A light blue world map is centered in the background of the slide, showing the outlines of continents.

An academy for implementing the Guidelines for sustainable and prosperous small-scale fisheries

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Let's recall a few facts

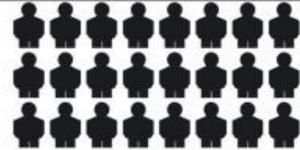
FISHERY	LARGE SCALE 	SMALL SCALE 
BENEFITS		
Subsidies	 25-27 billion	 5-7 billion
Number of fishers employed	 about 1/2 million	 over 12 million
Annual catch for human consumption	 about 30 million t	 same: about 30 million t
Annual catch reduced to fishmeal and oils	 35 million t	 Almost none
Annual fuel oil consumption	 about 37 million t	 about 5 million t
Catch per tonne of fuel consumed	 =  1-2 t	 =  4-8 t
Fish and other sealife discarded at sea	 8-20 million tonnes	 Very little

Figure 1. Schematic illustration of the duality of large and small-scale fisheries prevailing in most countries of the world (statistics are global). Adapted from graph in Pauly (2006).

Jacquet, J. & D. Pauly, 2008. Funding priorities: Big barriers to small-scale fisheries *Conservation Biology*, 22(4):832-835.

Some more facts

FAO Report State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018:

- **40.3 million people** – about 85% men in in the primary (fish production) sector, vast majority SSF.
- **Unaccounted** – no stats available about women in fisheries (pre-, harvesting, postharvest sector – overall perhaps 50:50 according to sample study).
- **Downward trend** – Employment is shrinking in North America and Europe with pro-industrial policies
- **86% motorised fishing vessels <12m** – total 2.8 mio.
- **2% motorised fishing vessels >24m**
- **2022** – International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (Proclamation by the 72nd Session of UNGA)

Women are often the managers

While the men are fishing, women are often the de facto **managers of the family business**. They are active in

Pre-harvest: net making & mending,
prefinancing fishing trips

Harvesting: 15% women worldwide

Post-harvest: processing & marketing

Yet, their contribution is usually **invisible
unrecognised, un- or underpaid**.

This holds across countries and cultures with different social and ecological status and level of wealth. Lack of access to social services, credit and markets

The human rights approach in SSF Guidelines offers chances to realise the full potential of men and women.



SSF Guidelines

We need numbers and quantification to support social and political recognition! Key areas, where gender mainstreaming is crucial for success

- Governance
- Social development
- Value chains

Cross-cutting issues are:

- Climate change
- Disaster risks & preparedness

How to contribute to the implementation of SDG14 and particularly the SSF Guidelines?



Small-scale fisheries academy in Senegal



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

SSF academy key concepts

What?

Identify together with ss fishers
(men and women) their current situation

Where would they like to be?

Identify together strengths and weaknesses

How?

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

Devise co-learning methods accounting for their living and working conditions (visual, local language, timing)

What type of collective action can help their empowerment and propel them to achieve their goals and SDG?



Framework for success

Open platform for co-production of knowledge

Respectful multi-stakeholder platform (celebrate diversity)

Suspend judgement – accept participants as they are

Listen, seek solutions together

Promote local leadership, trust

Empower, build capacities

Excellent frame conditions

National SSF Action plans and favourable policies for implementation of SSF Guidelines and SDG14 globally

Stop subsidies to industrial fishing and make IUU fishing unprofitable – promote Blue Commons



Collective efforts under development

First test phase

- Committee of Academy Initiative set up with stakeholders in Senegal
- Starting with methodological testing on identified priorities at World Oceans Day, 8 June, in two communities (reconnect the value chains – focus on women's needs, but in collaboration with men)
- Continue testing throughout 2019

Building collaboration with others

- Mutual learning with other initiatives in Morocco, Colombia and several others interested in more countries
- Seeking accompanying research collaboration for analysis



**Thanks for your
attention**

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