaches, indicators and data States and all parties should elaborate participatory assessment methodologies that allow a better understanding and documentation of the true contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable resource management for food security and poverty eradication including both men and women.

13.5 States should facilitate the formation of national-level platforms, with cross-sectoral representation and with strong representation of CSOs, to oversee implementation of the Guidelines, as appropriate. Legitimate representatives of small-scale fishing communities should be involved both in the development and application of implementation strategies for the Guidelines and in monitoring. (emphasis added)

The above paragraphs of the SSF Guidelines emphasize the following measures:

- the importance of monitoring systems to assess the progress of implementation should be recognized;
- there should be mechanisms allowing the results of monitoring to feedback into policy formulation;
- the methodologies adopted for monitoring should be participatory, in order to obtain a better understanding of the true contribution of small-scale fisheries;
- national-level platforms with cross-sectoral representation should be formed; and
- legitimate representatives of small-scale fishing communities should be involved in the development and application of the implementation and its monitoring.

Effective and meaningful participation is ultimately about people gaining the knowledge, strength, confidence and vision to work together towards positive change. It is about empowerment.

Clearly, these measures must commence at the local community level if they are to be implemented also at the higher national, subregional and regional levels.

To achieve these aspirations, a small group of international collaborators who have close associations and considerable experience with SSF communities in their respective countries or regions participated voluntarily in this initiative. Details on these collaborators are available in Appendix 1 to this publication.

These collaborators undertook the task of carefully examining some relevant chapters of the SSF Guidelines, and choosing a few paragraphs within the chapters they thought contained the elements of processes, policies or activities which were highly relevant to the small-scale fishing communities with which they related.

Following this informed selection, the collaborators then raised issues and questions pertaining to these paragraphs, suggested indicators which could be used to measure their status, trends and changes, and proposed appropriate participatory tools to elicit them.

The collaborators performed their functions in two ways. Some held discussions and engaged in dialogue with the communities they had chosen and recorded the results. Others undertook the task directly, based on their own intimate prior knowledge of these communities.

A template was provided to the collaborators which they were free to use and alter.

The collaborators were able to complete their tasks in a few weeks and shared their results. The countries covered include: *Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam*. Within these countries, specific small-scale fishing communities were the partners who participated in the initiative.

1.5 OUTCOMES FROM THE INITIATIVE

The collaborators undertook their analysis of the four tasks mentioned in Section 1.3, contributing to a participatory monitoring framework between the months of December 2019 and March 2020.

The first task, of identifying the processes, policies and activities, was given to the collaborators in the form of the paragraphs of the SSF Guidelines they wished to choose for analysis (see Section 1.3).

None of the collaborators chose a paragraph of Part 1 of the SSF Guidelines for analysis.

One important reason for this could be that the ten paragraphs of Part 1, which contain the objectives and guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines, do not “speak directly to the everyday concerns of the communities”. Yet, discussions with some of the collaborators highlighted the fact that many of the elements contained in the guiding principles were seen by communities as goals which would be realized if the “material dimensions” of the

SSF Guidelines (Parts 2 and 3) could be achieved in their lives. This is an important point to consider.³

All collaborators chose paragraphs from only Parts 2 and 3 of the SSF Guidelines. The chapters (5–13) of these two parts are titled as follows:

5. Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management
 - 5a. Responsible governance of tenure
 - 5b. Sustainable resource management
6. Social development, employment and decent work
7. Value chains, post-harvest and trade
8. Gender equality
9. Disaster risks and climate change
10. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration
11. Information, research and communication
12. Capacity development
13. Implementation support and monitoring

These chapters contain a total of 90 paragraphs and 83 were analysed by the collaborators.

The second task was of raising the issues and questions pertaining to the processes and policies found in the chosen paragraphs of the SSF Guidelines chosen within the communities in question.

The third task was of suggesting indicators to assess and measure the status and changes occurring with regard to the issues and questions that were, mostly, highly specific to the socio-economic and cultural context of the particular community. Many of the collaborators provided details of concrete activities undertaken by the community with regard to the processes and policies mentioned in the paragraph of the SSF Guidelines from which potential indicators could be created to measure changes. While every SSF community operates in its own unique historical, cultural, political, ecological and society context, by providing a robust, generalized list of potential indicators, any SSF community can add more tailored specifics based on their individual circumstances.

The fourth task of suggesting participatory actions, methods and tools yielded a large repertoire. Many of these were obvious and standard participatory measures that can now be found in literature on participatory methodologies. Some suggestions leveraged more recent progress in research methodologies afforded by technological innovation, for example photovoice methods and smart photography (see Chapter 3). However, fine-tuning these tools to the particular context of fisheries and small-scale rural communities that find themselves in specific socio-political contexts, can also be a challenge.

Working in the context of 11 different countries and specific SSF communities within them, the analysis made by each collaborator is a "stand-alone" outcome. The analyses cannot be aggregated or pooled to provide universally applicable generalizations.

³ For the international community, the logical sequence of a guideline is: goals, objectives, principles and action points. For local communities, the logical sequence may be the reverse. First, the substantive action points in the SSF Guidelines (tenure rights, resource management, etc.) materialize in their daily lives. Achieving these highlights the principles adopted (e.g. participation or gender equality), which in turn results in the achievement of the SSF Guidelines' objectives and goals.

1.6 THE ORIGINAL PLAN FOR THE SECOND STAGE OF THE INITIATIVE

The second stage of the initiative was to synthesize and circulate the contributions so that all collaborators would be familiar with one other's work and the specifics of the particular SSF communities studied.

For the international community the logical sequence of a guideline is: goals, objectives, principles and action points. For local communities, the logical sequence may be the reverse. First, the manner in which the substantive action points in these Guidelines materialize in their lives; this highlights the principles adopted, thus resulting in the achievement of the SSF Guidelines' objectives and goals.

The collaborators were expected to meet in Rome in May 2020 to share further insights and discuss how the initiative could be taken ahead. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent lockdowns and travel restrictions put to rest the possibility of this much anticipated encounter.

1.7 ALTERED PLAN IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19

In the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, the altered plan was to produce this document, which is primarily based on a desk review. It has two main components. The first component, in Chapter 2, considers key paragraphs of the SSF Guidelines analysed by the collaborators and highlights possible monitoring indicators and suggestions for participatory tools to involve the community in monitoring. The second component, in Chapter 3, is a menu of participatory tools, with details about how each can be used in small-scale fishery contexts. Finally, Chapter 4 wraps up the initiative, pointing to its limitations, highlighting some tentative conclusions and suggesting future approaches for greater democratization of the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines.

Chapter 2. Suggestions for indicators and participatory tools

Viewed from the standard Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) approach, but adapting it to our purpose of democratizing the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, the task of monitoring focuses on the progress of implementation of the policies, processes and activities spelled out in Parts 2 and 3 of the SSF Guidelines. These Parts are based on the goal, objectives and principles of the SSF Guidelines spelled out in the Preface and Part 1.

Evaluation, which is not specifically addressed in this initiative, tends to take place at specific points or stages and permits an assessment of progress over a longer period of time. The focus is then on tracking changes occurring as a result of specific interventions in relation to outcomes, with reference to objectives, and impact, in terms of the goals.

One major advantage of participatory monitoring of implementation at the community level is that indicators can be measured or assessed more frequently – even on a real-time basis – because of the closeness and involvement of the community with the issue to be monitored. It can therefore be less time-consuming, and more economical and more efficient, in terms of data reliability.

However, two aspects must be kept in mind. First, each community is unique; second, communities are not homogenous.

On uniqueness, consider any one particular policy, for example regarding tenure, resource management or gender. The issues and questions arising from a policy can be articulated in a wide variety of ways specific to the community's concrete reality. Different data and information are required, as well as different ways of processing information. There is no blueprint, and no two participatory monitoring systems need to look alike. What is obtained in each case will be an "insider view" from the particular and unique perspective of a community.

That communities are not homogenous is the next aspect. There is a belief that local communities, and small-scale fishing communities in particular, are domains of equality and concord. There is an element of truth to this, but it is equally true that social and economic inequalities exist. It is likely that certain households in these communities own more non-fishing assets, such as land, and do not engage in fishing; other households may have, over time, specialized in trade and are in a far better financial position. More such social and economic differentiation may be evident and is often a function of the size of the population; the most recent census data (vintage) of the community and other unique factors which account for it. However, among the occupationally active households who are involved in fishing *per se*, large inequalities are less likely to exist. Consequently, in a community, what might be positive change for some sections may be seen by others as less desirable or even adverse.

Implementation and its outcomes, as well as monitoring the same, will need to be assessed, interpreted and acted upon, keeping the above aspects in mind.

This chapter will consider examples of various paragraphs in the SSF Guidelines and provide possible generalizable indicators and participatory tools to facilitate and enhance the involvement of local communities in monitoring the progress of the SSF Guidelines' implementation.

In total, a sample of 23 paragraphs from Parts 2 and 3 of the SSF Guidelines have been examined. These were selected from among the paragraphs analysed by the collaborators (see Appendix 2 for the chapters and paragraphs analysed by each collaborator and Appendix 3 for the analysis of each collaborator).

One big advantage of participatory monitoring at the community level is that indicators can be measured or assessed more frequently – even on a real-time basis – because of the closeness and involvement of the community with the issue to be monitored. It can therefore be less time-consuming, more economical and more efficient, in terms of data reliability.

The selection is representative of the concerns associated with this initiative. They were not chosen on the basis of any other priorities or rankings. However, these paragraphs are crucially associated with the life and livelihood concerns of SSFs globally, and are therefore very likely to resonate even in countries and communities which were not represented in this initiative (for the list of represented countries, see Chapter 1, Section 1.4 of this publication).

The “examples of possible indicators” and “examples of participatory tools” under each of the paragraphs analysed are only indicative and by no means exhaustive. As regards the indicators, they may not be worded in the manner found in standard M&E manuals. This was partly due to the fact that ultimately, the indicators used for monitoring at the community level will be unique to the issues and needs of that very community. They will need to be carefully defined and worded to suit those specific realities.

Another noteworthy issue relates to the complex and evolving reality in a community as a “way of life”, on the one hand, and the inevitable “artificial” separation of these issues in the text of the SSF Guidelines on the other.

For example, the complexities of tenure (Paragraphs 5.1 to 5.12) have a strong bearing on the way post-harvest and trade (Paragraphs 7.1 to 7.10) are organized, and this in turn affects gender equality (Paragraphs 8.1 to 8.4). Consequently, the indicators across the three topics will be related and it may be possible to combine them when assessing implementation.

Activist academicians and civil society facilitators who work closely with SSF communities often allude to “baseline data scarcity” as an important impediment in monitoring implementation. In some countries, long-term and systematic efforts by government organizations and research organizations have addressed this issue to some extent. Where such progress is still slow, efforts to implement the SSF Guidelines should also be seen as an opportunity to remedy this data deficiency.

The participatory tools mentioned under the indicators are merely listed, because the detailed descriptions of the tools can be found in Chapter 3.



PART 2. RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Paragraph 5.a Responsible governance of tenure

In this chapter, the numbers given correspond to the paragraph number in the SSF Guidelines.

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 5.3

States, in accordance with their legislation, should ensure that small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities have secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources (marine and inland) and small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land, with a special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights.

Focus: tenure rights to fishing areas and adjacent lands, with attention to women's rights

Possible indicators

- Presence of customary rights to resources
- Recognition of customary rights in formal legal frameworks
- Evidence of specific fishing spots or grounds allotted to specific families or groups, including women
- Number of permits, concessions, quota shares; whether they exist, and how they are distributed within the community and across communities
- Existence of legislation granting individual or community fishing rights
- Presence of legislation for land rights in coastal and riparian zone regulations
- Number of land titles in women's names

Examples of participatory tools

- Conversations
- Interviews
- Informal discussions
- Focus group discussions
- Oral history narrations
- Document and legislation review
- Orthophoto image maps

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 5.10

States and other parties should, prior to the implementation of large-scale development projects that might impact small-scale fishing communities, consider the social, economic and environmental impacts through impact studies, and hold effective and meaningful consultations with these communities, in accordance with national legislation.

Focus: appropriate consideration of all impacts of large-scale development projects on communities through their meaningfully involvement in consultations

Possible indicators

- Presence of documents, project proposals relating to such projects in the language and format accessible to them
- Existence of legal provisions which mandate discussions with affected communities
- Awareness of the concept of free, prior and informed consent
- Evidence of communities calling for implementation of such consent
- State ratification of provisions on free, prior and informed consent for indigenous communities
- Proof of environment impact assessments and social impact analyses undertaken
- Proof of public hearings held to discuss environment impact assessments and social impact analyses with balanced participation (gender, age group, etc.) and in language accessible to community
- Proof that in public hearings, communities had space to address their concerns

Examples of participatory tools

- Focus group discussions
- Multi-stakeholder discussions
- Formal consultative discussions
- Fishbowl discussions
- Document and legislation review

5.b Sustainable resource management

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 5.15

States should facilitate, train and support small-scale fishing communities to participate in and take responsibility for, taking into consideration their legitimate tenure rights and systems, the management of the resources on which they depend for their well-being and that are traditionally used for their livelihoods. Accordingly, States should involve small-scale fishing communities – with special attention to equitable participation of women, vulnerable and marginalized groups – in the design, planning and, as appropriate, implementation of management measures, including protected areas, affecting their livelihood options. Participatory management systems, such as co-management, should be promoted in accordance with national law.

Focus: states to share knowledge and power with fishing communities to take responsibility for designing and implementing participatory management systems, in accordance with their legitimate tenure rights and national laws

Possible indicators

- Existence of knowledge in community about resources, rights and management
- Evidence of training and awareness programs conducted by the state
- Presence of laws or orders giving sanction for community participation in management systems with shared governance
- Presence of laws and orders providing for the role of women and of vulnerable and marginalized communities
- Documentation on responsibility-sharing in management arrangements
- Presence of civil society organizations (CSOs) concerned with resource management
- Existence of mechanisms for representation of SSF community interests at higher levels of governance
- Evidence of illegal fishing activities contrary to the law or harmful to the ecosystem
- Recognition of shared governance models for protected areas by the local community or indigenous groups

Examples of participatory tools

- Focus group discussions
- Oral history narrations
- Seasonal calendar
- Natural resource mapping
- People's biodiversity assessment
- Community surveillance
- Document and legislation review

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 5.17

States should ensure that the roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements of concerned parties and stakeholders are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process. All parties are responsible for assuming the management roles agreed to. All endeavours should be made so that small-scale fisheries are represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies and actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes.

Focus: states should ensure that co-management is participatory and legally supported and endeavour to ensure that SSFs are duly represented in professional associations, decision-making and policy-making processes

Possible indicators

- Evidence of laws with provisions for fisheries co-management or other shared governance forms
- Evidence that customary management practices have been documented and integrated, where relevant
- Evidence of narratives regarding initiatives by community, state or civil society actors to introduce co-management
- Level of awareness in community about existence of professional fisher associations
- Evidence of representation and/or participation of small-scale fishers in these associations
- Evidence of state-sponsored mechanisms for consultation of community

Examples of participatory tools

- Interviews
- Focus group discussions
- Oral history narrations
- Historical matrix
- Document and legislation review

6. Social development, employment and decent work

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 6.2

States should promote investment in human resource development such as health, education, literacy, digital inclusion and other skills of a technical nature that generate added value to the fisheries resources as well as awareness raising. States should take steps with a view to progressively ensure that members of small-scale fishing communities have affordable access to these and other essential services through national and subnational actions, including adequate housing, basic sanitation that is safe and hygienic, safe drinking-water for personal and domestic uses, and sources of energy. Preferential treatment of women, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable and marginalized groups – in providing services and giving effect to non-discrimination and other human rights – should be accepted and promoted where it is required to ensure equitable benefits.

Focus: states to invest in and ensure that all aspects of human development needs are fulfilled in accordance with human rights, giving attention to women, indigenous people and marginalized groups and attention to equity

Possible indicators

- Existence of human development indicators specifically for SSF communities compared to national or state average (e.g. infant mortality, female literacy, mean years of schooling, life expectancy, income per capita)
- Presence of human development infrastructure in the community (housing, water supply and sanitation, energy, educational and health facilities, pre- and post-natal care facilities and creches, etc.)
- Community assessment of suitability, affordability, use practices and quality of the services related to human development
- Evidence of gender justice in access to and use of affordable human development infrastructure
- Awareness, in SSF community, of types of discrimination which lead to marginalization (of resources or community)
- Evidence of legal action or public interest litigation addressed to human rights agencies or courts
- Awareness, in community, of human development as a human right
- Evidence of community-led collective action to achieve these rights
- Diachronic analysis of improvements of state investments in human development infrastructure
- Demonstration, by state, of positive discrimination in favour of marginalized groups in the access to and use of human development infrastructure

Examples of participatory tools

- Informal discussions
- Interviews
- Focus group discussions
- Historical matrix
- Smart photography
- Triangulation
- Photovoice
- Gender- and age-disaggregated analysis
- Women Empowerment in Fisheries Index (WEFI)
- Emojis

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 6.4

States should support the development of and access to other services that are appropriate for small-scale fishing communities with regard to, for example, savings, credit and insurance schemes, with special emphasis on ensuring the access of women to such services.

Focus: States to support development and access to services such as savings, credit insurance, with an emphasis on women

Possible indicators

- Presence of customary or community-based self-help group saving, credit or insurance schemes for men or women
- Awareness in community about state support for social development
- Awareness in community about causes and solutions for indebtedness
- Presence of formal banking or insurance services with focus on women
- Presence of state-sponsored fisheries cooperatives extending credit
- Community assessment of state-sponsored credit and other welfare services

Examples of participatory tools

- Focus group discussions
- Multi-stakeholder discussions
- Triangulation
- Photovoice
- Emojis

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 6.16

All parties should recognize the complexity that surrounds safety-at-sea issues (in inland and marine fisheries) and the multiple causes behind deficient safety. This applies to all fishing activities. States should ensure the development, enactment and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations that are consistent with international guidelines of FAO, the ILO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for work in fishing and sea safety in small-scale fisheries.

Focus: understand safety issues, and their deficit, in all fishing activities. States should develop and implement laws for safety consistent with international norms and regulations.

Possible indicators

- Awareness among fishers and fishworkers about safety issues in all fishing activities
- Evidence of safety and related training offered by state as part of fisher registration process
- Availability of statistics on accidents and deaths at sea, etc.
- Trainings available in swimming, life-saving, and safety protocols, particularly among women
- Evidence of safety equipment in use for fishing, fish gathering, diving
- Existence of precautionary state mechanisms, e.g. weather warnings
- Evidence of state norms, standard operating procedures or laws on safety in fisheries
- Adoption of international regulations (e.g. of the International Labour Organization or of the International Maritime Organization) by the state

Examples of participatory tools

- Interviews
- Focus group discussions
- Triangulation
- Smart photography
- Fishing gear/craft inspections
- Equipment modelling

7. Value chains, post-harvest and trade

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 7.2

All parties should recognize the role women often play in the post-harvest subsector and support improvements to facilitate women's participation in such work. States should ensure that amenities and services appropriate for women are available as required in order to enable women to retain and enhance their livelihoods in the post-harvest subsector.

Focus: Recognize and value women's participation in post-harvest activities and ensure amenities to enhance their role in this subsector

Possible indicators

- Number of post-harvest activities in which women are involved and evidence of changes over time
- Evidence of norms or regulations to safeguard or enhance women's access to fishery resources
- Recognition of such work as formal, with access to appropriate social security
- Evidence of infrastructural amenities provided by the state to facilitate activities and assessment of their appropriateness to women
- Evidence of financial infrastructure and support given to women to carry out activities
- Evidence of capacity development initiatives undertaken to improve women's activities
- Evidence of support to organizational initiatives by women and awareness among them about such initiatives
- Access to information about such projects and assessment of their effectiveness

Examples of participatory tools

- Interviews
- Focus group discussions
- Historical matrix
- Gender- and age-disaggregated analysis
- WEFI
- Emojis

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 7.3

States should foster, provide and enable investments in appropriate infrastructures, organizational structures and capacity development to support the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector in producing good quality and safe fish and fishery products, for both export and domestic markets, in a responsible and sustainable manner.

Focus: state to provide overall support for post-harvest activities, stressing safe and good quality products for all markets

Possible indicators

- Presence of post-harvest infrastructure
- Evidence of policy statements or plans for post-harvest activities
- Presence of special post-harvest processes or fish products unique to community
- Evidence of community initiatives to promote specific or special products
- Evidence of capacity development initiatives by state

Examples of participatory tools

- Informal discussions
- Interviews
- Focus group discussions
- Multi-stakeholder discussions
- Formal consultative discussions
- Document and legislation review
- Action-oriented research
- Children and youth engagement
- People-to-people encounters

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 7.7

States should give due consideration to the impact of international trade in fish and fishery products and of vertical integration on local small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities. States should ensure that promotion of international fish trade and export production do not adversely affect the nutritional needs of people for whom fish is critical to a nutritious diet, their health and well-being and for whom other comparable sources of food are not readily available or affordable.

Focus: impact of export initiatives on fishers and community, particularly on their own fish consumption

Possible indicators

- Availability and access to data on fish harvests, post-harvest activity and trade
- Community assessment of changes in share of total quantity of fish from community which is exported annually, and the fish species involved
- Community assessment of changes in share of revenue earned from exported species, in total annual revenue from fish and fishery products
- Gender-disaggregated employment generated in harvesting and processing of exported species among the members of the community
- Evidence of imports of fish for community self-consumption
- Evidence of reduction in customary fish-gifting during export seasons

Examples of participatory tools

- Focus group discussions
- Formal consultative discussions
- Network tracing and mapping
- Triangulation
- Action-oriented research
- Gender- and age-disaggregated analysis
- Children and youth engagement

8. Gender equality

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 8.1

All parties should recognize that achieving gender equality requires concerted efforts by all and that gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of all small-scale fisheries development strategies. These strategies to achieve gender equality require different approaches in different cultural contexts and should challenge practices that are discriminatory against women.

Focus: gender mainstreaming as an integral part of fisheries development strategies, requiring different approaches in different contexts

Possible indicators

- Assessment of activities, roles and position of men and women in community
- Evidence of gender biases – particularly against women – in customary and formal institutions
- Evidence of gender-disaggregated information
- Evidence of reduction in domestic violence against women, child marriage, bride price
- Sex-ratio changes favourable to women
- Presence of initiatives to mainstream gender equality
- Evidence of discrimination against women in fisheries development practices
- Evidence of plans for gender mainstreaming in government fisheries plans
- Proportion of women in decision-making processes in customary and formal institutions

Examples of participatory tools

- Conversations
- Informal discussions
- Focus group discussions
- Fishbowl discussions
- Document and legislation reviews

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 8.4

All parties should encourage the development of better technologies of importance and appropriate to women's work in small-scale fisheries.

Focus: new technologies to enable women's work

Possible indicators

- Access to information on new and better technologies, facilities
- Evidence of women's collective efforts to demand technologies, facilities
- Evidence of plans, legislation on the issue
- Comparison of harvest-related and post-harvest-related technologies, facilities
- Presence of improved equipment, and trade, transport and social infrastructure facilities tailored to women's needs
- Presence of new information and communication technologies and services to facilitate women's work in fisheries
- Assessment of suitability, affordability and quality of the services, equipment and facilities tailored to women's specific needs

Examples of participatory tools

- Conversations
- Focus group discussions
- Formal consultative discussions
- Fishbowl discussions
- Photovoice
- Document and legislation review
- WEFI
- People-to-people encounters

9. Disaster risks and climate change

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 9.2

All parties should recognize and take into account the differential impact of natural and human-induced disasters and climate change on small-scale fisheries. States should develop policies and plans to address climate change in fisheries, in particular strategies for adaptation and mitigation, where applicable, as well as for building resilience, in full and effective consultation with fishing communities including indigenous peoples, men and women, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups. Special support should be given to small-scale fishing communities living on small islands where climate change may have particular implications for food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods.

Focus: acknowledge natural and human-induced disasters and climate change impact, and develop policies and strategies for adaptation, mitigation and resilience creation in consultation with communities, especially where climate change implications are extensive

Possible indicators

- Evidence of state plans for greater disaster responsiveness and nature of responses
- Evidence of policies ensuring protection of tenure rights for fisheries and riparian land for those affected by climate change
- Existence of specific traditional knowledge relating to disasters (prediction strategies, precautionary adaptation measures, etc.)
- Concrete evidence of reminders of past disaster responses (markers showing reach of previous tsunamis, etc.)
- Existence of protection infrastructure (sirens and signal systems, cyclone shelters, etc.)
- Availability of documents detailing adaptation and mitigation measures
- Evidence of state initiatives to address climate change and other natural disaster issues, with special reference to impact on aquatic ecosystem

Examples of participatory tools

- Focus group discussions
- Oral history narrations
- Historical matrix
- Orthophoto image maps
- Document and legislation review

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 9.4

States should consider assisting and supporting small-scale fishing communities affected by climate change or natural and human-induced disasters, including through adaptation, mitigation and aid plans, where appropriate.

Focus: state should assist communities in all natural and human-induced disasters

Possible indicators

- Availability of state documents detailing disasters and related assessment
- Data on damage caused to human life and physical environment by disasters
- Community perception of state actions for climate adaptation and mitigation
- Evidence of community adaptation to COVID-19 and state support provisions

Examples of participatory tools

- Informal discussions
- Interviews
- Oral history narrations
- Historical matrix
- Document and legislation reviews
- Action-oriented research
- Emojis
- Children and youth engagement

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 9.8

All parties should promote the role of small-scale fisheries in efforts related to climate change and should encourage and support energy efficiency in the subsector, including the whole value chain – fishing, postharvest, marketing and distribution.

Focus: support to energy-efficiency initiatives in the sector

Possible indicators

- Assessment of existing energy sources for all sectoral activities in the community
- Community initiatives to introduce energy-efficient technologies
- Evidence of state-introduced initiatives to improve energy efficiency
- Share of renewable to non-renewable energy used, in all sectors

Examples of participatory tools

- Focus group discussions
- Costs and earnings studies
- Fishing gear and craft inspections
- Equipment modelling
- People-to-people encounters

PART 3. ENSURING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION

10. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 10.1

States should recognize the need for and work towards policy coherence with regard to, inter alia: national legislation; international human rights law; other international instruments, including those related to indigenous peoples; economic development policies; energy, education, health and rural policies; environmental protection; food security and nutrition policies; labour and employment policies; trade policies; disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) policies; fisheries access arrangements; and other fisheries sector policies, plans, actions and investments in order to promote holistic development in small-scale fishing communities. Special attention should be paid to ensuring gender equity and equality.

Focus: policy coherence with regard to comprehensive list of concerns affecting the holistic development of the SSF communities, with attention to gender equity and equality

Possible indicators

- Evidence of incorporation of fisheries' and small-scale fisheries' concerns in state's development policy statements
- Evidence of incorporation of small-scale fisheries' concerns in state fisheries policies, including mention of the SSF Guidelines
- Evidence of broader social development concerns mentioned in small-scale fishery development programme documents (concerns of education, health, trade, food security, disaster management, etc.)

Examples of participatory tools

- Multi-stakeholder discussions
- Formal consultative discussions
- Document and legislation reviews

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 10.4

States should ensure that fisheries policy provides a long-term vision for sustainable small-scale fisheries and the eradication of hunger and poverty, using an ecosystem approach. The overall policy framework for fisheries should be coherent with the long-term vision and policy framework for small-scale fisheries and human rights, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized people.

Focus: ensure that the long-term vision for SSFs is to eradicate hunger and poverty within a human rights policy framework

Possible indicators

- Availability of past and present human development indicators for the community
- Evidence of anti-poverty initiatives of state or civil society, and their reach to fishing communities specifically
- Evidence of youth completing elementary and secondary education
- Availability of and accessibility to social infrastructure for education, health, food
- Inclusion of SSF concerns in existing policy frameworks (e.g. national poverty assessments)

Examples of participatory tools

- Multi-stakeholder discussions
- Fishbowl discussions
- Historical matrix
- Photovoice
- Document and legislation review
- Action-oriented research
- Wall messaging
- Children and youth engagement
- School outreach

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 10.6

Small-scale fisheries stakeholders should promote collaboration among their professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs. They should establish networks and platforms for the exchange of experiences and information and to facilitate their involvement in policy- and decision-making processes relevant to small-scale fishing communities.

Focus: promote collaboration between organizations of SSFs; create networks and exchange programmes and facilitate involvement in policymaking that affects their lives

Possible indicators

- Evidence that organizations, networks exist
- Existence of organizations in the community (cooperatives, etc.)
- Evidence of consultation of fishers in policy formulation
- Evidence of past interactions with other SSF communities

Examples of participatory tools

- Focus group discussions
- Oral history
- Children and youth engagement
- People-to-people exchange

11. Information, research and communication

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 11.1

States should establish systems of collecting fisheries data, including bio-ecological, social, cultural and economic data relevant for decision-making on sustainable management of small-scale fisheries with a view to ensuring sustainability of ecosystems, including fish stocks, in a transparent manner. Efforts should be made to also produce gender-disaggregated data in official statistics, as well as data allowing for an improved understanding and visibility of the importance of small-scale fisheries and its different components, including socio-economic aspects.

Focus: establish systems for appropriate data collection to enable decision-making that keeps gender considerations in mind and helps valorize small-scale fisheries.

Possible indicators

- Evidence of local-level data collection by state or customary community institutions, taking in account gender dimensions
- Presence of publications (state research institute or civil society reports) with data pertaining to SSFs, including gender-disaggregated data

Examples of participatory tools

- Document and legislation review
- Gender- and age-disaggregated activity analysis
- Costs and earnings studies

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 11.6

All parties should ensure that the knowledge, culture, traditions and practices of small-scale fishing communities, including indigenous peoples, are recognized and, as appropriate, supported, and that they inform responsible local governance and sustainable development processes. The specific knowledge of women fishers and fish workers must be recognized and supported. States should investigate and document traditional fisheries knowledge and technologies in order to assess their application to sustainable fisheries conservation, management and development.

Focus: valorize and document knowledge and culture of SSF communities, especially those of women, and assess their relevance for all aspects of management

Possible indicators

- Evidence of proverbs, sayings, techniques encapsulating traditional ecological knowledge
- Evidence of government use of traditional ecological knowledge in policy formulation
- Community acknowledgement of elders, including women, having special knowledge and skills
- Knowledge of researcher assessments of traditional ecological knowledge

Examples of participatory tools

- Informal discussions
- Interviews
- Oral history narrations
- Valuing and budgeting invisible activities
- Seasonal calendar
- People's biodiversity assessment
- Fishing gear and craft inspections
- Equipment modelling

12. Capacity development

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 12.2

States and other stakeholders should provide capacity building, for example through development programmes, to allow small-scale fisheries to benefit from market opportunities.

Focus: capacity-building for market opportunities

Possible indicators

- Evidence of capacity development initiatives or plans by the state to improve market opportunities
- Community assessment of these initiatives, if any
- Assessment of market opportunities by actors in community relating to the market (e.g. women sellers)unities

Examples of participatory tools

- Informal discussions
- Focus group discussions
- Formal consultative discussions
- Document and legislation reviews
- Triangulation
- Emojis
- People-to-people encounters

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 12.3

All parties should recognize that capacity development should build on existing knowledge and skills and be a two-way process of knowledge transfer, providing for flexible and suitable learning pathways to meet the needs of individuals, including both men and women and vulnerable and marginalized groups. Moreover, capacity development should include building the resilience and adaptive capacity of small-scale fishing communities in relation to DRM and CCA.

Focus: capacity development is a two-way process, which must be inclusive and help to build resilience to deal with disaster and climate change

Possible indicators

- Evidence of capacity development initiatives, with targeted focus on SSF
- Community assessment of capacity development initiatives
- Acknowledgement, within community, of persons who have benefitted from such initiatives
- Evidence of experience-sharing and learning initiatives among communities

Examples of participatory tools

- Emojis
- Formal consultative discussions
- Fishbowl discussions
- Triangulation
- Valuing and budgeting invisible activities
- Gender- and age-disaggregated activity analysis
- WEFI
- People-to-people encounters
- People-to-people encounters

13. Implementation support and monitoring

SSF Guidelines, Paragraph 13.3

States and all other parties should work together to create awareness of the Guidelines, also by disseminating simplified and translated versions for the benefit of those working in small-scale fisheries. States and all other parties should develop a specific set of materials on gender to secure the effective dissemination of information on gender and women's role in small-scale fisheries and to highlight steps that need to be taken to improve women's status and their work.

Focus: spread awareness of the SSF Guidelines through simple documents and material including exploration of the status and role of women in the community

Possible indicators

- Availability of simplified versions of the SSF Guidelines in language accessible to community
- Evidence that community is aware of the existence of the SSF Guidelines
- Availability of media or documents (videos, posters, etc.) that mention the SSF Guidelines
- Evidence of attempts at undertaking M&E at community level

Examples of participatory tools

- Multi-stakeholder discussions
- Smart photography
- Photovoice
- Fishbowl discussions
- Wall messaging
- Children and youth engagement
- School outreach
- Skits and street theatre

Chapter 3. Participatory tools to aid monitoring

This chapter provides details of numerous participatory tools, most of which are mentioned in the collaborators' country analyses, in order to aid the monitoring process. This is certainly not an exhaustive list, as any standard book on development practice today sets out several participatory tools.

Participatory tools are a prerequisite for the democratization of the monitoring process. They also help to create a convergence of perspectives – that of the people in the community and that of the facilitators. To the extent that the SSF Guidelines relate to processes and activities dealing with the existential challenges of these communities, it is the apt selection and use of participatory tools that will provide the interface between local, community-led implementation of the SSF Guidelines and their monitoring.

This chapter seeks to provide details on how the tools listed can be used in a fishery context. The explanations are based on fishing communities' collective field experience with using these tools.

The tools presented have been divided into six parts. **Part A** deals with tools that aid obtaining knowledge on the community and understanding the issues pertaining to implementation and monitoring. **Part B** mentions aids to gaining familiarity with the community's history and fathoming social issues. **Part C** presents tools that can be used to make resources assessments and address management issues in the community. **Part D** provides tools that facilitate analysis, learning and empowerment of the community. **Part E** lays out tools that assist in evaluation, messaging and outreach. **Part F** includes tools for demonstration and knowledge exchange.

Monitoring the implementation of a particular policy, process or activity mentioned in the SSF Guidelines will require use of tools from more than one of the abovementioned parts, as indicated in Chapter 2 of this publication. The choice of tool is left entirely to the judicious decision of the community and of the facilitators engaged in monitoring implementation.

Participatory tools are not rigidly defined. It is also necessary to be fully open to the fact that communities may have their own methods and procedures for collecting information and understanding processes and activities.

There is always scope for innovation and development: the tools must be seen as evolving aids to foster greater effective participation and democratization.

TOOL	CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION
A. BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH THE COMMUNITY AND UNDERSTANDING ISSUES	
Conversations	Conversations are informal talks without any a priori fixed agenda. They can be one-to-one or with two or three persons at a time, not more. Making conversation in communities can be difficult if the facilitator is not adequately versed in the local context and affairs. In fishing communities, for example, getting fishers to explain fishing techniques and technologies is one appropriate way to initiate conversations. This is because the topic draws on the fishers' experience and therefore places the facilitator (an outsider) in the role of a listener and learner. Conversations become more meaningful when one listens carefully and tries to understand better. The use of the words "tell me/us more" or "please explain this to me/us" is an effective way to encourage people to share their thoughts and ideas in greater detail. A good conversation is the beginning of understanding an issue.
Informal discussions	Informal discussions are free-rolling conversations with a group that may generate information that, in turn, can become a basis for more structured interviews or focused group discussions. They are useful for gaining a broad view of a topic or a community's concerns. Through informal discussions, one can identify the "themes" of importance and priority to an individual, a group or the community as a whole. A good understanding of the themes of interest and concern to a community is always an important first step in setting agendas, and provides scope for more detailed and structured investigations.
Interviews	Interviews are more structured discussions, with or without a checklist or specific questions. It is recommended to precede interviews with conversations and informal discussions. Interviews are best conducted with key informants, either as individuals or in small groups of two or three people. Interviews must always be undertaken with the informed consent of the interviewees, obtained after a clear explanation of the scope, subject matter, purpose and length of the interview, as well as details on data anonymity and sharing. Permission should be obtained for audio and video recordings. Interviews should always provide the possibility for interviewees to ask the interviewer questions.
Focus group discussions	Focus group discussions are semi-formal discussions with a group. They can focus on a particular issue or topic of mutual interest and may be led by a facilitator with the objective of reaching a decision or outcome on the issue or topic. Focus group discussions yield good results on the "why" and "how" of an issue if they are preceded by conversations and informal discussions. Facilitating focus group discussions in such a manner that all participants' voices are heard and acknowledged is key. In some cases, holding different focus groups with groups within the community (e.g. women and men, youths) can help ensure that all voices are heard.
Multi-stakeholder discussions	Multi-stakeholder discussions are events in which there is purposive involvement of persons with different backgrounds, interests, stakes and perspectives concerning the issue or topic to be discussed. These discussions can take many forms – informal, formal, workshop or seminar. Good facilitation is important to ensure a collaborative participation that can enable the desired outcomes to be achieved.
Formal consultative discussions	Formal consultative discussions are appropriate when a community wishes to engage in face-to-face dialogue with outsiders – officials, politicians, religious leaders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), etc. – in which there is a mutual sense of formality and accountability regarding the issues being discussed, which are of particular concern to the community. Prior to such discussions, there must be adequate preparation in the community about the issues, consensus on the persons who will present the concerns on the part of the community, the details to be given in writing, etc.
Fishbowl discussions	Fishbowl discussions are useful when a topic or issue is new to a community and is of significance to their lives and livelihoods. Fishbowl discussions require two groups: an inner group, the "fish in the bowl", and an outer group, those "watching the fish". The inner group could consist of, for example, government officers who explain a scheme; NGO workers who wish to relate with the community over a particular matter; or youth from the community who have a different perspective on an issue of significance. The inner group is requested to initiate a discussion among themselves, with a facilitator if needed, to explain the issue or project for a brief period of time. The outer group sits watching the inner group and only listens and observes. When the inner group's discussion is over, the outer group can ask questions and make observations. This process can be facilitated by a moderator, ideally a person without a close affiliation with either of the groups. Fishbowl discussions help to reduce information asymmetry between the groups and provide scope for more dispassionate and reasoned discussions. Initially, both groups may be uneasy; however, with good facilitation and open-mindedness on the part of both groups, the results can be rewarding.

TOOL	CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION
B. BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH THE COMMUNITY HISTORY AND SOCIAL ISSUES	
Oral history narrations	Oral history narrations attempt to obtain an in-depth account of personal experiences grounded in the past, giving sufficient time for the narrators to provide their accounts with the fullness they desire. It is usually elderly key informants who can participate in these interviews. Facilitators must prepare for the interview and respect the narrators' right to respond in their own style and language. Helping the narrator to provide a chronological narration is important when using this method as a monitoring tool. For example, oral history narrations can be used with other written documents to ascertain how and when certain technologies or practices came to be used in the community.
Historical matrix	A historical matrix creation with community members or key informants helps enumerate a historical timeline and the changes occurring with regard to a set of variables or indicators. The periods of time are marked on the horizontal axis. A community may have a unique concept and articulation of time. If a specific dateline cannot be obtained, the time can be fathomed by the collective memory of important natural or sociocultural events that affected the community. These can then be arranged in order of their occurrence. The vertical axis includes the indicators to be monitored, which could be data (number of active fishers); processes (frequency of meetings with officials); attributes (level of satisfaction with leaders); or events or occurrences (persons arrested for illegal fishing). The cells of the matrix then record how each indicator has changed across the given period of time. The cells can be filled in with numerals, pictorial representations or statements of degree, depending on the nature of the indicator. This matrix helps to illustrate an interrelationship of indicators across time that may not be evident when examining one variable in isolation. Important processes – such as obtaining tenure rights or social welfare measures after a long struggle – can be documented in this manner.
Network tracing and mapping	Network tracing and mapping is a two-stage process. The first, tracing, involves verbal assessment and verification of how people and issues are linked and related. The second, mapping, is the visual representation of these links in a schematic diagrammatic manner. The community or individuals are represented as nodes, and the links as lines to other nodes. The resultant diagram charts the interrelationships between issues and people. When network tracing and mapping is undertaken with regard to people and their relationships, the product is referred to as a sociogram. This method is useful when monitoring an issue that may appear simple to begin with, but evolves rapidly over time to include more sub-issues and persons, becoming increasingly complex.
Smart photography	Smart photography allows and encourages people to use smartphones to record aspects of their lives and occupations (e.g. how a particular type of fishing is undertaken at sea or how customary leaders settle conflict). These images and videos can be shared over social media. If certain protocols are followed in a systematic manner, then photos and videos taken over time can be effective monitoring tools. For example, if a member of the community takes pictures of the land-sea interface over a period of time, from a fixed point at a fixed time of day, the visual outcomes can become a crucial input in monitoring coastal erosion and its impact on tenure rights to coastal land.
Photovoice	Photovoice is the methodology of equipping people with cameras (still and video) and asking them to take pictures of specific themes from their own perspectives. The visuals create a "language" of their own that can shed light on issues that are often hidden and overlooked. This activity is followed by the persons involved sharing the meaning of their pictures in writing or orally, followed by a group discussion. The process is empowering and flexible, in that there is no "script" to confine the visuals. The narratives created through a photovoice initiative can become a powerful tool of conscientization, which can in turn lead to grassroots social action to bring about transformative change. Photovoice is gender- and age-neutral. Photovoice can aid all forms of discussion, both within a community and between a community and the outside world. The tool can be effectively used for monitoring change. Visualizing local and specific realities and processes greatly helps foster communication and level information asymmetry, which is often a barrier to understanding and creating change.

