



The challenge of governance in marine social-ecological systems

Anthony Charles

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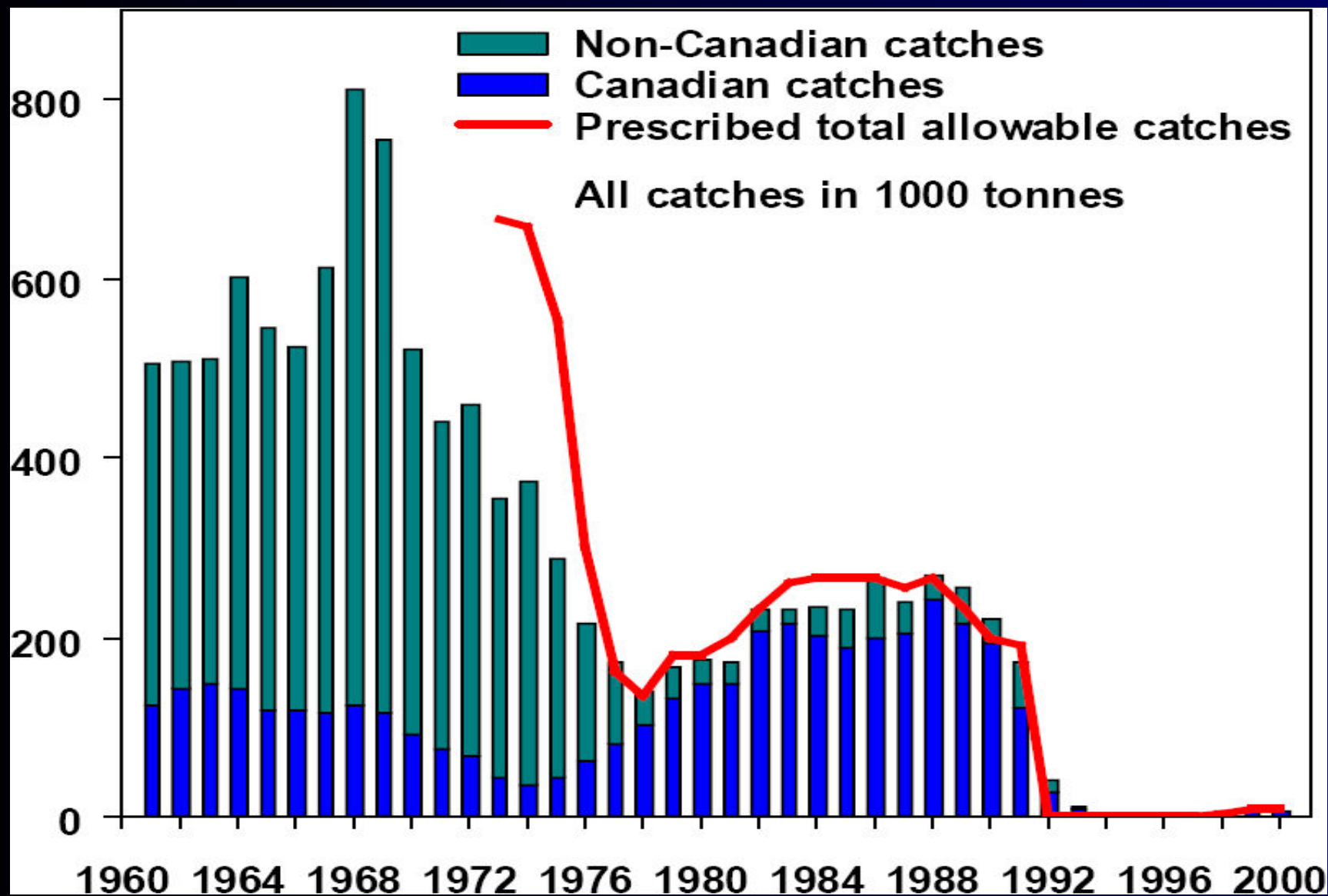




Fish landings in tons



Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



Cod Collapse & Coastal Communities

Coastal communities play a key role in conservation of the ocean.

I saw first-hand that stewardship
25 years ago, after Canada's cod
fishery collapse... coastal people
concerned for the future of their
communities and their livelihoods.

