

WG4 OUTPUTS FOR MERIDA 2014 CONFERENCE

WG4 BACKGROUND

Working Group 4 (WG4) is about “enhancing the stewardship”. There are three sub-components each associated with a guiding question, a logic flow (from information to shared learning to stewardship) and dimensions of interest. These features are shown in the slide images below.



CONCEPT

The outputs for sharing at the TBTI Merida conference in 2014 will cover all aspects of WG4. They comprise mainly an electronic report/book, with associated oral and poster presentations of content to be made at the conference and placed on web sites. The purpose is to improve understanding of what enhancing the stewardship entails; essentially a communication product. Key characteristics of the outputs include:

- Target audiences of academics, managers, NGOs and some fishing industry participants
- Format should be attractive, readable and encourage contemplation of the components
- Content should reflect the work, experience, knowledge and perspectives of the audiences
- Applied research (process, products and outcomes) should be strongly represented
- Insight should be fairly practical, even if conceptual, to improve small-scale fisheries

The above list is not exhaustive, but the points suggest some design criteria for the book, such as:

- Keep contributions short and language relatively simple (minimal scientific/technical jargon)
 - Academic (applied research) articles of about 5 pages in English and peer-reviewed
 - Non-academic (all other) articles of about a page in English, Spanish or Portuguese
- Use colour graphics and attractive layouts with bullet points and boxes, but none complex
- Orientation is to offer insight into key issues and to offer solutions, or to describe successes
- Fisheries scope is small-scale, inland or marine, covering any aspect of the value chain
- Geographic scope is global, but articles on Latin America and the Caribbean are encouraged
- Each of the 3 main sections will start with an introduction and end with key learning
- Both introduction and key learning will be brief and translated into Spanish and Portuguese
- The middle content of each section should be about 3-5 academic papers and 5-10 other articles. The latter would mainly be perspectives on the topic provided by practitioners.
- Boxes or notes with feedback from the industry or others may follow the academic articles
- References will accompany each article for the convenience of the reader and reproduction
- The final section will be a synthesis, emphasising what has been learnt and the way forward
- Glossary, additional resources and appendices (optional) are added to assist readers
- Authorship of articles by interdisciplinary, or otherwise mixed, teams is much encouraged
- Authors will preferably be TBTI collaborators, but may be others with valuable contributions
- There will be no copyright restrictions on authors who wish to use their material elsewhere, or on others using any of the material for non-commercial purposes once due credit is given
- Peer review of academic articles will be within the TBTI partnership to the extent possible

DRAFT DOCUMENT OUTLINE

This is a possible layout of the book by sections. Content is generally suggested, but these are not specific article titles. Authors will have flexibility in choosing their themes, titles and main messages within the rough design guidelines noted above. There may be more or fewer articles depending on the interest, and the topics may change as new SSF issues emerge on the world or regional stages.

A. Front end (TOC, acknowledgements, acronyms etc.)

1. Ecological impacts

- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Impacts of fisheries on ecology (e.g. profitably reducing by-catch and discards)
- 1.3. Impacts of fisheries on ecology (e.g. conversion to responsible fisheries and EAF)
- 1.4. Impacts of ecology on fisheries (e.g. adapting to climate variability and change)
- 1.5. Impacts of ecology on fisheries (e.g. how species changes affect methods and markets)
- 1.6. Industry perspective (e.g. how tourism or other industries benefit a fishery value chain)
- 1.7. Industry perspective (e.g. what the industry wants to know about climate change)
- 1.8. Manager perspective (e.g. balancing fisheries conservation and development goals)
- 1.9. Manager perspective (e.g. delivering extension services and assisting change agents)
- 1.10. Another perspective (e.g. dive tourism's competition and collaboration with fishing)
- 1.11. Another perspective (e.g. where MPA managers see fisherfolk as valued stakeholders)
- 1.12. Key learning