TOOL	CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION
C. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN THE COMMUNITY	
Seasonal calendar	A seasonal calendar is a chronological document organized according to natural seasons, as understood by the community. Within each of these indicated seasons, weather parameters such as rain, temperature, humidity, winds, etc. can be indicated, along with the types of fishing undertaken, species caught, range of prices obtained, other foods available, etc. Seasonality is innate to fisheries; however, documenting multiple variables across seasons helps to comprehend and monitor relationships across variables and seasons. Seasonal calendars across a period of years will also help gauge and monitor weather and climate change and the related impacts on key variables.
Natural resource mapping	Natural resource mapping involves a community (comprising both women and men) first enumerating and then mapping out the natural resources in their village or the sea, on paper or by creating a model. The names of places and resources, and the way the physical location is defined (with names given), will follow the community's own vocabulary and understanding. This form of mapping effectively brings together people with different knowledge sets about different natural resources, thus creating a collective awareness. Such a natural resource inventory of resource distribution across space is a necessary first step to monitoring resource depletion and rejuvenation.
Orthophoto image maps	Orthophoto image maps are aerial photographs or satellite imagery that have been geometrically corrected to make the scale uniform. They can be used to measure true distances because the map has been adjusted to provide an accurate representation of the Earth's surface. An orthophoto map of a coastal village and its seafront, for example, is a photograph from the sky; therefore, it provides for instant recognition of the area by the community. The members of a community can identify and relate landmarks and measure distances on this map without engaging in a physical transect walk or going out on the water. If the map can be projected onto a wall, more persons can observe and participate at the same time. For example, tenure rights boundaries to land and water can be effectively plotted onto the map first, and then physically marked by the use of boundary stones on land or anchored buoys in water. Such maps can then be certified by authorities and become legal documents.
People's biodiversity assessment	People's biodiversity assessment of natural resources usually differs from how such assessments are approached in the formal sciences. For instance, the basis of classification and the taxonomical structure of marine resources are different from the standard practices applied in marine biology. Fishers (both men and women) classify fish in a variety of ways, for example according to their physical structure (morphology); their behaviour (prey in context); the seasonality of occurrence; the habitats where they can be found; and the fishing gears with which they are harvested. Fishers' assessments are more holistic and based on their local ecological knowledge, accumulated and passed down over generations of fishing. Local knowledge of natural resources is invaluable in monitoring the status and trends in biodiversity. This wealth of information can be combined with modern scientific assessments to create more participatory conservation and management initiatives.
Costs and earnings studies	Costs and earnings studies are essentially intended to understand the economics of operations – fishing or post-harvest activities – both from an individual (private) and a societal perspective. Economic activities in SSFs are more complex and diverse; therefore, monitoring them greatly benefits from community participation. Youth from the community are a great resource in this context, because they better understand the nuances of the activities and can be present when fishing takes place at odd timings. Moreover, monitoring costs and earnings can be a sensitive issue with fishers, making the involvement of youth from the community more acceptable. The consolidation of data at the collective level is key to establish the merits of SSFs over the other sectors within the fish economy. Estimates such as fish harvested per unit of investment; employment generated in post-harvest for unit of fish harvested; foreign exchange earned for unit of investment; fish harvests per unit of fuel consumed; and ratio of quantity of fish for domestic consumption to quantity of fish for export are all examples of parameters that help establish the greater desirability of SSFs from economic, social and energy perspectives.
Community Surveillance	Community surveillance is an initiative organized by the community to track, trace, report and, if needed, even apprehend those involved in illegal fishing activities. Illegal fishing involves fishing practices that are deemed illegal (by custom or law), including fishing in a banned place, with forbidden methods, or both. Not all those involved in illegal fishing can be dealt with in the same manner. At one end of the spectrum there are individuals who are poor and take to illegal fishing because they have run out of legal options; while at the other end, there are those who aim to make quick and easy earnings. Community surveillance should be inclusive of both men and women. Involving women is important, as it has been shown that they have greater skills and tact in setting out the advisory and moral issues before those undertaking illegal activities.

TOOL	CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION
D. AIDING ANALYSIS, LEARNING AND EMPOWERMENT OF THE COMMUNITY	
Document and legislation reviews	Document and legislation reviews are facilitated discussions explaining the state's laws and policies in simple and systematic terms, to promote understanding of their purpose and utility within the community. Such reviews can be preceded by summaries of the document or legislation delivered in the language of the community and, where possible, using illustrations or videos to ensure comprehension of the contents.
Action-oriented research	Action-oriented research refers to undertaking research, inquiries and studies with the community on the topics they consider priorities, in order to understand or further action that is useful for their lives and livelihoods. Such research, when well facilitated and guided, can also be a powerful and valuable tool for the community to influence policy. An advantage of action-oriented research is that it respects people's priorities and people's knowledge. The results of such research also have a greater chance of being accepted by the community because they are viewed as the outcome of their own efforts.
Triangulation	Triangulation as a methodology is familiar to small-scale fishers: they use it to determine unique fishing spots at sea based on the convergence of lines of sight from two distinct points visible on land. Triangulation for monitoring purposes, however, implies the use of more than one method or perspective to provide more depth, better understanding and rigour to the analysis of any issue, thus contributing to greater confidence in the findings. For example, suppose one wishes to consider the impact of the use of ice when transporting fish on the quality of fish at the market. One can first record interviews with women fish sellers to ascertain the amount of ice they use for the fish they transport to retail markets. This data can be supported with the opinion of quality control or food safety experts about the ideal ratio of ice to fish. Then, finally, data from government market health inspectors on the quality of fish at the market can be obtained. Using the data from these three sources, discussions can be conducted with women sellers, that can provide the baseline for future monitoring of the issue of use of ice and fish quality along the value chain.
Valuing and budgeting invisible activities	Valuing and budgeting invisible activities help valorize various activities performed by community members of all ages that remain "invisible" even within the community. Examples of these activities include the work of women, children and elders provisioning for the family and contributing to the pre-harvest preparatory work required for fishing, such as arranging hooks, repairing nets or filling ice in fish boxes. Detailed accounts by the members of the community of their daily activities from rising until going to sleep at night is one way to enumerate these activities. A time budget can be allotted to them; this can also be valued in monetary terms, if needed. The activities can also be gleaned through the photovoice methodology.
Gender and age-disaggregated activity analysis	Gender and age-disaggregated activity analysis helps monitor how men and women (of all ages) engage in fishery-related activities in different ways, some of which are more visible than others. In this context, obtaining data disaggregated by gender, age or both is crucial to obtain a real and nuanced picture of participation in fisheries. The analysis can be made more elaborate, for example by adding seasonality or giving activities notional monetary values. This enables monitoring gender biases across activities, seasons and monetary value. Such an analysis also helps to facilitate gender budgeting in projects and assessments of the gender and age balance in social and human development initiatives.
Women Empowerment in Fisheries Index	The WEFI is a survey-based index that measures the state of empowerment and gender parity in the broad fisheries sector, identifies areas where empowerment-focused interventions could be strengthened, and enables projects to track progress in implementing their interventions over time.

TOOL	CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION
E. EVALUATION, MESSAGING AND OUTREACH	
Emojis	The word “emoji” is a combination of two Japanese words: “e”, for picture and “moji”, for character. They are near-universally applicable icons which can be utilized to a certain extent as neutral signifiers of moods and opinions about a topic or issue. When used in lieu of scaling techniques (Likert scale, traffic light approach, etc.), they can be useful to obtain an understanding of people’s perceptions. Because an emoji depicts an emotion that can normally be used across cultural and language boundaries, they can help make international monitoring comparisons of particular issues.
Wall messaging	Wall messaging is an effective way to communicate ideas, events and values. They are appropriate in urban settings, where walls are more evident. The method requires creating key messages relating to an issue and then illustrating or writing the messages in public spaces as wall art, for all to see for long periods of time. The messages and images can be changed frequently and at minimal cost. Such public messaging also has the benefit of drawing out community artistic talent and allows for use of community idioms. Once a wall has been decorated with social messages and pictures, others may be reluctant to cover the artwork. Well-messaged walls are known to provide attention and give an identity to neglected urban communities.
Children and youth engagement	Children and youth engagement is an important process to achieve total community involvement in monitoring. The perspectives of children and youth are vital to understand the future of issues of concern. These perspectives can be expressed in a variety of ways – asking the children and youth to make illustrations, create skits, write essays and poems, or make their own enquiries. Feedback to the older members of the community is vital; this can be facilitated effectively with tools such as fishbowl discussions.
School outreach	School outreach is an important element in a dynamic and futuristic view of monitoring in a small-scale fishing community. Schools, children from the community and teachers must become important elements in monitoring. Some countries have special fishery schools, some of which are residential and intended primarily for the education of children from fishing communities. However, despite their fishery-specific orientation (which nevertheless focuses on large-scale and industrial fishing), the school curricula may not be fully integrated with the specific fishery needs and practices of small-scale fishers. This situation can change only with targeted outreach to and structured involvement of the students in the community, and the gradual incorporation of small-scale fishery concerns and issues into the school curricula.
Skits and street theatre	Skits and street theatre are forms of local cultural expression using the human body and local language, in a planned or impromptu manner, to bring attention to a given topic. There is minimal dependence on external equipment such as costumes and sets. The emphasis is rather on acting, scriptwriting, miming and voice modulation talents. Skits and street theatre are easy and useful ways to create awareness about an issue. Youth in communities can effectively use these means of expression along with, or to embellish, other participatory tools.
F. DEMONSTRATION AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE	
Fishing gear/craft inspections	Fishing gear and craft inspections should be undertaken with the active participation of fishers, in order to closely inspect fishing gear and craft and to discuss or examine their respective merits and demerits from a variety of perspectives. These include the appropriateness of the gear or craft for the ecosystem; its potential for local production; and its social and economic relevance to the community. The participation of elders is vital, as they are often the repository of oral technical knowledge on gear and crafts.
Equipment modelling	Equipment modelling refers to making models of equipment (fishing crafts and gear, fish smoking kilns, etc.) to explain features regarding their construction and use, or even to valorize and create a revival of these artefacts. Models of new designs may also be created, using new materials, different energy sources, etc. In addition, this activity can be utilized as a form of youth mentoring in the community, with the assistance of the older modelling artisans frequently present in small-scale fishing communities. Equipment modelling also helps foster interest among youth about new prospects.
People-to-people encounters	People-to-people encounters and exchange visits across geographies, to observe and learn first-hand from experiences of others, are a highly participative (albeit potentially expensive) method for creating awareness. Careful choice of the venues to be visited is crucial. It may not be possible to select a place where the ecological, social, cultural and other attributes are similar to one’s own context. However, minimizing the differences will make the encounters more beneficial. Communication between the two groups of persons is also key. Therefore, if they speak a common language, the learning gains will be greater even if other attributes are dissimilar. If language similarity cannot be ensured, then efforts to choose sites with similar ecology or technology levels can compensate. One important outcome of these visits is the fact that attendees gain the ability to gradually generalize and abstract from their own particular contexts. When they see, experience and discuss the similarities and differences between two sites, it helps to perceive and reach generalizations and interrelationships that are usually not comprehended when one is circumscribed in only one reality. The guidance of a supporter or facilitator with prior knowledge of the site, and possibly good contacts with the persons there, is a benefit.

Further references for some participatory tools

Focus group discussions

Humans of data. 2017. How to Conduct a Successful Focus Group Discussion. In: *Humans of data* [online]. Singapore. <https://humansofdata.atlan.com/2017/09/conduct-successful-focus-group-discussion/>

Fishbowl discussion

<https://www.learningforjustice.org/classroom-resources/teaching-strategies/community-inquiry/fishbowl>

Photovoice

Liebenberg, L. 2018. Thinking Critically About Photovoice: Achieving Empowerment and Social Change. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 17: 1–9 [online]. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1609406918757631>

Ortho photo maps

Müller, D. & Wode, B. 2003. *Manual on participatory village mapping using photomaps: Trainer guide.* (also available at http://www.iapad.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/participatory_mapping_using_photomaps_ver2.pdf)

Women's Empowerment in Fisheries Index

Michael, C.S. 2018. Women's Empowerment in Fisheries Index: dataset. In: *Global Agricultural Research Data Innovation Acceleration Network.* <https://gardian.bigdata.cgiar.org/dataset.php?id=5cd88f59317da7f1ae0d1fd8#!/>

Emojis

Kaye, L.K., Malone, S. & Wall, H. 2017. Emojis: Insights, Affordances and Possibilities for Psychological Science. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 21(2): 66–68. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/310457295_Emojis_Insights_Affordances_and_Possibilities_for_Psychological_Science

Triangulation

Heale, R. & Forbes, D. 2013. Understanding triangulation in research. *Evidence-Based Nursing*, 16(4): 98. <https://ebn.bmj.com/content/ebnurs/16/4/98.full.pdf>

Chapter 4. The way forward

This publication is an initial attempt to highlight the need for democratizing the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines at the community level. This is where the action pertaining to the lives and livelihoods of small-scale fishing communities plays out in unique ways, in accordance with the specific ecological, cultural, socio-economic, technological and political circumstances of the particular community.

The SSF Guidelines must be taken to these communities in the language and form most appropriate to their education and sociocultural contexts. This is the first necessary step to foster participation in examining the contents of the SSF Guidelines and following up on their implementation.

The evidence gathered for this publication confirms that when the SSF Guidelines are made accessible at the community level, they create adequate enthusiasm among the people, because the issues highlighted in the instrument are close to their own material reality.

It is this awareness of the SSF Guidelines that motivates communities to desire full and meaningful participation in their implementation and monitoring at the local level.

Implementation of the SSF Guidelines in a non-participatory and non-democratized manner would be a contradiction in terms.

4.1 HOW WILL DEMOCRATIZATION HELP?

How will democratizing the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and their monitoring bring about transformative change in the lives and livelihoods of small-scale fishing communities globally?

Gathering data and converting them into information is an important source of power. The information asymmetry evident in the world today is one of the greatest causes of inequality. Creating awareness of the SSF Guidelines, and having a voice in their implementation and monitoring of their progress, is critical to generate the information needed for communities to become conscientized about the conditions of their lives and livelihoods. They become capable of interpreting what is happening to them.

The next step is to use this information and knowledge as a means for greater empowerment. With their own efforts, or with support from civil society and governments, they can advocate for the changes they consider essential for gaining control over their lives.

Wide dissemination through the media is an important means of creating awareness and obtaining support from others in society. The plight of small-scale fishing communities and the enormous potential they have to contribute to society must be well highlighted through a variety of media channels.

Advocacy, and legal action or public interest litigation where appropriate, require that credible data and information is available. Numerous human rights violations arising due to lack of access to social and economic development programmes are good examples of situations in which data and information from monitoring the implementation of the SSF Guidelines can be used to formulate reports, public petitions and other advocacy documents,

to submit to national human rights commissions and other agencies dealing with socio-economic development issues.

The above are some examples of how democratizing the implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines can provide the first necessary steps towards transformative change. However, the task is daunting; this initiative was a very preliminary step, moreover subjected to several limitations.

4.2 FOLLOW-UP MEASURES

Ideally, one follow-up effort would comprise of a series of monitoring case studies in selected local communities, to assess what is feasible at the community level.

One approach could be to select a range of different types of SSFs across continents in order to highlight the diversity of SSFs – which emerged to some extent from this initiative – and undertake case studies to monitor implementation.

Another approach could be to undertake a series of case studies:

- SSFs in one country or region within a similar ecosystem, e.g. the small-scale fisher indigenous communities in the Amazonia or small-scale fisher-farmer communities along the length of the Mekong River, in Cambodia;
- SSFs sharing an ecosystem, such as Lake Victoria, which is spread across Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania with different management arrangements;
- SSFs across the marine ecosystem of West Africa in countries with different colonial pasts, such as Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal; and
- SSFs in different small islands in the Pacific Ocean or the Philippines.

Better comprehension of the strengths and limitations of such a community-centred monitoring approach is necessary, as well as of how it could or should be mainstreamed, aggregated and generalized.

An important issue highlighted during this initiative was the lack of local-level data, which are imperative for reliable implementation and monitoring. The challenge will be to create these data, which can also be held collectively by the community and shared with governments.

The emphasis on local-level participation and on the community focus for implementation should not overlook the need for a nested networking approach that connects the local level with the provincial and national levels.⁴

Paragraph 13.5 of the SSF Guidelines exhorts states to:

“facilitate the formation of national-level platforms, with cross-sectoral representation and with strong representation of CSOs, to oversee implementation of the Guidelines”.

Such actions are imperative if the political will for both the policy and legal support needed for meaningful local-level implementation are to materialize.

This publication, which seeks to provide guidance on the democratization of the

⁴ Small-scale fishers have a long history of networking at the regional and international levels, bearing considerable influence on policies at these levels. However, to influence the national discourse, aggregation of local-level initiatives is a paramount prerequisite.

implementation of the SSF Guidelines at the local level, draws its basic inspiration from the instrument's own 13 guiding principles (Paragraph 3.1). These principles provide the foundation for a respectful, transparent, consultative, accountable and holistic approach, based on human rights and dignity. Therefore, implementation of the SSF Guidelines in a non-participatory and non-democratized manner would be a contradiction in terms.

However, since the adoption of the SSF Guidelines in 2014, very few countries have made focused efforts to implement them. On the other hand, most countries have very enthusiastically embraced other initiatives, such as the numerous Blue Economy programmes, where participation of SSFs is at best peripheral.

Therefore, a two-pronged approach is needed.

The first, as elaborated in this initiative, is to ensure the participatory implementation and monitoring of the SSF Guidelines at the local level.

The second, and equally important, step is to ensure that the democratic and human-rights-based guiding principles and provisions of the SSF Guidelines are mainstreamed and embedded in all marine and inland fisheries development and management efforts, and in the numerous Blue Economy programmes at the national and international levels.

These tasks will materialize only with the sustained efforts of all fishworker organizations, supported wholeheartedly by CSOs, and involving all stakeholders, towards inculcating the principles of democratization and effective participation at all levels, from the local to the global. Moving collectively to achieve this goal must be prioritized by all.

Appendix 1. The collaborators

Alain Le Sann (France)

The coastal fisheries of Morbihan region, France

Teacher of history and geography in high school and university lecturer in geography from 1970 to 2009. President of the *Collectif Pêche et Développement*, a collective engaged in the organization of the First General Assembly of the World Fishworker Forum and the World Forum of Fisher People at Loctudy, France. Founder of the *Pêcheurs du Monde* film festival in Lorient, France.

Ana Paula Rainho (Brazil)

The indigenous small-scale fisher communities from the State of Amazonas (northern Brazil) and fishing communities from the State of Santa Catarina (southern Brazil)

Researcher studying small-scale fishers' communities in the south of Brazil since 2011. Organized the first SSF event for indigenous peoples in Brazil (Manaus, Amazonas). Participated for two years in the South Lagunar Complex Fishing Forum (Laguna, Santa Catarina, Brazil), helping to implement co-management in the region. Conducted consultancy services regarding draft fisheries laws based on co-management for the Federal Public Prosecution Service and the Fishing and Aquaculture Secretary of the State of Santa Catarina.

Emily Koch (United States of America)

The SSF community of Mũi Né, Phan Thiet, Binh Thuân, Việt Nam

Lived and collaborated for ten years at the local level with remote and marginalized small-scale fishing communities (mainly in India, Indonesia and Peru) using surfing and water sports, mindfulness, youth empowerment exercises and participatory media to engage youth and their fishing families around the topics of social-environmental wellbeing, sustainable fisheries, marine conservation and climate change adaptation. Currently in Viet Nam investigating the social, ecological, economic, cultural and security roles of SSFs and the impacts of low fish availability on Vietnamese fish-dependent stakeholders, in concert with external challenges to fishing villages' well-being (warming seas, plastic pollution, coastal development, export-led approach for the seafood industry).

Jacqueline Lau (Australia)

SSF community of Abus Island and SSFs of Muluk and Wadaw, Karkar Island, Papua New Guinea; SSF community women around Banjul, Gambia

Related with coastal SSFs in Papua New Guinea and an oyster fishery in the Gambia over the past five years. Increasingly involved with SSF coastal communities in the Pacific Ocean on topics around climate change resilience, justice and gender equity, through a joint postdoctoral position with the WorldFish Center and the ARC Centre of Excellence in Coral Reef Studies. Also working with an interdisciplinary team as part of a Science for Nature and People Partnership working group, on concrete steps to operationalize climate change resilience in SSFs.

Lisa Soares (Jamaica)

Farquhars Fishing Village (formerly St. Mark's Village), Clarendon, Jamaica

Through the Centre for Resource Management & Environmental Studies (CERMES), working closely with FAO on Caribbean-related SSF issues. Through CERMES, working closely with international, regional, national and local colleagues to build awareness and promote the SSF Guidelines and the Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy SSF Guidelines Protocol. Working with the CERMES Gender in Fisheries Team to promote greater awareness of gender mainstreaming along SSF value chains. Building capacity of SSF communities to engage in policy.

Nalini Nayak (India)

SSF communities of Kerala, India

Has been closely involved in coastal communities in India since 1969 and has travelled to communities in several other parts of the world. One of the founding members of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers. Currently, General Secretary of SEWA Bharat, a national federation of women workers' unions in the informal sector. Also works mainly with women in fisheries in the inland sector and with fish vendors in the marine sector.

Peter Linford Adjei (Ghana)

SSFs of Ghana

Works with communities and organizations to build capacity among their members through self-help, education and training, and to facilitate access to public and non-governmental support services. Has worked with SSF organizations and communities – community based farmer organisations, food worker organizations – with a special focus on value chains, gender, child labour and trafficking, and food security since 2006. Involved with regional discussions on the Zero Draft of the SSF Guidelines in 2012. Helped organize the initial phase of the FAO implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Ghana in 2018/2019. Interested in how a rights-based approach can shape policy to improve quality of life.

Vivienne Solis Rivera (Costa Rica)

SSF Garifuna community of Nueva Armenia, Honduras; SSF members of 17 communities belonging to the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing and Marine Territories of Life Network, on the Caribbean and Pacific coasts of Costa Rica

Worked with SSFs especially in the framework of the need for a human-rights-based approach towards marine conservation in Central America. Has worked with fishers, youth and fisherwomen to strengthen their capacities to defend their rights and views on the sustainable management of their territories. A great deal of work has gone towards the recognition of indigenous peoples and local community (IPLC) governance models and the development of policies to defend their rights to the management of these territories, cultural identities and forms of life.

Yin Nyein (Myanmar)

SSF communities fishing in the Ayeyarwady Region and Mon State, Myanmar

Has related closely with SSFs in Myanmar for over a decade. Supported SSFs in organizing SSF associations and networks in coastal states and regions of Myanmar; set up community fisheries and co-management initiatives. Helps state and regional parliaments in Myanmar to formulate and amend the country's fishery laws recognizing community-based fishery and SSF rights. Involved with research and policy advocacy relating to decent working conditions for fishworkers.

John Kurien (India)

Has related closely with SSFs in Cambodia, India and Indonesia over the last four decades. Helped SSFs to organize marketing cooperatives (1973–77) in India; facilitated community fisheries institutions (2005–06) and set up co-management initiatives (2007–2011). Involved with research and policy formulation relating to SSFs at local, national and international levels. Was instrumental in networking of SSFs and their supporters at the international level by organizing the first fishworker and supporter conference in Rome in 1984. Founding member of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers. Worked closely with FAO on SSF issues. Was Vice-Chair of the FAO Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research from 1997 to 2006. Was Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India. Currently Visiting Professor, Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, India and Honorary Fellow, WorldFish Center, Penang, Malaysia.

Appendix 2. Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty – Eradication paragraphs analysed by the collaborators

COUNTRY	CHAPTERS OF THE SSF GUIDELINES (number of paragraphs)											
	5 (20)	6 (18)	7 (10)	8 (4)	9 (9)	10 (8)	11 (11)	12 (4)	13 (6)			
	Tenure and resource management	Social development, employment and decent work	Value chain, post-harvest, trade	Gender equality	Disaster risks and climate change	Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration	Information, research and communications	Capacity development	Implementation support and monitoring			
Honduras	5.4, 5.5, 5.10	6.2	7.2									
Costa Rica	5.2, 5.13, 5.14	6.17	7.1			10.1	11.1		13.1			
Brazil	5.4, 5.7, 5.13, 5.15,			8.2		10.4, 10.8	11.1, 11.6		13.4			
Jamaica	5.3, 5.17,	6.6, 6.9	7.2		9.2, 9.9	10.6, 10.7		12.2				
Gambia		6.16		8.1, 8.2	9.2, 9.9							
Ghana	5.4, 5.5, 5.9	6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.13	7.3, 7.5	8.1, 8.2, 8.4	9.3, 9.4							
France	5.3, 5.14, 5.17	6.4		8.3		10.3, 10.6, 10.7						
India	5.3, 5.14	6.4		8.4			11.6	12.3	13.3			
Myanmar	5.3, 5.5, 5.15, 5.16, 5.17, 5.20	6.3, 6.6, 6.12, 6.16				10.3, 10.4, 10.6						
Viet Nam	5.1 to 5.10	6.1 to 6.18	7.1 to 7.10	8.1 to 8.4			11.1 to 11.11	12.1 to 12.4	13.1 to 13.6			
Papua New Guinea	5.9, 5.10, 5.18	6.1, 6.2, 6.5										

Appendix 3. Collaborator analysis tables

BRAZIL – Ana Paula Rainho The indigenous small-scale fisher communities of the State of Amazonas (northern Brazil) and fishing communities of the State of Santa Catarina (southern Brazil)						
PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINES CHOSEN BY YOU FOR MONITORING AT THE COMMUNITY/LOCAL LEVEL	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS RELATING TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATOR(S)	PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE WHETHER INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF INDICATOR AT COMMUNITY LEVEL	POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
5.4 States, in accordance with their legislation, and all other parties should recognize, respect and protect all forms of legitimate tenure rights, taking into account, where appropriate, customary rights to aquatic resources and land and small-scale fishing areas enjoyed by small-scale fishing communities. When necessary, in order to protect various forms of legitimate tenure rights, legislation to this effect should be provided. States should take appropriate measures to identify, record and respect legitimate tenure right holders and their rights	Do the SSF Guidelines envisage secure tenure to indigenous land? How could the state be called upon to fulfil this paragraph, given the non-compliance with the tenure rights of indigenous people in the past? How could the SSF Guidelines ensure that the state demarcates indigenous lands? How could the implementation of the SSF Guidelines reinforce the demarcation of indigenous lands?	There are demarcated lands; however, these do not include all indigenous peoples and communities, Indigenous peoples' tenure rights are enshrined in law; however, the state does not always comply. Indigenous movements (local and national) have strived for further demarcation of indigenous lands.	Conversations with national, local and community leaders of indigenous movements, to become acquainted with their struggle for tenure rights Consulting indigenous state agencies to track the progress of demarcations	Registration, documents and lawsuits about lands to be demarcated or ratified Information about new discussions on land demarcation legislation	Communities that are being physically threatened to leave their territory should be monitored constantly. Such threats persist even in lands that have already been demarcated Annual monitoring could be implemented to evaluate, on a larger scale, the progress of the land demarcation processes	On 19 July 2017, President Michel Temer endorsed a legal opinion according to which demarcated lands could only be considered indigenous lands if they had been in the possession of indigenous people before 5 October 1988. The opinion has created several difficulties for land demarcation and made it possible for the state to redefine lands that had already been demarcated

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<p>5.7 Taking due account of Art. 6.18 of the Code, States should where appropriate grant preferential access of small-scale fisheries to fish in waters under national jurisdiction, with a view to achieving equitable outcomes for different groups of people, in particular vulnerable groups. Where appropriate, specific measures, inter alia, the creation and enforcement of exclusive zones for small-scale fisheries, should be considered. Small-scale fisheries should be given due consideration before agreements on resource access are entered into with third countries and third parties</p>	<p>Could the SSF Guidelines encourage local initiatives aimed at guaranteeing preferential access to small-scale fishers? Could protected areas and indigenous lands be included in this paragraph, as possible ways to guarantee preferential access to small-scale fishers?</p>	<p>Some categories of protected areas include this premise (which is classified as "sustainable use" in Brazilian legislation); however, it is necessary to check whether they effectively guarantee preferential access to small-scale fishers. It is also necessary to verify the scope and relevance of these areas in relation to the size of the Brazilian territory and the number of fishing communities. This premise is also present in indigenous lands. However, a much greater area of indigenous lands must still be demarcated to ensure this preferential access. The Movement of Fishermen and Fishermen and the Fishing Pastoral are engaging in a national campaign for draft legislation (the "Fishing Territory" campaign) to regulate the territories of small-scale fishing communities and guarantee preferential access.</p>	<p>Conversations with the Movement of Fishermen and Fishermen and the Fishing Pastoral, to monitor the progress of the Fishing Territory campaign Conversations with national, local and community leaders of small-scale fishers and indigenous movements, to become acquainted with their struggle for tenure rights Dialogue with state agents on the possibility of approving draft legislation to regulate the territories of small-scale fishing communities (as sought by the Fishing Territory campaign) Dialogue with environmental agencies to discuss the possibility of creating demarcated protected areas that include small-scale fishing communities and guarantee their preferential access to the waters of these areas</p>	<p>Survey of demarcated indigenous lands and protected areas in the "sustainable use" category aimed at the small-scale fishing community. Survey of their legal and socio-economic situation. Mapping of regions that need preferential access areas for small-scale fishers Mapping of regions that need further indigenous lands and protected areas</p>	<p>Every three years</p>	<p>Currently, there is no legislation to guarantee territories to small-scale fishing communities or preferential access to small-scale fishers who fish in waters within the national jurisdiction</p>

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<p>5.13 States and all those engaged in fisheries management should adopt measures for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources and to secure the ecological foundation for food production. They should promote and implement appropriate management systems, consistent with their existing obligations under national and international law and voluntary commitments, including the Code, that give due recognition to the requirements and opportunities of small-scale fisheries</p>	<p>Do the SSF Guidelines have a support programme for the implementation of management systems that prioritize long-term conservation and the sustainable use of fisheries resources?</p> <p>Do the SSF Guidelines envisage financial assistance to help countries that do not have the financial resources for this purpose?</p>	<p>Small-scale fishing communities have launched successful local fisheries management initiatives, such as the management of pirarucu (Arapaima gigas) in the state of Amazonas</p>	<p>Dialogue with the national government to discuss long-term management plans</p> <p>Approach and dialogue with the communities that are carrying out the processes of community-based or participative management</p> <p>Approach and dialogue with NGOs, institutions and universities that are carrying out some form of co-management or participatory management</p>	<p>Survey of the history of management plans, processes, actions and fishing legislation carried out by the state</p> <p>Investigation of successful fisheries management measures in Brazilian territory, whether carried out by the State or by small-scale fishing communities</p> <p>Investigation of community-based, co-management or participative management practices that already exist in Brazil</p>	<p>Every two years</p>	<p>The history of fisheries management in Brazil is complex. Many fisheries managers claim that fisheries management does not exist in Brazil. Fisheries management in the country is characterized by power disputes, periods of paralysed processes, inconsistencies between legislation and local socio-cultural realities, and lack of participation of small-scale fishers in decision-making processes. Over the decades, funds and staff have also been reduced, which has hindered fisheries management in the country even more</p>

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<p>5.15 States should facilitate, train and support small-scale fishing communities to participate in and take responsibility for, taking into consideration their legitimate tenure rights and systems, the management of the resources on which they depend for their well-being and that are traditionally used for their livelihoods. Accordingly, States should involve small-scale fishing communities – with special attention to equitable participation of women, vulnerable and marginalized groups – in the design, planning and, as appropriate, implementation of management measures, including protected areas, affecting their livelihood options.</p> <p>Participatory management systems, such as co-management, should be promoted in accordance with national law.</p>	<p>Do the SSF Guidelines envisage training programmes and support for community-based management?</p> <p>How could the SSF Guidelines be applied to require the state to provide facilitation, training and support for small-scale fisher communities?</p> <p>Can community-based management initiatives be assisted by the SSF Guidelines?</p> <p>What can be done if the state does not provide or facilitate participative fisheries management processes?</p> <p>How can participative management be implemented if the state does not invest financial resources for the purpose?</p>	<p>There is national legislation on co-management; however, the provisions leave too much power to the state and envisage little community participation.</p> <p>There are several local initiatives on community-based and participative management. In the State of Santa Catarina, two Fisheries Forums were created, pursuant to an initiative by the Fishermen and Fishermen Movement. In the State of Amazonas, there is community-based management of the pirucu (<i>Arapaima gigas</i>) and tambaqui (<i>Colossoma macropomum</i>) fish.</p>	<p>Observation of these community-based management practices at local level</p> <p>Participation and monitoring of the Fisheries Forums' meetings</p> <p>Conversation with the communities that are leading the process of community-based and participative management</p> <p>Conversation with NGOs, institutes and researchers that are providing assistance with the implementation of community-based and participative management</p> <p>Consulting state agencies to understand why such practices are not being encouraged by the central state</p>	<p>Investigation of community-based and participative management practices that exist in Brazil. Due to the size of the country, several practices similar to those cited here must exist, that are as yet unknown to universities and government agencies</p>	<p>Every two years; however, the date can be stipulated with each community and region</p>	<p>Such practices have already been adopted at the local level, through initiatives from the communities themselves. Nevertheless, what is lacking is financial investment from the state for these purposes</p>

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<p>8.2</p> <p>States should comply with their obligations under international human rights law and implement the relevant instruments to which they are party, including, <i>inter alia</i>, CEDAW, and should bear in mind the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action. States should endeavour to secure women's equal participation in decision-making processes for small-scale fisheries. States should adopt specific measures to address discrimination against women, while creating spaces for CSOs, in particular for women fish workers and their organizations, to participate in monitoring their implementation.</p>	<p>Do the SSF Guidelines envisage capacity-building programmes for women, related to their participation in decision-making processes?</p>	<p>Initiatives have been created by the Mamirauá Institute for the management of pirarucu (Arapaima gigas) fish, in the State of Amazonas.</p> <p>The Edna Alencar prize rewards management projects involving effective participation of women.</p>	<p>Dialogue with communities to find out how women's participation occurs at the local level</p> <p>Discussion with communities about the gender issue</p> <p>Discussion with state agencies about the gender issue</p> <p>Dialogue with institutions and NGOs carrying out works that encourage the participation of women in decision-making processes concerning policies directed towards small-scale fisheries</p>	<p>Gathering of information on municipal, state and federal public policies to identify any policies or projects on including women in decision-making processes directed towards small-scale fisheries</p> <p>Investigation of local initiatives to encourage participation of women undertaken by community leaders, social movements, institutions and NGOs</p>	<p>Every three years</p>	

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10.4 States should ensure that fisheries policy provides a long-term vision for sustainable small-scale fisheries and the eradication of hunger and poverty, using an ecosystem approach. The overall policy framework for fisheries should be coherent with the long-term vision and policy framework for small-scale fisheries and human rights, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized people.	How can the SSF Guidelines ensure that the state revises fisheries legislation together with small-scale fishers? How can the SSF Guidelines help the state to redefine its fisheries management model and management plans? Do the SSF Guidelines envisage the implementation of fisheries management projects in countries that need financial, technological and human support for the purpose?	The state has opened public consultations on various laws; however, such consultations are held online, which makes it difficult for small-scale fishers to participate. This revision is detailed and does not extend to the state's entire fisheries management model.	Conversation with organizations leading the efforts to change the law and to implement participative fisheries management in Brazil Consulting government agencies about current legislative changes Discussing, with government agencies, the importance of fisheries management from the participative and ecosystemic perspectives	Investigating state proposals to amend legislation Investigating social, economic and environmental impacts of the current fisheries policy Investigating local practices of fisheries management and emerging movements that seek to change the status quo of fisheries management in Brazil	Every two years	The state cannot guarantee the social, economic and environmental sustainability of SSFs
10.8 States should promote enhanced international, regional and subregional cooperation in securing sustainable small-scale fisheries. States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, should support capacity development to enhance the understanding of small-scale fisheries and assist the subsector in matters that require subregional, regional or international collaboration, including appropriate and mutually agreed technology transfer.	When the state does not cooperate, Guidelines compel (contribution to) cooperation? Do the SSF Guidelines envisage a programme, strategy or advice for the state on carrying out such cooperation, at different scales?	Historically, in Brazil, there are several projects and partnerships in cooperation with international entities at the federal level. However, such projects and partnerships could be increased and their operation stimulated further. There are no major federal initiatives for regional and subregional cooperation. There is informal recognition of regional and subregional actions. However, according to the legislation, marine waters are a federal competence, and this poses limitations on the scope of public policies at the regional, subregional and local levels. States such as Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul have operated at the subregional and local levels, working in cooperation with the federal level.	Dialogue with government agencies at federal, regional and subregional levels to discuss cooperation at different scales	Survey of project initiatives, agreements, works, public policies made by the state (with international entities) Mapping of Brazilian states that are working on public policies aimed at ensuring the sustainability of fishing, in partnership and cooperating with the federal or international levels.	Every three years	

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11.1 States should establish systems of collecting fisheries data, including biocological, social, cultural and economic data relevant for decision-making on sustainable management of small-scale fisheries with a view to ensuring sustainability of ecosystems, including fish stocks, in a transparent manner. Efforts should be made to also produce gender-disaggregated data in official statistics, as well as data allowing for an improved understanding and visibility of the importance of small-scale fisheries and its different components, including socioeconomic aspects	How can the state process biocological, social, cultural and economic data when it faces challenges to process biological data? How can the SSF Guidelines request that the state process such data? How could the SSF Guidelines contribute to addressing the lack of financial and human resources, in order to establish a system that collects data on fisheries? How can the SSF Guidelines reinforce the importance of cultural, economic, social and ecological data in a context based only on scarce biological data? Could the SSF Guidelines encourage formation of partnerships between the Government, communities, universities and research institutes to process such data? How could the SSF Guidelines prompt the state to recognize the importance of small-scale fishers' traditional knowledge?	Data processing has taken place in the past. However, currently, there are neither financial nor human resources for the purpose. It does occur in some isolated cases, such as in the State of Santa Catarina; however, the resources did not originate from the state. Fishers and researchers have requested the state to process data about fisheries.	Conversations with government agencies and universities to ascertain whether there are projects on data processing at federal or state level Discussion with government agencies to provide encouragement to the SSFs communities, and with universities to subsidize data processing on Brazilian fisheries management Conversations with universities and research institutes about the possibility of their researchers helping with the data processing efforts	Investigate whether there are local, municipal or state initiatives on data processing Search for incentives for applying traditional knowledge to provide data on Brazilian fisheries management	Every three years	<i>Brazil has not had systematic comprehensive data on fisheries for the past few decades. The few existing materials concern only biological data, and were produced with long time intervals between one other. There are no social or cultural data related to fishing. As for the social aspect, there is only information about the number of fishers and on unemployment insurance; however, it is not reliable</i> <i>After the Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries was closed down, data processing was completely halted. There is currently no incentive for universities to produce information that is relevant for Brazilian fisheries management</i>

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<p>11.6</p> <p>All parties should ensure that the knowledge, culture, traditions and practices of small-scale fishing communities, including indigenous peoples, are recognized and, as appropriate, supported, and that they inform responsible local governance and sustainable development processes. The specific knowledge of women fishers and fish workers must be recognized and supported. States should investigate and document traditional fisheries knowledge and technologies in order to assess their application to sustainable fisheries conservation, management and development.</p>	<p>What can be done if the state does not protect the culture, traditions and practices of small-scale fishing communities? How can the SSF Guidelines help to overcome this situation?</p>	<p>At the South Lagoon Complex Fisheries Forum, one law was revised and the ban on one type of low-impact traditional fishing, that generated a great deal of income for small-scale fishing communities, was reversed. The fishing and selling of pirarucu (Arapaima gigas) fish has also been banned; however, the indigenous and riverine communities of small-scale fishers have succeeded in reversing this measure by implementing Pirarucu management</p>	<p>Dialogue with government agencies to develop management plans that are consistent with the sociocultural reality of small-scale fishers</p> <p>Discussion with government agencies to change legislation that prohibits the traditional practices of small-scale fishing communities</p>	<p>Survey of the history of the state's management plans, processes, actions and fishing legislation. In addition, investigate the social, economic and cultural effects of these measures on small-scale fishing communities</p>	<p>Every two years</p>	<p>Several Brazilian laws prohibit traditional artisanal fishing, thus reducing fishers' incomes and increasing poverty in the region. The state's fisheries management policies have contributed to the destabilization of small-scale fishing communities and affected the continuity of traditional practices, bearing an impact on all cultural aspects of these communities.</p> <p>The state does not hold information on how small-scale fishers fish in Brazil. The number of small-scale fisheries that operate in Brazilian territory is unknown</p>