For them, future of communities depends on the future of the ocean, so conservation matters.



Key Ideas in Ocean Governance



1. Values

Intergenerational respect

Importance of place

Valuing community

Building consensus

Food security

Respect for human rights

Healthy & safe ecosystems and communities

Ecological sustainability

Resilience & diversity

2. Objectives

Biological / resource conservation:

- Conservation of fish stocks; Avoid over-fishing
- Enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health

Social / Economic:

- Fish for food, livelihood, profit
- Economic efficiency, rent generation
- Employment, support of coastal communities

Equity:

- Fair distribution of access to fishery resources

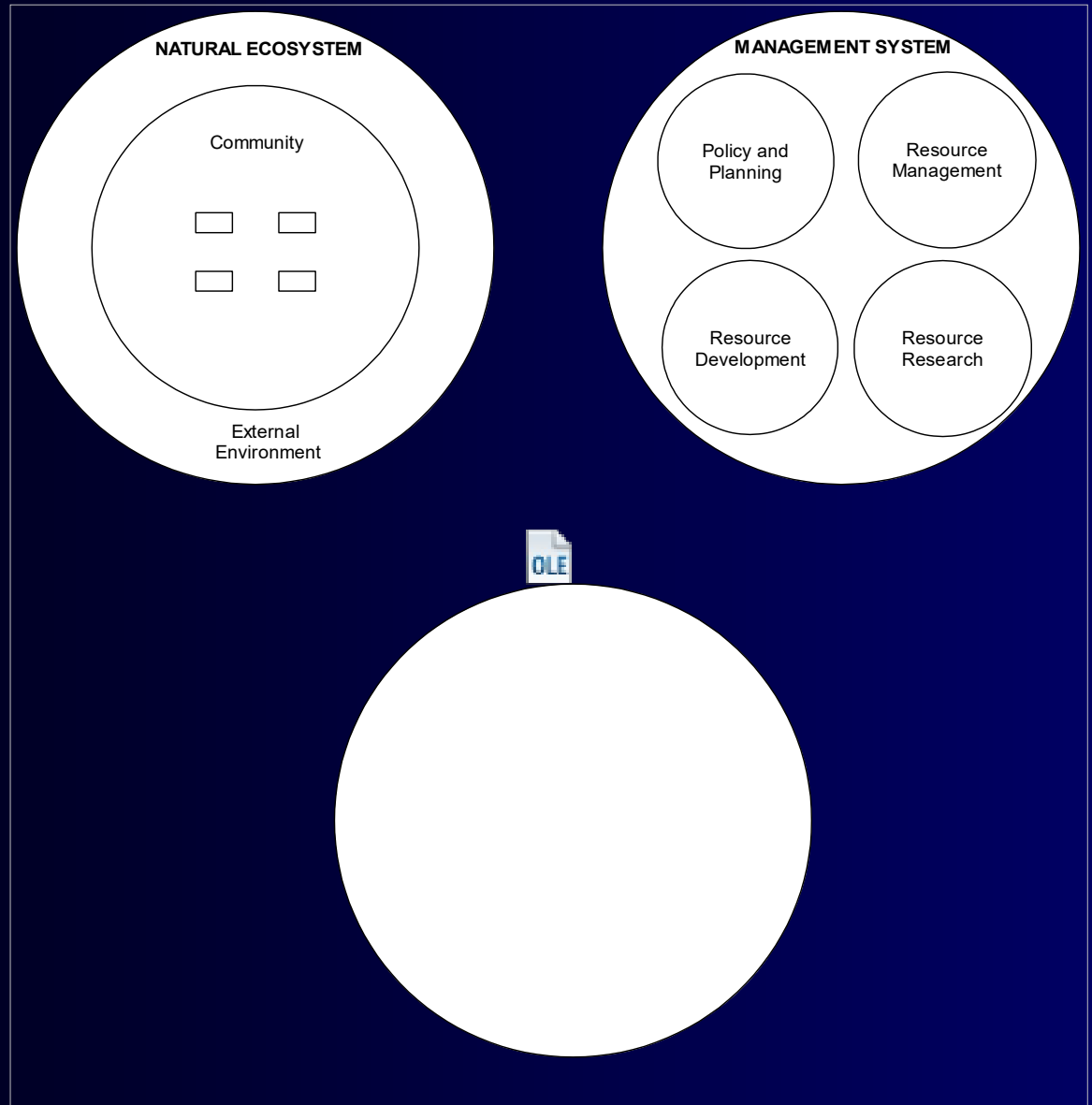
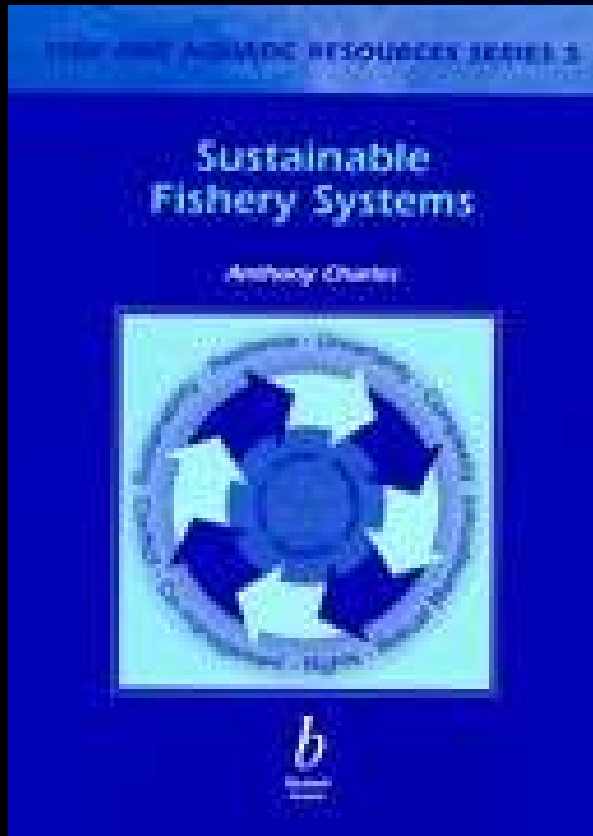
Bio-Socio-Economic Fishery Models: Labour Dynamics and Multi-Objective Management