2. Monitoring systems

- 2.1. Introduction
- 2.2. Monitoring and evaluation (e.g. developing “How is your SSF doing?” or similar)
- 2.3. Monitoring and evaluation (e.g. progress with participatory M&E of fisheries plans)
- 2.4. Monitoring and evaluation (e.g. examples and evolution of using SocMon in fisheries)
- 2.5. Monitoring and evaluation (e.g. how M&E is being used in adaptive management)
- 2.6. Industry perspective (e.g. fisher’s experience of participating in scientific research)
- 2.7. Industry perspective (e.g. how fisherfolk can help scientists to communicate better)
- 2.8. Manager perspective (e.g. example of monitoring results used in decision-making)
- 2.9. Manager perspective (e.g. how to make monitoring more affordable and sustainable)
- 2.10. Another perspective (e.g. what consumers really want to know about ecosystem health)
- 2.11. Another perspective (e.g. consumer seafood guides: reflecting the state of resources?)
- 2.12. Key learning
3. Stewardship
 - 3.1. Introduction
 - 3.2. Stewardship (e.g. fisherfolk organisation and collective action in the Wider Caribbean)
 - 3.3. Stewardship (e.g. fisherfolk organisation and collective action in South America)
 - 3.4. Stewardship (e.g. role of the postharvest sector and supporting industries as stewards)
 - 3.5. Stewardship (e.g. synergies and collaboration with environmental NGO conservation)
 - 3.6. Industry perspective (e.g. obtaining support for stewardship through effective networks)
 - 3.7. Industry perspective (e.g. removing the obstacles to self-organisation for stewardship)
 - 3.8. Manager perspective (e.g. delegating responsibility is not just to shift transaction costs)
 - 3.9. Manager perspective (e.g. government as a proper partner in adaptive co-management)
 - 3.10. Another perspective (e.g. role of international organisations in enhancing stewardship)
 - 3.11. Another perspective (e.g. long term programmatic financing for sustaining stewardship)
 - 3.12. Key learning
4. Synthesis (drawing together the threads mainly from key learning and other sources)
5. The future (setting out follow-up recommended for WG4 and other arrangements)
6. Additional resources (references, web sites etc. in addition to those in each article)
7. About the authors (brief biodata on the contributors to the book)
8. Glossary (essential technical, scientific and other terms)
9. Appendices (optional such as particular project profiles)

WORK PLAN

The WG4 leader, assisted by group members, will develop the products drawing upon collaborators for contributions. About three working group members will be the editors of the volume, but others and collaborators may be assigned other roles of responsibility, especially to assist those who are not accustomed to writing articles. All communication and meetings are likely to be electronic unless opportunistic physical meetings of some contributors are possible. This is a low/no budget product, so no payment for contributions or other assistance is foreseen. The scheduled work plan depends to a great extent on all parties cooperating to meet the milestones and volunteer their expertise. The work plan (with a schedule but no responsibilities yet) is set out below and is flexible within the constraints of starting as soon as possible and ending with delivery before the Merida conference. The selection of articles to be presented at the Merida conference will be done after finishing the first complete draft. However, actual participation in the conference depends upon external funds.

Summary work plan	2013												2014											
Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Prepare and distribute WG4 output concept note	■																							
Prepare author instructions in three languages		■																						
Contact potential authors for all types of articles		■																						
Negotiate content and delivery with lead authors		■	■																					
Arrange for technical editing, supporting sections			■																					
Assist, monitor and encourage authors as required			■	■	■	■																		
Receive first drafts of academic and other articles							■	■																
Review and evaluate progress at meeting in Brazil							■	■																
Peer review academic articles and edit others								■	■															
Return articles to authors for second draft edits									■	■														
Incorporate emerging issues from 66 th GCFI meet										■														
Receive final draft of articles from all authors											■													
Assemble articles into a first draft of the book												■	■											
Finalise the draft synthesis and future chapters													■	■										
Submit the entire book for publishing review														■	■									
Edit the reviewed and returned complete draft															■	■								
Publish and widely distribute the electronic book																	■	■						
Arrange author participation at the Merida meet																		■	■					
Confirm authors attending the Merida conference																			■	■				
Attend the Merida conference and celebrate after																				■	■	■		
Share the product further at 67 th GCFI meeting																					■	■	■	
Do post-conference follow-up and evaluation																						■	■	
Reflect on implementation of follow-up activities																								■

FINAL THOUGHTS

Ultimately, this product should serve as a resource for capacity development (WG7) in addition to grounding the continuation of WG4. The process may provide information on how low budget but high quality reading resources can be made available through a collaborative, but not exclusively academic, network in order to better reflect the diversity of research and perspectives found in SSF.

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[Rev. 3 Feb 2013]