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<p>13. 4</p> <p>States should recognize the importance of monitoring systems that allow their institutions to assess progress towards implementation of the objectives and recommendations in these Guidelines. Assessments of the impact on the enjoyment of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and on poverty eradication should be included. Mechanisms allowing the results of monitoring to feed back into policy formulation and implementation should be included. Gender should be taken into consideration in monitoring by using gender-sensitive approaches, indicators and data</p>	<p>Do the SSF Guidelines provide for a monitoring programme?</p> <p>Do the SSF Guidelines include a methodology to guide states in the implementation of monitoring?</p> <p>What do the SSF Guidelines propose to assess the impacts on poverty eradication and effective fulfilment of the right to adequate food in the context of food security?</p> <p>How would this assessment work?</p>	<p>Monitoring in local, community and participatory management initiatives is carried out in co-management and community management systems. However, this monitoring is not related to the SSF Guidelines, but rather to the policies implemented via co-management</p>	<p>Dialogue with government agencies of different scales to discuss the M&E of public policies for fisheries and progress towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.</p>	<p>Mapping of local, subregional or regional M&E initiatives that may exist, either conducted by the state or by small-scale fishing communities</p>	<p>Every three years</p>	<p>Brazil does not have, at the federal level, any kind of M&E system for public policies aimed at fisheries and for measuring progress towards implementation of the SSF Guidelines</p>

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<p>5.2 Responsible governance of tenure of appropriate resources is central to achievements of socio-economic and cultural development and realization of the human rights of small-scale fishing communities</p> <p>They should have secure, equitable and socio-culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources, fishing areas and adjacent land and forests. Special attention should be given to tenure rights of women</p>	<p>Do large landowners possess the majority of land in some of the islands?</p> <p>Can the fishers produce food on the land?</p> <p>Is there a regulatory plan that provides fishers with formal access to land in the coastal areas?</p> <p>Is there a risk that the communities have to move away, because of other developments?</p> <p>Do fishers own land rights?</p> <p>Are there community land rights?</p> <p>Is the gathering centre's use of land formalized?</p> <p>Is there a risk of a marina and other touristic developments being constructed in the fisher's productive territory?</p> <p>Do women and men participating in the fishing productive work have the same rights?</p>	<p>SSFs have legal rights to their land and to access fishing resources</p> <p>Land titles in the name of fishers or fishers' organizations</p> <p>Regulatory plans in the maritime-coastal zone provide conditions for SSFs to have the tenure needed to develop their productive activities</p> <p>Cases where fishers are being or might be displaced for tourism or development activities</p> <p>Whether SSF communities have a gathering centre in place</p> <p>Tenure in the hands of women fishers in coastal and fishing communities</p>	<p>Review of maritime coastal zone laws and project of laws</p> <p>Interviews to fishers and fisher organizations</p> <p>Visit to the field and cases</p>	<p>Access to information concerning land tenure rights in the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing</p> <p>Access to information, in the Congress and in local governments, related to the use of and access to the maritime and coastal zones</p>	<p>Every five years</p>	<p>SSFs do not have rights on the coastal zone unless the local government regulatory plans explicitly mention them</p>

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5.13 Adopt measures for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.	<p>Do the fishers have formal rights to fish in their traditional areas of work, once they have adopted regulations towards a more sustainable productive activity?</p> <p>Are these rights recognized in the agreed fishing conditions and traditional practices?</p> <p>Are the decisions made based on fishers' knowledge and participation respected in the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing?</p> <p>Do all fishers comply with the agreed fishing regulations towards sustainability?</p> <p>Is women's participation in the different value chains formally recognized by institutions?</p> <p>Are there a map and a constant flow of information concerning the agreed-upon norms for the fishing areas, and are they shared with fishers?</p> <p>Are there qualitative and quantitative information, research, or reports mentioning recovery of the fishing resources?</p>	<p>Number of formal fishing licenses in the marine areas</p> <p>Details of permitted areas and fishing gears clearly stated in the licenses</p> <p>Evaluation of how fishers and other actors comply with agreed fishing management plans in the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing</p> <p>Maps of the Area and agreed regulations are available to all</p> <p>Research or databases show improvement or no improvement in the fishing conditions of the Area</p>	<p>Discussions and interviews with the fishers</p> <p>Discussions with the coastguard</p> <p>Interviews with women along the value chains</p> <p>Records in the government institutions competent for fishing</p> <p>Reports or research in academic institutions and NGOs in the areas</p> <p>Information on active licenses</p>	<p>Number of fishers in the marine territory and percentage of formal and informal fishers</p> <p>Number of women whose position has been formalized or recognized along the different value chains</p> <p>Number of complaints of irregularities in the implementation of the agreed norms</p> <p>Existence and approval of a fisheries management plan as part of the recognition of the Marine Area for Responsible Fishing</p>	<p>The fishing management plan will be active until change is required.</p> <p>A monitoring frequency of two years is suggested</p>	<p>In Costa Rica, the sea is a public good. This means that formal rights must be obtained to use marine resources for commercial purposes. In the protected marine areas (national parks and biological reserves), fishing is prohibited. Only approximately 3 000 SSFs on both the Caribbean and the Pacific coasts have formal rights, while it is estimated that 15 000 SSFs are in activity without formal rights, a condition with high attendant risks. In fact, public institutions cannot support SSFs without formal rights, which means that these cannot avail of the social services provided by the Government.</p>

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5.14 Small-scale fisheries should use fishing practices, which do least harm to the environment and the associated species.	Do the different sectors or users (fishers included) use the area in compliance with the agreed norms? Is there enough control from the institutions in charge, in case of non-compliance with the agreed norms (especially from fishers from other communities and the tourism sector)? Is there constant capacity strengthening and training on responsible gears and fishing? Are there continuous information campaigns and meetings concerning the established and agreed norms? Are there enough opportunities for young fishers to chain into the productive activity? Are there adequate waste disposal facilities in the area?	Number of revisions that the co-management body has promoted regarding the fishing management plan Number of courses and number of fishers participating in courses related to the agreed norms, the management plan and importance of responsible fishing Compliance with rules related to pollution in the area and the use of non-permitted gear	Meetings of the co-management committee List of meetings and training courses, and number of fishers (men and women participating) Complaints concerning non-responsible practices in the area Meetings and interviews with young fishers and fishers in general	Reports from the co-management body Reports of the training programmes of governmental institutions and NGOs Compliance on the part of the coastguard, the Ministry of Health and others	Once a year	Recognition of Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing requires an agreed fishing management plan with clear indications of the agreed norms to ensure responsible fishing

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<p>6.17</p> <p>States should provide support to: maintenance of national accident reporting; provision of safety awareness programs; introduce appropriate legislation. The role of community-based structures for increasing compliance; data collection, training and awareness as well as search and rescue operations should be recognized. States should promote emergency location systems for rescue at sea for small-scale vessels.</p>	<p>Do all fishers or the majority thereof use the security gears required by law?</p> <p>Do the authorities support and help fishers in case of an emergency?</p> <p>Do fishers support themselves individually or through their local organization, in case of an emergency?</p> <p>Are the gathering centres and areas where motors are maintained adequate and safe?</p> <p>Are the beach or gathering centre illuminated?</p> <p>Do fishers have access to information or training concerning security-at-sea issues?</p> <p>Do fishers feel safe and have their papers in order, in case they are visited by an authority at sea?</p> <p>Is food security an issue in these communities during several months of the year?</p> <p>Are there provisional emergency strategies for times when fishers cannot fish because of bad weather or sea conditions?</p> <p>Are adequate social security safeguards for fishermen and fisherwomen in place?</p> <p>Do fishers trust the coastguard during emergency conditions?</p> <p>Do fishers, through their organizations, have access to saving possibilities?</p> <p>Are vandalism and piracy increasing in the marine territories?</p>	<p>Number of fishers using the emergency gears in their boats</p> <p>Cases of emergencies in the last few years, and how the organizations, the community and the institutions have addressed them</p> <p>Number of robberies in the last few years in the fishers' areas of work</p> <p>Meteorological information concerning climatic emergencies in the area and how often they have occurred</p> <p>Emergency protocols exist</p> <p>Number of fishers receiving social security support</p> <p>Number of piracy activities in the past</p>	<p>Meetings with fishers and community organizations</p> <p>Meetings and reports from the area's Emergency Commission</p> <p>Meetings with the police officers in the area and the coastguard</p> <p>Meteorological reports and interviews with fishers</p> <p>Reports from the responsible institutions</p>	<p>Reports of emergencies in the marine territory</p> <p>Information on fishers' compliance with emergency gear regulations in each boats</p> <p>Emergency commission protocols in the sea</p>	<p>Every two years</p>	

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7.1 The central role of the post-harvest sub-sector of small-scale fisheries should be recognized by all parties. The value chain is marked by unequal power relationships and hence the participants of this sub-sector, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized groups within them, should be given support to become part of the decision-making along the chain	Do the programmes of the different (governmental and nongovernmental) institutions that reach the communities consider the pre- and post-capture sector? Are there adequate social and economic benefits to distribute? Does the community have an adequate gathering processor centre? Are the fishers organized in a cooperative or association? Are access rights recognized for all? Are women recognized in the work of the value chain? Do the fishers have access to information concerning the products' commercialization and markets?	Analysis of the value chains in the fishery and distribution of benefits Are the pre- and post-harvest participants part of the fishing organizations? Do these sectors have the same rights as the fishers, in terms of decent work? Is there cultural, economic and social recognition of the pre- and post-capture work?	Meetings, interviews, observation Organizational meetings and agreements related to pre- and post-capture work	Meeting reports and list of associates and participants in the organizations Lists of participants in assemblies Interviews with participants in pre- and post-capture work.	Once every two years	Fishers have mentioned that it is necessary to regulate intermediation activities, in order to improve the remuneration of this work in the pre- and post-fishing area.

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10.1 To promote holistic development in small-scale fishing communities, states should recognize the need for and work towards policy coherence. Coherence is required across a wide range of national and international legal instruments which include concerns relating to, inter alia: development policies; environmental protection, food security, labor and employment, trade, disaster risk management, fishery access arrangements, to name a few. Special attention should be paid to gender equity and equality	<p>Is there any institutional support to and follow-up on the agreements concerning the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing?</p> <p>Is there any coordination between the institutions supporting the communities?</p> <p>Are there updates for the fishing management plans for the areas?</p> <p>Is the co-management commission functioning?</p> <p>Are issues related to drugs, social aspects, gender, and work and new working opportunities touched upon by the institutions?</p> <p>Are the fisher organizations united and strong?</p> <p>Is inter-institutional work taking place?</p> <p>Are there processes for dialogue processes and resolution of conflicts?</p> <p>Is there any follow-up on agreements?</p> <p>Is shared governance genuinely occurring in the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing?</p>	<p>Institutional programmes and plans to work with SSF communities</p> <p>Official governmental programme and its mentioning of SSF and coastal communities</p> <p>Review of fishing management plans to verify which institutions are responsible, within the shared governance structure, for the different implementation sections</p> <p>Reports of national dialogues related to fisheries issues and the presence of SSF representatives</p> <p>Reports from the co-management commissions of the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing organizations status and legal updates</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Review of related reports and policies</p> <p>Co-management commission reports</p> <p>Institutional accountability reports</p> <p>National fishing dialogue reports</p>	<p>Reports of national processes, involving different institutions, to work on the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and follow up on related national decrees</p>	<p>Every four years</p>	

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11.1 Establish, in a transparent manner, systems of data collection relevant for decision-making on sustainable management of small-scale fisheries. This should include biological, social, legal, cultural and economic data. Efforts should be undertaken to produce gender-disaggregated data and data that will enhance the understanding and visibility of different aspects of the small-scale fisheries.	<p>Is practical research being undertaken?</p> <p>Are fishers involved in the decision of what information needs to be gathered to manage the fishery?</p> <p>Are fishers involved in the research?</p> <p>Are the research results brought back to the communities in form of presentations, books, bulletins, reports and videos?</p> <p>Is the information used for decision-making?</p>	<p>Number of research reports concerning fishing and sustainable use resources in the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing or Marine Territories of Life</p> <p>Number of research reports held by fishing organizations concerning their territories</p> <p>Number and systematization of efforts oriented towards participative research in the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing and the Marine Territories of Life</p> <p>Number of presentations in the communities related to research in their marine territories</p> <p>Reports of the co-management commission related to research and information generation</p>	<p>Research published or done by the different institutions concerning the environmental, social, economic and cultural situation of the SSF communities</p> <p>Research, information and reports supported by NGOs concerning the environmental, social, economic and cultural situation of SSF communities</p> <p>Information and reports by local communities</p> <p>Information concerning the fishing management plans for the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing</p>	<p>Social, environmental, cultural and economic information concerning SSFs at the regional, local and national levels</p>	<p>Every two years</p>	<p>The recognition of Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing requires production of environmental (biological) and social data for the corresponding community (a baseline)</p>

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13.1 All parties are encouraged to implement these Guidelines in accordance with national priorities and circumstances	<p>Is there any monitoring or follow-up on how fishers and the Government are implementing the SSF Guidelines?</p> <p>Is any capacity strengthening undertaken on issues relating to the monitoring of and follow-up on the SSF Guidelines?</p> <p>Are there possibilities for liaising with other fisher sectors to promote the work and interests of SSFs?</p> <p>Is there a platform for the sharing of experiences and negotiations?</p> <p>Is there any evaluation or monitoring system, from the institutions' side?</p>	<p>Follow-up on the issues mentioned for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Government's Decree of 2014 (Executive Decree No. 39195 MAG-MINAE-MTSS)</p> <p>Review of institutional programmes (specifically, at least INCOPESCA and National System of Conservation Areas of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications</p> <p>Number of visits, by the different institutions, to fishing organizations and Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing</p> <p>Existence of platforms of SSF fishers in negotiations related to productive activity and implementation of the SSF Guidelines</p>	<p>Review of the policies related to SSFs</p> <p>Interviews with institutional technicians and heads of departments related to SSFs</p> <p>Reports of NGOs and CSOs working in the Marine Areas for Responsible Fishing and Marine Territories of Life</p> <p>Interviews with fishers and fisher organizations</p>	<p>Reports and interview analyses</p>	<p>Every four years</p>	

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<p>5.3 States, in accordance with their legislation, should ensure that small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities have secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources (marine and inland) and small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land, with a special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights</p>	<p>Do SSFs have secure tenure to aquatic resources? Do SSFs have secure tenure to riparian land? Are the benefits of tenure available to all, men and women, equitably?</p>	<p>Fishing permits (licences) for all fishing activities in territorial waters, including walk-in fishing or on-board fishing. For species managed by quotas, the quotas are given by PO. Permits and quotas are given on the basis of precedence All maritime areas are state properties, and as such are inalienable. However, all shellfish farmers have "concessions" at sea, as established by legal acts New legislation protects the right to land of shellfish farmers on the coast against encroachment by tourism operators</p>	<p>Discussions with fishers and shellfish farmers, as they are well organized (there is one local committee for fishers and one for shellfish farmers). Their offices are now in the same building Interviews with the various working groups for each type of fishing</p>	<p>Number of fishing permits (a single fisher can have several permits for different species or areas; they pay for these permits every year) Both men and women can obtain fishing permits or concessions</p>	<p>Fishing permits are valid for one year. Concessions are leased by the state for the duration of the holder's activity.</p>	<p>The management of quotas is problematic, because the quotas are attached to the boat. Therefore, it is difficult to give quotas to new fishers. The PO is under the control of a small number of industrial shipowners. The committees are more democratic</p>

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<p>5.14</p> <p>All parties should recognize that rights and responsibilities come together; tenure rights are balanced by duties, and support the long-term conservation and sustainable use of resources and the maintenance of the ecological foundation for food production</p> <p>Small-scale fisheries should utilize fishing practices that minimize harm to the aquatic environment and associated species and support the sustainability of the resource</p>	<p>Do the SFs undertake any conservation or resource rejuvenation activities?</p> <p>Do the SFs use eco-friendly fishing practices and tools?</p>	<p>Programmes implemented and initiated by fishers and shellfish farmers against land-based pollution, to preserve and restore some stocks</p> <p>Implementation of scallop fisheries, with a sophisticated system for management and seeding of scallops to develop stock</p> <p>Implementation of the walk-in fishery (paying for a guard: implementing a programme to restore the elver fishery and work with farmers to protect the quality of fresh and marine waters)</p> <p>Verify the status of protection of maerl (a type of coral) zone, where dredges are banned and a trawl ban zone is in force. An exception is the Bay of Quiberon, where fishers consider that trawling is not a problem. Midwater trawling is banned in the coastal zone of Morbihan, due to the serious conflict occurring with trawlers in the 1970s.</p> <p>Assessment of new techniques by fishers to obtain fish of higher quality (kejime, live fish, pot fishing)</p>	<p>Discussions with the community</p> <p>Films and interviews with fishers and shellfish farmers</p>	<p>Data on areas where fishing is banned to protect eelgrass</p> <p>Data on dredging bans</p> <p>Several programmes protect freshwater areas.</p> <p>Guards are paid by fishers and shellfish farmers to combat illegal fishing (especially barnacles, by illegal Spanish fishers)</p>	<p>Observations are to be conducted every year. These are organized by the fishers before the opening of each shellfish fishery.</p>	<p>The biggest problem the quality of water: pollution from the land (sewage from cities, plankton blooms creating dead zones, toxic plankton, viruses, etc.).</p>

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<p>5.17</p> <p>States should ensure that the roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements of concerned parties and stakeholders are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process. All parties are responsible for assuming the management roles agreed to. All endeavours should be made so that small-scale fisheries are represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies and actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policy-making processes</p>	<p>Are artisanal fisheries adequately represented at national and European levels?</p>	<p>Adequate representation of small-scale and artisanal fishers at local level and in local committees (relations with the producer organizations and at the national level are problematic, because industrial fisheries are well represented here)</p>	<p>Discussions with community leaders at the local level on how they view the issue of representation, at all levels</p> <p>Review of fishery policies at all levels, from the local to the European-Union level</p>		<p>Baseline, and then at the desired frequency</p>	
<p>6.4</p> <p>States should support the development of and access to other services that are appropriate for small-scale fishing communities with regard to, for example, savings, credit and insurance schemes, with special emphasis on ensuring the access of women to such services</p>	<p>What is the process for fishers to move from the informal sector to professionalization?</p>	<p>Number of walk-in fishers</p>	<p>Discussions with the persons involved in these initiatives</p> <p>Interaction with the organizations' office-bearers</p>	<p>Until 2000, the walk-in fishery sector was informal. The fishers were marginalized men and women without social security guarantees. There were no forms of resource management, sales control, etc. Today, there are 170 fishers with permits and social security protections, who observe resource management rules, produce catch reports, etc.</p>		<p>There is frequent conflict between professional fishers (who pay for their permits, respect management rules etc.) and recreational fishers, who are not required to respect most management rules</p>

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<p>8.3</p> <p>States should establish policies and legislation to realize gender equality and, as appropriate, adapt legislation, policies and measures that are not compatible with gender equality, taking into account social, economic and cultural aspects. States should be at the forefront of implementing actions for achieving gender equality by, inter alia, recruiting both men and women as extension staff and ensuring that both men and women have equal access to extension and technical services, including legal support, related to fisheries.</p>	<p>What is the status of women in fisheries and shellfish farming?</p>	<p>Number of women having the status of collaborative spouse</p> <p>Number of women participating in professional organizations</p> <p>Presence of women owners of shellfish farms</p> <p>Number of women in official positions</p>	<p>Interview some of the women</p>	<p>Only 1 to 2 percent of fishers on boats are women.</p> <p>However, women constitute 10 percent of the walk-in fishers in Morbihan and 35 percent of the workers in shellfish farming</p> <p>Their role is key to shellfish farming; however, the number of women who own shellfish farms is very low</p> <p>Women are not represented in committees, although they play important roles in the staff of these committees</p> <p>The general secretary of the fishing committees of Morbihan and Finistère are women. The majority of the members of the secretariat are women.</p>		<p>In 1997 and in 2007, the status of collaborative spouse was a progress, albeit limited. Today, women in fisheries and in shellfish farming are not organized. Therefore, it is important to promote women within the existing organizations</p>
<p>10.3</p> <p>States should adopt specific policy measures to ensure the harmonization of policies affecting the health of marine and inland waterbodies and ecosystems and to ensure that fisheries, agriculture and other natural-resource policies collectively enhance the interrelated livelihoods derived from these sectors</p>	<p>How effective are the policies for the protection of coastal ecosystems?</p>	<p>Indicators of water quality in all waters</p> <p>Number of periods when the sale of shellfish is prohibited due to food safety reasons</p> <p>Reports of conflicts between tourism and fishery activities</p>	<p>Review of the programmes to protect the coastal zone</p> <p>Discussions with fishers and other stakeholders on the status of tourism in the area</p>	<p>Mapping of marine protected areas (MPAs)</p> <p>Details of tourist arrivals and their use patterns of land and water space</p>		<p>Water quality is deteriorating and blackout periods are increasing, in both summer and winter.</p> <p>At times, it is difficult for shellfish farmers to access land to conduct their activities when the quality of water has been restored.</p> <p>Concessions at sea may be granted, but without access to land</p>

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10.6 Small-scale fisheries stakeholders should promote collaboration among their professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs.	What are the experiences with collaboration between fishers and CSOs?	Number of conflicts between fishers or shellfish farmers and NGOs	Multi-stakeholder discussions with shellfish farmers, fishers and farmers involved in protecting waters, and the local NGOs who collaborate with them in this process In Finistère, the local fisheries committee is responsible for the management of an MPA created under a programme of the European Union	Interviews of professional leaders and local NGOs	Annual monitoring, with help from NGOs	Local NGOs or tourists often conflict with shellfish farmers, who wish to retain their access to the coast or create new concessions off the coast.
10.7 States should recognize, and promote as appropriate, that local governance structures may contribute to an effective management of small-scale fisheries, taking into account the ecosystem approach and in accordance with national law	Has the state requested or obtained the involvement of fishers' organizations in the management of MPAs?	Number of MPAs where fishers are excluded from management roles	Review of policies promoting local governance structures in resource management Discussion with State officials in the presence of fishers, to shed light on reasons for inclusion or exclusion of fishers in decisions on setting up MPAs and their management		Baseline and then according to need	Recently, there has been a great deal of pressure to create marine reserves. This goes against the will of fishers, who accept certain constraints but generally refuse a total ban on fishing when they do not consider it justified. These marine reserves are controlled by NGOs, while fishers manage their own reserves

GHANA – Peter Linford Adjiei The SSFs of Ghana						
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5.4 All forms of legitimate tenure rights should be identified, recorded and respected, with legislation if necessary specially taking into account the customary and preferential rights to aquatic resources and land of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities. Where legal reforms have conferred rights of women they should be appropriately accommodated in customary tenure systems.	Do SSFs have secure tenure to aquatic resources? Do SSFs have secure tenure to riparian land? Are the benefits of tenure available to all, men and women, equitably?	Right of access and use of aquatic resources by customary practice Land titles: by legal act Evidence of customary tenure allocation to both men and women	Discussion with key community leaders and separate group discussions with men and women Consultation with local-level leaders and officials (district or municipal assembly) regarding potential of and hurdles to securing land tenure and tenure to aquatic resources Ascertaining, through enquiry with traditional chiefs, the customary allocation of aquatic resources and land to men and women, with associated rites and observances	Jurisdiction of traditional area or of paramountcy as gazetted by the National House of Chiefs. Stool or skin, community or family rights to land. Whether titles to aquatic resources can be held in trust for community or family Information of practices delineating customary tenure rights, rites, taboos and annual observances	Once, but using an elaborate consultation process from the bottom up to the highest traditional ruler and district or municipal chief executive	All aquatic resources are vested in the state. SSFs have access to the resources (subject to fisheries laws) insofar as they do not interfere with state interests, such as oil and gas production. The state recognizes the traditional head of the location of the fishery; however, this is a ceremonial position, with no real say in the management of the fishery. Still, these figures can influence decisions.
5.5 The role of small-scale fishing communities and indigenous peoples to restore, conserve, protect and co-manage local aquatic and coastal ecosystems should be recognised	Do the SSFs undertake any conservation or resource rejuvenation activities? Are SSFs' rights to conserve, protect and co-manage recognized by the state and accorded the needed support?	Past or ongoing conservation efforts Level of recognition granted by the state to SSFs at the community level, in respect of conservation, protection and local management Evidence of support or collaboration by the state or agencies	Discussions with the community Actual observation of concrete efforts at conservation, etc. Consultation with district or municipal assembly, the Fisheries Commission and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) on recognition of local SSF conservation and management efforts and evidence of support or collaboration	Details of conservation measures undertaken and results; information, reports, etc. on the indigenous body of knowledge on conservation and management applied to the same, and collaboration with local or central government	Community entry (once) Appraisal of conservation and management efforts Consultation with local traditional authority and above, to district, municipal and metropolitan assemblies and MOFAD	Despite reports of high levels of unsustainable fishing methods, there is evidence to suggest local conservation and management efforts. However, large-scale fishers and academia tend to be dismissive of them. Women clam fishers, particularly in Ada, Tsokome and Sogakope, provide an example of local sustainable conservation. Through advocacy by Food worker organizations and CSOs, the central government has tabled a co-management bill that is being considered by Parliament.

GHANA – Peter Linford Adjiei The SSFs of Ghana						
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<p>5.9</p> <p>Other users are exerting increasing competition for small-scale fisheries areas leading to conflicts. States should ensure that small-scale fishing communities are given special support and are not arbitrarily evicted or that their legitimate tenure rights are infringed or extinguished.</p>	<p>Who are the “other users” and what state organizations or agencies regulate their activities?</p> <p>Is there an accepted definition of SSFs and what constitutes an SSF community?</p> <p>What protective, supportive or restorative mechanisms exist for the state to uphold SSF tenure rights?</p>	<p>Distinguish between users who directly compete with SSFs and users whose indirect activities adversely affect SSF</p> <p>Existing policies, laws, regulations and interventions in SSFs</p> <p>Evidence of SSFs or communities that have benefitted or sought redress through such state-sponsored mechanisms on SSF tenure rights</p>	<p>Discussions with small-scale communities adversely affected by other uses: oil and gas exploration and production, conversion of beaches (previous processing and landing sites, etc.) into real estate and tourist developments, etc.</p> <p>Consultation with district or municipal assembly, the Fisheries Commission and MOFAD on past or ongoing efforts to safeguard SSFs’ tenure rights</p> <p>Interview affected fishers and other persons in the community who have received support from government interventions or initiatives</p>	<p>Build a profile of users of the fishery or land resource with the community</p> <p>Ascertain both authorized and unauthorized users of land and aquatic resources from the local government, regulatory authorities, etc.</p> <p>Existence of a state support mechanism to uphold SSFs’ tenure rights</p>	<p>Once</p> <p>Initial appraisal, monitoring at regular intervals</p>	<p>Generally, fishers have access to fishing grounds. However, in recent times such access has been restricted (or displaced) by offshore oil and gas production.</p> <p>Access to landing and processing sites is threatened by tourism and real estate businesses, as there are no clear and up-to-date guidelines and regulations for properties sited along the beach and on water.</p>
<p>6.1</p> <p>Take a holistic approach to small-scale fisheries development and management and ensure that the communities are empowered and enjoy their human rights</p>	<p>What policies exist for the development and management of SSFs?</p> <p>Do policies take into account local community needs and priorities, local government structures, as well as regulatory bodies’ oversight functions, competing interests and the possible overlap or duplication of roles?</p> <p>Do policies have measurable indicators, and are they time-bound?</p> <p>Are policies available and accessible in the local language, and in easy-to-understand formats?</p>	<p>National policies on SSFs and related laws, treaties, conventions, interventions and government statements</p>	<p>Discussions with the community</p> <p>Consultation with district or municipal assembly, the Fisheries Commission and MOFAD on existing policy frameworks (or regulations or by-laws) and how they are implemented to the benefit of local communities</p>	<p>Policy documents and regulations or by-laws of central and local governments</p> <p>Annual reports of regulatory bodies and agencies.</p>	<p>Initial appraisal, followed by monitoring at regular intervals</p>	<p>Existing policies for developing and managing SSFs are generic, with no specific objectives, measurable outcomes and time frame.</p> <p>Holistic policies on SSFs must fine-tune what local SSFs consider social and economic priorities with national political agendas.</p>

GHANA – Peter Linford Adjei The SSFs of Ghana						
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6.3 States should promote social security schemes for all workers in small-scale fisheries among the entire value chain	Do SSFs have access to social security schemes? Do social security schemes take into account the needs of SSFs? To what extent do they address these needs? Are the benefits of social security schemes available to all workers, both men and women, in the entire value chain?	Existing social security schemes promoted by government driven by (a) policy or legislation or (b) managerial decisions Social security schemes promoted by private firms targeting SSFs Evidence of beneficiaries of scheme or subscription, and anticipated benefits	Discussion with the community members involved in social security schemes, and whether the benefits meet their expectations Interactions with promoters of the social security schemes	Details of the initiatives or campaigns to promote social security schemes Access to their records and assessment of volume and number of beneficiaries or subscriptions Existence of actual schemes	Initial appraisal, regular monitoring	Existing social security schemes favour formal-sector employees. Access to pension and insurance cover by fishworkers is limited. In recent times, private insurance companies have targeted SSFs with retirement pension plans, and healthcare, accident and disability insurance cover. However, subscriptions are very low, due to volatility in fishers' incomes, little or no education on social security, apathy and mistrust of insurers.
6.4 States should support development of schemes for savings, credit and insurance with emphasis on inclusion and access of women to these services.	What is the community's attitude or view towards the need for or importance of credit, as well as indebtedness? What formal and informal arrangements exist for extending credit?	Existence of credit cooperatives, rotating credit and savings schemes, susu (traditional form of financial intermediaries) groups, etc. Existence of community and rural banks	Discussions with the persons involved in these initiatives Interaction with the office-bearers of the organizations Interviews with a cross-section of fishers who are not beneficiaries, to ascertain their views on coverage limitations	Details of the initiatives undertaken in the community to address credit, insurance and saving needs Access to their records, and assessment of the volume of transactions and record of repayments Existence of innovative schemes	Initial appraisal, regular monitoring	State-sponsored credit and aid have been characterized by abuse (political patronage, nepotism and cronyism). The process for accessing aid or credit is reported (by fishers) to be riddled with bribery and kickbacks. Fishers also complain of long waiting periods and inadequate credit or aid allocations.

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6.5 Recognize the full range of activities of the small-scale fisheries value chain as being economic and professional operations and give special emphasis to the vulnerable groups of fishworkers, particularly women, in the post-harvest activities.	Whether fishers who fish, those who provide post-harvest value addition and ancillary service providers in the value chain are given “equal” recognition. Are the rights of all fishworkers along the value chain documented or backed by legislation? Do government policies or initiatives acknowledge the entire contribution of the value chain?	Rights of all fishworkers along the value chain are recognized and documented by the state Policy documents, manifestos, budget statements on SSFs’ contribution to the national economy, with a breakdown of the range of activities within the SSF subsector	Discussions with the community Consultation with district or municipal assembly, the Fisheries Commission and MOFAD on existing policy documents that detail the full range of activities in the subsector, and its contribution to socio-economic development	Policy documents, regulations and by-laws of central and local governments	Initial review, regular monitoring	SSF actors across the value chain are recognized (albeit to varying degrees) as important contributors to employment, income and nutrition; however, rights are not backed by law. <i>Existing laws should be amended to achieve greater recognition of the rights of SSFs across the value chain.</i>
6.13 States should work towards elimination of forced labour and prevent debt-bondage of men, women and children and adopt effective measures to protect fishers and small-scale fish workers, including migrants.	What policies, legislation exist in respect of the SSF Guidelines? Do the policies take into account causes, push-pull factors, and human and economic costs? Are enforcement agencies well resourced (in logistical technical, financial, etc. terms)? Do communities (CSOs, Food Worker Organizations, the media, etc.) have clear roles in supporting policy implementation?	National policies on forced labour (including child labour & trafficking [CLaT]) Laws and by-laws, ratified treaties and conventions relating to human (and child) rights and labour State and private-sector interventions	Discussion with key community leaders, CSOs, Food Worker Organizations and activists (if any, at community, district and national levels) Consultation with district and municipal assemblies, the Fisheries Commission, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, circuit and district courts, and community and district police on existing interventions, challenges, severity and trends of forced labour, especially CLaT	Details of existing policies, laws and interventions Records of CLaT cases from implementing agencies and actions taken, including arrests, assistance to victims, prosecutions, reunification with families, etc.	Initial appraisal, regular monitoring	<i>CLaT is still rife in fishing communities, despite public and private interventions. More awareness should be created. Child protection laws should be strictly enforced. Perpetrators of CLaT should be prosecuted, to serve as a deterrent to others.</i>

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7.3 Investments in appropriate infrastructures, organisational structures and capacity development of the post-harvest sub-sector should be fostered and provided by the state. Such actions will lead to good quality and safe fisher products for both export and the domestic market	Are there plans for developing cost-effective and functional infrastructures? Are there supportive measures to strengthen primary SSF actors to be more gender-just, credible and accountable? Is capacity development responsive to the living and working conditions of SSFs, providing the requisite technical, logistical, financial and ancillary support and linkages?	National policies, plans or reports on SSFs detailing previous, ongoing and intended investments in respect of Guideline 7.3 Historic and itemized budgets invested in SSFs Evidence of (the impact) of direct investment in post-harvest infrastructural, organizational structures and capacity development at community or district levels	Discussions with the community Consultation with district or municipal assemblies, the Fisheries Commission and MOFAD on existing policy documents and plans in respect of Guideline 7.3 Discussions with implementation agencies, departments or officers on successes, challenges and limitations experienced	Details of existing plans, implementation timelines, reports on projects and work in progress, and narratives on activities Records of investments from financing agencies or donors (local or central government), audited accounts of expenditure expended in phases or entire plan Reports or records of actual implementation, with the involvement of key primary actors, communities, technocrats, the media, etc.	Initial appraisal, monitoring at regular intervals	Investments in post-harvest infrastructural, organizational structures and capacity development have not been carefully planned, well-coordinated, adequately resourced or participatory. For example, landing sites and harbours are not cost-effective or functional, thereby limiting their numbers. Capacity-building initiatives typically focus on technical aspects, such as fish handling and processing. However, other service linkages, such as access to credit, market and transportation difficulties, are ignored.

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7.5 Seek ways to avoid post-harvest losses and create value addition. This may be achieved in the realm of small-scale fish handling and processing by resorting to existing traditional, local cost-efficient technologies, innovations and culturally appropriate technology transfers and by environmentally sustainable practices that deter waste of inputs such as water and fuel wood.	<p>What methods or technologies exist to avoid post-harvest losses?</p> <p>What practical improvements have been made on existing technologies?</p> <p>What is the view of the communities on “improved” or “alternative” technologies?</p>	<p>Processing and value addition methods prevailing in local communities</p> <p>Availability of new or improved technologies</p> <p>Adoption rates and underlying factors</p>	<p>Discussions with the community</p> <p>Consultation with district or municipal assembly, the Fisheries Commission and MOFAD on common value addition methods and state-promoted technologies</p> <p>Interview fishworkers who have adopted improved or alternative processing or value addition technologies</p>	<p>Number of fishworkers using improved technologies</p> <p>Assessment of adoption rates through records of promoters or state-sponsored schemes</p>	Initial appraisal, regular monitoring	<p>Despite the introduction of improved technologies from both the public and the private sectors, high post-harvest losses abound, because the promoters of these innovations fail to interrogate the entire spectrum of activities within the post-harvest value chain.</p> <p>Technology transfer programmes should be skilfully designed (with appropriate teaching and training aids), together with fishworkers. The objective should be to bring about practical innovations, and not just the transfer of knowledge and award of certificates.</p>

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8.1 Gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of all small-scale fisheries development strategies. These strategies to achieve gender equality require different approaches which challenge practices that are discriminatory against women and should be sensitive to the cultural context.	Is there a commonly accepted definition of "gender mainstreaming" (as different agencies may have varying views)? Are there specific targets and measures that promote gender mainstreaming? How are national policies translated at the community level to address discriminatory practices against women?	Existing or draft policies or laws on gender mainstreaming Programmes and activities emanating from national policies that seek to address inequalities or discriminatory practices at the subnational level	Discussions with the community Consultation with district and municipal assemblies, the Fisheries Commission, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Domestic Violence & Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police on compliance and progress being made	Details of existing policies, laws and interventions (programmes or activities) in communities Information or reports on more gender-responsive decisions or greater opportunities offered to the marginalized and vulnerable, particularly women and girls, at the community level Awareness about what constitutes gender inequality or injustice among community members	Initial appraisal, regular monitoring	A draft national gender mainstreaming strategy for the SSF sector was developed in 2016 and is awaiting adoption and implementation.

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<p>8.2</p> <p>States should comply with their obligations under international human rights law and implement the instruments to which they are party with regard to women's issues. Women's equal participation in decision-making processes for policies directed towards SSF should be secured. Women should be encouraged to participate in fisheries organisations and relevant organisational development support should be provided to achieve this measure. Specific measures to address discrimination against women should be adopted and CSOs and women fish workers should participate in monitoring their implementation</p>	<p>Are there clear time-bound trajectories for implementing human rights and instruments on women's issues?</p> <p>Whether policy, gender and legal gap analyses (in respect of women's issues) have been conducted to inform the review of existing policies and laws?</p> <p>Are there clear-cut policies or directives within the central and local government structure to involve women in initiatives and encourage them to participate in decision-making?</p> <p>What specific measures exist to create more awareness, ensure compliance and deter discrimination against women?</p>	<p>Existing or draft policies and laws on gender equity and equality</p> <p>Government concept papers, appointed teams or committees, parliamentary select committees subject matters pertaining to Guideline 8.2</p>	<p>Discussions and consultations with responsible state institutions and bodies, such as MOFAD, the Attorney General's Office, the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection</p>	<p>Policies, laws and reports on related activities in pursuit of Guideline 8.2</p> <p>Greater participation by women in fishery governance and management</p>	<p>Initial appraisal, monitoring at regular intervals</p>	<p>Over the years, the country has ratified a number of UN-led human rights laws and enacted favourable national policies that promote gender equality and equity. However, the lack of clear, time-bound trajectories have led to a general lack of awareness about such legislations at the community level.</p> <p>Similarly, at the level of ministries, departments and agencies, there is no uniform integration or application of human rights instruments to issues affecting women.</p> <p>The upshot is that these government bodies and local government agencies that are more responsive to human rights instruments achieve greater participation of women in management and decision-making than those that are less responsive.</p>

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8.4 Better technologies of importance appropriate to women's work should be developed in small-scale fisheries.	What are the drawbacks of existing technologies employed by women in their work? What is the view of women fishworkers regarding "better" technologies? If there are existing "innovations", what is their adoption rate, and what factors account for it?	Utilization of new or improved technologies by women Adoption rates and underlying factors	Discussions with the community Interview women who have adopted or utilized improved technologies for their work Consultation with district or municipal assembly, the Fisheries Commission and MOFAD on the promotion of better technologies	Number of women using better technologies Assessment of adoption rates of new technologies through records of promoters or state-sponsored schemes	Initial appraisal, regular monitoring	Many "innovations" are churned out every year. However, adoption is very low, due to high cost, fuel inefficiency or consumer taste and preference (regarding processed fish). For example, the promoters of a new fish smoker touted its low polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon rate. The drawbacks were that the product entailed high set-up costs that consumers complained of the smoked fish tasting "flat".