Anthony T. Charles

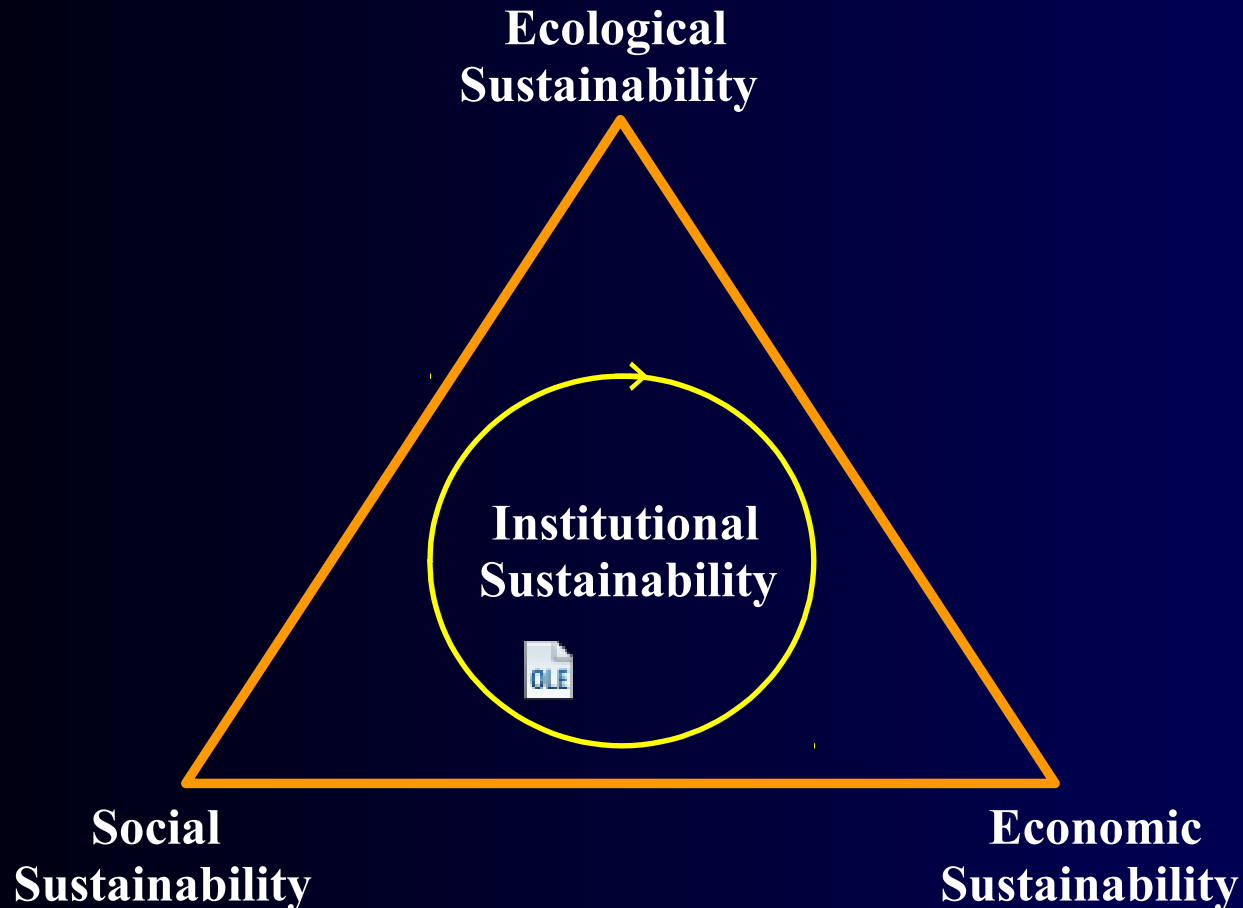
Department of Finance and Management Science, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3