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<p>9.3</p> <p>An integrated and holistic approach with cross-sectoral collaboration is needed to address the disaster risks and climate change impacts in small-scale fisheries. Issues such as pollution, coastal erosion and destruction of coastal habitats caused by human-induced and non-fisheries related factors seriously undermine the livelihoods of fishing communities and their ability to adapt to impacts of climate change. States, other relevant parties should take steps to address the above.</p>	<p>What policies or legislation exist in respect of Guideline 9.3?</p> <p>Do policies recognize the human rights of small-scale fishers and their social, cultural and economic dependence on the resource?</p> <p>Are there specific targets and measures to safeguard the livelihoods of small-scale fishers?</p> <p>Have communities as primary stakeholders been duly consulted, and do they have clearly defined roles in the plan?</p>	<p>Existing or draft national policies or plans</p> <p>Government concept papers, action plans, committees or task forces in respect of Guideline 9.3</p> <p>Evidence of two-way consultations of parties involved</p>	<p>Discussions with communities</p> <p>Consultation with district and municipal assemblies, the Fisheries Commission, MOFAD, the National Disaster Management Organisation, the Ghana Meteorological Services, the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency</p>	<p>Details of existing plans, implementation timelines, reports on projects and work in progress, narratives on activities, etc.</p> <p>Greater awareness among communities on climate change, disaster preparedness and management</p>	<p>Initial appraisal, regular monitoring</p>	<p>Small-scale fishing communities are fully aware of the effects of disaster risks and climate change. A key indicator of this is reflected in tidal waves and storms, which have become more frequent in recent times and have destroyed homes, canoes, nets and outboard motors.</p> <p>The Government's interventions have typically been reactive and limited to post-disaster efforts, consisting mostly in healthcare assistance and distribution of relief items.</p>
<p>9.4</p> <p>Plans for adaptation, mitigation and aid as appropriate should be provided to small-scale fishing communities affected by climate change and natural and human-induced disasters.</p>	<p>Are plans well thought-out in advance, with mutual concerns and interests of all stakeholders being expressed?</p> <p>Do plans take into account local needs and interests as prioritized by the community members?</p> <p>What specific targets and measures are detailed in the plan?</p> <p>What specific mechanisms exist in the plan for grievances, complaints or redress in the event of suspected or reported cases of abuse, non-compliance or breach?</p>	<p>Existing or draft policies or plans</p> <p>Government concept papers, action plans, committees or task forces in respect of Guideline 9.3</p> <p>Evidence of meetings and consultations between the communities and state government entities</p>	<p>Discussions with communities</p> <p>Consultation with district and municipal assemblies, the Fisheries Commission, MOFAD, the National Disaster Management Organisation, the Ghana Meteorological Services, the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency</p>	<p>Details of existing plans, implementation timelines, reports on projects and work in progress, narratives on activities, etc.</p> <p>Greater awareness among communities on climate change, and disaster preparedness and management</p>	<p>Initial appraisal, regular monitoring</p>	<p>To forestall any long-lasting catastrophe on small-scale fishing communities, any disaster risk and management plan must include educating communities about disaster preparedness and management, and establishing clear channels for communicating relevant weather forecasts and early warning reports.</p>

INDIA – Naini Nayak The SSF communities of Kerala, India						
PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINES CHOSEN BY YOU FOR MONITORING AT THE COMMUNITY/LOCAL LEVEL	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS RELATING TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATOR(S)	PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE WHETHER INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF INDICATOR AT COMMUNITY LEVEL	POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>5.3</p> <p>States, in accordance with their legislation, should ensure that small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities have secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources (marine and inland) and small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land, with a special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights.</p>	<p>Do SSFs have secure tenure to aquatic resources?</p> <p>Do SSFs have secure tenure to riparian land?</p> <p>Are the benefits of tenure available to all (men and women) equitably?</p>	<p>Right of access and use of aquatic resources: by customary practice</p> <p>Right granted by legislation specific to fisheries</p> <p>Land titles: by legal act</p> <p>Evidence of legislation for land rights in process, but not yet enacted</p>	<p>Discussion with key community leaders and also separate group discussions with men and women</p> <p>Consultation with local-level leaders and officials regarding potentials and hurdles to securing land tenure and tenure to aquatic resources</p> <p>Ascertaining through enquiry with religious leaders, etc. if there are any historical, socio-religious or cultural issues regarding women obtaining tenure to land or accessing aquatic resources</p> <p>Fishbowl discussions with officials and community</p> <p>Orthophoto maps to help delineate boundaries of areas</p>	<p>Land ownership records and agreements or customary community rights to land</p> <p>Whether titles to land are also given in the name of women</p> <p>Information on laws or customary practices granting aquatic rights</p> <p>Special mention of rights of women to aquatic natural resources</p>	<p>Once</p> <p>If indicators are not achieved, then every two years(?)</p>	<p>Historically, the community did envisage customary tenure rights to aquatic resources. However, after the formation of the nation state, these rights were neither acknowledged nor extinguished.</p> <p>Negotiating secure tenure to aquatic resources is a politically charged issue.</p>
<p>5.14</p> <p>All parties should recognize that rights and responsibilities come together; tenure rights are balanced by duties, and support the long-term conservation and sustainable use of resources and the maintenance of the ecological foundation for food production.</p> <p>Small-scale fisheries should utilize fishing practices that minimize harm to the aquatic environment and associated species and support the sustainability of the resource.</p>	<p>Do the SSFs undertake any conservation or resource rejuvenation activities?</p> <p>Do SSFs use eco-friendly fishing practices and tools?</p>	<p>Mangroves conserved and rejuvenated by community</p> <p>Strong sentiment against destructive fishing</p> <p>Variety of gears and tackle used by fishers</p>	<p>Discussions with community</p> <p>Actual observation of concrete efforts at conservation, etc.</p> <p>Inspection of fishing gear and enquiry and investigation about any illegal or destructive fishing practices</p> <p>Pictures or drawings of banned or illegal gear may be displayed to ensure proper identification</p> <p>Use of emojis to gauge the feelings of fishers regarding different gears</p> <p>Involve youth in making photographic documentation of innovative gear in operation</p>	<p>Details of conservation measures undertaken and quantifications of the same (e.g. area of mangroves replanted)</p> <p>Note if there is diversity in the gear and tackle used across seasons and species harvested</p>	<p>First, an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then, observations at regular intervals. The frequency is to be decided with the community.</p>	<p>Due to extreme climate events, the shoreline is changing and there has been destruction of coastal vegetation.</p> <p>The community did use a wide variety of fishing gear until a few years ago. Diversity is currently decreasing.</p>

INDIA – Nalini Nayak The SSF communities of Kerala, India						
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6.4 States should support the development of and access to other services that are appropriate for small-scale fishing communities with regard to, for example, savings, credit and insurance schemes, with special emphasis on ensuring the access of women to such services.	How does the community view the issue of indebtedness and the importance of and need for credit? What is the role of merchants or middlemen in providing credit? Do fishers consider it important to save money? What informal or formal arrangements exist to extend credit? What is the state of the formal banking sector?	Credit clubs and other self-help group credit or insurance associations exist Existence of state-sponsored fisher cooperatives providing credit and facilitating savings, etc. Groups specific to women's needs exist	Discussions with the persons involved in these initiatives Interaction with the office-bearers of the relevant organizations Interviews with a cross-section of fishers who are not beneficiaries, to ascertain views on coverage limitations	Details of initiatives in the community launched to address credit, insurance and saving needs Access to records and assessment of the volume of transactions, record of repayments Existence of any innovative schemes	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo with regard to credit. Then, monitoring of the coverage of the schemes on a regular basis.	The community was once heavily dependent on merchants for credit. With the extension of banking to the rural areas, this dependency has decreased.
8.4 All parties should encourage the development of better technologies of importance and appropriate to women's work in small-scale fisheries.	What are the sorts of activities that women undertake in the fishery? What technological changes have been introduced in these activities? By whom? Is women's work becoming less arduous and more remunerative?	Number of women using bikes or automobiles to transport fish Availability of good fish storage boxes Protective gear for cockle and seaweed gathering available in shops Ready availability of crushed ice The age profile of women participating	Interview some women to ascertain if they actively use any of the technologies for their fishery-related activities Discussion with ice providers to ascertain their customers and the women users among them	The nature of transition in the means of fish transport by women Regular and sustained use of protective gear by women involved in gathering and diving What government schemes exist to promote women-friendly technologies in fisheries	Initial appraisal of context, as at some years ago Annual monitoring, with help from NGOs	The recent activities of an NGO involved in women's issues have resulted in the gradual adoption of new technologies, particularly after the investment costs were subsidized.

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<p>11.6</p> <p>All parties should ensure that the knowledge, culture, traditions and practices of small-scale fishing communities, including indigenous peoples, are recognized and, as appropriate, supported, and that they inform responsible local governance and sustainable development processes. The specific knowledge of women fishers and fish workers must be recognized and supported. States should investigate and document traditional fisheries knowledge and technologies in order to assess their application to sustainable fisheries conservation, management and development.</p>	<p>Do any of the traditional fishing and fish processing practices and artefacts remain?</p> <p>Are there elder persons in the community who are considered repositories of knowledge on fishing and related activities (boat building, special fish processing techniques, etc.)?</p> <p>Has there been any systematic attempt by technologists or others to document and record any of the traditional knowledge, processes and artefacts?</p>	<p>Existence of traditional artefacts (e.g. crafts, nets, traps)</p> <p>Share of traditionally processed fish in total fish processed in village or locality</p> <p>Existence of fish processed using traditional methods</p> <p>Published documents or books on these traditional artefacts or processes by state institutions or scientists and technologists</p>	<p>How many recognized elders in the community whose traditional knowledge and skills with regard to fishing, making artefacts, fish products, etc. are well known?</p> <p>Evidence from members of the community of efforts by outsiders (researchers, government officials, NGOs, etc.) to document knowledge and artefacts</p> <p>Making of models of traditional equipment with the participation of elders and youth</p>	<p>Any written records or census of traditional crafts and fishing gear</p> <p>Any oral records from persons in the community about traditional fish recipes, processing methods, etc.</p> <p>Public documents, including newspaper articles, photograph collections of fishing technologies, etc.</p>	<p>Once</p>	

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<p>12.3 All parties should recognize that capacity development should build on existing knowledge and skills and be a two-way process of knowledge transfer, providing for flexible and suitable learning pathways to meet the needs of individuals, including both men and women and vulnerable and marginalized groups. Moreover, capacity development should include building the resilience and adaptive capacity of small-scale fishing communities in relation to DRM and CCA</p>	<p>Have there been any efforts to conduct training or awareness programmes by the state, NGOs, etc. for the communities? Has any attention been paid to discussions about recent climate events and their impact on fishing?</p>	<p>Number of training events conducted in or for the community Evidence of persons participating in workshops and other such events relating to and climate change adaptation Record of specific climate events of the recent past and people's assessment of them</p>	<p>Discussion with the community and specific persons involved in workshops, trainings, etc. Gauge the level of concern and awareness of new disaster risks and climate change facts by means of informal discussions</p>	<p>Data from state fisheries extension agencies about capacity-building initiatives undertaken Any relevant publications, news items about the aspects of disasters or climate, with reference to coastal areas</p>	<p>Once and then occasionally</p>	

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13.3 States and all other parties should work together to create awareness of the Guidelines, also by disseminating simplified and translated versions for the benefit of those working in small-scale fisheries. States and all other parties should develop a specific set of materials on gender to secure the effective dissemination of information on gender and women's role in small-scale fisheries and to highlight steps that need to be taken to improve women's status and their work.	Are simple versions of the SSF Guidelines available in the local language or dialect of the fishers? Are there persons who are competent and available to make such local versions? Are there funds available for making such versions? What is the possibility of producing audio and video material? What is the role of social media messages? Possibility of producing simple posters with key messages of the SSF Guidelines	Documented availability of such simple versions – written, audio, video – in the communities Measures of the memory recall of the contents and main messages by members of the community	Questions to village leaders, women, men, elders and youth about the availability of simple versions Group discussions to ascertain the best medium for dissemination of the SSF Guidelines' messages Assessment using scaling measures about the effectiveness of the material that may be available	Level of literacy of the community Presence of educated youth in the community How does the community obtain information about the outside world (newspapers, television, social media, etc.)? Can support organizations perform the task? Are there local artists or theatre groups that can be engaged to create plays?	Once and at regular intervals of two or three years to measure progress	

JAMAICA – Lisa Soares Farquhars fishing village (formerly, St. Mark's Village), Clarendon, Jamaica						
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5.3 States, in accordance with their legislation, should ensure that small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities have secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources (marine and inland) and small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land, with a special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights	What tenure rights exist for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities? Are tenure rights secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities? Are secure tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities accounted for in national legislation? Is special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights?	Evidence of tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities Evidence of secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities Evidence that tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities are accounted for in national fisheries legislation Evidence that special attention is paid to women with respect to secure tenure rights	Discussions to be held with small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities about the existence of tenure rights. This could include a network mapping exercise to aid visualization of what types of tenure rights exist. Consultation with local-level leaders and officials regarding the existence of secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities Consultation with high-level officials and fisheries stakeholders regarding the existence of tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities in national fisheries legislation Discussion with women on whether they receive special attention with regard to secure tenure rights	Whether tenure rights exist for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities If they do exist, whether there are visible secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities Whether tenure rights for small-scale fishers, fishworkers and their communities are accounted for in national fisheries legislation Details on whether women are given special attention, with regard to secure tenure rights	Every six months If indicators are not achieved, then every year	Farquhars fishing village has benefitted from establishing secure tenure that is equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate, through the work of the NGO Food for the Poor Jamaica The community was built from the bottom-up, with building supplies offered by Food for the Poor. Houses and several village bars and food stations have been constructed

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5.17 States should ensure that the roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements of concerned parties and stakeholders are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process. All parties are responsible for assuming the management roles agreed to. All endeavours should be made so that small-scale fisheries are represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies and actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes	Do co-management arrangements for SSFs exist? If co-management arrangements exist, were they clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process? Do well-defined management roles in co-management arrangements exist? Are small-scale fisheries represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies? Through what mediums do small-scale fisheries actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes?	Evidence that co-management arrangements for small-scale fisheries exist Evidence that if co-management arrangements exist, they were clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process Evidence that well-defined management roles in co-management arrangements exist; and details as to expectations relating to these roles Details of mediums (national, local, community) that allow small-scale fisheries to actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes	Consultation with government authorities, as well as the private sector and small-scale fishing communities, about the existence and functionality of co-management arrangements A network mapping exercise to aid visualization of the type and functionality of existing co-management arrangements Discussion with the community and other stakeholders about the extent to which co-management arrangements (if they exist) are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process Consultation with community leaders, fisheries authorities and private stakeholders about the expectations of management roles under co-management arrangements, and whether these are being fulfilled Consultation with stakeholders about the effectiveness of mediums (national, local, community) that allow SSFs to actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes	Number of existing co-management arrangements Details about the functionality of existing co-management arrangements Details about how (existing) co-management arrangements were clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process Details about the expectations of management roles under (existing and future) co-management arrangements Details about the resources available to SSF community leaders to ensure the expectations of these management roles are being adequately met Details about the effectiveness of mediums (national, local, community) that allow SSFs to actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes	Annually and in consultation with the community	In Jamaica, co-management arrangements are typically implemented through the establishment of special fishing conservation areas or MPAs. These co-management arrangements are typically structured either via the government or private-sector entities, in both cases in partnership with the fishing community. Examples of the latter are the Sandals Foundation and the Oracabessa Fishing Sanctuary in the north of the island. Particular to Farquhars (in the south of the island), a co-management arrangement of the fishery has been established between the Food for the Poor NGO and Farquhars fishing village

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6.6 States should promote decent work for all small-scale fisheries workers, including both the formal and informal sectors. States should create the appropriate conditions to ensure that fisheries activities in both the formal and informal sectors are taken into account in order to ensure the sustainability of small-scale fisheries in accordance with national law	What constitutes decent work for SSFs and fishing households (proper fishing facilities, adequate personal hygiene facilities, viable income streams from fishing activities, access to healthcare facilities and insurance, etc.)? Does this differ for formal and informal sectors (in this regard, it is important to define the formal and informal sectors in the country context)? What measures do states need to create and implement to ensure that fisheries activities in both the formal and informal sectors are taken into account? Do these measures differ for formal and informal sectors? Does national law make provision (social, economic, ecological) for ensuring the sustainability of small-scale fisheries and fishing households? Are these provisions functional (i.e. how are they enforced)?	Evidence of what constitutes decent work for small-scale fisheries and fishing households (i.e. proper fishing facilities, adequate personal hygiene facilities, viable income streams from fishing activities, access to healthcare facilities and insurance, etc.) Evidence of whether this differs for formal and informal sectors Evidence should be obtained on the state creating and implementing measures to ensure that fisheries activities in both the formal and informal sectors are taken into account, including evidence regarding how these measures are monitored. This should include evidence of whether these measures differ for formal and informal sectors. Evidence of provisions existing in national law (whether social, economic, ecological) that articulate the importance of ensuring the sustainability of SSFs and fishing communities	Discussion with the SSF community (both men and women) regarding what constitutes, or are the perceptions of, decent work for SSFs and fishing households (i.e. proper fishing facilities, adequate personal hygiene facilities, viable income streams from fishing activities, access to healthcare facilities and insurance, etc.). This should include consultations regarding whether perceptions differ for formal and informal sectors. A historical matrix of how perceptions of decent work have changed over time for men and women in the community Consultations should be held with fisheries authorities, private-sector interests and local community leaders about the viability of the measures taken to ensure that fisheries activities in both the formal and informal sectors are taken into account, and details regarding how these measures are monitored. This should include consultations regarding whether these measures differ for formal and informal sectors. Consultations with fisheries authorities, representatives of private-sector interests and local community leaders regarding the elements and functionality of provisions existing in national law (whether social, economic or ecological) that articulate the importance of ensuring the sustainability of SSFs and fishing communities	Data establishing what constitutes decent work for SSFs and fishing households (proper fishing facilities, adequate personal hygiene facilities, viable income streams from fishing activities, access to healthcare facilities and insurance, etc.). This should also include data indicating SSFs' and fishing households' perceptions about achieving such targets of decent work Data should be collected establishing the measures taken (by fisheries authorities, representatives of private-sector interests and the local community) to ensure that fisheries activities in both the formal and informal sectors are taken into account, including data showing how these measures are monitored. This should include data establishing whether such measures differ for formal and informal sectors Details of the elements and functionality of provisions existing in national law (whether social, economic, ecological) that articulate the importance of ensuring the sustainability of SSFs and fishing communities. This should include details regarding the entities responsible for enforcing these provisions in national law	Every six months If indicators are not achieved, then every year	In Jamaica, to date, there has been no official delineation between the formal and informal sectors of SSFs. There are more obvious differences between artisanal SSF fisheries and industrial fisheries. In several cases, SSFs in Jamaica work to supply the mother boats of industrial fisheries The available secondary data on Jamaica's fisheries contain no indications on what would classify as decent work conditions. It is not clear from existing secondary data whether provisions exist (whether social, economic, ecological) in national Jamaican fisheries law that fully articulate the importance of ensuring the sustainability of SSFs and fishing communities

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6.9 All parties should create conditions for men and women of small-scale fishing communities to fish and to carry out fisheries-related activities in an environment free from crime, violence, organized crime activities, piracy, theft, sexual abuse, corruption and abuse of authority exists for small-scale fishing communities to fish and related activities? Do measures exist that are aimed at eliminating violence and protecting women exposed to such violence in small-scale fishing communities? What mediums exist for states to ensure access to justice for victims of, inter alia, violence and abuse, including within the fishing household or community?	Whether an environment free from crime, violence, organized crime activities, piracy, theft, sexual abuse, corruption and abuse of authority exists for small-scale fishing communities to fish and related activities? Do measures exist that are aimed at eliminating violence and protecting women exposed to such violence in small-scale fishing communities? What mediums exist for states to ensure access to justice for victims of, inter alia, violence and abuse, including within the fishing household or community?	Evidence that an environment free from crime, violence, organized crime activities, piracy, theft, sexual abuse, corruption and abuse of authority exists for small-scale fishing communities to fish and to carry out fisheries-related activities Evidence that measures exist that are aimed at eliminating violence and protecting women exposed to such violence in small-scale fishing communities Evidence and use of mediums that exist in Jamaica to ensure access to justice for victims of, inter alia, violence and abuse, including within the fishing household	Consultation with SSF community leaders and wider members of the fishing community about existing in an environment free from crime, violence, organized crime activities, piracy, theft, sexual abuse, corruption and abuse of authority, to fish and carry out fisheries-related activities Discussion with women about the availability of measures that are aimed at eliminating violence and protecting women exposed to such violence in small-scale fishing communities Consultation with fisheries authorities, private-sector entities and the local community about the existence and functionality of mediums that exist in Jamaica to ensure access to justice for victims of, inter alia, violence and abuse, including within the fishing household	Data from the Jamaica Constabulary Force about crime, violence, organized crime activities, piracy, theft, sexual abuse, corruption and abuse of authority in small-scale fishing communities Data from Jamaica's Ministry of Gender Affairs about the availability of measures that are aimed at eliminating violence and protecting women exposed to violence in small-scale fishing communities Details about the existence and functionality of mediums in Jamaica to ensure access to justice for victims of, inter alia, violence and abuse, including within the fishing household	Annually and in consultation with the community	Historically, Jamaica has had an extremely high crime rate. It is not clear from existing data how SSF communities are affected by these daily criminal and violent occurrences. Farquhars itself is a relatively quiet and close-knit fishing community, with a basic school on site. As such, if violence and crime occur in the community, the perpetrators are usually outsiders (i.e. not residing in the community). Jamaica is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and other relevant international instruments promulgated to protect women from violence and crime. It is not clear from existing evidence whether Jamaica's fisheries law contains provisions to protect vulnerable individuals in SSF communities (including) women from violence and crime

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<p>7.2 All parties should recognize the role women often play in the post-harvest subsector and support improvements to facilitate women's participation in such work. States should ensure that amenities and services appropriate for women are available as required in order to enable women to retain and enhance their livelihoods in the postharvest subsector</p>	<p>What role(s) do women often play in the post-harvest sub-sector (e.g. fish cleaner, fish vendor, fish boner, fish processor, fish skinner)? Do women have adequate facilities and infrastructure to conduct their post-harvest work? What would facilitate women's participation in post-harvest work to better improve benefits from work?</p>	<p>Number of women in the post-harvest value chain Evidence of adequate processing and vending facilities Evidence of increased benefits from women's participation in post-harvest work Self-perceived change in standard of living for all women involved in post-harvest work</p>	<p>Discussion with key women involved in post-harvest activities and female community leaders A daily and seasonal calendar of the roles women play in the post-harvest sector Consultation with local-level leaders and officials regarding potentials and hurdles for gender roles within post-harvest sector Discussion with males regarding their perceptions of the value of women in post-harvest sector Collection of sex-disaggregated data along the value chain</p>	<p>Sex-disaggregated data A visible presence of self-perceived change in standard of living for women Visible and adequate post-harvest facilities and infrastructure within community Information of women's participation in post-harvest work</p>	<p>Every six months If indicators are not achieved, then every year</p>	<p><i>In Farquhars, women are generally responsible for vending fish. They also have the responsibility for processing fish</i></p>

<p style="text-align: center;">JAMAICA – Lisa Soares Farquahrs fishing village (formerly, St. Mark's Village), Clarendon, Jamaica</p>						
<p>PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINES CHOSEN BY YOU FOR MONITORING AT THE COMMUNITY/LOCAL LEVEL</p>	<p>POSSIBLE QUESTIONS RELATING TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH</p>	<p>POTENTIAL INDICATOR(S)</p>	<p>PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE WHETHER INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED</p>	<p>DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF INDICATOR AT COMMUNITY LEVEL</p>	<p>POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING</p>	<p>REMARKS</p>
<p>9.2 All parties should recognize and take into account the differential impact of natural and human-induced disasters and climate change on small-scale fisheries. States should develop policies and plans to address climate change in fisheries, in particular strategies for adaptation and mitigation, where applicable, as well as for building resilience, in full and effective consultation with fishing communities including indigenous peoples, men and women, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups. Special support should be given to small-scale fishing communities living on small islands where climate change may have particular implications for food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods</p>	<p>Are the differential impacts of natural and human-induced disasters and climate change on small-scale fisheries. States should develop policies and plans to address climate change in fisheries, in particular strategies for adaptation and mitigation, where applicable, as well as for building resilience, in full and effective consultation with fishing communities including indigenous peoples, men and women, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups. Special support should be given to small-scale fishing communities living on small islands where climate change may have particular implications for food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods?</p>	<p>Evidence that the impact of natural and human-induced disasters and climate change on SSFs are accounted for (nationally, locally or by the community) Evidence that policies and plans are in place to address climate change in fisheries (in particular, strategies for resilience, adaptation and mitigation) Evidence that policies and plans to address climate change have been developed in consultation with fishing communities and adapted at the community level Evidence that support is available (whether international, regional, or nationally) to SSF communities to mitigate challenges from climate change that might affect food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods</p>	<p>Consultation with Jamaica's fisheries authorities about how the impact of human-induced disasters and climate change on SSFs are accounted for (nationally, locally or by the community). Consultation with relevant fisheries authorities, private-sector entities and local community leaders about the existence and functionality of the policies and plans in place to address climate change in fisheries (in particular, strategies for resilience, adaptation and mitigation) Focus group interviews with the fishing community detailing the consultation process with relevant state authorities and private-sector actors to develop policies and plans to address climate change</p>	<p>Data from Jamaica's fisheries authorities detailing how the impact of human-induced disasters and climate change on SSFs are accounted for (nationally, locally or by the community) Details about the existence and functionality of policies and plans to address climate change in fisheries (in particular, strategies for resilience, adaptation and mitigation) Details about the functionality of the consultation processes with the fishing community to develop policies and plans to address climate change Details about how policies and plans to address climate change have been adapted at the community level Details about the level and type of support available (whether international, regional, or national) to SSF communities to mitigate challenges from climate change that might affect food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>As a Caribbean Small Island Developing State, Jamaica is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change. As such, Jamaica's SSF communities have been forced to implement measures to mitigate the effects of human-induced disasters and climate change. Farquahrs, for example, sits on a dry terrain on the south of the island that is prone to water restrictions. Additionally, there have been steep fluctuations in fish landings, due to warmer waters and a lack of abundance of typically harvested reef fish. Jamaica has been an active global leader in the fight to mitigate climate change, having in 2019 served on the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP24). The country is also expected to play a significant role in COP25 negotiations. In 2015, Jamaica developed and implemented its Climate Change Policy Framework. Within this policy plan, there is no specific mention of mitigating challenges due to climate change that might affect food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods in SSF communities. Despite this, the Fisheries Division of the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is noted as a key stakeholder in implementing the plan.</p>

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9.9 States should consider making available to small-scale fishing communities transparent access to adaptation funds, facilities and/or culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation, as appropriate	Do SSF communities have transparent access to climate adaptation funds and facilities? Do SSF communities have transparent access to culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation? What support is given to SSF communities to develop culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation? What are culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation?	Evidence that SSF communities have transparent access to climate adaptation funds and facilities Evidence that SSF communities have transparent access to culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation Evidence of support given to SSF communities to develop culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation	Consultation with relevant fisheries authorities, private-sector entities and local community leaders about the quality of access to climate adaptation funds and facilities Consultation with the fishing community about the quality of access to culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation Consultation with relevant fisheries authorities, private-sector entities and local community leaders about the support given to SSF communities to develop culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation	Information about SSF communities' access to climate adaptation funds and facilities Information about existing culturally appropriate technologies for SSF communities and how these technologies are being used Information about the level and type of support given to SSF communities to develop culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation	Every six months If indicators are not achieved, then every year	Jamaica is a beneficiary of major climate investment funds. More recently, Jamaica's SSF has benefitted from climate change adaptation funds and facilities under the World Bank's Promoting Community Climate Based Resilience in the Fisheries Sector project. The project was initially inceptioned in 2017 to run through 2021

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10.6 Small-scale fisheries stakeholders should promote collaboration among their professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs. They should establish networks and platforms for the exchange of experiences and information and to facilitate their involvement in policy- and decision-making processes relevant to small-scale fishing communities	Do professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs, exist? Are professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs, functional? Through what medium are information and knowledge shared with small-scale fishing communities to implement policy- and decision-making? What level of influence do small-scale fishing communities have in policy- and decision-making, as opposed to their perceived influence?	Evidence that professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs, exist Evidence that professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs, are functional Evidence and use of knowledge-sharing platforms (posters, emails, text messages) for small-scale fishing communities to implement policy- and decision-making Evidence that small-scale fishing communities have relevant influence in policy- and decision-making via community leaders, the Jamaica Fishermen Co-operative Union and the National Fisheries Advisory Council	Data from Jamaica's Department of Cooperative and Friendly Societies on how many professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs, exist Discussion with the community and other stakeholders about the functionality of professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs Existence of knowledge-sharing platforms and functioning working groups Existence of community leaders from small-scale fishing communities on relevant policy- and decision-making bodies and committees, for example the Jamaica Fishermen Co-operative Union and the National Fisheries Advisory Council	Number of existing professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs Details about the functionality of existing professional associations including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs Details about knowledge-sharing platforms and functioning working groups Details about community leaders from small-scale fishing communities on relevant policy- and decision-making bodies and committees, for example the Jamaica Fishermen Co-operative Union and the National Fisheries Advisory Council, and the roles they play	Annually	A community group is currently being formed at Farquhars

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10.7 States should recognize, and promote as appropriate, that local governance structures may contribute to an effective management of small-scale fisheries, taking into account the ecosystem approach and in accordance with national law.	<p>What is the appropriate entry point(s) for implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) for buy-in (e.g. national, local or specific fishery)?</p> <p>Do local governance structures exist to support the development of small-scale fishing communities?</p> <p>Is there evidence of an ecosystem approach to management of SSFs being implemented in small-scale fishing communities?</p> <p>Do national laws take into consideration the challenges faced by small-scale fishers and fishing communities?</p> <p>How do the challenges faced or raised by small-scale fishers and fishing communities contribute to effective/ ineffective governance and management of national fisheries?</p>	<p>Evidence of appropriate entry point(s) for implementing EAF for buy-in via national, local or specific fisheries</p> <p>Evidence of local governance structures that support the development of small-scale fishing communities</p> <p>Evidence of appropriate ecosystem-based management policies and tools being implemented by small-scale fishing communities, facilitated by local government structures</p> <p>Evidence that the ecosystem approach is included in national fisheries policy and regulations</p> <p>Evidence that the challenges and concerns faced or raised by small-scale fishers and fishing communities are accounted for in (effective) governance and management measures</p>	<p>Existence of appropriate entry point(s) for implementing EAF, for buy-in via national, local or specific fisheries.</p> <p>The number of existing local governance structures to support the development of small-scale fishing communities</p> <p>Discussion with the community about perceptions of local government structures supporting SSFs</p> <p>Discussion with the community about their knowledge of ecosystem-based management policies and tools</p> <p>Existence of national fisheries policy and fisheries management plans that include EAF</p> <p>A repository of the challenges and concerns faced or raised by SSFs and fishing communities, and how these have been addressed in national fisheries policy and regulations</p>	<p>Details of appropriate entry point(s) for implementing EAF, for buy-in via national, local or specific fisheries (including site case studies)</p> <p>Details of local governance structures that exist to support the development of small-scale fishing communities and an understanding of intersectoral linkages</p> <p>Details about perceptions of the functionality of local governance structures</p> <p>Details about how the ecosystem approach has been implemented or included in national fisheries policies, plans and regulations</p> <p>Existence of a repository of the challenges and concerns faced or raised by SSFs and fishing communities, and how these have been addressed in national fisheries policy and regulations</p>	<p>Annually and in collaboration with the community</p>	<p>Governance measures in Jamaica for harvesting specific species, for example lobster and conch, are updated annually.</p> <p>There is no clear evidence of functioning local governance structures beyond the creation of MPAs and Special Fishery Conservation Areas in Jamaica.</p>

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<p>12.2 States and other stakeholders should provide capacity building, for example through development programmes, to allow small-scale fisheries to benefit from market opportunities.</p>	<p>What programmes exist for capacity-building among small-scale fishers? What development partners and programmes exist to allow SSFs (including households) to benefit from marketing opportunities? What are the existing and potential market opportunities available to small-scale fishers and fishing households?</p>	<p>Existence of capacity-building programmes for small-scale fishers Existence of development partners and programmes to allow SSFs to benefit from marketing opportunities Existence of current and potential market opportunities available to small-scale fishers and fishing households</p>	<p>Discussion with fishery authority and other stakeholders about the functionality of capacity-building programmes for small-scale fishers Discussion with relevant stakeholders about the access of SSFs to market opportunities (particularly given that Jamaica is shifting to a more industrial-based fishery model) Evidence of current and potential market opportunities available to small-scale fishers and fishing households</p>	<p>Details of capacity-building programmes that exist for small-scale fishers and fishing communities Details of ease of access to capacity-building programmes by small-scale fishers Details of who can access these capacity-building programmes Details of current and potential market opportunities that exist for small-scale fishers and fishing households</p>	<p>Every six months and in consultation with the community If indicators are not achieved, then every year</p>	<p><i>Apart from a small number of organizations, for example Food for the Poor, that provide support and capacity-building for small-scale fishing communities, there is limited evidence of proper implementation of capacity-building programmes in Jamaica.</i></p>

MYANMAR – Yin Nyein						
SSF communities fishing in the Ayeeyarwady Region and Mon State, Myanmar						
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5.3 States, in accordance with their legislation, should ensure that small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities have secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources (marine and inland) and small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land, with a special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights.	Do SSFs have secure tenure to aquatic resources? Are the benefits of tenure available to all, both men and women, equitably?	Right of access to or use of aquatic resources: by law or customary practice	Discussions with key community leaders, and separate group discussions with men and women Consultations with regional- and local-level leaders, officials and parliamentarians regarding the potential of and hurdles to securing land tenure and tenure to aquatic resources Ascertaining, through enquiry with religious leaders, etc., if there are historical, socio-religious or cultural issues regarding women obtaining tenure to land or accessing aquatic resources	Information on laws or customary practices granting aquatic rights Special mention of women's rights to natural aquatic resources	Once If indicators are not achieved, then every two years	Since the British administration period, the fishery grounds have been sold through an annual auction system. In 2018, the Government led by the National League for Democracy had recognized the tenure rights of SSFs in Mon State and the Ayeeyarwady Region. The implementation practices are gradually improving

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5.5 States should recognize the role of small- scale fishing communities and indigenous peoples to restore, conserve, protect and co-manage local aquatic and coastal ecosystems	Is co-management of SSFs recognized by laws or policies? Is the existence of SSFs and indigenous people recognized in the fisheries sector?	Evidence of legislation on the co-management of fishery resources Evidence of community practices implementing co-management Evidence of community practices on the conservation and protection of aquatic resources	Discussion with key community leaders and separate group discussions with men and women Consultations with state, regional and local leaders and officials regarding the potential for co-management of aquatic resources Consultations with parliamentarians on the potential impact of co-management on SSF communities	Information on the state and regional laws and by-laws on fisheries Information on the regulations and procedure applying to community fisheries and co-management Community regulations on protecting and conserving aquatic resources Community-based management plans for managing the designated fishing grounds	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, observations at regular intervals. The frequency is to be decided with the community	State and regional fishery laws cover both inland fisheries and coastal fisheries. According to the 2008 Myanmar Constitution, policymaking and revenue collection are decentralized to state and regional governments and parliaments

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5.15 States should facilitate, train and support small-scale fishing communities to participate in and take responsibility for, taking into consideration their legitimate tenure rights and systems, the management of the resources on which they depend for their well-being and that are traditionally used for their livelihoods. Accordingly, States should involve small-scale fishing communities – with special attention to equitable participation of women, vulnerable and marginalized groups – in the design, planning and, as appropriate, implementation of management measures, including protected areas, affecting their livelihood options. Participatory management systems, such as co-management, should be promoted in accordance with national law	Whether the state has a mechanism to train or facilitate SSFs in taking responsibilities for resource management Whether the state-led management mechanism allows SSFs to participate in fishery resources management	Regular training and awareness programmes organized by state departments or training schools Evidence of community participation in the fishery management mechanism Evidence and documentation of sharing or delegating responsibilities for resource management and conservation	Discussion with key community leaders and state, regional and local officials Observation of community participation, including in conservation practices	Details of support or training programmes for enhancing community participation in resource management (both quantitative and qualitative data) Details of community initiatives on resource management and conservation Photo documentation on conservation measures	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo Then, observations at regular intervals The frequency is to be decided with the community	In Myanmar, the Department of Fisheries has training centres. However, historically, trainings are focused on commercial fisheries Sharing responsibilities and authorities is a new concept for the Department of Fisheries

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5.16 5.16 States should ensure the establishment of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems or promote the application of existing ones applicable to and suitable for small-scale fisheries. They should provide support to such systems, involving small-scale fisheries actors as appropriate and promoting participatory arrangements within the context of co- management. States should ensure effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to deter, prevent and eliminate all forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices having a negative effect on marine and inland ecosystems. States should endeavour to improve registration of the fishing activity. Small-scale fishers should support the MCS systems and provide to the State fisheries authorities the information required for the management of the activity	Whether the state has an MCS system for inland, coastal and offshore fisheries. Whether the state-led MCS system is functioning well, is relevant to the context of co-management, and allows SSFs to engage in the system. Whether the state-led MCS system is effective in reducing illegal fishing and destructive fishing practices	A framework for the MCS system is in place, including delegations of responsibilities and authorities for enforcement Strong regulations preventing and banning destructive fishing practices and gears Evidence of banning and destroying illegal fishing gears	Discussions with the community and government officials Inspection of fishing gear and investigations on illegal or destructive fishing practices Regular inspections, patrolling and surveillance mechanisms, together with relevant stakeholders, including community leaders Observations of communities' fishing practices and of the effectiveness of the MCS system and the enforcement scheme	Details of regular inspections, patrolling and surveillance mechanisms Documentation and photographs illustrating the banning or destruction of illegal fishing gears List of committee members or inspection team for relating to the MCS mechanism Photographs or other evidence of fishing gears and practices on the ground	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, observations at regular intervals. The frequency is to be decided with the community and state departments	Community practices using destructive fishing gears, such as small mesh-size fishing gears and trammel nets, and other illegal practices, have become widespread in the past 10 to 15 years

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5.17 States should ensure that the roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements of concerned parties and stakeholders are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process. All parties are responsible for assuming the management roles agreed to. All endeavours should be made so that small-scale fisheries are represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies and actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policy-making processes.	How does the state ensure and promote the multi-stakeholders engagement mechanism for fishery management? Who are the key stakeholders in the context of fishery co-management, and what are the roles of the parties concerned? What are the formal and informal institutions, in the context of co-management? Is the existence of SSFs recognized by other stakeholders? Are SSFs and SSF organizations represented in decision-making bodies and in the processes of fishery management?	Evidence of how the multi-stakeholders engagement mechanisms and platforms are functioning Evidence or existence of SSF organizations and institutions and their representation in decision-making processes Roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in co-management	Discussions with key community leaders and SSF organization leaders Discussion with state, regional and local officials and stakeholders, including parliamentarians Interviews with people and stakeholders who were left out from the process due to changes or the co-management mechanism	Information on the laws and regulations related to co-management (including responsibilities and authorities) Documentation of multi-stakeholders engagement and the participation of stakeholders (both quantitative and qualitative data) Assessment to understand the formal and informal institutions in fishery governance and co-management Documentation on and registration of SSF organizations, and their involvement in co-management	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, annual participatory monitoring together with concerned stakeholders.	Fishery co-management is strongly opposed by the private sector and large fishers. After the deadly conflicts over resource use between SSFs and large fishers in recent years, multi-stakeholder engagement platforms were initiated informally in Mon State and the Ayeyarwaddy Region. The platforms were called "fishery partnership platforms".

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5.20 States should avoid policies and financial measures that may contribute to fishing overcapacity and, hence, overexploitation of resources that have an adverse impact on small-scale fisheries.	Do state policies favour financial measures or revenue generation from the fishery sector? Do state policies balance revenue collection and sustainability of fisheries resources	Policy objectives and practices in revenue generation Preventive measures against the overexploitation of resources Participation of SSF organizations in policymaking processes	Discussions with the officials and stakeholders concerned Interaction with the parliamentarians and key decision makers Interviews with SSFs who are likely to lose benefits due to inappropriate policies	Information on fishery leases and license ownership records and agreements (which may include preventive measures against overfishing) Tender auction rules and regulations Evidence of negative impact of policies on overfishing or illegal fishing practices Information of laws or preventive measures against overfishing Details of SSF organizations' involvement in policymaking processes Details of mechanisms to collect information, concerns and complaints from the community	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, annual participatory monitoring, together with concerned stakeholders	<i>In Myanmar, successive regimes since the British colonial period have sought increasing revenue from the fishery sector, paying less attention to re-investment of resources in fisheries.</i>

MYANMAR – Yin Nyein SSF communities fishing in the Ayeyarwady Region and Mon State, Myanmar						
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6.3 States should promote social security protection for workers in small-scale fisheries. They should take into account the characteristics of small-scale fisheries and apply security schemes to the entire value chain.	Does the state envisage social security protection measures for fish-workers? Are the existing social security protection measures sufficient for the workers in the fishery sector?	Right of access to social services by the fishworkers Evidence or legal provisions on social security protection for fishworkers Evidence of state practices to address the special needs of fishworkers, who are likely to lead a migratory lifestyle	Discussions with the officials and owners of rafts, vessels and processing plants Interactions with the parliamentarians and key decision-makers Interviews with fishworkers along the fishery value chain	Information on the standardized labour registration system, including rights, safety and insurance schemes Insurance certificates and records for fishworkers Information on laws and policies related to social protection for fishworkers Specific provisions in fishery legislation for the social protection of fishworkers Existence of initiatives and enforcement mechanisms for the social protection of fishworkers at the local and community levels	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, annual participatory monitoring, together with concerned stakeholders.	The provision of social security protection to fishworkers is not recognized in any legislation in Myanmar. For example, the country's labour law does not address the specific nature or working conditions of fishworkers. Likewise, the law on fisheries does not adequately address the needs of fishworkers.

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6.6 States should promote decent work for all small-scale fisheries workers, including both the formal and informal sectors. States should create the appropriate conditions to ensure that fisheries activities in both the formal and informal sectors are taken into account in order to ensure the sustainability of small-scale fisheries in accordance with national law.	Does the state have a mechanism for promoting or ensuring decent working conditions for fishworkers? Are the existing mechanisms sufficient for ensuring decent work in the fishery sector? Does the state have a strong enforcement mechanism for stopping and eradicating modern slavery in marine fisheries sector of Myanmar?	Existence of fishworker associations and their functions in promoting decent working conditions Legal provisions on decent working conditions for fishworkers Evidence of state initiatives and mechanisms to eradicate modern slavery in the fisheries sector in Myanmar	Discussions with the officials and owners of rafts, vessels and processing plants Interaction with parliamentarians and key decision-makers Interviews with fishworkers along the fishery value chain	Information on the standardized labour registration system, including rights, safety and insurance schemes Details of fishworker associations and their functions at the community level Information on laws and policies related to decent working conditions for fishworkers Existence of state initiatives or mechanisms for eradicating modern slavery in fisheries at the local and community level	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, annual participatory monitoring, together with concerned stakeholders.	No or limited legal provisions and enforcement mechanisms for ensuring decent work in fisheries. For further information, see http://aquaticcommons.org/21178/ https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2019/nov/12/we-cant-allow-myanmar-slavery-tainted-shrimp-to-land-on-our-plates

MYANMAR – Yin Nyein						
SSF communities fishing in the Ayeyarwady Region and Mon State, Myanmar						
PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINES CHOSEN BY YOU FOR MONITORING AT THE COMMUNITY/LOCAL LEVEL	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS RELATING TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATOR(S)	PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE WHETHER INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF INDICATOR AT COMMUNITY LEVEL	POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
6.12 states should address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions of all small-scale fishers and fish workers by ensuring that the necessary legislation is in place and is implemented in accordance with national legislation and international human rights standards and international instruments to which a State is a contracting party, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO). All parties should strive to ensure that occupational health and safety is an integral part of fisheries management and development initiatives.	<p>Do the existing legal provisions and laws sufficiently address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions faced by SSFs and fishworkers?</p> <p>Does the state have a strong enforcement mechanism to stop unfair working conditions?</p> <p>Does the state have an inter-agency collaboration mechanism to address occupational health issues in the fisheries sector?</p>	<p>Evidence of a legislation process to address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions faced by SSFs and fishworkers</p> <p>Existence of an inter-agency coordination or collaboration mechanism to address issues in fisheries sector</p> <p>Evidence of state initiatives or mechanisms to address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions faced by SSFs and fishworkers</p>	<p>Discussions with officials from government departments such as the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Labour Relations, the Ministry of Health and Sports and the General Administration Department</p> <p>Interaction with parliamentarians and key decision-makers</p> <p>Interviews with fishworkers along the fishery value chain</p> <p>Review of legislative documents with the population</p>	<p>Information on laws and policies addressing occupational health issues and unfair working conditions</p> <p>Details of information collection and complaint mechanisms concerning unfair working conditions affecting fishworkers at the community level</p> <p>Local regulations addressing occupational health issues</p> <p>Evidence and existence of any state initiatives or enforcement mechanisms concerning occupational health issues and unfair working conditions at the local and community levels</p>	<p>First, an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then, annual participatory monitoring together with stakeholders.</p>	<p>There are no or limited legal provisions and enforcement mechanisms addressing occupational health issues and unfair working conditions.</p>

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6.16 All parties should recognize the complexity that surrounds safety-at-sea issues (in inland and marine fisheries) and the multiple causes behind deficient safety. This applies to all fishing activities. States should ensure the development, enactment and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations that are consistent with international guidelines of FAO, the ILO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for work in fishing and sea safety in small-scale fisheries ³ .	Do existing legal provisions sufficiently address safety-at-sea issues? Does the state have a strong enforcement or inspection mechanism to ensure safety at sea? Have fishing vessels and tiger rafts installed the required safety equipment? Are standard operation procedures or trainings provided for in the recruitment process of fishworkers to ensure safety at sea?	Evidence of legal provisions addressing safety at sea issues Existence of standard operation procedures for safety at sea Evidence of required safety at sea training or equipment being in place Evidence or existence of state initiatives and mechanisms to address safety-at-sea issues	Discussions with the officials from Departments such as the Department of Fishery, the Department of Maritime Administration, the Department of Labour Relations and the General Administration Department Interaction with parliamentarians and key decision-makers Interviews with fish-workers working on offshore fishing vessels or rafts Review of SSF Guidelines in simplified forms	Information on the laws and policies addressing the safety-at-sea issues Details of initiatives and enforcement mechanisms concerning safety-at-sea issues at the community level Information or information, education and communication materials on the operation procedures for safety at sea or the fishworker recruitment process Existence of community practices and innovation on safety at sea	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, annual participatory monitoring, together with concerned stakeholders	There are no or limited legal provisions or enforcement mechanisms relating to safety-at-sea issues.

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10.3 States should adopt specific policy measures to ensure the harmonization of policies affecting the health of marine and inland waterbodies and ecosystems and to ensure that fisheries, agriculture and other natural-resource policies collectively enhance the interrelated livelihoods derived from these sectors.	Does the state have an overarching policy or mechanism to ensure the harmonization of different policies that could affect the health of the ecosystem? Can the the coastal resource management committee (CRMC) play a role in policy harmonization?	Evidence of legal provisions on enhancing policy harmonization Evidence of institutional mechanisms for coastal resource management Evidence of improved fishery policymaking processes, considering and integrating the aspects of other resource use policies	Discussions with officials from department such as the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, the Department of Mine, the Department of Agriculture, Land Management and Statistics, and the General Administration Department Interaction with the parliamentarians and community leaders Interview with members of the CRMC	Information on laws and policies enhancing policy harmonization Integrated resource management or co-management plan Evidence of community practices on managing and conserving resources	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, annual participatory monitoring, together with concerned stakeholders.	The CRMC is chaired by the Vice President at the union level; regional and state CRMCs are chaired by Chief Ministers.

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10.4 States should ensure that fisheries policy provides a long-term vision for sustainable small-scale fisheries and the eradication of hunger and poverty, using an ecosystem approach. The overall policy framework for fisheries should be coherent with the long-term vision and policy framework for small-scale fisheries and human rights, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized people.	Do fishery policies recognize sustainable SSFs? Do fishery policies address for the eradication of poverty and hunger among SSFs? Do the fishery policies recognize the ecosystem approach and balance ecological well-being with human well-being?	Evidence of legal recognition of SSF livelihoods Policy measures on eradicating poverty and hunger Policy measures balancing ecological well-being and human well-being	Discussions with officials from government departments and parliamentarians Interaction with community leaders and the SSFs Interviews with men and women of SSF communities	Information on the laws and policies recognizing the sustainable livelihoods of SSFs Information on the laws and customary practices granting SSFs tenure rights Evidence of community practices applying the ecosystem approach	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, annual participatory monitoring, together with concerned stakeholders.	Inland fishery laws in coastal states and regions have started to recognize SSF rights. The law on marine fishery unions law is being amended; the previous law focused only on commercial fisheries.

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10.6 Small-scale fisheries stakeholders should promote collaboration among their professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs. They should establish networks and platforms for the exchange of experiences and information and to facilitate their involvement in policy- and decision-making processes relevant to small-scale fishing communities.	Do SSF organizations or networks exist in Mon State and Ayeeyarwaddy Region? Do SSF organizations or networks have engagement mechanisms or platforms with other fishery stakeholders and policymakers? Do SSF networks and platforms have exchange and sharing mechanisms with the involvement of other states and regions of Myanmar?	Evidence of legal provisions on the existence of SSF organizations, networks and platforms Existence of multi-stakeholder engagement mechanisms and their functions Evidence of SSF involvement and engagement in decision- and policymaking process	Discussions with officials from government departments and parliamentarians Interaction with stakeholders along the fishery value chain Interviews with the men and women of SSF communities People-to-people exchanges across territories	Information on policies and regulations recognizing the role of SSF organizations (community-level or higher) Membership of men and women in SSF organizations and networks Upward-downward information collection and dispersion mechanisms, especially community voices being heard in decision-making bodies	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo. Then, annual participatory monitoring, together with concerned stakeholders.	SSF organizations, networks and multi-stakeholder partnership platforms exist in Mon State and Ayeeyarwaddy Region.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND GAMBIA – Jacqueline Lau SSF community of Ahus Island and SSFs of Muluk and Wadau, Karkar Island, Papua New Guinea; SSF community women around Banjul, Gambia						
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5.9 States should ensure that small-scale fishing communities are not arbitrarily evicted and that their legitimate tenure rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed. States should recognize that competition from other users is increasing within small-scale fisheries areas and that small-scale fishing communities, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups, are often the weaker party in conflicts with other sectors and may require special support if their livelihoods are threatened by the development and activities of other sectors	Do SSFs have secure tenure? Where is this codified? Is it legal or customary tenure? Are there any threats to SSF tenure or use of space due to activities in other sectors? Do women and men, of different ages, benefit from tenure equally?	Rights of access or use of coastal resources, and geographical extent (how far out from the coast does tenure extend) Customary laws of access, and whether or not they retain legitimacy Evidence of legislation on land rights (in process, but not yet enacted)	Discussion with key community leaders (elected councillor and ward development committee) Discussion groups with women and men Consultation with local-level leaders and officials regarding potential of and hurdles to securing land tenure and tenure to aquatic resources Asking leaders and women about historical, socio-religious or cultural issues restricting women from obtaining tenure to land or accessing marine resources	Customary community rights to land and sea (and use rights) Information about customary practices granting customary tenure rights Current state of recognition of customary tenure as legal tenure (e.g. incorporated land groups)	Once If indicators are not achieved, then every three years	Both communities hold customary tenure rights to their coasts. These are not formally recognized by the state, but are not impinged on There are some reports of large fishing vessels (fishing for tuna) coming close to Ahus Island. It is unclear whether this is legal or illegal Land tenure rights are in the process of being codified throughout Papua New Guinea through incorporated land groups (the process requires a land survey and application). Customary tenure tends to be passed down through consanguine relationships, and sometimes marriage Women rarely hold land tenure; they usually have use rights to marine resources, but rarely tenure rights There have been intra-community conflicts over use rights in the area between the island and the mainland

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5.10 States and other parties should, prior to the implementation of large-scale development projects that might impact small-scale fishing communities, consider the social, economic and environmental impacts through impact studies, and hold effective and meaningful consultations with these communities, in accordance with national legislation	<p>What are the spatial overlaps between the development project and the SSF, including upstream impacts?</p> <p>Will the project bring meaningful social, economic or environmental benefits? What costs will the project bring? Are these costs balanced by benefits?</p> <p>Have communities been properly (effectively and meaningfully) consulted from the start of the project?</p> <p>What national legislation exists regarding land and sea use, overlapping environmental impacts, and socio-economic costs and benefits of large projects for local communities?</p>	<p>Social, economic and environmental indicators including well-being indicators, economic costs and benefits, and environmental costs</p> <p>GIS maps showing environmental impacts and SSF communities' use of the area</p>	<p>Focus group discussions about levels of satisfaction with the engagement of large-scale projects with communities</p> <p>Focus groups or co-designed surveys (though surveys are less participatory) to ascertain socio-economic and environmental indicators (as a benchmark)</p> <p>Discussions with community leaders to check whether a project or the government has undertaken relevant impact studies, and has communicated results to the community</p> <p>Participatory mapping exercises with different groups in the community (women and men, youth and elders) to understand possible spatial impacts and flow on effects from project</p> <p>Discussion with leaders and document review about legislation on land and sea use, overlapping environmental impacts, and socio-economic costs and benefits of large projects for local communities</p>	<p>Evidence that baseline socio-economic and environmental data has been collected, and that the data is rigorous, has not left out indicators that matter to the SSF community, and are relevant to the anticipated costs and benefits of the proposed project</p> <p>Descriptions and agreements between the community and either the development itself, or the government, regarding legitimacy and the level of consultation regarding the project</p>	<p>Annual follow-up discussions as the project progresses, to ensure promised benefits are being delivered and no hidden costs are occurring (social, economic or environmental)</p>	<p>One community is concerned about the development of deep-sea mining, and is unsettled by the lack of adequate and transparent consultation in this regard. The unknown impacts of deep-sea mining mean that local impacts on and engagement with all possibly affected communities will be time-consuming, making early engagement even more important</p>

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5.18 States and small-scale fisheries actors should encourage and support the role and involvement of both men and women, whether engaged in pre-harvest, harvest or post-harvest operations, in the context of co-management and in the promotion of responsible fisheries, contributing their particular knowledge, perspectives and needs. All parties should pay specific attention to the need to ensure equitable participation of women, designing special measures to achieve this objective	What roles or involvement do women and men have across SSF value chains? Who contributes to co-management planning and how? How are multiple perspectives, needs and knowledges taken into account?	Quantitative data on participation in SSF across value chain Descriptions and procedures of co-management meetings and decision-making Perceptions of quality of involvement in co-management decision-making	Observations across value chain triangulated with local government statistics on women's and men's participation in SSFs Discussions with leaders, particularly those involved in co-management about different roles in the SSF Focus group discussions with women and men separately about involvement, voice, power and quality of participation in co-management meetings and decision-making	Descriptions of procedures and list of participants in co-management meetings and decision-making (check whether all SSF participants are included, and whether they represent the whole value chain) Narratives from women and men across the SSF value chain on whether and how their knowledge, perspectives and needs are taken into account in co-management	Depends on existence of co-management Yearly updates	Neither community has a formal co-management arrangement in place. This indicator will be important if and when co-management procedures are established. Nonetheless, it already applies to decisions made by the community at open community meetings

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6.1 All parties should consider integrated, ecosystem and holistic approaches to small-scale fisheries management and development that take the complexity of livelihoods into account Due attention to social and economic development may be needed to ensure that small-scale fishing communities are empowered and can enjoy their human rights	Do the SSFs undertake conservation or management measures based on adaptive principles? Are SSF livelihoods seasonal? Do SSFs function as a part of a diverse set of livelihoods, as support, or on a complementary basis? Are there vulnerabilities and deprivations in the community that are barriers to the implementation of human rights (e.g. the right to an adequate standard of living and to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental well-being)?	Strong sentiment against destructive fishing Variety of practices used to adapt to perceived changes in fish numbers and ecosystem health Existence of and adherence to customary practices of adaptive management	Discussions with community Focus groups to create seasonal livelihoods calendars Actual observation of concrete efforts at conservation or management Discussions about illegal or destructive fishing practices, rules about these, and punishments Discussions about frequency and spatial distribution of fishing effort Discussions about barriers to achieving an adequate standard of living and to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental well-being	Details of management in place (customary or formal) and quantifications (e.g. compliance), "taboo" area Notes on diversity of gear and tackle, timings and seasons, target species and fishing areas	First, an initial appraisal of the status quo Then, observations at regular intervals The frequency is to be decided with the community.	Due to extreme climate events, the shoreline is changing in one community – the coast is eroding. An extreme weather event also covered a great deal of the reef lagoon with sand about one decade ago Both communities have banned the use of derris root (also known as "poison rope"), which stuns fish One community has established an adaptive management system whereby they close the entire fishery when fish numbers have declined and fish are hard to catch The introduction of waterproof torches has led to an increase in fishing pressure due to night diving in one community; many of its members are concerned about the frequency and intensity of this practice

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<p>6.2</p> <p>States should promote investment in human resource development such as health, education, literacy, digital inclusion and other skills of a technical nature that generate added value to the fisheries resources as well as awareness raising</p> <p>States should take steps with a view to progressively ensure that members of small-scale fishing communities have affordable access to these and other essential services through national and subnational actions, including adequate housing, basic sanitation that is safe and hygienic, safe drinking-water for personal and domestic uses, and sources of energy</p> <p>Preferential treatment of women, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable and marginalized groups – in providing services and giving effect to non-discrimination and other human rights – should be accepted and promoted where it is required to ensure equitable benefits</p>	<p>What services and training are available to SSF communities?</p> <p>Do all people within the community have access to key services?</p> <p>What national and subnational actions or policies exist regarding these services? Have they been fulfilled in the community?</p>	<p>Existence of services</p> <p>Equitable access to services</p>	<p>Observation and discussions about services in the community</p> <p>Do services exist?</p> <p>How easy are they to access (e.g. do houses have access to safe drinking water nearby)?</p> <p>Discussions with marginalized groups (e.g. women and youths) about the services they have access to and any barriers to access.</p>	<p>Details of services available and actual use</p>	<p>Yearly, if services are lacking.</p>	<p>Sanitation services are lacking in both communities, and safe drinking water is lacking in one community or is difficult to access, as it requires walking some distance to a stream. In one community, most households have access to solar energy, while in the other, access to energy is uneven. Only a small number of households own generators.</p> <p>Education and training services are also limited, although both communities have access to primary and secondary schools.</p>

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<p>6.5</p> <p>States should recognize as economic and professional operations the full range of activities along the small-scale fisheries value chain – both pre- and post-harvest; whether in an aquatic environment or on land; undertaken by men or by women. All activities should be considered; part-time, occasional and/or for subsistence. Professional and organizational development opportunities should be promoted, in particular for more vulnerable groups of post-harvest fish workers and women in small-scale fisheries</p>	<p>What activities occur in the SSF? Who performs them? Are they remunerated?</p> <p>Are there any professional or organizational development opportunities?</p>	<p>Whether policies take into account all SSF activities</p> <p>Whether professional development opportunities exist</p>	<p>Focus group discussion of all activities that occur across fisheries value chains for all species (including gleaning, smoking etc.)</p> <p>Discussions with community members about professional development and local organizations</p>	<p>Access to professional development opportunities for all groups involved in fisheries</p>	<p>Once, with follow-up if no opportunities exist (every three years, as a suggestion)</p>	<p>Neither community has a professional organization related to fishing. Fishing is for subsistence and small-scale marketing in nearby locations</p>
<p>6.16</p> <p>All parties should recognize the complexity that surrounds safety-at-sea issues (in inland and marine fisheries) and the multiple causes behind deficient safety</p> <p>This applies to all fishing activities. States should ensure the development, enactment and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations that are consistent with international guidelines of FAO, the ILO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for work in fishing and sea safety in small-scale fisheries</p> <p>(Answered in relation to oyster harvesting fishing around Banjul, the Gambia)</p>	<p>What guidelines are relevant to safety around mangrove oyster harvesting?</p> <p>What instances of deficient safety exist in the fishery?</p>	<p>Women have received training in safety issues around mangrove oyster harvesting</p> <p>Women own safety equipment</p> <p>Women enact safety measures, such as harvesting together</p>	<p>Focus group discussion with representatives from each community about key tenets of safety, in line with national laws and international guidelines</p> <p>Observation of oyster harvesting practices across the communities</p>	<p>Records of trainings held and attended by oyster harvesters</p> <p>Knowledge of and adherence to safety standards in the fishery</p> <p>Evidence that oyster harvesters own or can access appropriate safety equipment</p>	<p>Once, then follow up every two to three years, depending on indicators from first assessment</p>	<p>Safety is a pressing issue in the oyster fishery in the Gambia. Many women cannot swim, and risk severe injury due to capsizing canoes. Women report fear for oyster harvesters who go harvesting alone in the mangroves</p>

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<p>8.1</p> <p>All parties should recognize that achieving gender equality requires concerted efforts by all and that gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of all small-scale fisheries development strategies. These strategies to achieve gender equality require different approaches in different cultural contexts and should challenge practices that are discriminatory against women</p>	<p>What are the relevant gender norms in the community?</p> <p>What are the culturally specific barriers to gender equity in the SSF?</p> <p>Are gender considerations included in SSF development strategies? How (e.g. gender reinforcing, gender mainstreaming, gender transformative)?</p>	<p>Inclusion of gender in development strategies</p> <p>Recognition and support of gender equality in the SSF</p>	<p>Focus groups (women and men separately) about gender norms and gender discrimination</p> <p>Discussion points could be based on WEFI – see https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/LFDERG</p> <p>Discussions with leaders and those involved in fisheries development initiatives, to ascertain the degree to which gender is considered</p>	<p>Measurement of gender equality based on WEFI and through analysis of SSF development plans</p>	<p>Once, two yearly follow-ups</p>	<p>Gender inequality is prominent in both communities</p>
<p>8.2</p> <p>States should comply with their obligations under international human rights law and implement the relevant instruments to which they are party, including, inter alia, CEDAW, and should bear in mind the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action</p> <p>States should endeavour to secure women's equal participation in decision-making processes for policies directed towards small-scale fisheries. States should adopt specific measures to address discrimination against women, while creating spaces for CSOs, in particular for women fish workers and their organizations, to participate in monitoring their implementation</p> <p>Women should be encouraged to participate in fisheries organizations, and relevant organizational development support should be provided</p>	<p>Are women involved in decision-making processes at the policy and community levels? What is the quality of their participation (e.g. numbers only, active voice, power to influence decisions)?</p> <p>What types of discrimination against women occur?</p>	<p>Level and quality of participation of women in decision-making forums related to SSFs at the community level</p>	<p>Focus groups (men and women separately) about women and men's roles in decision-making pertaining to SSFs</p> <p>Observation at co-management or other decision-making meetings regarding SSFs</p> <p>Interviews with various community members about the level of empowerment they perceive women and men to have in decision-making about SSFs</p>	<p>Information on the level and quality of participation of women in decision-making forums related to SSFs at the community level, for example membership in decision-making committees or observation of decision-making process</p>	<p>Once, two yearly follow-ups</p>	<p>There are few, if any, women on official committees regarding SSFs in these communities. Often, decisions are made through clan hierarchies. Women do seem to participate in and voice opinions about issues related to women's fishing and marketing practices</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND GAMBIA – Jacqueline Lau SSF community of Ahus Island and SSFs of Muluk and Wadau, Karkar Island, Papua New Guinea; SSF community women around Banjul, Gambia</p>						
<p>PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINES CHOSEN BY YOU FOR MONITORING AT THE COMMUNITY/LOCAL LEVEL</p>	<p>POSSIBLE QUESTIONS RELATING TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH</p>	<p>POTENTIAL INDICATOR(S)</p>	<p>PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE WHETHER INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED</p>	<p>DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF INDICATOR AT COMMUNITY LEVEL</p>	<p>POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING</p>	<p>REMARKS</p>
<p>9.2 All parties should recognize and take into account the differential impact of natural and human-induced disasters and climate change on small-scale fisheries. States should develop policies and plans to address climate change in fisheries, in particular strategies for adaptation and mitigation, where applicable, as well as for building resilience, in full and effective consultation with fishing communities including indigenous peoples, men and women, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups. Special support should be given to small-scale fishing communities living on small islands where climate change may have particular implications for food security, nutrition, housing and livelihoods</p>	<p>What are the projected impacts, sensitivity, vulnerability and adaptive capacity of the community? How do these differ for different groups, particularly marginalized groups in the community? What specific support is possible and necessary for small-island SSF communities? What aspects of resilience requires strengthening? What state policies are relevant to this task? What plans or strategies are in place to ensure SSF communities been consulted fully and effectively?</p>	<p>Existence of vulnerability and resilience assessments Existence of adaptation and resilience-building plans that account for differential impacts</p>	<p>Discussions with community leaders about projects and policies pertaining to building resilience, and supporting adaptation in the community Questions about how specific vulnerabilities are included Focus group discussions to ascertain specific vulnerabilities of groups within the community, with an emphasis on more vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Climate change and disaster-related policies and plans relevant at a community scale Information about how plans and projects were formulated, especially the types and quality of community consultation</p>	<p>Yearly and continuing, as greater information about future impacts is available</p>	<p>One community is highly vulnerable to climate change, and has already experienced a number of natural shocks (including a greatly destructive high tide in 2009) This community has a dedicated member of the ward development council with a portfolio on climate change, whose main task is gathering community-level information to strengthen the community's ability to access climate change adaptation projects (e.g. water tanks and infrastructure projects)</p>
<p>9.9 States should consider making available to small-scale fishing communities transparent access to adaptation funds, facilities and/or culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation, as appropriate</p>	<p>What adaptation funds or technologies relevant to SSF communities exist? What are the channels for accessing these?</p>	<p>Procedure through which communities can access or apply to access adaptation funding or technologies</p>	<p>Discussions with local leaders, especially ward development committees, about their knowledge of adaptation funding, and how to access it</p>	<p>Details of funding procedures and potential funding opportunities for communities Indications of whether or not communities have or will access funds</p>	<p>Every few years, particularly as more adaptation funding becomes available</p>	<p>Adaptation funding is currently accessed through applying for and being allocated a number of infrastructure materials, e.g. water tanks. One community is preparing data to make their case for receiving water tanks. Access to adaptation funds directly seems an unlikely scenario in Papua New Guinea</p>

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THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SFSP GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SFSP GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATOR(S)	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE ON WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>5a. Responsible Governance of Tenure</p> <p>These Guidelines recognize the need for responsible and sustainable use of aquatic biodiversity and natural resources to meet the developmental and environmental requirements of present and future generations. Small-scale fishing communities need to have secure tenure rights to the land and water, and to have control over their social and cultural wellbeing, their livelihoods and their sustainable development.</p> <p>The Guidelines support equitable distribution of the benefits yielded from responsible management of fisheries and ecosystems, rewarding small-scale fishers and fish workers, both men and women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible / sustainable use of aquatic (fresh and marine) biodiversity and natural resources. Durable: to meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations in fish-dependent subsistence and livelihoods. Equitable distribution benefits for men and women that comes from responsible management of ecosystems. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are there mechanisms set in place to secure tenures rights to aquatic resources? What are the benefits from the responsible management of fisheries and ecosystems? How do men and women are receiving the benefits? Are there mechanisms set in place to secure tenures rights to aquatic resources? What are the benefits from the responsible management of fisheries and ecosystems? How do men and women are receiving the benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official commitment by the State to collaborate with the Van Chai (local rights-based/ Shrimp-base fisheries management). Van Chai documentation (maps) of family fishing areas and the particular fishing activities. Is there a registered per family for fishing families to assist one another in the fishing of that areas? Legal documents that grant Van Chai authority over a certain area. 	<p>Meeting with the Van Chai council to discuss any collaborations with the State or local authorities. What are the obstacles they face? Is there any outside pressures coming from other actors in the sea-based economy from the tourism, for example?</p> <p>Van Chai mapping exercise to draw the area registered per family for fishing families to assist one another in the fishing of that areas?</p> <p>Surveys with fishing families to understand any obstacles to their access to marine resources.</p>	<p>Agreement / land ownership records or customary community rights to fishing area within the bay between the Van Chai and the local People's Party.</p> <p>Van Chai documentation (maps) of family fishing areas.</p> <p>Contract between women and the boat owners as a registered point of sale agreement.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then observations at regular intervals. Frequency to be decided with community.</p>	<p>After 1986, when Vietnam applied its "Renewal" or "Đổi Mới" policy fisheries went from public to private ownership. Before, the water and fisheries had always been common resources managed by customary law. The Van Chai is a local administrative unit that was responsible for managing the numbers of fishers, tax collection, social relationships, and harmonizing fishing operations. The term "Chai" means "gear used by small-scale and artisanal fisherman". Van Chai tenure was determined geographically, by gear type and birthright. A person who inherits his or her father's residence also inherits the associated proximate fishing right.</p> <p>Common throughout Vietnam is the "First-Come's Rule" being the right of the first fishermen to arrive at a fishing ground or upon a movement of fish in a visible direction, has exclusive use of the stock or a fishing spot. Other may fall in-line behind him or wait until his time is over.</p>
<p>5.2</p> <p>All parties should recognize that responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests applicable in small-scale fisheries is central for the realization of human rights, food security, poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, economic growth and rural and social development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFSP must have secure tenures over their environments for their wellbeing. This is fundamental and all parties must recognize and adhere to tenures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do any agreements exist between local authorities, within the tourism sector, developers, etc and the fishing community and respect their tenure or rights to the resources? Any agreements about the responsibilities of both parties? Can a contract be made between stakeholders and if so, what does this process look like? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official commitment by the State to conduct environmental impact assessments through non-bias CSOs in directly collaboration with the Van Chai to determine impact of new land development schemes on SFSP. Tourism development do not replace local housing or markets. A human security and rights framework is adopted by State to support SFSP policies. 	<p>Consultation with the Van Chai council to discuss support received from State or authorities that indicates acknowledgment of responsible right-based management's direct link to human security.</p> <p>Drawing exercise with fishing households to map out how fishing is linked to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals at the household level. Do they feel supported in each of these areas?</p>	<p>Adoption of human security or human rights framework for assessing new developments that might impact the SFSP.</p> <p>Van Chai legal documentation of establishment and jurisdiction.</p> <p>Contract between local People's Party and the Van Chai to protect the SFSP's rights.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then quarterly meetings with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>The traditional Van Chai was a comprehensive institution structured to address the basic issues of community and aquatic resources management: (1) shrimp management and the conduct of ceremonies; (2) mutual assistance among fishers; (3) specification of the behavior, rights and obligations of fishing boat owners, captains and crew members; (4) disposal of the catch; (5) governance of fishing operations; (6) specification of the rules for the main gear types (pertaining mainly to eligibility, seasonality and profit sharing); (7) conflict resolution; (8) the collection of fines or sanctions stipulated in current local rules or higher laws; and (8) sanctions (punishment).</p> <p>Nguyen, D. T., & Ruddle, K. (2010). Vietnam: The van chai System of Social Organization and Fisheries Community Management. <i>Managing Coastal and Inland Waters</i>, 129-160. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-481-9555-8_6</p>

THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATORS	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE ON WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>5.3</p> <p>States, in accordance with their legislation, should ensure that small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities have secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources (marine and inland) and small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land, with a special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenures should be equitable / socially / culturally appropriate. Tenures should cover the fishing grounds AND the land used by SF communities. We need to make sure women have a secure channel to the tenure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Does a SSF have an existing tenure to aquatic resources? To riparian land? What do equitable tenures look like to an SSF? What do socially / culturally appropriate tenures look like to a particular SSF? Whether benefits of tenure are available to all fishers and women – equitably? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any ongoing court cases that concern wrongful or unjust acquisitions or procurements of a SSF's land are settled in the SSF's favor. Land titles - by legal act that are not subjected to changes due to corruption or intimidation. 	<p>Van Chai councils report any court cases that are now settled through a fair and just trial.</p> <p>Discussions with women involved in post-harvest activities and beside marketplace / landing site. Are there any outside pressures to relocate?</p> <p>Consultation with local People's Party officials and the "Sea Police of Vietnam" (Cảnh sát biển Việt Nam) regarding potentials and hurdles to securing land tenure and tenure to aquatic resources.</p> <p>Ascertaining through equity with Van Chai councils if there are any historical, socio-religious or cultural issues regarding women obtaining tenure to land or accessing aquatic resources.</p>	<p>Court records that indicate more cases are settled in land disputes in favor of the SSF (i.e. the whale temple grounds (the bank for the Van Chai) are not sold for tourism development.</p> <p>Land ownership records / agreements or customary community rights to land.</p> <p>Whether titles to land are also given in the name of women.</p> <p>Information of laws or customary practices granting aquatic rights with special mention rights of women to aquatic natural resources.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>During French Colonialism, exclusive marine tenure were widespread and usually defined by proximity or adjacency to a village, and by lateral and seawards boundaries.</p> <p>Sea boundaries were defined by the depth or other limits at which traditional gear could be operated. Village elders lived these boundaries.</p>
<p>5.4</p> <p>States, in accordance with their legislation, and all other parties should recognize, respect and protect all forms of legitimate tenure rights, taking into account, where appropriate, customary rights to aquatic resources and land and small-scale fishing areas enjoyed by small-scale fishing communities.</p> <p>When necessary, in order to protect various forms of legitimate tenure rights, legislation, to this effect, should be avoided. States should take appropriate measures to identify, record and respect legitimate tenure rights holders and their rights. Local norms and practices, as well as customary or otherwise preferential access to fishery resources and land by small-scale fishing communities including indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, should be recognized, respected and protected in ways that are consistent with international human rights law.</p> <p>The UN DRIP and the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities should be taken into account, as appropriate. Where constitutional or legal reforms strengthen the rights of women and place them in conflict with custom, all parties should cooperate to accommodate such changes in the customary tenure systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government plus all other parties must recognize / respect / protect legitimate tenure rights. Customary rights. When necessary for the protection of these rights, legislation must be prepared. If the State's responsibility to take measures to identify / record / respect legitimate right holders + their rights. Special attention must be paid to local norms & practices, customary or preferential access. If the legislation now grants access to women, special attention should be paid to how to best protect them and their rights. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What parties are involved for a particular SSF? How can everyone be brought to the table? What are the local norms or practices that SSF follow? Who has customary or preferential access to a particular fish and access to a particular fishery? What special access rights have women / customary / land? What access rights would women particularly like to have? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official installation or at least, the documentation and recognition of the Van Chai as a comprehensive community-based institution structured to address the fundamental issues of village and fisheries resources. Capacity development opportunities for Van Chai to carry out their aquatic resource responsibly. Capacity development opportunities for women involved in post-harvest activities that pertain to managing the beachside marketplace. 	<p>Discussions with the Van Chai councils to ascertain if they can work alongside the local People's Party official in updating and overseeing rules for acceptable technology and gear to be used, monitor mutual assistance among fishers and disposal of catch and profit sharing.</p> <p>Outreach programs between the Van Chai council and local schools to bring young people to their local whale temple and learn about the rights and shine-based management system.</p> <p>Consultation with local People's Party officials and the "Sea Police of Vietnam" (Cảnh sát biển Việt Nam) if the legitimate tenure rights are being protected and safeguarded by law.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of after the acknowledgment of the Van Chai council's legitimate tenure.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Under pre-existing systems, tenure rights protected by customary law and practice governed aquatic resources use. Customary laws take three forms: (1) oral verses passed from generation to generation, and (2) customary laws in form of social contracts. Customary laws are passed down through generations.</p> <p>Customary law is flexibly adjusted to specific village situations. Community members accept and observe this law voluntarily and generally support their elders and clan leaders in developing rules and in resolving land and other conflicts.</p> <p>The popular saying "Phép vua thua lệ làng" or "The king's rules of behavior come after the village rules" so, although State law is the legal, obligatory authority, customary law is still regarded as social norms.</p>	
<p>5.5</p> <p>States should recognize the role of small-scale fishing communities and indigenous peoples to restore, conserve, protect and co-manage local aquatic and coastal ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments must acknowledge (and could further support) the position of SSF actors and indigenous people to restore / conserve / protect / co-manage environments and resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways do fish-dependent stakeholders act as stewards of the environment and resources? Are they able to act? What barriers do they face to restoring, conserving, protecting and co-managing their resources? How can legislation empower them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a resource management plans with the state and assistance from CSOs and the Van Chai council. Acknowledgment and support from the People's Party to carry out such a management plan with an emphasis on the conservation of the aquatic resources. Capacity development opportunities facilitated by CSOs and sponsored by the State for SSF actors to best protect their natural resources. 	<p>Discussions with SSF actors through the Van Chai council on implementation of management plan or that process.</p> <p>Underwater photography clips with children from local school to assess any impacts local management has made on the restoration, conservation and protection of aquatic resources.</p> <p>Discussions with Sea Police and the Van Chai council on a process for reporting IUU fishing activities, especially dynamic or blast fishing, that protects SSF actors identities and bring perpetrators to justice.</p> <p>Biodiversity assessments done in collaboration with fishermen and women in post-production on the water and in the market – documenting an increase or decrease in the number of species.</p>	<p>Police reports with documented fines paid to the Sea Police by "big boats" (industrial fleets) that use destructive fishing methods.</p> <p>Data on the distribution and range of captured and observed marine species.</p> <p>Written reports through community-based participatory research done in collaboration with CSOs and Universities.</p>	<p>An initial environmental assessment followed by second data collection survey.</p> <p>Then once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p> <p>School surveys could take place more frequently as part of the class curriculum.</p>	<p>State law does not consider intangible benefits of the marine ecosystem.</p> <p>Customary laws to manage local resources need to be approved by the District Ministry of Justice. More often than not, the local People's Party does not fully grasp the particular importance of the marine practices of the SSF and delays to comply with State law and agendas.</p>
<p>5.6</p> <p>Where States own or control water (including fishery resources) and land resources, they should determine the use and tenure rights of these resources taking into consideration, inter alia, social, economic and environmental objectives.</p> <p>States should, as applicable, recognize and safeguard publicly owned resources that are collectively used and managed in particular by small-scale fishing communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If governments control resources, they should elect the tenure rights with consideration of social, economic, and ecological goals (among other things). These objectives should protect the resources (they are collectively used and managed by SSF for their wellbeing). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Does the state have legislations that protects SSF? Do people able by the rules? Does the state recognize how these support the wellbeing of local stakeholders? How is that recognition manifested? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of social welfare and resource management plans with assistance from CSOs and the Van Chai council. Acknowledgment and support from the People's Party to carry out such a management plan with an emphasis on the ecological and wellbeing of the community and the natural resources the community depends upon. Capacity development opportunities facilitated by CSOs and sponsored by the State for SSF actors to best protect their cultural capital and environmental resources. 	<p>Discussions with SSF actors through the Van Chai council on implementation of management plan or that process.</p> <p>Photography workshops and trainings on how to conduct interviews as part of an educational curriculum for local young fishermen (later dialogues on social ecological resilience). This dialogues are done through a school or after school program.</p> <p>Discussions with any CSOs on the improvement of SSF economic security and environmental objectives.</p>	<p>Details from social ecological management plans.</p> <p>Captions from photographs and information from interviews.</p> <p>Information from CSOs about the improvements to fish-dependent stakeholders' lives – socially, economically, and environmentally.</p>	<p>An initial environmental assessment followed by second data collection survey.</p> <p>Then once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p> <p>School surveys could take place more frequently as part of the class curriculum.</p>	<p>Van Chai provides a foundation to systematically reconstruct a practical and holistic fisheries management system based on Vietnamese cultural roots and experience for natural resource rather than the implemented model or restricted by mainly economic incentives.</p>

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<p>5.7</p> <p>Where appropriate, specific measures, inter alia, the creation and enforcement of exclusive zones for small-scale fisheries should be considered. Small-scale fisheries should be given due consideration before any large-scale fisheries access are entered into with third countries and third parties.</p> <p>States should adopt measures to facilitate equitable access to fishery resources for small-scale fishing communities, including, as appropriate, redistributive reform, taking into account the provisions of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation should grant preferential access of SSF to fishing grounds (within the 200 nautical miles). Specific measures: Exclusive zones for SSF (that are enforced). States must include an/ or consider SSF when entering into agreements with third parties (for example: deep-sea mining) or third countries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are there exclusive zones for small-scale fisheries? Do offshore/ large-scale fisheries abide by these rules? Are SSF given due consideration on access to aquatic resources when entering into agreements with third parties? Do SSF members trust that the State will follow through on the enforcement of a decision? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State (at the national or provincial level) work with Van Chai councils to co-create legislation that explicitly state the first 15 nautical miles from the coastline are for small scale fisheries operations only. Sea Police and Border Guard are actively enforcing this policy and supporting SSF rights-based management of the zone. Capacity development opportunities offered by CSOs and sponsored by the State for SSF actors for monitor and enforcement. 	<p>Discussions with fishers on the enforcement of the exclusive small-scale fishing zone. Is the co-created management plans being surveyed by the community and are their perspectives being heard by authorities and any breaches being taken seriously?</p> <p>Community mapping exercise for SSF actors to place the rules and limits of the zone on a map that can be placed in the fish market or at the whale temple.</p> <p>Discussions with SSF actors and the Sea Police to understand what challenges exist and ascertain the any issues with enforcement.</p>	<p>Map of exclusive small-scale fishing zone.</p> <p>Government ordinance that declares the 15 nautical miles as an exclusive artisanal fishing zone.</p> <p>Details from records of Sea Police monitoring the zone and of any incidences.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>"The People's Committees of two adjacent coastal provinces shall, based on specific geographical characteristics of the coastal area to negotiate, determine and announce boundaries of inshore fishing areas between their provinces or cities."</p> <p>No. 33/2010/ND-CP</p> <p>According to the Mũi Né Van Chai Council, there is a limit on "big boats" (tourist boats) that can enter the first 15 nautical miles from the coastal or nearshore area for new motorized boats or vessels with an engine under 20 horsepower. However, "big boats" do not comply.</p> <p>The tourism sector has developed over much of the coastline buffering the traditional fishing community. Although the fishermen in Mũi Né appreciate some of the benefits derived from tourism, the Van Chai feels pressure from developers to sell the land that the shrimp to the whale temple is consigned upon to be developed for a hotel.</p>
<p>5.8</p> <p>States should ensure that small-scale fishing communities are not arbitrarily evicted and that their legitimate tenure rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed. States should recognize that competition from other users is increasing within small-scale fisheries areas and that small-scale fishing communities, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups, are often the weaker party in conflicts with other sectors and may require special support. Their livelihoods are threatened by the development and activities of other sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States can adopt measures that ensure SSF have equitable access to fishery resources – like redistribution reform. States should pay attention to ensure SSF are not simply pushed out of marine spaces. Competition within aquatic spaces and resources is increasing and SSF are vulnerable. SSF may need special support if their livelihoods are threatened by competition for space and resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Have states adopted measures to redistribute land or fishery resources for SSF? Does an SSF feel they have equitable access to fishery resources? Or are there barriers that prevent them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State (at the national or provincial level) work with Van Chai councils to co-create any redistribution strategies of either land or aquatic zones that currently SSF previously had access to and/or are being squeezed out from. Redistribution reforms work and are impact on their wellbeing. SSF has access to the resources they depend upon. 	<p>Discussions with fishers on redistribution reform strategies and mechanisms. What is working and what is not?</p> <p>Community mapping exercise for SSF actors to "map out" or draw the redistribution reform process and the impact on their wellbeing.</p> <p>Interview with any CSOs involved in the process.</p>	<p>Details on redistribution reform mechanisms.</p> <p>Narratives from any CSOs involved in the process.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>The Van Chai (VC) worry about eviction as they fear compete government officials may side with developers if paid enough. Currently, the VC has an impending court case: they "renew" the coconut nuts trees on the whole temple land to a coconut supplier for the hotels but this coconut supplier now is claiming ownership over the land the coconut trees grow from. The VC fear they will take their land and the "renew" the temple to create a hotel or seafood restaurant.</p>
<p>5.9</p> <p>States and other parties should, prior to the implementation of investment decisions, conduct impact studies to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts through impact studies and hold effective and meaningful consultations with these communities, in accordance with national legislation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEFORE giving the green light to large-scale investment projects that could impact on SSF – States should conduct social / economic/ cultural impacts to SSF. Carry out impact studies and meaningful consultations with community stakeholders. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has the government consulted with SSF before granting or permitting new development projects? Has the SSF participated in an impact study? Does the SSF feel their voices is heard or considered? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There's consultation with Van Chai council prior to any land decisions. Environmental impact assessment administered by a CSOs in collaboration with SSF actors and supported by the State. 	<p>Discussions with the Van Chai council on their involvement in development decision-making.</p> <p>Students document the development of infrastructure or the tourism sector in their community through video or participatory photography workshops.</p> <p>Discussions with SSF actors on their involvement in any new development projects.</p>	<p>Published environmental and social risk assessments administered by CSOs with full support from the State and done in collaboration with SSF actors.</p> <p>A step-by-step protocol that outlines any developments in or near a SSF that is ratified by the State, made in collaboration with the Van Chai council.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>The VC expressed their full cooperation in an environment impact assessment. The VC expressed that the council would like to assist.</p>
<p>5.10</p> <p>States should provide a channel for SSF to timely, affordable and effective resolution of tenure rights disputes. States must also provide effective remedies (this can include an entitlement to appeal). Prompt enforcement is key.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States must provide a channel for SSF to timely, affordable and effective resolution of tenure rights disputes. States must also provide effective remedies (this can include an entitlement to appeal). Prompt enforcement is key. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do SSF members know what steps to take if there's a tenure right violation? Do SSF members trust that the State will take their case seriously? Do SSF members trust that the State will follow through on the enforcement of a decision? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The acknowledgment of the Van Chai council's ability to solve internal disputes by facilitating justice, mutual assistance, familial and neighborly relationships, and national standards of ethics. Quick agreement and support from the Van Chai Council when filing cases outside the Van Chai Council as SSF actors file for legal action to bring rule of law carport such a management plan with an emphasis on the conservation of the aquatic resources. Access to legal counsels that are either free or do not charge an exorbitant fee for their services. Police and border guard. 	<p>Support for the Van Chai council to act as impartial and just administrative bodies to provide mutual assistance to SSF actors.</p> <p>Discussions with Van Chai council to determine if courts cases pertaining to tenure and land rights are being dealt with in a timely and fair manner.</p> <p>Capacity development training with the People's Party and the Sea Police and Border Guard for reporting IUU fishing and the steps in the legal process.</p> <p>Interviews with SSF actors on the confidence level they have for reporting incidences of IUU fishing and their motivation to go through the legal system.</p>	<p>A step-by-step guide for SSF actors wanting to press charges or take an industrial boat owner to court. As most fishermen in the SSF are illiterate, important information is always verbally announced by the Van Chai council.</p> <p>Data on how many court cases happened in after SSF Guideline implementation versus before.</p> <p>Details on any legal support services offered by CSOs or the People's Party to SSF actors.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>The Van Chai council members (village elders in their seventies) are navigating the court case without any legal guidance or assistance. They are not sure what steps to take.</p>
<p>5.11</p> <p>Such remedies should be promptly enforced in accordance with national legislation and may include restitution, indemnity, just compensation and reparation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such remedies should be promptly enforced in accordance with national legislation and may include restitution, indemnity, just compensation and reparation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do SSF members know what steps to take if there's a tenure right violation? Do SSF members trust that the State will take their case seriously? Do SSF members trust that the State will follow through on the enforcement of a decision? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with Van Chai council to determine if courts cases pertaining to tenure and land rights are being dealt with in a timely and fair manner. Capacity development training with the People's Party and the Sea Police and Border Guard for reporting IUU fishing and the steps in the legal process. Interviews with SSF actors on the confidence level they have for reporting incidences of IUU fishing and their motivation to go through the legal system. 	<p>Support for the Van Chai council to act as impartial and just administrative bodies to provide mutual assistance to SSF actors.</p> <p>Discussions with Van Chai council to determine if courts cases pertaining to tenure and land rights are being dealt with in a timely and fair manner.</p> <p>Capacity development training with the People's Party and the Sea Police and Border Guard for reporting IUU fishing and the steps in the legal process.</p> <p>Interviews with SSF actors on the confidence level they have for reporting incidences of IUU fishing and their motivation to go through the legal system.</p>	<p>A step-by-step guide for SSF actors wanting to press charges or take an industrial boat owner to court. As most fishermen in the SSF are illiterate, important information is always verbally announced by the Van Chai council.</p> <p>Data on how many court cases happened in after SSF Guideline implementation versus before.</p> <p>Details on any legal support services offered by CSOs or the People's Party to SSF actors.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>The Van Chai council members (village elders in their seventies) are navigating the court case without any legal guidance or assistance. They are not sure what steps to take.</p>

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<p>States should strive to restore access to traditional fishing grounds and coastal lands to small-scale fishing communities that have been displaced by natural disasters and/or armed conflict, taking into consideration the sustainability of fisheries resources.</p> <p>States should establish mechanisms to support fishing communities affected by non-human rights violations to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Such steps should include the elimination of any form of discrimination against women in tenure practices in case of natural disasters and/or armed conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a SSF has been displaced by natural disaster or armed conflict, the State must restore their access to traditional fishing grounds. If a SSF has experienced gazaaz huuman, digital solutions is the role of the State to establish mechanisms that support women to SSF to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Special consideration must be given to women to ensure the elimination of discrimination against women in the reestablishment of tenure rights. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Has the SSF experienced a natural disaster or armed conflict? What was the State's response? How did the State help the SSF rebuild their lives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of the local government to work with the Van Chai council to rebuild temples from what was destroyed in the French and then, the American War. Acknowledgment by the People's Party after any armed conflict that the local government should support the rebuilding of temples and assistance to rebuild their livelihoods. 	<p>The creation of environmental disaster plans made between the State in consultation and collaboration with the Van Chai council.</p> <p>Interviews with local SSF actors on government responses.</p> <p>Participatory to re-design a SSF by stakeholders if through some disaster or conflicts, the community must start from scratch.</p> <p>Biodiversity assessments done in collaboration with fishermen and women in post-production on the water and in the market – documenting an increase or decrease in the number of species.</p>	<p>Environmental disaster plan.</p> <p>Records of State action to provide services to SSF actors if environmental disaster takes place.</p>	<p>An initial survey.</p> <p>Then after environmental disaster takes place quarterly as the SSF is reestablished.</p>	<p>The People's Party must not throw journalists or researchers in jail or silence them for reporting on environmental issues.</p>
<p>5.1.2</p> <p>States should establish mechanisms to support fishing communities affected by non-human rights violations to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Such steps should include the elimination of any form of discrimination against women in tenure practices in case of natural disasters and/or armed conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All parties involved in fisheries management must adopt measures for (1) conservation and sustainable use of resources, (2) ecological foundation for food production. Promote/ implement management system requirements and opportunities of SSF. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What management systems are currently in place for the sustainable use of resources and management strategies implemented? Does an SSF feel the current management system promotes their wellbeing and security? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the State and local People's Party for the Van Chai council's capacity to protect aquatic resources. Workshops with marine ecologists and conservationist from CSOs and Van Chai council / SSF actors for information exchange i.e. traditional and academic knowledge. Prohibition of dynamite or "blast fishing" techniques. Regulations to combat the depletion of "trash fish" or low-value fish. Forge fish stocks return i.e. increase in amount of mullet. 	<p>Biodiversity assessments done in collaboration with fishermen and women in post-production on the water and in the market – documenting an increase or decrease in the number of species.</p> <p>Survey conducted by local students on interviewing SSF actors on the status of the ocean and what SSF actors can do to support a healthy ocean and fishery.</p> <p>Ocean literacy and cultural heritage curriculum for local schools to provide youth with environmental stewardship training.</p> <p>Discussions with Van Chai council to determine what kind of environmental protection measure have been put in place that result in sustainable catch and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Date and detailed information from biodiversity assessments.</p> <p>Survey results indicating an increase in SSF actors willingness and commitment to biodiversity conservation as a way to ensure sustainable catch.</p> <p>Details from management plans.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>In Van Chai systems, unsustainable or "dirty" fishing activities are subject to village sanctions. The implementation of regulations in Van Chai is considered much more effective than cooperatives.</p> <p>The tradition of worshipping Cai Ong (whale) protection and salvage of this fish species should be leveraged to help reduce the risks of whale extinction when this species is included in the Red List and at the risk of extinction along coastlines.</p> <p>Prior to 1975, the Van Chai oversee their own regulations to protect resources within their jurisdiction, through, e.g., regulations on mesh net size and user rights.</p>
<p>5.1.3</p> <p>All parties should recognize that rights and responsibilities come together. Tenure rights are balanced by duties and support the long-term conservation and sustainable use of resources and the maintenance of the ecological foundation for food production.</p> <p>Small-scale fisheries should utilize fishing practices that minimize harm to the aquatic environment and associated species and support the sustainability of the resource.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenure rights are also duties to (1) support the conservation and sustainable usage of aquatic resources, (2) maintain the ecological foundation for food production. Minimal harm to the aquatic environment and associated species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What duties or responsibilities does a SSF have to the species and the environment? What fishing methods does an SSF utilize to secure catch? How could a particular SSF define minimal harm? Do the SSF undertake any conservation or resource rejuvenation activities? fishing practices and tools? Whether SSF use eco-friendly fishing practices and tools? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the State and local People's Party for the Van Chai council's capacity to rid waters of blast fishing practices and trawling within 15 nautical miles. Workshops with marine ecologists and conservationist from CSOs and Van Chai council / SSF actors for information exchange on best fishing practices and ways to improve. Prohibition of dynamite or "blast fishing" techniques. Strong and highest destructive fishing and trawling for monitoring through Van Chai council. 	<p>Discussions with SSF community and Van Chai council.</p> <p>Actual observation and photographed examples by local youth of concrete efforts at conservation.</p> <p>Inspection of fishing gear and enquiry and investigation about any illegal or destructive fishing practices.</p> <p>Pictures or drawings of banned or illegal gear may be displayed to ensure proper identification in whale temple and beach landing site.</p> <p>Youth make stop-motion animation that celebrates sustainable gears and traditional forms of operation.</p>	<p>Details of conservation measures undertaken and quantifications of the same (i.e. increase in mullet, sardines).</p> <p>Note if there is diversity of gear/tackle used across season and species harvested.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Van Chai lack many customary rules over conservation of aquatic resources since the rapid depletion from industrialization and modernization motivations to increase efficiency and also, the increased number of coastal fishing units.</p> <p>However, Van Chai local rules for Mui Net forbidden attractor lights because, although a large catch would be made on the first night, thereafter the catch would be small. The "Bombs" or blast fishing is prohibited (but still deployed by the "big boats").</p>
<p>5.1.5</p> <p>States should facilitate, train and support small-scale fishing communities to participate in and take responsibility for taking into consideration their legitimate tenure rights and systems, the management of the resources on which they depend for their well-being and that are traditionally used for their livelihoods.</p> <p>Accordingly, States should involve small-scale fishing communities - with special attention to equitable participation of women, vulnerable and marginalized groups - in the design, planning and, as appropriate, implementation of management measures, including protected areas, affecting their livelihood options.</p> <p>Participatory management systems, such as co-management, should be promoted in accordance with national law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States should provide opportunities (i.e. training) for SSF to participate and take responsibility for the management of their resources. Special attention to women, vulnerable or marginalized groups in the designing, planning, and implementation of management measures (including MPAs). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What role do women play in the management of aquatic resources? What role do local youth feel that among the sons and daughters of local fishing families in management? How was a particular MPA designed? Do local communities play any role in the management? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the State and local People's Party for the Van Chai council's capacity to co-management the fishery and protect aquatic resources. Capacity development workshops with marine ecologists and conservationist from CSOs and Van Chai council / SSF actors for information exchange i.e. traditional and academic knowledge for best management practices. 	<p>Biodiversity assessments done in collaboration with fishermen and women in post-production on the water and in the market – documenting an increase or decrease in the number of species after participatory co-management reinstated and adapted to modern times.</p> <p>Research conducted by local students on the history of the Van Chai and whale temples in traditionally being the focal point of resource management and mutual assistance for the fishing village (strengthen social cohesion).</p> <p>Ocean literacy and cultural heritage curriculum for local schools to leverage whale worship as a mechanism to engage youth with environmental stewardship and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Discussions with Van Chai council to determine what additions to their historical role should be made for best participatory management platform for the SSF.</p> <p>Community mapping exercise for SSF actors to map the Van Chai's jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Details of Van Chai's updated management plan and any official reports between the council and the People's Party affirming participatory co-management scheme.</p> <p>Data from capacity development workshops outlining Van Chai council's objectives.</p> <p>Directory of SSF actors belonging to which Van Chai that manages what fishery.</p> <p>Information and details from map.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Van Chai (VC) rules encourage active community participation over their own development process. It is imperative that the VC authority is maintained and capacity is improved for small-scale fishery resiliency.</p>

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<p>5.16 States should ensure effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to deter, prevent and eliminate all forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices having a negative effect on marine and inland ecosystems.</p> <p>States should endeavor to improve registration of the fishing activity. Small-scale fishers should support the MCS systems and provide to the State fisheries authorities the information required for the management of the activity.</p> <p>States should ensure that the roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements of concerned parties and stakeholders are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process. All parties are responsible for assuming the management roles agreed to. All endeavors undertaken by small-scale fishers are represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies and actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring, control and surveillance systems (MCS) must be applied that support SSF. MCS must work to deter / prevent / eliminate IUU fishing + destructive fishing practices. Improvement of fisheries activity registration and SSF involved when appropriate for the management of activity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What MCS mechanism work at the moment? Do any consult or involve SSF? How do SSF monitor fishing activity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the State and local People's Party and the Sea Police to monitor their waters and establish just control within 15 nautical miles. Workshops with marine ecologists and conservationist from CSOs and Van Chai council / SSF actors for best practices, control and surveillance monitoring. Sea Police take seriously and investigate any claims about illegal or destructive fishing practices observed by SSF actors. Strong content against destructive fishing and invasion for monitoring through Van Chai council and willingness to report. 	<p>Discussions with SSF community and Van Chai council.</p> <p>Actual observation and photographed examples by local youth of concrete efforts at conservation.</p> <p>Inspection of fishing gear and enquiry and investigation about any illegal or destructive fishing practices.</p> <p>Pictures or drawings of banned or illegal gear may be displayed to ensure proper identification in whole temple and beach landing site.</p> <p>Youth make stop-motion animation that celebrates sustainable goals and traditional forms of operation.</p>	<p>A step-by-step guide for SSF actors on how to monitor and report to Sea Police when IUU fishing observed. As most fishermen in the SSF are illiterate, important this information is always verbally announced by the Van Chai council.</p> <p>Date on how many incidences of IUU fishing have been reported to authorities after SSF Guideline implementation.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo. How many incidences were reported before SSF Guidelines implementation?</p> <p>Then quarterly with a review once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p>	<p>The community watches out for one another – many report to the VC when an incident happens, for example, a SSF net is shared by a larger boat.</p>
<p>5.17 States should ensure that the roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements of concerned parties and stakeholders are clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process. All parties are responsible for assuming the management roles agreed to. All endeavors undertaken by small-scale fishers are represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies and actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role and responsibility in co-management must be clearly defined and agreed upon. Every party in agreement must follow through. SSF must be involved in local to national fisheries bodies and play an active role in relevant decision-making processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What legal authority do SSF have and how can this be improved? What are their roles and responsibilities? Are these clearly defined? 	<p>Discussions with Van Chai council's responsibility and degree of authority in decision-making over the small-scale fishery.</p> <p>School curriculum for young people to learn about the rights and limited based management of their fishery. The method can access how well documented and written the fishery management system is working and the degree of social cohesion.</p> <p>Discussions with SSF community members.</p> <p>Actually observations of management decisions being undertaken and measures adopted.</p>	<p>Details in legal documents pertaining to Van Chai council's rights over the management of the fishery.</p> <p>Written documentation of legal decisions and any assessments of these impacts.</p> <p>Note what the barriers and challenges are for participatory management that remains a hundred years of tradition as a legally recognized authority for fisheries management.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai offices.</p>	<p>The VC council is between 7-15 male members, elected to a three-year term of office. All boat owners and fishers 18 years-of-age or older elect them (but not women involved in post-harvest) and all over 21 years old can run for election. The elected members are responsible for the day-to-day administration that manage routine affairs. These are the Head of worship, Head of the Van or Lang, and Secretary of the Van or Lang.</p>	<p>When there are arguments between stakeholders, fisheries workers host a meeting inside someone's house and women are always included in order to best find solutions to the dispute because "women are naturally good at trading and exchange".</p>
<p>5.18 Particular knowledge, perspectives and needs All parties should pay specific attention to the need to ensure equitable participation of women, designing special measures to achieve this objective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role and responsibilities should be divided across gender and the supply chain (pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest). Each stage of processing has knowledge, specific needs, and perspectives to share. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are men and women involved and supported in co-management of the resources? What are their roles and responsibilities of men? What are their roles and responsibilities of women? 	<p>Discussions with SSF community and Van Chai council.</p> <p>Actual observation and photographed examples by local youth of co-management with a focus on women's role and men's role.</p> <p>Youth focus on a woman or man in their SSF and write a story about the ways these actors protect their cultural and natural heritage.</p> <p>Positive messaging through murals or street signs that celebrates conservation of resources as a village.</p>	<p>Details of interviews with women and men on their roles in co-management.</p> <p>Details on co-management plans that highlight gender equity in decision-making and positions.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p>	<p>The VC is eager to work with the Sea Police to monitor the coastline. There is mutual assistance among SSF members but without much government support.</p>	<p>The VC is eager to work with the Sea Police to monitor the coastline. There is mutual assistance among SSF members but without much government support.</p>
<p>5.19 Where transboundary and/or other similar issues exist, e.g. shared waters and fishery resources, States should work together to ensure that the tenure rights of small-scale fishing communities that are granted are protected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States should safeguard SSF and resources when transboundary issues occur. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How effective is the State in safeguarding SF resources in transboundary issues (both in foreign states and other industrial fleets)? Is new policy enacted that effectively protect SSF at sea? 	<p>Vietnam and China work through management of shared East Sea resources with respect to safeguarding SSF.</p> <p>Survey conducted by local students on motivations for fishing outside territorial waters so needs may best be addressed.</p> <p>Indonesian waters.</p> <p>SSF activities are not jeopardized by industrial aquaculture.</p>	<p>Details from Sea Police on instances of illegal transboundary fishing.</p> <p>Note any information from surveys on drivers for SSF actors fishing outside the 15 nautical mile zone.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Decision No.145/QĐ-TTg of August 16, 2013 approving the master plan on fisheries development through 2020 with a vision towards 2030.</p>	<p>The fisheries development master plan is based on the exploitation and effective use of advantages and potentials, continues restructuring the fisheries sector along with the process of modernizing fishing trades. To form large fishing centers associated with material production zones, concentrated processing industrial parks and consumption markets.</p>
<p>5.20 States should avoid policies and financial measures that may contribute to fishing overcapacity and, hence, overexploitation of resources that have an adverse impact on small-scale fisheries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No deals for capital gain that put pressure to overfish and undermine SSF's wellbeing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is a State focused on transforming fisheries into a highly competitive, export-oriented large commodity production sector? Is new policy enacted that focuses on industrializing fleets? Has a state set a target for modernization of the sector? 	<p>Social and ecological wellbeing assessments done in collaboration with fishermen and women in post-production on the water and in the market.</p> <p>Survey conducted by local students on interviewing SSF actors on satisfaction with current policies.</p> <p>Discussions with Van Chai council to determine support the temple has received from government.</p>	<p>Details from revised fisheries management plans and information from social sector surveys.</p> <p>Date on economic satisfaction and poverty eradication from interviews.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Decision No.145/QĐ-TTg of August 16, 2013 approving the master plan on fisheries development through 2020 with a vision towards 2030.</p>	<p>"The fisheries development master plan is based on the exploitation and effective use of advantages and potentials, continues restructuring the fisheries sector along with the process of modernizing fishing trades. To form large fishing centers associated with material production zones, concentrated processing industrial parks and consumption markets.</p> <p>This vision may contribute to overcapacity.</p>

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<p>Chapter 6: Social Development, Employment and Decent Work</p> <p>All parties should consider integrated, ecosystem and holistic approaches to small-scale fisheries management and development that take the complexity of livelihoods into account.</p> <p>Due attention to social and economic development may be needed to ensure that small-scale fishing communities are empowered and can enjoy their human rights.</p> <p>6.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods are complex and dynamic • High cash-flow reflects the rapid turnover of a very perishable product rather than profitability. • HIGH RISK: Fugitive nature of fish, the hostile environment of the seas, perishability of the product make the sector one of high risk. Poverty in fishing communities can be obscured by the diversity of stakeholders and by high levels of cash-flow in the communities • Inadequate and weak access to formal credit. State must take into consideration social and economic development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are examples of social and economic development initiatives the State already offers rural communities that could be adapted for SSF? 2. Does the approach to SSF management and development take into account the complexity of livelihoods? 3. As SSF community members enjoy their human rights to the full extent? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Van Chai, village conventions support management practices and enhance the awareness and behaviors in all social and economic aspects of fisheries sector. • SSF actors are holistically supported by the State and through CSOs. • Increased spiritual and material investment in social benefits and community development. • Social and financial services are woven into fisheries management policy. • Fishing communities rise above the poverty rate. 	<p>PhotoVoice approach used by local students to capture the complexity and dynamic nature of fish-dependent livelihoods.</p> <p>Surveys asking SSF actors to describe in one word what fish or their fishery means to them? Example: a bank, life, nutrition, etc and how through state, CSOs or measures by the Van Chai support them.</p> <p>Discussion through focus groups on social and economic welfare needs.</p>	<p>Details from revised fisheries management plans and information from social sector surveys.</p> <p>Data on economic satisfaction and poverty eradication from interviews.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>VC council members have four main duties that illustrate a holistic fisheries management strategy: (1) worship of the Sea Deities (sea deities, sea turtles); (2) assisting the local government to implement the orders of higher levels of government; (3) in concert with the Hamlet Council, settling fisheries disputes among fishers; and (4) investigating the needs of the fishing community and assisting the government to fulfill them. Since Dô Môt economy reforms, VC council has become more focused on worship of Sea Deities and festivals as it relates to tourism opportunities.</p>
<p>States should promote investment in human resource development such as health, education, literacy, digital inclusion and other skills of a technical nature that generate added value to the fisheries resources as well as awareness raising.</p> <p>States should take steps with a view to progressively ensure that members of small-scale fishing communities have affordable access to national and subnational services through adequate housing, basic sanitation that is safe and hygienic, safe drinking water for personal domestic uses, and sources of energy.</p> <p>6.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States should invest in HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: Health Education Literacy Digital Inclusion Other technical skills. • These can generate added value to fisheries resources & raise awareness. • It is the State's role that SSF villages have AFFORDABLE ACCESS to these keystone services through national to local actions: ADEQUATE HOUSING BASIC SANITATION (WASH) SOURCES OF ENERGY 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does a particular SSF rank human resource development services in order of importance considered imperative to their wellbeing? 2. If these services exist, does the SSF know about them and where or how to access these services? 3. What needs to women in SSF need in particular? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State works with CSOs to support the Van Chai's tradition of mutual assistance for fishing families. Children of fishermen and women involved in post-harvest are in school or SSF is linked to a CSO that provides a "second-chance education" for the children. • A clean and sanitary public toilet is built for SSF women to use after a night on the sea. A women's toilet and a wash area is built at the seaside marketplace. • In the SSF collaborate with the Van Chai and CSOs with government on mechanisms to keep children in school – and out of the fishery during school hours. • Fishing communities rise above the poverty rate. 	<p>Discussions with the Van Chai and CSOs actors to understand which specific services have been provided and how these are elevated the fishery.</p> <p>Discussion through focus groups on social and economic welfare needs.</p> <p>Interviews with school teachers.</p> <p>PhotoVoice survey by local youth on the needs and strength of the SSF – how are the needs being met and the strengths supported?</p>	<p>Details from agreements between the State and CSOs and Van Chai regarding a commitment to human resource development in or around revised fisheries management plans and information from social sector surveys.</p> <p>Data on the use of infrastructure to address WASH needs economic satisfaction and poverty eradication from interviews.</p> <p>Details from local school on the dropout rate of students – has this improved? What have they noticed?</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Once per year following the school year terms.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>If both parents work in fishing activities, it is unlikely they can afford to send their child to school.</p>
<p>States should promote social security protection (SSP) for workers in small-scale fisheries. They should take into account the characteristics of small-scale fisheries and apply security schemes to the entire value chain.</p> <p>6.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States should promote in SOCIAL SECURITY PROTECTION: Security schemes should be applied across the entire value chain. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can the entire value chain be mapped out so proper security schemes can be applied at every step? 2. What access to financial systems does a particular SSF have to access SSP? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Van Chai extends the principle of "mutual assistance" as social security protection across the entire value chain including formal social insurance to cover unemployment, pensions, retirement and disability. • Social security protection schemes are how best applied to gain and sustain in their specific roles in the fishery. • CSOs are brought in to collaborate on SSP schemes – a safety net in face of a crisis for them and their families. • State social and development policies that are specifically designed for the needs of SSF workers (i.e. free public health care or check ups on the backside fish market for fishermen and women involved in processing). 	<p>Interviews with fisher/families who have experience crisis to understand how social security protection schemes supported them.</p> <p>Interviews with SSF actors about SSP schemes at work on the water and in the community (possibly administered by social workers).</p> <p>Discussions with the Van Chai council on how SSP mechanisms are applied within the temple and outside by government or CSOs.</p>	<p>Information regarding SSF actors access to existing SSP schemes.</p> <p>Data on the awareness level of SSF actors to SSP schemes available to them.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>In social terms, the van chai was based on the principle of mutual assistance or "neighborly affection", and rooted in ethical and behavioral standards based on the Confucianism of pervasive in Vietnamese culture.</p> <p>Traditional SSP schemes were divided into three groups of rules: (1) those applied at sea (2) those pertaining to a beached fishing family, and (3) those pertaining to substitute crew members. These must be updated.</p>
<p>States should support the development of and access to other services that are appropriate for small-scale fishing communities with regard to, for example, savings, credit and insurance schemes that can help in ensuring the access of women to such services.</p> <p>6.4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States should support in DEVELOPMENT OF AND ACCESS TO financial systems that support SSF actors saving money or • Special interest must be payed to women's roles. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the community view the issue of indebtedness and the importance and need for boat owners (middlemen) in providing credit? 2. What is the role of the merchant, boat owners (middlemen) in providing credit? 3. Do fishers consider it important to save money? What about women who trade and process fish – how do women save money in SSF households? 4. What informal or formal arrangements exist to extend credit? What is the state of the formal banking sector? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit clubs and other self-help group credit, insurance associations that specifically focus on engaging women into views with Van Chai council members overseeing these financial schemes. • Van Chai adopt mechanisms from fisheries cooperatives to provide credit and facilitate saving. 	<p>Discussions with the persons involved in leading these initiatives and benefiting from them.</p> <p>Interviews with Van Chai council members overseeing these financial schemes.</p> <p>Interviews with a cross-section of the fishers who are not beneficiaries to ascertain views on coverage limitations.</p>	<p>Details of the initiatives in the community to address the credit, insurance and saving needs.</p> <p>Access to their records and assessment of the volume of transactions, record of repayments.</p> <p>Existence of any innovative schemes, i.e. fisheries cooperatives and studies for why these often fail to meet the needs of SSF actors.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>And large survey once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p> <p>Monitoring of the coverage of the schemes on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Women in Vietnamese families traditionally hold on the money and are in charge of savings.</p> <p>Fisheries co-operatives do exist but the biggest challenge to cooperatives at present is the access to finance and management capacity of state officials, as banks and credit facilities only provide loans on the basis of land deed. Official credit banks or funding organizations provide loans only if mortgage of property and ownership of land can be proved. Both these factors are unavailable for the co-operative because land is possessed by members of the co-operative, not by the co-operative itself.</p>

THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATORS	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE ON WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>States should recognize as economic and professional operations the full range of activities along the small-scale fisheries value chain - both pre- and post-harvest, whether in an aquatic environment or on land; undertaken by men or by women. All activities should be considered: part-time, occasional and/or full-time. Professional and organizational development opportunities should be promoted, in particular for more vulnerable groups of post-harvest fish workers and women in small-scale fisheries.</p> <p>6.5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of full range ECONOMIC and PROFESSIONAL OPERATIONS activities across the value chain. This includes workers who are part-time, occasional and subsistence. Professional and organizational development opportunities should be promoted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Can an SSF map the full range of activities so that upper level management is aware of the full range of activities? What role can NGOs or community centers support state's development programs for SSF? What professional or organizational development opportunities would SSF value? Have they any experiences with these programs in the past? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam Women's Unions (WU) in SSF communities must include economic and professional operations development workshops or opportunities specific for women involved in post-harvest activities from fisheries cooperatives to provide economic and professional operations development workshops to all SSF actors involved in the value chain. 	<p>Discussions with the persons involved in leading these initiatives and benefiting from them.</p> <p>Interviews with Van Chai council members overseeing these financial schemes.</p> <p>Interviews with a cross-section of the fishers who are non-beneficiaries to ascertain views on coverage limitations across the value chain.</p>	<p>Details of the WU, Van Chai, and other initiatives in the community to address economic and professional operational needs and capacity building.</p> <p>Access to any records.</p> <p>Existence of any innovative schemes.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of the coverage of support initiatives on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Many women who repairs nets or assist their husbands with bringing in nets from the sea, do not consider themselves part of the fishery. These are household activities.</p> <p>Informal sector must account for those who might not consider themselves part of the sector.</p>
<p>States should promote decent work for all small-scale fisheries workers, including both the formal and informal sectors. States should create the appropriate conditions to ensure that fisheries activities in both the formal and informal sectors are taken into account in order to ensure the sustainability of small-scale fisheries in accordance with national law.</p> <p>6.6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote DECENT WORK for all SSF workers (in formal and informal sectors). CREATE APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS to ensure SSF activities are taken into account in: sustainability of SSF. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What appropriate conditions does a particular SSF deem necessary to ensure dignity in the work space? Where does a SSF feel their needs are being overlooked in terms of health and safety in the work-space? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's role in informal sector activities are considered outside household duties but taken into policy and social protection mechanisms. Biocatch market is clean and sanitary space to work and all SSF actors involved in the value chain are supported in best sustainability practices. Welfare services are made accessible and readily available to meet the needs of SSF workers. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council members overseeing initiatives for improving conditions for formal and informal sector for all SSF actors.</p> <p>Interviews / participatory photography workshops with SSF actors (women and men) to determine what "decent work" looks like for them and how parties are or can best support their needs.</p> <p>Initiative led and developed by women in the fish markets to give tours to tourists which explain the social and ecological role of SSF, women in the fish market do not feel like a tourist attraction.</p>	<p>Details of the WU, Van Chai, and other initiatives in the community to promote access to quality jobs.</p> <p>Existence of any innovative schemes that address equality, dignity, and safety. Access to any records.</p> <p>Monitoring of the status of "decent work" on a regular basis with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of the status of "decent work" on a regular basis with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Informal sector must account for those who might not consider themselves part of the sector.</p>
<p>States should take steps with a view to the progressive realization of the right of small-scale fishers and fish workers to an adequate standard of living and to work in accordance with national and international human rights standards. States should create an enabling environment for sustainable development in small-scale fishing communities.</p> <p>6.7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States move towards the PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION of the right of SSF to: RECALIBRATE STANDARD OF LIVING STANDARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT in SSF and SOUND economic policies for use of aquatic areas to permit small-scale fishing communities to: EARN A FAIR RETURN FROM THEIR LABOUR (CAPITAL MANAGEMENT) ENCOURAGE CONSERVATION SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> According to an SSF, what key aspects make up an enabling environment for their sustainable development? State take to ensure that SSF's human security is a priority? What changes would the government like to see with return on their labor - what does that look like in daily life? Would SSF communities be incentivized to conserve the natural environment and sustainably manage resources if supported through a government program that provides for their human security? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to SSF actors, a small-scale fisheries subsidy from the government is preferred to help stabilize the prices of species (not only high-valued pelagic species in the SSF and common context). SSF actors have access to technology to know the price of certain species and there are mechanisms in place that discourage overfishing and encourage sustainable methods, for example: Policies that address: wealth generation at the household level and its distribution within households - to men, women and children, (i) development at the community level, and (ii) economic growth at the national level. Initiative led and developed by women in the fish markets to give tours to tourists which explain the social and ecological role of SSF. Women in the fish market do not feel like a tourist attraction. SSF actors are not fishermen in law so that they cannot be added through social, economic and political marginalization. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council on if they see benefits trickling down to themselves and fellow SSF actors.</p> <p>Drawing exercises with women and men on subjective feelings of wellbeing to analysis poverty alleviation through "pro-poor" policies.</p> <p>Surveys by youth on wellbeing in their community - through photography our questonaries children can read allowed to their parents as part of a school assignment.</p>	<p>Details of mechanisms in place that safeguard the benefits of subsidies becoming unexpectly channeled to actors outside of SSF communities.</p> <p>Details of assessment of the costs and benefits as policies have distributional impacts.</p> <p>Information from surveys on subjective feelings such as self-worth, emotional stability, and sense of personal safety or belonging as well as a positive future outlook.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p>	<p>SSF often feel they are overshadowed by industrial fisheries and tourism schemes.</p>
<p>States and other stakeholders should support already existing, or the development of complementary and alternative income generating opportunities - in addition to earnings from fisheries-related activities - for small-scale fishing communities, as required and in support of sustainable resource utilization and livelihood diversification.</p> <p>6.8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States / other stakeholders support (already existing / development of new) COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE INCOME GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES Requirement for SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE UTILIZATION + LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION Role of SSF in local economies Link of sub-sectors wider economies. SSF should equally benefit from developments COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM SMALL-SCALE RESPONSIBLE AQUACULTURE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What existing alternative income generating opportunities are there? Are these in accordance to human rights and labor laws? What are examples of potential livelihood diversification opportunities? Do these take account from the sustainability of SSF? He local national economy be mapped or recognized by local national governments? What schemes can channel funding back to the wide SSF community from responsible developments? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSF actors who are skilled mariners or swimmers or competitors on the annual dragon boat races supplement their income by working as water sports instructors in the tourism sector that Vietnam is encouraging. Business ventures to support their livelihoods beyond fishing. Women entrepreneurs also have started food stalls, produce they were not able to sell. Van Chai hosts cultural events at the whale temple and welcome responsible tourism ventures to these festivals, the profits of which support the Van Chai's fisheries management. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council on if they see benefits trickling down to themselves and fellow SSF actors.</p> <p>Exercise with women and men on ideas for complementary livelihoods and the ways SSF actors feel they are supported enough to pursue this ideas.</p> <p>Discussions with SSF actors who are water sports instructors and surveying how their lives have improved with access to a complementary income-generating scheme.</p>	<p>Details from government policies that support SSF communities' contributions to local economies.</p> <p>Details of assessment of the benefits of complementary income-generating activities for SSF actors and the wider community.</p> <p>Information from surveys on subjective feelings such as self-worth, emotional stability, and sense of personal safety or belonging as well as a positive future outlook.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of the sustainability and environmental impact of complementary income-generating schemes on a regular basis with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Some fishermen working on the offshore fish farms actually farm their own marine spaces of fish, cephalopods, and crustaceans (that are hidden from view in a separate pen under the main platform) that they sell or eat for lunch. This is concealed from the owner but perhaps, could somehow be supported as a complementary source of income. This might be difficult.</p>

THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SF5 GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SF5 GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATORS(S)	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>All parties should create conditions for men and women of small-scale fishing communities to fish and to carry out fisheries-related activities in an environment free from crime, violence, organized crime activities, piracy, theft, sexual abuse, corruption and abuse of authority.</p> <p>6.9</p> <p>All parties should take steps to institute measures that aim to eliminate violence and to protect women exposed to such violence in small-scale fishing communities. States should ensure access to justice for victims of intra-alia violence and abuse, including within the household or community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States should CREATE CONDITIONS for fisheries workers that are FREE FROM CRIME, VIOLENCE, ORGANIZED CRIME, PIRACY, THEFT, SEXUAL ABUSE, CORRUPTION, ABUSE OF AUTHORITY, VIOLENCE and PROTECT WOMEN exposed to violence in SF5. Justice mechanisms (including address violence that occurs within the household and community). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What conflict does a SF5 experience on land and in the sea? What are the existing barriers to addressing these issues? According to SF5 stakeholders, how can women's rights, protections against gender-based violence, intimidation, and address against women be addressed? What specific measures could be instituted according to the SF5? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea Police collaborate with SF5 actors to act quickly to any incidences of insecurity while themselves earning a decent wage so as to not be susceptible to corruption. SF5 actors know their rights, have copies of fisheries management plans, and legal ordinance. Van Chai and Sea Police collaborate to create a safe working condition in the nearshore environment for SF5 actors – if disputes arise, all actors know the legal process for justice. Van Chai hosts cultural events at the responsible tourism ventures to these festivals, the profits of which support the Van Chai's fisheries management. Mechanisms for including migrants in the Van Chai system. Migrants/SF5 actors understand their rights and SF5 actors recognize these rights, SF5 actors bring migrant fishers as their neighbors into a fishery to include them in management. Van Chai and Sea Police collaborate to foster a safe working conditions that do not discriminate based on SF5 actors' background. Women's Unions include mechanisms for ushering in new migrant families, especially mothers, in a spirit of mutual assistance so families know and respect the fisheries management plans. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council and Sea Police on cases that have been reported and what did the legal justice process entail?</p> <p>Discussions with women and men on human security – participatory photography exercise where SF5 actors separated by gender and possible in value chain or even gear type used) Where do these actors feel most secure? Where do these actors feel most insecure? Why?</p> <p>Interviews with women on any correlations between low fish availability and household violence.</p>	<p>Details from government policies that support peace and justice within and around SF5 communities.</p> <p>Details of assessment of the benefits of restorative justice schemes adopted by the Van Chai council for SF5 actors and the wider community.</p> <p>Information from surveys on aspects of human security, wellbeing at scales ranging from individual, household, community, fishery to human-ecological systems as a whole. Perhaps administered through the local schools and sent home with students for families.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then, once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p>	<p>Many women express concern over domestic violence that occurs in the household. Some do notice a difference when their husband returns and brings home a catch versus when it seems there are no fish.</p>
<p>States and small-scale fisheries actors, including traditional and customary authorities, should understand and respect the role of migrant fishers and fish workers in small-scale fisheries, given that migration is a common livelihood strategy in small-scale fisheries. States and small-scale fisheries actors should cooperate to create the appropriate frameworks to allow for fair and adequate integration of migrants who engage in sustainable use of fisheries resources and who do not undermine local community-based fisheries governance and development in small-scale fisheries in accordance with national law.</p> <p>6.10</p> <p>States should recognize the importance of socializing among their respective national governments in regard to migration of fishers and fish workers in small-scale fisheries across national borders. Policies and legal instruments should be determined in consultation with small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect the role of MIGRANTS as migration is a common livelihoods strategy in SF5. Creation of APPROPRIATE FRAMEWORKS to allow for FAIR, ADEQUATE INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS who engage in sustainable use of fisheries resource – do not undermine local community-based fisheries management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are there migrants within the SF5? If so, where do they come from? What kind of support do migrants within a SF5 need and how does this differ any resident SF5 actors? What management role can migrants play? 	<p>Interviews with migrants, Van Chai council members and SF5 actors on contribution and challenges pertaining to migrant workers.</p> <p>Discussions with migrants on human security.</p>	<p>Details from government policies that support migrants within and around SF5 communities.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support migrant and their role in the fishery as well as wider community.</p> <p>Details of any policies or mechanisms within fisheries management plans that pertain to migrants specifically.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then, once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of the status of migrants' human security on a regular basis in coordination with CSOs supporting them and with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Many migrants who come to Mui Né, come to work within the tourism sector rather than within the fishery itself. However, there are a few fishermen with their families who relocated to Mui Né and seem to be accepted within the community.</p>	
<p>States should recognize the importance of socializing among their respective national governments in regard to migration of fishers and fish workers in small-scale fisheries across national borders. Policies and legal instruments should be determined in consultation with small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions.</p> <p>6.11</p> <p>States should recognize and address the underlying causes and consequences of transboundary movement of fishers and contribute to the understanding of transboundary issues affecting the sustainability of small-scale fisheries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address UNDERLYING CAUSES CONSEQUENCES OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT and UNDERSTANDING OF TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How do these impact the sustainability of small-scale fisheries? What do SF5 actors need in terms of support? What drives transboundary movement of fisheries from other areas? 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai (VC) council members and SF5 actors on willingness or motivations to move. How can fisheries management address these issues?</p>	<p>Details of any policies or mechanisms within fisheries management plans that pertain to transboundary movements specifically.</p> <p>Then, once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of transboundary movements on a regular basis in coordination with CSOs supporting them and with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – assess how many fishers have relocated or ventured across maritime boundaries.</p> <p>Then, once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p>	<p>According to the VC, local fishermen are official residents and within the VC. By customary law, any outsider must obtain the permission of the local VC to enter. This includes when boats avoid storms, sell fish, and buy supplies or fish. If permission is granted, outsiders must fish behind the boats of local residents. If refused, outsiders must immediately vacate.</p>	
<p>States should address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions of all small-scale fishers and fish workers by ensuring that the necessary legislation is in place, and is implemented in accordance with national legislation and international human rights standards and international instruments to which a State is a contracting party, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO). All parties should strive to ensure that occupational health and safety is an integral part of fisheries management and development initiatives</p> <p>6.12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH and FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS for each step in the value chain. Ensure that legislation is in place and implemented. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Does legislation already exist? Is it being implemented? What areas of the value chain is it being implemented? Is occupational health and safety written into any fisheries management or development initiatives? 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council on best mechanisms for address occupational health needs of SF5 actors.</p> <p>Discussions with women and men on occupational health – where have needs not been met or security in properly due to occupational hazards or high risks?</p> <p>Participatory photography workshops focused on documenting injuries or health hazards in the workplace across the value chain.</p> <p>Discussions with health clinics that are part of existing care for SF5 communities – what needs to improve and why? How can clinics be empowered or supported to address the needs of the SF5?</p>	<p>Details from government policies that support occupational health within SF5 communities.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support health and safety.</p> <p>Information or records from CSOs that work with SF5 actors to support health and safety.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – occupational health and unfair working conditions (beach side market or landing sites for fishery).</p> <p>Then, once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of occupational health for fishermen on the water on a regular basis in coordination with CSOs supporting them and with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Many men and women have untreated wounds and sore on their hands and sometimes feel from the combination of pulling nets or processing catches with the salt water and contaminants.</p>	

THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATORS	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE ON WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>States should eradicate forced labour, prevent debt-bondage of women, men and children, and adopt effective measures to protect fishers and fish workers, including migrants, with a view to the complete elimination of forced labour in fisheries, including small-scale fisheries.</p> <p>6.1.3</p>	<p>Importance of ERADICATING FORCED LABOUR / PREVENTING DEBT-BONDAGE: Effectively measures to protect workers, especially migrants. Goal: COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF FORCED LABOUR in fisheries.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where does forced labour or debt-bondage exist in a fishery (if any)? Do SSF stakeholders feel safe enough to address it? In what stages of the value chain does forced labour exist? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The People's Party, CSOs, and VC work together to create mechanisms for fisherman and women in post-harvesting can access financial support through a treated channel like the VC. The People's Party has clear laws and penalties for any debt bondage schemes that jeopardize SSF actors' human security. The People's Party, CSOs, and VC work together to make certain children of SSF actors have access to schools and education programs. The People's Party has policy carried out with assistance from CSOs and through the VC that pays special attention to providing education support services such as transportation or after school needs if families are working – one household could be employed by VC to look after children in the SSF. The People's Party has policy carried out with assistance from CSOs and through the VC that pays special attention to providing education support services such as transportation or after school needs if families are working – one household could be employed by VC to look after children in the SSF. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council and discussions with SSF actors on debt bondage on any incidences of forced labor.</p> <p>Discussions with SSF actors on debts within the fishery or on the fish farms.</p>	<p>Details of any policies or mechanisms within fisheries management plans or the People's Party that safeguard against debt bondage or forced labor specifically.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring on a regular basis in coordination with CSOs and Van Chai council.</p>	<p>While the fish farms that have developed in the nearshore within the last 7 years attracted some migrants, most of the fishermen and women involved in processing come from a long line of fishing families.</p>
<p>States should provide and enable access to schools and education facilities that meet the needs of small-scale fishing communities and that facilitate gainful and decent employment of youth, respecting their career choices and providing equal opportunities for all boys and girls and young men and women.</p> <p>6.1.4</p>	<p>Importance of EDUCATION FACILITIES that meet SSF's needs of the community. The future of children and society is at large if children are unable attend classes. SSF actors must protect the rights of the child in accordance to international conventions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What education facilities are available in the fishing village? Are they close enough to households? How could education facilities be co-designed to meet the needs of the community? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The People's Party, CSOs, and VC work together to make certain children of SSF actors have access to schools and education programs. The People's Party has policy carried out with assistance from CSOs and through the VC that pays special attention to providing education support services such as transportation or after school needs if families are working – one household could be employed by VC to look after children in the SSF. The People's Party has policy carried out with assistance from CSOs and through the VC that pays special attention to providing education support services such as transportation or after school needs if families are working – one household could be employed by VC to look after children in the SSF. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council and discussions with SSF actors on support for children's access to education.</p> <p>Discussions with SSF parents on barriers to sending their children to school.</p> <p>Interviews with school teachers and principals in SSF on best practices for providing quality education for local students – what are the particular needs of the families from the area?</p> <p>Participatory photography workshops with children from SSF families focused on what education through their eyes – what do they like about learning, what do they want to learn more about, what do they participate in outside of school?</p>	<p>Details of State laws and policies that directly address access to a quality education within or near rural communities (such as SSF).</p> <p>Data or information from schools on child welfare and barriers to a quality education.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support families with young children.</p> <p>Information on available education options for parents.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – children's role in the fishery, number of kids going to school.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year, and twice per year with local schools.</p> <p>Monitoring of children's welfare on a regular basis in coordination with local schools and with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Fishing families prefer to keep their children away from the fishery so that they might develop other skills to "have a better life" than they have it. When asked if the life was less difficult, would they want their children to be fishermen and women in post-harvesting, many families think the question is silly because they believe there will not be enough fish by then.</p>
<p>Small-scale fisheries actors should recognize the importance of children's wellbeing and education for the future of the children themselves and of society at large. Children should go to school, be protected from all abuse and have all their rights respected in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>6.1.5</p>	<p>Importance of CHILDREN'S WELBEING AND EDUCATION: Children should go to school. The future of children and society is at large if children are unable attend classes. SSF actors must protect the rights of the child in accordance to international conventions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do children from SSF attend school? If not, why aren't children in school? What role do children play in a fishery? Is the role of a children considered part of the household work? What incentives would fishing families have to keep their kids or send their children to school? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The People's Party, CSOs, and VC work together to make certain children of SSF actors are attending school. The People's Party has policy carried out with assistance from CSOs and through the VC that pays special attention to the rights of the child, if children are involved in fisheries household chores, the VC consults with families. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council and discussions with SSF actors on support for children's welfare.</p> <p>Discussions with school teachers and principals in SSF on rights of the child.</p> <p>Participatory photography workshops with children from SSF families focused on documenting their daily lives – what activities do they participate in, what are their dreams, and how is their welfare supported?</p>	<p>Details of State laws and policies that directly address the rights of the child and create mechanisms to support their wellbeing.</p> <p>Data or information from schools on child welfare.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support families with young children.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – children's role in the fishery, number of kids going to school.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year, and twice per year with local schools.</p> <p>Monitoring of children's welfare on a regular basis in coordination with local schools and with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>If one parent in a poor Vietnamese fishing family dies, the children usually will be taken out of school – it is too costly.</p>
<p>All parties should recognize the complexity that surrounds safety-at-sea issues (in inland and marine fisheries) and the multiple causes behind deficient safety. This applies to all fishing activities. States should ensure the development, enactment and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations that are consistent with international guidelines of FAO, the ILO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for work in fishing and sea safety in small-scale fisheries.</p> <p>6.1.6</p>	<p>Importance of SEA SAFETY: Recognize that safety-at-sea is a complex issue to address. Deficient safety has multiple causes. To States must ensure: development, enactment, and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations that are consistent with international guidelines of FAO, the ILO and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for work in fishing and sea safety in small-scale fisheries.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What problems do fishers face at sea? What challenges impact their safety? What hazardous working conditions do fishermen experience at sea? Is the boat captain or the boat owner responsible for fishers' wellbeing at sea? What incentives do the boat owners have to keep fishermen safe? How can the government play a role? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea Police by law and/or CSOs through People's Party mandates assess safety-at-sea. State supports VC and its SSF actors with development opportunities for creating safer working environments for both men and women: access to infrastructure to improve welfare in the work space (at sea and landing sites / marketplace), and health services. State no longer takes "lucky money" or paying cash / payoffs from on board of fishers that jeopardize SSF actors' safety. Sea Police responded quicker when SSF actors are rammed by an industrial fishing vessel. Law enacted that specifically address violence against women in the work space and mentions SSF. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council and discussions with SSF actors on safety-at-sea.</p> <p>Discussions with women involved in processing and other post-harvest activities.</p> <p>Participatory photography workshops highlight unsafe working conditions at sea and on land.</p>	<p>Details of State laws and policies that directly address safety-at-sea issues and outlining how these issues are addressed (and by whom).</p> <p>Data or information from incidences reported by SSF actors to the Sea Police.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support health and safety.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – safety at sea.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of safety-at-sea for fishermen and in post-harvest activities for women on a regular basis in coordination with CSOs supporting them and with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Fishing families pray to "Lord Whale" to protect fishermen at sea. They believe with enough prayer and offering, all will be well. Hazardous working condition seem less so when comparing the experience in wartime.</p>

THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SFF GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SFF GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATORS	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE ON WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>States should recognize that improved sea safety, in small-scale fisheries (inland and marine) will best be achieved through the development and implementation of coherent and integrated strategies, with the State participating in regional coordination as appropriate. In addition, safety at sea of small-scale fishers should also be integrated into the general management of fisheries.</p> <p>6.17</p>	<p>Importance of SEA SAFETY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes occupational health and safety. Best achieved through development/ implementation of coherent / integrated national strategies of coherent / integrated regional strategies of coherent / integrated national strategies of fishers themselves. To State participating in regional coordination as appropriate. Provision of sea safety awareness programs, and introduction of appropriate legislation for sea safety in SFF. Leverage the role of existing institutions and community-based structures for... increasing compliance, data collection, training and awareness, search and rescue operations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What structures or community-based systems do fisherman rely on when they are at trouble at sea? What are the existing institutions that could be engaged to assist in sea safety and occupational health and safety of SFF? Do fisherman rely on other fisherman when they are in trouble at sea? What kinds of occupational health issues do SFF stakeholders simply accept as part of the job when really these are illnesses or injuries which can be prevented or mitigated against by state assistance? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea Police regularly checks on the safety and welfare of SFF actors, responding to crisis rapidly. Detailed steps for reporting any incidences of abuse or hazardous working conditions, including a hot line that is available 24/7. Funds by the Sea Police on the water. Sea Police collaborate with SFF actors and CSOs for water safety, search and rescue trainings to support safety at sea for the SFF. Health services available to SFF actors who suffer from occupation specific health issues. People's Party collaborates with the VC to co-create solutions. Support from the VC for families of SFF actor who is ill or injured. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council on best mechanisms for safety and security at work for the fishery and community?</p> <p>Discussions with women and men on occupational healths—where have needs and been met or not? In particular due to occupational hazards or high-risks?</p> <p>Participatory photography workshops highlighting the challenges of SFF work in an effort to address these needs.</p>	<p>Details from government policies that support occupational health within SFF communities.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support health and safety.</p> <p>Information or records from CSOs that work with SFF actors to support health and safety.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – occupational health.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council/closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of occupational health for women involved in post harvest and fisherman on the water on a regular basis in coordination with CSOs supporting them and with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>The VC speak of traditional rights as human rights and a commitment to the sea being part of them.</p>
<p>6.18</p> <p>All parties should recognize the general role that the small-scale fisheries post-harvest sub-sector and its actors play in the value chain. All parties should ensure that post-harvest actors are part of relevant decision-making processes, recognizing that there are sometimes unequal power relations between sub-sector actors and that vulnerable and marginalized groups may require special support.</p> <p>7.1</p>	<p>Central Role of: ALL ACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest actors in value chain. Must be included in decision-making processes for the wellbeing of the SFF over the value chain. Recognition that there is sometimes an unequal power relationship between value chain actors. <p>Central Role of: WOMEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest actors in value chain are often women. States should pay special attention to male improvements that support women's work. States should ensure MENTORIES and SERVICES that women require so that they can retain and enhance their livelihoods. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the post-harvest actors or others that are included in the value chain in a particular SFF? Does this differ across species or are the same actors involved? What decision-making processes would be imperative that all actors in the value chain are involved in? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives, legislation and policy enacted by People's Party in consultation with VC to protect all SFF roles in across the value chain mapped out from sea to plate. VC Council members represent actors from different parts of the value chain for holistic and sustainable approaches to sustainable value chains. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council on who in the council plays what in the value chain.</p> <p>SFF actors called to the VC to map the value chain for their specific gear types, species, and boats – from sea to plate.</p> <p>Participatory photography series where actors across a value chain document their roles to contribute to the production of this seafood and income-generating system.</p> <p>Discussions with women and men on human security in the context – where have conflicts or challenges arisen in the value chain?</p>	<p>Details of State laws and policies that address the rights of fisheries workers across the value chain with specified roles.</p> <p>Data or information from number of roles in the value chain and estimates of people involved.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support all workers in the value chain.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – representation of SFF actors across the value chain.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council/closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of participation of key SFF actors along the value chain with Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Many women in Muí Nê consider their role in the fisheries as part of household duties (cleaning plastic out of the nets is sometimes spoken about as being related to the husband). Policies must include women who might not consider themselves as SFF actors.</p>
<p>Chapter 7: Value chains, post-harvest and trade</p> <p>7.2</p>	<p>Central Role of: ALL ACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest actors in value chain. Must be included in decision-making processes for the wellbeing of the SFF over the value chain. Recognition that there is sometimes an unequal power relationship between value chain actors. <p>Central Role of: WOMEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest actors in value chain are often women. States should pay special attention to male improvements that support women's work. States should ensure MENTORIES and SERVICES that women require so that they can retain and enhance their livelihoods. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who are the post-harvest actors or others that are included in the value chain in a particular SFF? Does this differ across species or are the same actors involved? What decision-making processes would be imperative that all actors in the value chain are involved in? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives, legislation and policy enacted by People's Party in consultation with VC that specifically mention the role and rights of women as SFF workers across the value chain mapped out from sea to plate. VC Council members represent actors from different parts of the value chain for holistic and sustainable approaches to sustainable value chains. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council and female SFF workers on how to best facilitate decision-making power of women.</p> <p>Vietnam's Women Union established in Muí Nê.</p> <p>SFF actors called to the VC to map the value chain for their specific gear types, species, and boats – from sea to plate. Women work together to daylight the diverse role they play – including fishing activities that are also considered simply part of household duties.</p> <p>Participatory photography series where women across a value chain document their roles to contribute to the production of this seafood and income-generating system.</p> <p>Discussions with women separately on gender-based violence in the workplace or in the household – is the frequency of domestic violence impacted by fish availability?</p>	<p>Details of State laws and policies that address the rights of women in their roles as fisheries workers across the value chain with specified roles.</p> <p>Descriptions of the roles women play in the value chain and socioeconomic data on their background.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support women workers in the value chain.</p> <p>Information from schools or CSOs who work with fisher families on the challenges families face and how best to support mothers.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – representation of women as SFF actors across the value chain.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council/closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of participation of key SFF actors along the value chain with Vietnam Women's Union and the Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Many women in Muí Nê consider their role in the fisheries as part of household duties (cleaning plastic out of the nets is sometimes spoken about as being related to the husband). Policies must include women who might not consider themselves as SFF actors.</p>

THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATORS	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE ON WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>States should foster, provide and enable investments in appropriate infrastructures, organizational structures and capacity development to support the small-scale fisheries post-harvest sub-sector in producing good quality and safe fish and fishery products for both export and domestic markets, in a responsible and sustainable manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster / Enable / Provide INVESTMENTS in appropriate: Infrastructures, Organizational structures, Capacity development This enables fisheries actors to produce GOOD QUALITY and SAFE FISH for domestic and international markets. Done responsibly and sustainably. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What specific new or improved infrastructure does a SSF need? Can this be built in a way that does not impact the environment? How could this improve fisheries actors to produce good quality and safe fish? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives, legislation and policy enacted by People's Party in consultation with VC that specifically address sustainable, safe seafood production across the value chain – the result through coordinated efforts is a clean landing site and collaborate with fish farms for less waste production. Beachside market has toilet and hand washing facilities for local fishermen after retiring to shore and women involved in processing. VC council members support from party (such as tourism sector) to create a hub by program for plastics to fuel incinerators. Capacity development workshops and investment for the VC as an organization that supports quality seafood production. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council to understand the what infrastructure could create safer, better quality seafood.</p> <p>SSF actors, called to the VC, to map the beachside market and landing site and draw infrastructure that could be built for sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>Participatory photography series where fisher workers discuss spaces that could be improved to produce high quality and safer fish for local markets.</p> <p>Discussions with women separately to ascertain if there are gender-specific initiatives that could be made to support post-harvest sub-sector.</p>	<p>Details on investments facilitated by People's Party, CSOs, and for improved infrastructure and capacity development.</p> <p>Number of investment projects underway in the SSF and which were done collaboratively or with input from the VC.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai customary law that pertains to seafood investment.</p> <p>Information from CSOs collaborating with fisher families for quality seafood production.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – quality of seafood and capacity of organizational structure.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office to review the infrastructure projects that took place during the previous administration.</p>	<p>The local beachside landing site needs considerable improvements as voiced by the women involved in the trade along the shore. It is considered a "working beach" and the space is difficult with the amount of trash and lack of infrastructure to support cleanliness.</p>
<p>7.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize TRADITIONAL FORMS OF FISHER ASSOCIATIONS Include these groups in decision-making at national legislative level. Support the set-up and development of cooperatives / professional orgs / marketing mechanisms. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What traditional forms of fisher / fish workers associations exist in a SSF? Do they still meet and if so, what is discussed? Do they have an interest in working with the government? Are there any groups specifically represent women? What support (if any) are they given from the government? What marketing mechanisms could be helpful? 	<p>The Van Chai is recognized by and receives funding from the Provincial People's Party as the fisher association for social cohesion and with an acute focus on marine resource management for the SSF.</p> <p>SSF is engaged through CSOs with capacity building workshops for a more sustainable and social, ecologically resilient SSF.</p> <p>Social and financial services are woven into fisheries management policy.</p> <p>VC supports the establishment of a Vietnam Women's Union (VWU) that includes a social focus on women's role in decision-making in the post-harvest sub-sector.</p>	<p>PhotoVoice approach used by local students to document the historical and contemporary role of the VC – could lead to a film project with students.</p> <p>Surveys asking SSF actors to understand what – in their opinion – they should be tasked with and what is the responsibility of the Provincial People's Party.</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector on social and economic welfare needs and how these can be addressed as the VWU in partnership with the VC.</p>	<p>Details from revised fisheries management plans and information from social sector surveys.</p> <p>Data on traditional forms of fisheries management and which is more appropriate and effective – the VC or Fisheries Cooperatives.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>In 1975, after the American War, Vietnam's socialist state collectivized all natural resources. The VC no longer has management power over their tenure. Management switched to local government organizations (Cooperatives, Fisheries Cooperatives Committee). This shift in government created an "institutional vacuum" through which access and exploitation of the sea transferred to a regime of de facto open access.</p> <p>Nguyen, D. T., & Ruddle, K. (2010). Vietnam: The van chai System of Social Organization and Fisheries Community Management. <i>Managing Coastal and Inland Waters</i>, 129-160. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-4812955-8_6</p>
<p>7.4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid POST-HARVEST LOSSES AND WASTE. Seek WAYS TO CREATE VALUE ADDITION Build on existing traditional / local cost-effective technologies / local innovations, promote environmentally sustainable practices with an ECOSYSTEMS APPROACH. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What traditional products have been made from by products or waste after processing? How can these be built up in a sustainable, cost-effective way? What environmental safeguards can be put in place so that waste does not contaminate the ecosystem or community? 	<p>The Van Chai recognizes the harm corals boats (traditional SSF Vietnamese round boat) cause to marine biodiversity of their coastline (hermit crabs are the main carnivores, scavengers and food for Blue swimming crabs in the food web) when using nets to bottom-scrub the nearshore resulting in the death of "low-value" species such as hermit crabs and juvenile forage fish.</p> <p>SSF actors, the VC, and CSOs collaborate to develop value addition for byproduct.</p> <p>Less waste produced from small-scale fish farms through use of fishmeal without "low-value species" or "trash fish" but meal with fatty acids from algae, amino acids and soybean.</p> <p>VC works with VWU to create a clearer beachside marketplace and a specific area to discard fish waste (mechanism in place for creating biodiesel).</p>	<p>PhotoVoice approach used by local students to document the waste, post-harvest losses and room for environmentally sustainable practices.</p> <p>Surveys asking SSF actors to understand opinions for how to best mitigate losses and what ideas SSF actors have to improve or create value addition based on local innovations.</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector particularly.</p>	<p>Details from revised fisheries management plans that pertain to waste management.</p> <p>Data on traditional forms of value addition or waste management and how to transform these for to meet contemporary demand.</p> <p>Waste management initiatives that are already in place and environmental assessments on the impacts.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – waste management.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>While post-harvest activities take place along the beach, many families buy their fish alive from the marketplace and process the seafood at home. It would be interesting to find use and retrieval mechanisms for potential byproducts from waste.</p>
<p>7.5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL markets Promote EQUITABLE and NON-DISCRIMINATORY TRADE Trade regulations and procedures should be introduced that support regional trade in SSF products. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What access to which markets does a particular SSF have? How can this trade be improved? What market does a SSF want access to in particular? What trade regulations and procedures does a SSF feel would be best to implement to bring in SSF products? 	<p>The Van Chai (VC) works with other VC in the area and the province to establish local to provincial markets for certain species.</p> <p>SSF actors with the VC work out trade regulations and procedures that support small-scale fisheries trade and take into account WTO agreements.</p> <p>People's Party looks for opportunities to facilitate international access for SSF products to seafood markets.</p>	<p>Surveys asking SSF actors their opinions as to understand access to markets and desire to expand reach – what are fears or apprehensions? What must be safeguarded against?</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector particularly as women are buyers, sellers, traders, and lead the post-harvest processing.</p>	<p>Data on traditional trade between VC and the regulations – how to transform these for to meet contemporary demand.</p> <p>Information on the needs of women in particular within the marketing and trade of seafood.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – what markets SSF actors have access to currently.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>When the anchovy stocks were higher, many artisanal fishermen sold to the local fish sauce supplier. However, now fish sauce relies on more industrial boats.</p>
<p>7.6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to local, national, regional and international markets and promote equitable and non-discriminatory trade for small-scale fisheries products. States should work together to introduce trade regulations and procedures that in particular support regional trade in products from small-scale fisheries and take into account the agreements under the World Trade Organization (WTO), bearing in mind the rights and obligations of WTO members where appropriate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What access to which markets does a particular SSF have? How can this trade be improved? What market does a SSF want access to in particular? What trade regulations and procedures does a SSF feel would be best to implement to bring in SSF products? 	<p>The Van Chai (VC) works with other VC in the area and the province to establish local to provincial markets for certain species.</p> <p>SSF actors with the VC work out trade regulations and procedures that support small-scale fisheries trade and take into account WTO agreements.</p> <p>People's Party looks for opportunities to facilitate international access for SSF products to seafood markets.</p>	<p>Surveys asking SSF actors their opinions as to understand access to markets and desire to expand reach – what are fears or apprehensions? What must be safeguarded against?</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector particularly as women are buyers, sellers, traders, and lead the post-harvest processing.</p>	<p>Data on traditional trade between VC and the regulations – how to transform these for to meet contemporary demand.</p> <p>Information on the needs of women in particular within the marketing and trade of seafood.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – what markets SSF actors have access to currently.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>When the anchovy stocks were higher, many artisanal fishermen sold to the local fish sauce supplier. However, now fish sauce relies on more industrial boats.</p>

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<p>7.7</p> <p>States should give due consideration to the impact of international trade in fish and fishery products and of vertical integration on local small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities. States should ensure that promotion of international fish trade and export production do not adversely affect the nutritional needs of people for whom fish is critical to a nutritious diet, their health and well-being and for whom other comparable sources of food are not readily available or affordable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE on wellbeing and health of SSF actors and community members. Recognize to the degree fish is the available and affordable option for SSF stakeholders have for nutritional security. Safeguard communities so their health is not impacted by international trade and market demands. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What measures can be put in place to ensure SSF have nutritional security in an increasing export-driven economy? Does a SSF feel their nutrition has been impacted since international trade began? What other food options does SSF have? What are the main sources of dependence on this food item have on the community and environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Van Chai (VC) works with People's Party to reevaluate export-oriented national fisheries policies so that international trade does not deplete local trade of seafood. SSF actors with the VC work out trade support small-scale fisheries trade and take into account WTO agreements. People's Party looks for opportunities to facilitate international access for SSF communities to seafood markets. CSOs to conduct an environmental risk assessment when opening new international trade deals. 	<p>Discussions with SSF actors to ascertain what measures must be in place to best protect nearshore marine resources. Listen to opinions as to understand access to markets and desire to expand reach – what are fears or apprehensions? What must be safeguarded against?</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector particularly as women are buyers, sellers, traders, and lead the post-harvest processing.</p>	<p>Data or information on how international trade currently impacts SSF actors.</p> <p>Details on how "Đôi Mốt" (renewal) impacted SSF families and what pre-Đôi Mốt policies could be re-enacted to support small-scale fisheries in Vietnam.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo - what international markets SSF actors traditionally had and/or have access to currently.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Đôi Mốt is the name for economic reforms initiated in 1986 with the goal of creating a socialist-oriented market economy, which connected Vietnam to global markets.</p> <p>"Poor people are forced to overuse environmental resources to survive from day to day, and the government's intervention in the market forces the market to be unbalanced. Their survival ever more difficult and uncertain." (World Commission on Environment and Development 1987:22).</p>
<p>7.8</p> <p>States, small-scale fisheries actors and other value chain actors should recognize that benefits from international trade should be fairly distributed. States should ensure that agriculture, fisheries, management systems are in place to address the sustainability of fisheries. Such fish resources, food security and nutrition. States should include responsible post-harvest practices, policies and actions to enable export income to benefit small-scale fishers and others in an equitable manner throughout the value chain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE SHOULD BE FAIRLY DISTRIBUTED Effective fisheries management systems must be in place: PREVENT OVEREXPLOITATION driven by market demands (must safeguard against this). Could threaten fisheries resources, food security and nutrition. Enable fishers and others that benefit SSF equitably throughout value chain. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can international trade be fairly distributed through the value chain? How can this distribution be fairly determined? What fisheries management system or a particularly SSF can ensure overexploitation is prevented? When and how can the benefits be shared equitably and can this be tied to the distribution of benefits from international trade? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Van Chai (VC) works with People's Party to reevaluate export-oriented national fisheries policies to see how a percentage of benefits can be channelled to the VC to offset the impacts industrial fishing has on SSF actors. Funding via support VC People's Party looks for opportunities to facilitate international access for SSF communities to seafood markets. People's Party funds and support CSOs to conduct an environmental risk assessment when opening new international trade deals. 	<p>Discussions with SSF actors to ascertain what measures must be in place to best protect nearshore marine resources – what challenges have SSF communities experienced since the opening to socialist market-oriented economy?</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector particularly as women are buyers, sellers, traders, and lead the post-harvest processing.</p>	<p>Data or information on where the benefits from international trade currently end.</p> <p>Details on how "Đôi Mốt" (renewal) impacted SSF families and what pre-Đôi Mốt policies could be re-enacted to support small-scale fisheries in Vietnam.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo - how international markets trade impacts SSF actors, both in terms of benefits and challenges.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Đôi Mốt policies increased the price of seafood because of increased international demand. These institutional, technological, and economic changes transformed the nearshore coastal environment. Đôi Mốt occurred at a time when the post-harvest was growing. The result was that the price of fish and more fish was involved in fishing, and more fish was rapidly whereas fish catch per household experienced a growing decline since the early 1990s. By the start of the 1990s, the Vietnamese government introduced and facilitated the development of aquaculture to improve livelihood security and reduce poverty. However, while many rice farmers may have become seafood farmers, the data indicate that fishing households did not move into aquaculture in large numbers.</p>
<p>7.9</p> <p>States should adopt policies and procedures including environmental, social and other relevant assessments, to ensure that adverse impacts by international trade on the environment, small-scale fisheries culture, livelihoods and special needs related to food security are equitably addressed. Consultation with concerned stakeholders should be part of these policies and procedures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States must adopt policies and procedures to ensure that INTERNATIONAL TRADE does not negatively impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment. Culture. Livelihoods. Consultation with concerned stakeholders must be included in these policies and procedures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are examples of this policies and procedures? How do they directly involve SSF actors? What do these consultations look like and how could information shared by SSF actors be channelled from bottom-up effectively? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Van Chai (VC) works with People's Party to adapt fisheries policies to support SSF actors environmentally, socially, or even, spiritually / sense of place. SSF actors with the VC work out trade regulations and procedures that take into account WTO agreements. People's Party looks for opportunities to facilitate international access for SSF communities to seafood markets. People's Party funds and support CSOs to conduct an environmental risk assessment when opening new international trade deals. 	<p>Discussions with SSF actors to ascertain what measures must be in place to best protect nearshore marine resources – what challenges have SSF communities experienced since the opening to socialist market-oriented economy?</p> <p>PhotoVoice (participatory photography) workshop to document or depict these socioeconomic challenges.</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector particularly as women are buyers, sellers, traders, and lead the post-harvest processing.</p>	<p>Data or information on where the benefits from international trade currently end.</p> <p>Details on how "Đôi Mốt" (renewal) impacted SSF families and what pre-Đôi Mốt policies could be re-enacted to support small-scale fisheries in Vietnam.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo - how international markets trade impacts SSF actors, both in terms of benefits and challenges.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Fishermen exchange the price per kilo of fish through word of mouth.</p>
<p>7.10</p> <p>States should ensure access to all relevant market and trade information for stakeholders in the small-scale fisheries value chain. Small-scale fisheries stakeholders must be able to access timely and accurate market information to help them adjust to changing market conditions. Capacity development is also required so that all small-scale fisheries stakeholders and especially women and vulnerable and marginalized groups can adapt to, and benefit equitably from, opportunities of global market trends and local situations while minimizing any potential negative impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States must ensure access to all RELEVANT MARKET + TRADE INFORMATION for stakeholders in SSF value chain. Impervious stakeholders can access TIMELY + ACCURATE MARKET INFORMATION. Can better adjust to changing market conditions with information. Capacity development is also required so actors can adapt to / benefit equitably from opportunities of global market trends / local situations. Minimizing any potential negative impacts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What technology is available for fishers and SSF actors across the value chain for accessing market information? What specific market information is most required by stakeholders? What does capacity development look like (viable examples) for adaptation to trends and situations? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Van Chai (VC) works with other VC to establish local to provincial markets for certain species. SSF actors have access to current market information either through a radio announcement, application on their phone, or posted by the VC at the beachside landing site. People's Party looks for opportunities to facilitate access for SSF communities to market information through welcoming collaboration opportunities with CSOs and investors that specifically seek to enhance SSF capacity. Trainings for women in post-harvesting and trade roles to use new technology with market information or build capacity in another way. 	<p>Surveys asking SSF actors to understand opinions on access to markets and desire to expand reach – what are fears or apprehensions? What must be safeguarded against?</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector particularly as women are buyers, sellers, traders, and lead the post-harvest processing.</p> <p>Local students survey the local fish market – what is the price per kilo of marine species available, where did these species come from? Students photograph and identify the different species at market.</p>	<p>Data or information on how SSF actors currently gain information on the price per kilo. How do these prices differ between the beach landing site and the marketplace?</p> <p>Discussion with women involved in the post-harvest sub-sector particularly as women are buyers, sellers, traders, and lead the post-harvest processing.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo - how buyers, sellers, know the price per kilo?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>OR once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>Fishermen exchange the price per kilo of fish through word of mouth.</p>

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<p>Chapter 8: Gender equality</p> <p>All parties should recognize that achieving gender equality requires concerted efforts by all and that gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of all small-scale fisheries development strategies. These strategies to achieve gender equality should be designed and implemented in a way that should challenge practices that are discriminatory against women.</p>	<p>EVERY FISHERIES ACTORS IS INVOLVED IN PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender mainstreaming is an individual part of each actor's work. Will be different in different fisheries and culture contexts... need creative Must challenge practices that discriminate against women. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are fishermen supportive of women's role within the fishery? How does it differ when women work in post-harvest activities outside the household? Are there any barriers that prevent women from participating in the fishery (post-harvest activities)? What social norms or practices within a fishery discriminate against women actors? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam Women's Union established in Muoi Ne to support women's role in value chain. VC council members (in a major shift from the past) include women from different parts of the value chain for holistic decision making. Capacity development workshops for gender sensitive and responsive approaches that include the participation of women. Re-establishment of "Responsible Men's Club" in coastal communes in Vietnam to work with men to stop violence against their wives and this may ripple outwards into combating violence against women in general. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council and female SSF workers on how to best facilitate decision-making power of women.</p> <p>Vietnam's Women's Union established in Muoi Ne.</p> <p>SSF actors called to the VC to map the value chain for their specific gear types, species and boats – from sea to plate. Women work together to highlight the diverse role they play – including fishing activities that are also considered simply part of household duties.</p> <p>Participatory photography series where women across a value chain document their roles to contribute to the production of this seafood and income-generating system.</p> <p>Discussions with women separately on gender-based violence in the workplace or in the household – is the frequency of domestic violence impacted by fish availability?</p>	<p>Details of customary laws and provincial policies that address the rights of women as decision-makers across the value chain with specified roles.</p> <p>Discussions with women along the value chain to ascertain the degree they are able to exercise decision-making and management as well as any discrimination they may face.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support women workers as decision-makers and discrimination.</p> <p>Information from schools or CSOs who work with fisher families on the challenges families face and how best to support mothers – as well as from local Responsible Men's Club.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – representation of women as SSF actors across the value chain.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of participation of key SSF actors long the value chain with Vietnam Women's Union and the Van Chai council.</p>	<p>A pilot project, the Responsible Men Club, developed and implemented in a coastal district in Vietnam from 2010 to 2012 to work with men to stop violence against their wives.</p> <p>Partnership with Provincial People's Party with support from VC, these initiatives focus on masculinity and promoting gender equality in a culturally relevant way.</p>
8.1	<p>WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> States adopt measures to safeguard women against discrimination. Make safe space for civil society organizations like women's groups to participate in monitoring SSF implementation. Women must be encouraged to take part in fisheries organizational development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a women's group in the SSF? What is their role? What challenges do they face? What decision-making abilities do women have in the fishery? Are they welcomed by fishermen organizations in decision-making for inputs? What civil society organizations support women's groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam Women's Union established in Muoi Ne to support women's role in decision-making in the SSF across the value chain. VC council members (in a major shift from the past) include women representative and actors from different parts of the value chain for holistic decision making. Capacity development workshops for gender sensitive and responsive approaches that include the participation of women. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council and female SSF workers on how to best facilitate decision-making power of women.</p> <p>Vietnam's Women's Union established in Muoi Ne.</p> <p>SSF actors called to the VC to map the value chain for their specific gear types, species, and boats – from sea to plate. Women work together to highlight the diverse role they play – including fishing activities that are also considered simply part of household duties.</p> <p>Participatory photography series where women across a value chain document their roles to contribute to the production of this seafood and income-generating system.</p> <p>Discussions with women separately on gender-based violence in the workplace or in the household – is the frequency of domestic violence impacted by fish availability?</p>	<p>Details of customary laws and provincial policies that address the rights of women as decision-makers across the value chain with specified roles.</p> <p>Discussions with women along the value chain to ascertain the degree they are able to exercise decision-making and management as well as any discrimination they may face.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies which support women workers as decision-makers and discrimination.</p> <p>Information from schools or CSOs who work with fisher families on the challenges families face and how best to support mothers – as well as from local Responsible Men's Club.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – representation of women as SSF actors across the value chain.</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of participation of key SSF actors long the value chain with Vietnam Women's Union and the Van Chai council.</p>	<p>In Vietnam, there is a National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFW) which oversees gender equality and a network of Committees for the Advancement of Women in all ministries, agencies and provinces. Vietnam's Women's Union also works with these committees at the grassroots level. However, women interviewed in Muoi Ne were all unaware of the Vietnam's Women's Union's existence.</p> <p>Currently, no clear gender mainstreaming policies carried out by the government.</p> <p>Potential for policy implementation at the provincial level as the Fisheries Departments can collaborate with the Provincial People's Committees and Provincial Committees for the Advancement of Women.</p>
8.2	<p>STATES SHOULD ESTABLISH POLICIES AND LEGISLATION TO REALIZE GENDER EQUALITY AND, AS APPROPRIATE, ADAPT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND MEASURES THAT ARE NOT COMPATIBLE WITH GENDER EQUALITY, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS.</p> <p>States should be at the forefront of implementing actions for achieving gender equality by, inter alia, recruiting both men and women as extension staff and ensuring that both men and women have equal access to extension and technical services, including legal support, related to fisheries. All parties should collaborate to develop functional evaluation systems to assess the impact of legislation, policies and actions for improving women's status and achieving gender equality.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is there legislation that pertains to women in SSF specifically? How can legislation, policies and actions for improving women's status be enacted that directly addresses the needs of women in SSF communities? What is the role of support staff? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam Women's Union expands their representation by having a local group in Muoi Ne, Vietnam that advocates for gender equity. Legislation that addresses the rights of women and gender equity in fisheries. Women are aware of this law. Women have an easier time accessing credit and loans without needing approval from husbands. Customary laws from the VC that protect the rights of women and speak to gender equity. If the men perceive no cash, his cash is used for the household. Customary laws from the VC that protect the rights of women and speak to gender equity. Increase in women's knowledge of their legal rights according to current law, and understanding and recognition of women's and men's equality before Vietnamese law. 	<p>Interview women in post-harvest activities to ascertain if they are aware of their rights by law and support opportunities available through membership to the Vietnam Women's Union.</p> <p>Participatory photography workshops where women document their specific contributions to the fishery and where they need extra support and how this support can be provided.</p> <p>Discussions with VC council to ascertain how the rights of women can be better protected and how the VC can leverage customary laws to best protect them.</p>	<p>Number of women using fans at the market, calculators and other technologies for fish trade.</p> <p>Number of reported filed on domestic violence that are reported to officials.</p> <p>Details of customary laws by the VC for gender equity and policies at the provincial level under the Provincial Committees for the Advancement of Women.</p>	<p>First appraisal of gender mainstreaming efforts by the People's Party and women workers in post-harvest activities.</p> <p>Annual monitoring with help from CSOs and the local school.</p>	<p>In Vietnam, there is a National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFW) which oversees gender equality and a network of Committees for the Advancement of Women in all ministries, agencies and provinces. Vietnam's Women's Union also works with these committees at the grassroots level. However, women interviewed in Muoi Ne were all unaware of the Vietnam's Women's Union's existence.</p> <p>Currently, no clear gender mainstreaming policies carried out by the government.</p> <p>Potential for policy implementation at the provincial level as the Fisheries Departments can collaborate with the Provincial People's Committees and Provincial Committees for the Advancement of Women.</p>
8.4	<p>TECHNOLOGIES TO SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY IN FISHERIES</p> <p>All parties should encourage the development of better technologies of importance and appropriate to women's work in small-scale fisheries.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What technologies would women in fisheries find most useful and appropriate for their work? What are the sorts of activities which women undertake in the fishery? Technological changes have been introduced in these activities? By whom? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women have an app on their phones that makes price per kilo of a species available. Solar-powered fans available for women in post-harvest roles in the marketplace. Women at the fish market have (solar-powered) calculators. 	<p>Interview a few of the women to ascertain if they actively use any of the technologies for their fishery related activities.</p> <p>Participatory photography workshops where women document the different technologies used in their jobs.</p>	<p>Number of women using fans at the market, calculators and other technologies for fish trade.</p> <p>Regular and sustained use of protective gear by women involved with slicing fish and scrapping rocky reef for biofouls.</p>	<p>First appraisal of technology landscape for women workers in post-harvest activities.</p> <p>Annual monitoring with help from CSOs and the local school.</p>	<p>In Vietnam, there is a National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFW) which oversees gender equality and a network of Committees for the Advancement of Women in all ministries, agencies and provinces. Vietnam's Women's Union also works with these committees at the grassroots level. However, women interviewed in Muoi Ne were all unaware of the Vietnam's Women's Union's existence.</p> <p>Currently, no clear gender mainstreaming policies carried out by the government.</p> <p>Potential for policy implementation at the provincial level as the Fisheries Departments can collaborate with the Provincial People's Committees and Provincial Committees for the Advancement of Women.</p>

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<p>Chapter 11: Information, research and communication</p> <p>States should establish systems of collecting fisheries data, including biological, social, cultural and economic data relevant for small-scale fisheries with a view to ensuring sustainability of ecosystems, including fish stocks in a transparent manner.</p> <p>11.1 Efforts should be made to also produce gender-disaggregated data in official statistics, as well as data allowing for an improved understanding and visibility of the importance of small-scale fisheries and its different components, including socioeconomic aspects.</p> <p>All stakeholders and small-scale fisheries communities should recognize the importance of communication and information, which are necessary for effective decision-making.</p> <p>11.2</p> <p>States should endeavour to prevent corruption, particularly through increasing transparency, holding decision-makers accountable, and ensuring that impartial decisions are delivered promptly and through appropriate participation and communication with small-scale fishing communities.</p> <p>11.3</p> <p>All parties should recognize small-scale fishing communities as holders, providers and reservers of knowledge. It is particularly important to increase the role of small-scale fisheries and their organizations in order to help them cope with existing problems and empower them to improve their livelihoods.</p> <p>11.4</p> <p>Current information requirements depend on the biological, legal, economic, social and cultural aspects of fisheries and livelihoods.</p> <p>States should ensure that the information necessary for responsible small-scale fisheries is available, disaggregated and unregulated (IUU) fishing. It should relate to, inter alia, disaster risks, climate change, livelihoods and food security with particular attention to the situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups. Information systems with low data requirements should be developed for data-poor situations.</p> <p>11.5</p> <p>All parties should ensure that the knowledge, skills, traditions and practices of small-scale fishing communities, including indigenous peoples, are recognized and, as appropriate, supported and that they inform responsible local governance and sustainable development.</p> <p>11.6</p> <p>The specific knowledge of women, fishers and fish workers must be recognized and supported. States should investigate and document traditional fisheries knowledge and technologies in order to assess their application to sustainable fisheries conservation, management and development.</p>	<p>Establishment of FISHERIES DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological, • Social, • Cultural, • Economic data. • All that are relevant for making sustainable management decisions. • Efforts to produce gender-disaggregated data in official statistics. • Efforts to produce socioeconomic aspects of fisheries into official statistics. <p>Recognize the IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All in relation to SSF effective decision-making. <p>PREVENT CORRUPTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase transparency • Hold decision-makers accountable • Ensure impartial decisions are delivered promptly / through appropriate participation + communication with SSF. <p>SSF COMMUNITIES ARE HOLDERS/ PROVIDERS/ RECEIVERS OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase transparency • Hold decision-makers accountable • Ensure impartial decisions are delivered promptly / through appropriate participation + communication with SSF. <p>Ensure INFO NECESSARY FOR RESPONSIBLE SSF IS AVAILABLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This also considers IUU fishing + disaster risk, climate change, livelihoods, food security (with particular attention to vulnerable groups) • Info systems with low data requirements should be priority for easy access. <p>Ensure that knowledge, culture, traditions and practices of SSF are RECOGNIZED and SUPPORTED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This knowledge, culture, traditions and practices (local/ regional) can be used to support sustainable development processes. • Women fishers and fish workers' knowledge should be recognized and supported. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who can input data from SSF? Where is this data stored? Who has access to it? How can socioeconomic data be gathered? Is there involvement from CSOs? Can this be integrated into the role of traditional fisheries management systems? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What kind of communication and information do SSF deem most important for sharing as relevant to decision-making? How can SSF stakeholders deal with corruption within their own community through to the upper management and states? What role does corruption play within a SSF through the value chain? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways can SSF communities transmit their knowledge and rights in ways that are more resilient? What critical info for SSF to access? What problems are SSF currently experiencing and how can this information support them to address these challenges? More than gaining access to this information, what channels can be established to support SSF with doing something with this information for positive changes? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What information is most vital for SSF to be resilient? How can this information be best used to foster resilience? What CSOs/partners could support collaboration for low data required info exchange platforms? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What traditions does a SSF have that can be best utilized through policies to sustain the fishery? What specific knowledge of social/cultural info can be used to support sustainable fisheries? What information can women in the sector contribute to the sustainability of the fishery? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of researchers and SSF actors exchanging information through the VC councils. • VC have Facebook groups where SSF actors can contribute and exchange relevant biological, social, cultural and economic information. Must be impartially monitored for safety by VC. • Schools in SSF have an education exchange programs where students contribute to this data collection through school assignments. • SSF actors create videos on SSF activities as integral to social and ecological wellbeing. • SSF organize community designed tours of the market, whale temple, and fishing. SSF actors can share. • SSF actors strive to learn English or a relevant language so to communicate with tourists and share about their cultural and natural heritage. • VC council is transparent and does not trade bribes on the basis of spiritual and social commitment to welfare of the village. • Sea Police do not take bribes from industrial fleets when reported by SSF actors for fishing nearshore. • Access to appropriate information is challenged to SSF actors through connections with the VC. • People's Party supports researchers sharing vital information through platforms like Facebook to reach SSF members. • Students also gain information through lessons plans in the classroom. • Access to appropriate information is challenged to SSF through People's Party supports researchers sharing vital information through platforms like Facebook to reach SSF members. • Students also gain information through lessons plans in the classroom. • People's Party recognizes the local authority of a VC over the fisheries resource and provides funding based on returns from export/sustainable aquatics resources. • Workshops with CSOs and VC to leverage traditional knowledge to meet contemporary challenges and be resilient. • Vietnam's tradition of whale worship is leveraged to address marine plastic pollution – engaging the People's Party to local stakeholders for waste management. 	<p>Interview VC council and SSF actors – what are the pros and cons about having a data collection system, what fears or mistrust do SSF actors have and how can these be addressed?</p> <p>Separate group for women through the Vietnam Women's Union and for research about women in processing.</p> <p>SSF actors learn "impact storytelling" tools to share information effectively and to foster positive change.</p> <p>SSF actors map out the areas along the value chain where corruption takes place and the areas around the SSF.</p> <p>Sea Police do not take bribes from industrial fleets when reported by SSF actors for fishing nearshore.</p> <p>Discussions between SSF actors and researchers to ascertain what information would best support SSF actors.</p> <p>Secure channels established through social media using way to understand infographics.</p> <p>Exchanges between VC councils for safeguarding aquatic resources.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchanges among students between classrooms.</p> <p>Discussions between SSF actors and researchers to ascertain what support SSF actors need.</p> <p>Sharing best practices for healthy fisheries, exchanges between VC councils for safeguarding aquatic resource using infographics or comics.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchanges among students between classrooms.</p> <p>Discussions between SSF actors and researchers to ascertain what support SSF actors need.</p> <p>Exchanges between VC councils for safeguarding aquatic resources.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchanges among students between classrooms.</p> <p>Discussions between SSF actors and researchers to ascertain what support SSF 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collaborative research.</p> <p>Number of SSF actors attending (number of women), number of researchers.</p> <p>Details of legislation or People's Party policy that supports collaborative research.</p> <p>Number of SSF actors attending (number of women), number of researchers.</p> <p>Details of legislation or People's Party policy that supports collaborative research.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchanges among students between classrooms.</p> <p>Number of SSF actors attending (number of women), number of researchers.</p> <p>Details of legislation or People's Party policy that supports collaborative research.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchanges among students between classrooms.</p> <p>Number of SSF actors attending (number of women), number of researchers.</p> <p>Details of legislation or People's Party policy that supports collaborative research.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchanges among students between classrooms.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do VC currently collect and exchange data? How can these practices be leveraged?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p> <p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do VC currently collect and exchange data? How can these practices be leveraged?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p> <p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – where is corruption in SSF?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p> <p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do VC currently access and exchange information?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p> <p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do VC currently access and exchange information?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p> <p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do VC currently exchange information on sustainable practices?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p> <p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do VC currently exchange information?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p>	<p>A major problem is that local people have limited knowledge of state law and their rights.</p> <p>Most fishermen under 40 years old have Facebook and communicate on this platform, posting photos and sharing stories.</p> <p>Many fishermen accept corruptions as part of the system.</p> <p>The VC is responsible for passing down key information on local fisheries management practices orally through VC council closing and meetings. These should be recorded and utilized as critical pieces to developing sustainable practices into the future.</p> <p>The VC wants to work with research institutions or anyone who can support the development of their SSF community.</p>

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<p>States and other relevant parties should provide support to small-scale fishing communities, in particular to indigenous peoples, women and those who rely on fishing for subsistence, including, as appropriate, the technical and financial assistance to organize, maintain, exchange and improve traditional knowledge of aquatic living resources and fishing techniques, and upgrade knowledge on aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>11.7</p>	<p>• Provide SUPPORT for those who RELY ON FISHING FOR SUBSISTENCE</p> <p>• This includes FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ORGANIZE / MAINTAIN / EXCHANGE / IMPROVE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Traditional knowledge of aquatic living resources and fishing techniques. * Upgrade knowledge on aquatic ecosystems. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kind of specific support (including socioeconomic) to people who rely on fishing for subsistence need? 2. What is the capacity of local CSOs to bridge this gap? 3. What role do local schools play in support sons and daughters from subsistence-based fishing families to upgrade knowledge on aquatic ecosystems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's Party recognizes the local authority of a VC over the fisheries resource and provides funding based on returns from export seafood market. • Workshops with CSOs and VC to leverage traditional knowledge and meet contemporary challenges and be resilient. 	<p>Discussions between SSF actors and researchers to ascertain what support SSF actors need.</p> <p>Exchanges between VC councils for safeguarding aquatic resources.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchanges among students between classrooms.</p>	<p>Number of SSF actors attending (number of women), number of researchers.</p> <p>Details of legislation or Peoples Party policy that supports collaborative research.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do VC currently exchange information?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p>	<p>Within the VC, families still help one another out in the principle of mutual support (profiting sharing).</p>
<p>All parties should promote the availability, flow and exchange of information, including on aquatic transboundary resources, through the establishment or use of appropriate existing platforms and networks at community, national, subregional and regional level, including both horizontal and vertical two-way information flows. Taking into account the social and cultural dimensions, appropriate approaches, tools and media should be used for communication with and capacity development for small-scale fishing communities.</p> <p>11.8</p>	<p>• Promote the AVAILABILITY, FLOW, and EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION through establishment / use of platform and networks from the community to the regional level... bottom-up and top-down.</p> <p>• Vertical two-way information flow</p> <p>• Horizontal information flow.</p> <p>• With cultural considerations, appropriate APPROACHES/ TOOLS / MEDIA should be used for COMMUNICATION with CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kind of specific support (including socioeconomic) to people who rely on fishing for subsistence need? 2. What is the capacity of local CSOs to bridge this gap? 3. What role do local schools play in support sons and daughters from subsistence-based fishing families to upgrade knowledge on aquatic ecosystems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's Party encourages and provides a platform at the provincial level for researchers, CSOs, and VC representatives to meet annually to exchange information. • VC have Facebook groups where SSF actors can exchange information. • Schools in SSF have an education exchange programs where students have pen-pals or pen-classes and exchange information about their community with another village. 	<p>Discussions between SSF actors and researchers as well as CSOs as two-way knowledge exchanges.</p> <p>Exchanges between VC councils.</p> <p>Peer-to-peer exchanges among students between classrooms.</p>	<p>Number of SSF actors attending (number of women), number of researchers.</p> <p>Number of SSF actors engaged in Facebook groups between VC.</p> <p>Number of studies to address women in fisheries.</p> <p>Details of legislation or Peoples Party policy that supports collaborative research.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do VC currently exchange information?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p>	<p>The PAVI Vietnam signed a Letter of Intent with the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment which included in it an explicit work plan for the next two years. This included carrying out a marine ecosystems assessment. This must include the VC councils.</p>
<p>States and other parties should, to the extent possible, ensure that funds are available for small-scale fisheries research, and collaborative and participatory data collection, analyses and research should be encouraged.</p> <p>States and other parties should endeavour to integrate this research knowledge into their decision-making processes. Research organizations and institutions should support capacity development to allow small-scale fishing communities to participate in research and in the utilization of research findings.</p> <p>11.9</p>	<p>• Ensure that FUNDS are available for SSF RESEARCH and the SSF community should play active role in the data collection.</p> <p>• PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH should be encouraged.</p> <p>• Research organizations can SUPPORT CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT that allows for PARTICIPATION and UTILIZATION of researching findings.</p> <p>• Emphasis on the CONSULTATIVE PROCESS for coming up with research priorities: focus on the role of SSF for... Sustainable resource utilization, Food security and nutrition, Poverty eradication, Equitable development.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kind of specific support techniques and tools can be used to support capacity development to support SSF in implementing the Guidelines? 2. What is the best way a researcher can introduce themselves and work collaboratively with a community? Are there certain procedures or protocols the community would like the researcher to follow? 3. What roles to CSOs have in supporting this kind of participatory research? 4. How can it be best assured that collaborating SSF actors will be credited with roles in the research or academic papers? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen assist researchers in hands-on environmental surveys or social data collection through community-based participatory research (CBPR) approaches such as PhotoVoice, Focus groups, community-engaged mapping, etc. • Researchers engage women as the household finance managers and those who spend more time on land and in the marketplace with fingers on the pulse of the village's social welfare. • As ethical researchers engage local students in youth participatory action research. Kids with their teachers as part of school assignments engage with their community to learn more about their surroundings and gain a genuine interest in social sciences and STEAM opportunities. 	<p>Environmental surveys in a SSF where first consulting and partnering with SSF actors.</p> <p>Partnerships with universities and research institutes in Vietnam and abroad to examine marine social-ecological wellbeing together with SSF actors.</p> <p>Researchers collaborating with women in the value chain to identify paths for gender mainstreaming.</p>	<p>Number of studies conducted unless community-based participatory approaches.</p> <p>Number of SSF actors engaged in the research.</p> <p>Number of studies to address women in fisheries.</p> <p>Details of legislation or Peoples Party policy that supports collaborative research.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how many studies have been conducted this way?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Once every 3 years to determine how many occurred or the interest under one VC council</p>	<p>The PAVI Vietnam signed a Letter of Intent with the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment which included in it an explicit work plan for the next two years. This included carrying out a marine ecosystems assessment. This must include the VC councils.</p>
<p>States and other relevant parties should promote research into the conditions of work, including those of migrant workers and fish workers, and inter alia health, education, decision-making, strategies for ensuring equitable benefits for men and women in fisheries.</p> <p>11.10</p>	<p>• Promote research into the CONDITIONS OF WORK, including those of MIGRANT FISHERS and FISH WORKERS.</p> <p>• In the context of GENDER RELATIONS and EQUITABLE BENEFITS.</p> <p>• Efforts to mainstream gender should include GENDER ANALYSIS in the DESIGN PHASE of policies for GENDER-SENSITIVE INTERVENTIONS.</p> <p>• Gender-sensitive indicators can be used to MONITOR AND ADDRESS GENDER INEQUALITIES to capture how conditions have contributed to SOCIAL CHANGE.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kind of support do migrant workers have to participate in research while working? What kind of collaboration can take place to ensure the safety of fish workers during the research collaboration? 2. How can capacity development be interwoven into women participation in research? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with universities and research institutes in Vietnam and abroad to examine marine social-ecological wellbeing together with SSF actors. • Researchers collaborating with women in the value chain to identify paths for gender mainstreaming. 	<p>Focus groups, PhotoVoice, and community mapping with Van Chai council, SSF actors and female SSF workers to research "decent work" and safe, less hazardous working conditions.</p> <p>Vietnam Women's Union working with researchers to identify gender inequalities – focus groups, PhotoVoice utilized to document how interventions have impacted women's lives in the SSF.</p>	<p>Keywords from captions of PhotoVoice and takeaways from focus groups to ascertain major challenges in securing decent work.</p> <p>Details from People's Party policy that addresses working conditions of SSF actors.</p> <p>Findings from previous studies on dignity in the workspace.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – what research has been done already about decent work?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring done by schools, Vietnam Women's Union and the Van Chai council's line in office.</p>	<p>Consistent monitoring done by schools, Vietnam Women's Union and the Van Chai council's line in office.</p>

THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATORS	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE ON WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>Recognizing the role of small-scale fisheries in seafood production, States and other parties should promote the consumption of fish and fishery products within consumer education programmes in order to increase awareness of the nutritional benefits of eating fish and impart knowledge on how to assess fish and fishery product quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the CONSUMPTION OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS within consumer education programs. Promote nutritional benefits of eating fish. Seafood production through the lens of SSF stakeholders and the community. Seafood production through the lens of SSF stakeholders and the community. KNOWLEDGE ON ASSESSING FISH PRODUCT QUALITY. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What kind of consumer education programs in what countries could SSF stakeholders participate in the design and awareness-building campaign? How could increasing knowledge on how to assess fish and fishery product quality (e.g. change in quality of the species habitat)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If export market is opened to SSF, the People's Party promotes seafood caught in accordance to the SSF Guidelines. FAO develops a label for fish caught within the SSF Guidelines that States want to capitalize on and in turn, support healthy SSF. Local People's Party can support consumer education programs that benefit SSF and the community. Tourists can fish with artisanal fishermen, visit the whole temple and learn about sourcing sustainable seafood. Serve as incentive for SSF to protect their cultural and natural heritage while participating in one of most rapidly developing sectors of Vietnam. VC are responsible for the quality of the seafood and ensuring that it is sustainably caught with support from the Sea Police, safeguarding against IUU Fishing or destructive gear. Capacity development workshops for leveraging small-scale fishing as a People's Party supports VC council with modest funding for sustainable seafood label from sales in international market. 	<p>Local People's Party supports CSOs facilitating capacity development workshops for consumer education programs that benefit SSF and the community. Kids in schools are also included under a "consumer seafood education program" to learn about where their seafood comes from which entails students interviewing in their community.</p>	<p>Details from existing consumer food education programs that Vietnam's SSF communities could join or falls short of membership due to critical issues in need of addressing.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies that build capacity among SSF actors for consumer seafood education program either through tourism or internationally.</p> <p>Information from schools – how can value chain be improved? What skills are needed?</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – what prevents SSF from contributing to in a seafood education program?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring done by school, Vietnam Women's Union and the Van Chai council's time in office.</p>	
<p>11.1.1</p>							
<p>Chapter 12: Capacity development</p> <p>States and other parties should enhance the capacity of small-scale fishing communities in order to enable them to participate in decision-making processes.</p> <p>To this effect, it should be ensured that the range and diversity of the small-scale fisheries' subsectors along the entire value chain is appropriately represented through the creation of legitimate structures that represent the need to work towards the equitable participation of women in such structures. Where appropriate and necessary, separate spaces and mechanisms should be provided to enable women to organize autonomously at various levels on issues of particular relevance to them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENHANCED CAPACITY OF SSF COMMUNITIES to enable them to participate as DECISION-MAKERS through due process. Ensure representation across the value chain: range and diversity. Must ensure the equitable participation of women in legitimate, democratic, and representative structures. appropriate, it includes meeting in separate spaces through separate mechanisms so women organize themselves autonomously. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are examples of capacity development for decision-making? Workshops? Does each subsession of the value chain have a representative? What are the capacity development needs specifically for women in a SSF and how can these best be met? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State acknowledges the Van Chai (VC) as a legitimate, representative structure that supports the implementation of SSF Guidelines and supports Vietnam's master plan on fisheries development. Vietnam Women's Union established decisionmaking in the SSF across the women's groups such as Vietnam's Women's Union. VC-led members (in a major shift from the past) include women representative and actors from different parts of the value chain for holistic decision making. Capacity development workshops for gender-sensitive and responsive participation of women. People's Party supports VC council with modest funding for capacity development opportunities. Women in trade and other post-harvest activities gain techniques for calculations and savings. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council, SSF actors and female SSF workers on how to leverage their strengths to support the responsible consumption of seafood – how to best develop these community-based consumer education initiatives.</p> <p>Local People's Party supports CSOs facilitating capacity development workshops for consumer education programs that benefit SSF and the community. Kids in schools are also included under a "consumer seafood education program" to learn about where their seafood comes from which entails students interviewing in their community.</p>	<p>Details of customary laws and provincial policies that address the rights of women as decision-makers across the value chain with specified roles.</p> <p>Details from discussions with VC, SSF actors, women in post-harvest activities to ascertain what capacity development skills are needed.</p> <p>Details of Van Chai policies that build capacity among SSF actors and women along the value chain to protect biodiversity and social welfare of the community.</p> <p>Information from schools or CSOs who work with fisher families on developing capacity further. What skills are needed?</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – what skills are lacking? What legal authority does the VC have?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of participation of key SSF actors along the value chain by the Vietnam Women's Union and the Van Chai council.</p>	<p>The VC already has many women involved in ceremonies but must evolve to bring them into decision-making roles, especially as it relates to post-harvesting activities.</p>
<p>12.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States should PROVIDE CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES to enable SSF to fully participate in the economy and society. Example: Development programs offer SSF opportunities to benefit from the larger market. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are these capacity building opportunities comparable with a focus on the wellbeing of the SSF or is the focus more on industrialization and economic growth? How can the state be kept accountable to ensure capacity building does support SSF social-ecological resilience? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs provide reading and writing clubs to boost literacy in the SSF. The Vietnam Women's Union established in Mu Ne support women across the value chain by offering training for microfinance and micro-enterprise development and cleaner and better managed harbors and fish landing sites. Capacity development workshops for gender-sensitive and responsive approaches to fisheries management that include the participation of women. People's Party supports VC council with modest funding for capacity development opportunities, including training on selective fishing gear, bycatch reduction and sustainable fishing methods. 	<p>Interviews with Van Chai council, SSF actors and female SSF workers on capacities they want to develop and that support the SSF Guidelines.</p> <p>Local People's Party supports CSOs facilitating capacity development workshops for VC leadership skills and women's groups such as Vietnam's Women's Union.</p> <p>Survey to ascertain what skills SSF actors already feel confident in and where there is room to grow.</p>	<p>Details of People's Party legislation that supports capacity development.</p> <p>Socioeconomic data to assess backgrounds of SSF actors and ascertain what capacity development opportunities might most critical and appropriate.</p> <p>Details from discussions with VC, SSF actors, women in post-harvest activities to ascertain what capacity development skills are needed.</p> <p>Information from schools or CSOs who work with fisher families on developing capacity further. What skills are needed?</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – what skills are lacking? What legal authority does the VC have?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of participation of key SSF actors along the value chain with Vietnam Women's Union and the Van Chai council.</p>	<p>Information from schools or CSOs who work with fisher families on developing capacity further. What skills are needed?</p>
<p>12.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States and other stakeholders should provide capacity building for small-scale fishing communities to allow small-scale fisheries to benefit from market opportunities. 						

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<p>All parties should recognize that capacity development should build on existing knowledge and skills and be a two-way process of knowledge transfer, providing for flexible and suitable learning pathways to meet the needs of individuals, including both men and women and vulnerable and marginalized groups. Moreover, capacity development should include building the resilience and adaptive capacity of small-scale fishing communities in relation to DRM and CCA.</p> <p>12.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES should build on EXISTING KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS. Two ways transfer of knowledge: Building resilience and adaptive capacity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How could states work with CSOs to ensure these learning pathways are best implemented at the community level? How can an accountability adapt to the needs of the SSF communities to ensure SSF stakeholders are not simply adapting to a national strategy's agenda for industrialization and modernization? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs or capacity development facilitators provide ample space in workshops to learn from VC council (past and present) on traditional forms of conservation or fishing with least environmental impacts. Workshops and trainings take place in the late afternoon after lunch when SSF actors have finished selling or are preparing to go for fishing. Facilitators meet SSF actors where they are at – what challenges they must gain the capacity to overcome and adapt. 	<p>Interviews with VC council, SSF actors and female SSF workers on challenges the community face and what skills they need now and what traditional knowledge or unique abilities can they build upon from. How can the VC leverage social cohesion to address these issues.</p> <p>Local People's Party supports VC in addressing challenges through new policies or legislation, particularly to address dynamic or distant fishing, encroachment on industrial boats, co-existing in a sea-based economy focused on industrialization and modernization.</p> <p>Survey to ascertain what learning styles or preferences work SSF actors.</p>	<p>Times SSF actors are available to meet.</p> <p>Best learning styles and preferences.</p> <p>Socioeconomic data to assess backgrounds of SSF actors and ascertain what capacity development opportunities might most critical and appropriate.</p> <p>Details from discussions with VC, SSF actors, women in post-harvest activities to ascertain what capacity development skills are needed.</p> <p>Information from schools or CSOs – what could be useful for engaging students in the SSF to gain capacity.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how many SSF actors can read and write, what are the main skills lacking?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC, VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Monitoring of participation of key SSF actors along the value chain with Vietnam Women's Union and the VC council.</p> <p>Monitoring through rate of extension in students' capacity development to respond and adapt to challenges in their communities.</p>	<p>The VC and fishing families are extremely proud of their relationship with the sea and cautiously willing to share for the betterment of their community.</p>
<p>Government authorities and agencies at all levels should work to develop knowledge and skills to support sustainable small-scale fisheries management, as appropriate.</p> <p>Particular attention should be given to decentralized and local government structures directly involved in governance and development processes with small-scale fishing communities, including the area of research.</p> <p>12.4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State agencies should collaborate to develop KNOWLEDGE + SKILLS to SUPPORT SSF DEVELOPMENT and co-management arrangements. Special attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized /local government structures directly involved in governance and development processes with SSF (including research). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can governments be called for workshops with accountability that knowledge and skills gained at these workshops will be implemented? Can this knowledge and skill-building be supported in part by the Global Assistance Programme? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs – UN special agencies – support the People's Party by offering workshops for local to regional officials can develop skills to work together and support SSF actors. Workshops also offered for the Sea Police and other government officials that work within or around SSF communities. People's Party is open to developing the capacity to support SSF as an integral part of the sea-based economy. 	<p>Interviews with VC council, SSF actors and female SSF workers on what skills they think the government needs in order to support SSF communities and their environmental better.</p> <p>Interviews with local People's Party to understand what they believe they do well and what they believe they could improve upon.</p> <p>Survey to ascertain what learning styles or preferences work People's Party officials.</p>	<p>Times government officials are available to meet.</p> <p>Best learning styles and preferences.</p> <p>Socioeconomic data to assess backgrounds of government officials.</p> <p>Details from discussions with VC, SSF actors, women in post-harvest activities to ascertain what capacity development skills are needed.</p> <p>Discussions with VC on what the government is doing well and what did support or responsive People's Party intervention look like to the VC?</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how do state officials currently support SSF community members?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC, VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year. How do the VC engage with People's Party? What support was offered and where are areas to improve?</p>	
<p>States and all other parties should promote aid effectiveness and responsible use of financial resources. Development partners, specialized Agencies of the United Nations, and regional organizations are encouraged to support voluntary efforts by States to implement these Guidelines, including through South-South cooperation.</p> <p>Such support could include technical cooperation, financial assistance, institutional capacity development, knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences, assistance in developing national small-scale fisheries policies and transfer of technology.</p> <p>13.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENCOURAGE GUIDELINES IMPLEMENTATION Aware of national priorities and circumstances. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can a SSF encourage the national strategies and contexts, to implement these Guidelines? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's Party implements SSF master plan on fisheries management. Sea Police focus on implementing SSF Guidelines in support of national security, national priorities and circumstance. People's Party recognize the VC council as leaders in implementing this vision, along with CSOs that can support them. Vietnam Women's Union also leads implementation of SSF Guidelines with a focus on the rights of women. 	<p>Workshop hosted by People's Party to invite different parties to the table to discuss how each can implement the SSF Guidelines under their specific jurisdictions and responsibilities.</p> <p>Discussions with VC council and SSF actors to ascertain how parties can best support them in implementing the guidelines.</p> <p>Discussions with women involved in post-harvest activities to ascertain how they can be supported best to collaborate with parties to implement the SSF guidelines.</p>	<p>Key takeaways from workshop to understand who are the parties involved in the implementation process, what are their roles, what barriers might they face, and how best cross-collaboration can be facilitated.</p> <p>Details from People's Party policy that supports all parties.</p> <p>Contact information and online network of all parties who have agreed to support implementation of guidelines.</p> <p>Details from CSOs on social-ecological welfare of SSF communities from studies.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how specific parties currently implementing the SSF Guidelines?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC, VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Provincial Meetings that bring all parties working with SSF communities – Once every three-years when the new administrative committee is elected to VC office.</p> <p>Annual monitoring with help from CSOs and the local school. CSOs in annual report must include section on implementation of guidelines.</p>	<p>The VC was excited to learn about the SSF Guidelines but expressed reservations about working with the government as they've felt significantly let down in the past.</p>
<p>States and all other parties should promote aid effectiveness and responsible use of financial resources. Development partners, specialized Agencies of the United Nations, and regional organizations are encouraged to support voluntary efforts by States to implement these Guidelines, including through South-South cooperation.</p> <p>Such support could include technical cooperation, financial assistance, institutional capacity development, knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences, assistance in developing national small-scale fisheries policies and transfer of technology.</p> <p>13.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AID EFFECTIVENESS AND RESPONSIBLE USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES Support from development partners Specialized UN Agencies Regional organizations is encouraged. INCLUDES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical cooperation, Financial assistance, Institutional capacity development, Knowledge sharing, Exchange of experience, Assist developing national SSF policies, Transfer of technology. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which UN agencies would the SSF need the most support from? This may likely differ between countries and communities. Does the SSF receive support or is collaborating with UN agencies such as FAO and UNDP? What kind of support does the SSF need specifically from regional organizations? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's Party supports outside agencies and partners to work with SSF Guidelines as part of the Vietnam's master plan on fisheries management. Sea Police collaborate with agencies to bolster their ability to combat IUU fishing and violations against SSF communities. UNICEF works with UNDP and FAO to create curriculum for local youth to learn about their marine environment and create future stewards of the SSF Guidelines. Vietnam Women's Union is supported by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for implementation of SSF Guidelines with a focus on the rights of women across the post-harvest sector. 	<p>"Pairing Workshop" with SSF actors through VC to ascertain which UN agencies, development partners, and regional organizations can best implement of SSF Guidelines based on the feedback from SSF actors.</p> <p>Discussions with VC council and SSF actors to ascertain how parties can best support them in implementing the guidelines.</p> <p>Discussions with women involved in post-harvest activities to ascertain how specific gender-responsive partners can work with women to implement the SSF guidelines.</p>	<p>Key takeaways from workshop to understand the needs SSF actors across the value chain and how best cross-collaboration between CSOs partners can be facilitated.</p> <p>Details from People's Party policy that supports all parties.</p> <p>Contact information and online network of all parties who have agreed to support implementation of guidelines.</p> <p>Details from CSOs – particularly UN special agencies on social-ecological welfare of SSF communities from studies.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo – how are international aid organizations and CSOs supporting already the implementation of SSF Guidelines?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the VC, VC council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Provincial Meetings that bring all parties working with SSF communities – Once every three-years when the new administrative committee is elected to VC office.</p> <p>Annual monitoring with help from CSOs and the local school. CSOs in annual report must include section on implementation of guidelines.</p>	

Chapter 13: Implementation support and monitoring

13.1

THE PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER CHOSEN FOR MONITORING IN THE COMMUNITY OR LOCAL LEVEL	KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM PARAGRAPH OF THE SSF GUIDELINE CHAPTER	POSSIBLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO KEY ASPECTS OF THE PARAGRAPH	POTENTIAL INDICATORS	WHAT PARTICIPATORY METHODS AND TOOLS CAN BE USED TO ASCERTAIN AND DECIDE ON WHETHER THE INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED EXIST OR HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED	DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED TO ESTABLISH PRESENCE OR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATOR AT THE LEVEL OF THE COMMUNITY	THE POSSIBLE OR RELEVANT FREQUENCY OF MONITORING	REMARKS
<p>States and all other parties should work together to create awareness of the Guidelines, also by disseminating simplified and translated versions for the benefit of those working in small-scale fisheries.</p> <p>States and all other parties should develop a specific set of materials on gender to secure the active dissemination of information on gender and to ensure that small-scale fisheries and to build back the trust of those affected by COVID-19 assessments status and their work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CREATE AWARENESS about the Guidelines: Public Outreach Simplified versions that are translated in local languages or dialects. Separate materials should be developed for women and specifically on gender equality in SSFs. Highlight the steps necessary to achieve women's equitable status in SSF. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the best way to explain and disseminate information about the SSF Guidelines across the value chain? Can the government support this? What kind of outreach methods are best? Can social media be used as a dissemination tool? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools in SSF communities simplify the SSF Guidelines for students to explore within their SSF. SSF Guidelines are made into a comic book and distributed to local schools. Students can take home comic books to their SSF families. SSF Guidelines are available in Vietnamese both as an audiovisual format and as a printed format. Digital versions of the SSF Guidelines are available through Facebook and creatively made into memes or GIF. Vietnam Women's Union works with UNICEF and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to create content and awareness around the SSF for girls and women specifically. 	<p>Students in SSF-based school learn about the SSF Guidelines and then, conduct a survey in the fish market, landing site, and in their home to assess awareness of the SSF Guidelines in their community.</p> <p>A coordinated global effort where students in SSF communities around the world draw each chapter and paragraph (what does this look like to them in their fishing village) and graphic designers or creatives make infographics using these drawings as a social media campaign or awareness building strategy.</p> <p>Discussions with VC council and SSF actors (with women involved in processing separately) to know what would be the best information dissemination strategy.</p> <p>Representatives of the FAO speak with SSF groups (in Vietnam, the VC and those involved in Fisheries Cooperatives) to share the SSF Guidelines.</p>	<p>Student and community feedback on awareness built from implementation strategy. Details of school curriculum workshop to understand the need SSF actors across the value chain and how best cross-collaboration between CSOs partners can be facilitated.</p> <p>Details from VC on the number of SSF actors in their community and how best these actors can be reached.</p> <p>Number of schools and VC-SSF communities with curriculum to support implementation of guidelines.</p> <p>Literacy data to understand how many actors can read and write.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo - how many SSF actors have heard of the SSF Guidelines?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Provincial Meetings - Once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p> <p>Annual monitoring with help from CSOs and the local school.</p>	<p>We need a version of the SSF translated into Vietnamese. Also, many fishermen cannot read. Therefore, somehow an audio version must be made available. Since many people use Facebook, it would be somehow disseminated through Facebook groups.</p>
<p>States should recognize the importance of monitoring progress in this way, allow their institutions to assess progress towards implementation of the objectives and recommendations in these Guidelines.</p> <p>Assessments of the impact on the enjoyment of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and on poverty eradication should be included. Mechanisms allowing the results of monitoring to feed back into policy formulation and implementation should be included.</p> <p>Gender should be taken into consideration in monitoring by using gender-sensitive approaches, indicators and data. States and all parties should elaborate participatory assessment methodologies that allow a better understanding and documentation of the true contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable resource management for food security and poverty eradication including both men and women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMPORTANCE OF MONITORING SYSTEMS TO ASSESS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS Assess emotional wellbeing on the progressive realization of the human right to food security and poverty eradication. Mechanisms in place to channel feedback into policy formation and implementation. Gender-sensitive approaches in the monitoring process. Simplified versions that are translated in local languages or dialects. Participatory assessment methodologies that allow for understanding / documentation of true contribution of SSF towards... Sustainable resource management as a human right for food security and poverty eradication. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are examples of the monitoring systems that are both top-down and bottom-up (participatory)? How can the satisfaction or feeling of empowerment from fisheries workers' awareness upon their progressive realization of their human rights to food security and livelihoods be assessed? Surveys? Interviews? Narratives? What are examples of gender-sensitive approaches to monitoring the implementation? What are the mechanisms or proper channel by which feedback can be used to improve policies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's Party supports the VC officials to establish a VC participatory monitoring system on the implementation of SSF Guidelines. VC channel feedback to the Provincial People's Party and the People's Party acknowledges feedback and uses it to improve policies towards SSF. Sea Police meet with VC council quarterly to address challenges with implementation at sea. SSF Guidelines are available in Vietnamese and as an audio version in spoken Vietnamese. VC print posters with drawings to be placed inside the whale temple and at the local market. CSOs also channel feedback to the People's Party that focus on marine biodiversity and conservation work also with SSF for social-ecological wellbeing. Vietnam Women's Union also channels feedback to the People's Party focusing on the rights of women. 	<p>PhotoVoice (participatory photography workshop organized with the VC Youth) - PhotoVoice examples of how our life has improved since the SSF Guidelines implementation process began? CSOs works with VC council to transform captions from photos into document with feedback for People's Party.</p> <p>Provincial People's Party prints photos and facilitates festival concurrently with already state-supported whale festival and local community, tourists, and government officials can celebrate SSF life and cultural heritage of fishing communities interwoven with their wellbeing.</p> <p>Discussions with VC council and SSF actors to ascertain understanding of the SSF guidelines.</p> <p>Discussions with women involved in post-harvest activities to ascertain understanding of the SSF guidelines.</p>	<p>Keywords from captions of PhotoVoice and other participatory photography or video benefits from implementation of SSF Guidelines.</p> <p>Details from People's Party policy that supports transforming feedback into changes into legislation that supports SSF actors.</p> <p>Number of children in school, women who report less violence in the household, increases in the number of fish, i.e. data that satisfaction since implementing of SSF Guidelines.</p> <p>Details from CSOs on social-ecological welfare of SSF communities from studies.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo - how many SSF actors have heard of the SSF Guidelines?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Provincial Meetings - Once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p> <p>Annual monitoring with help from CSOs and the local school.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo - how many SSF actors have heard of the SSF Guidelines? Once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>
<p>States should facilitate the formation of national-level platforms with cross-sectoral representation and with strong representation of CSOs, to oversee implementation of the Guidelines, as appropriate.</p> <p><i>Legitimate representatives of small-scale fishing communities should be involved both in the development and application of implementation strategies for the Guidelines and in monitoring.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL-LEVEL PLATFORMS WITH CROSS-SECTORAL REPRESENTATION including CSOs. These platforms will oversee the implementation of SSF Guidelines. Legitimate representatives from SSF must be involved... Involvement in both DEVELOPMENT and the APPLICATION of implementation strategies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the best way to bring these parties all together? In what setting? How can trust be established between these parties? How can the implementation process somehow safeguard against corruption? How can states best support local leaders in the development and application of implementation strategies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The VC council together with SSF actors are supported by People's Party to develop these implementation strategies with CSOs assistance. Organized by the State, VC meet across provinces to discuss implementation strategies, common challenges and best practices. CSOs that focus on marine biodiversity and conservation work also with SSF for social-ecological wellbeing. 	<p>Systematic implementation and monitoring tool developed with SSF stakeholders to support SSF communities together with CSOs and the State to enact Guidelines within their local context and their customary laws.</p> <p>Discus with VC to establish support network based on the SSF Guidelines for stronger, systematic implementation.</p> <p>Students in school study the Guidelines and brainstorm strategies with their teachers and through interviews in the community how best to implement them.</p>	<p>Number of SSF actors made aware of the Guidelines through efforts by the VC councils.</p> <p>Number of meetings VC councils have provincially. Any legislation or policy from the People's Party that endorses and sustain these meetings for regional implementation of SSF Guidelines.</p> <p>Details from CSOs and People's Party on conservation measures that also take into account social welfare of SSF communities.</p>	<p>First an initial appraisal of the status quo - how many VC are aware of the SSF Guidelines and what policies / platforms already exist?</p> <p>Then once per year in partnership with the Van Chai council closing of the last Lunar New Year.</p> <p>Provincial Meetings - Once every three years when the new administrative committee is elected to Van Chai office.</p>	<p>First appraisal of knowledge-holders about the Guidelines.</p> <p>Annual monitoring with help from CSOs and the local school.</p>
<p>FAO should promote and support the development of a Global Assistance Programme, with regional plans of action to support the implementation of these Guidelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the GAP is to contribute to the full recognition and implementation of the SSF Guidelines at local, national, regional and international levels. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What GAP monitoring body does a particular SSF fall under and where can they work together? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSF actors are aware of the FAO and the Guidelines. VC in the region collaborate with a Global Assistance Programme to implement the Guidelines. Audio version of the guidelines is available and the VC has printing these Guidelines and posted them in the whale temple. 	<p>Interview SSF actors to understand the knowledge they have about the United Nations, FAO and the Guidelines.</p> <p>Students in school study the Guidelines and have youth action assignments to based on the chapters that involve students actually monitoring the wellbeing of their communities.</p>	<p>Number of SSF actors aware of the Guidelines and number of meetings between VC and the Global Assistance Programme.</p> <p>Information that details the implementation of the Guidelines with support from the Global Assistance Programme.</p>	<p>First appraisal of knowledge-holders about the Guidelines.</p> <p>Annual monitoring with help from CSOs and the local school.</p>	<p>Information that details the implementation of the Guidelines with support from the Global Assistance Programme.</p>