Charles, A.T. 1989. Bio-socio-economic fishery models: labour dynamics and multi-objective management. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 46: 1313-1322.

3. Systems



4. Pillars of Sustainability



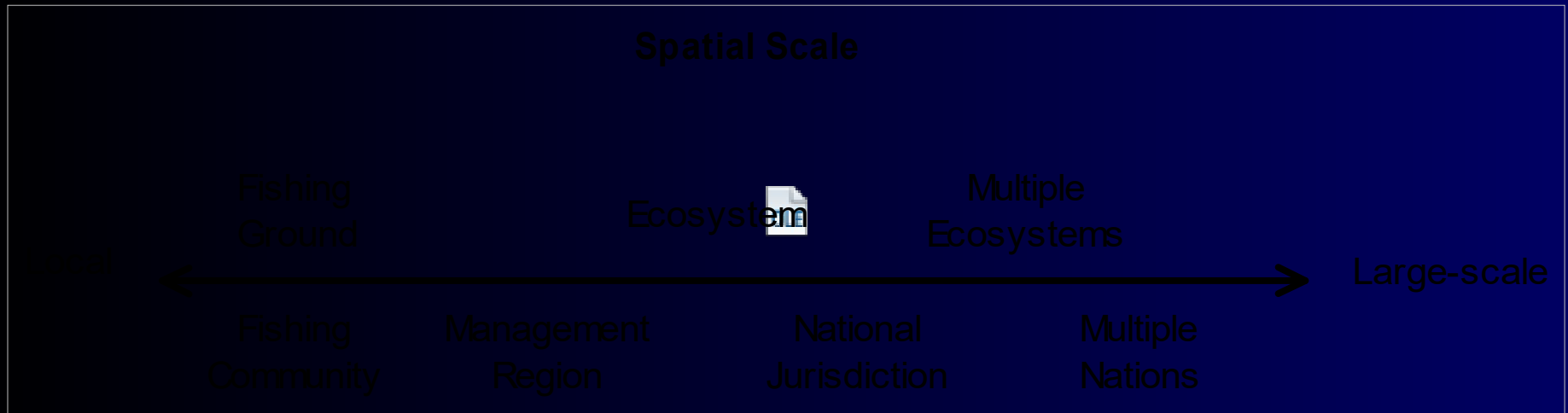
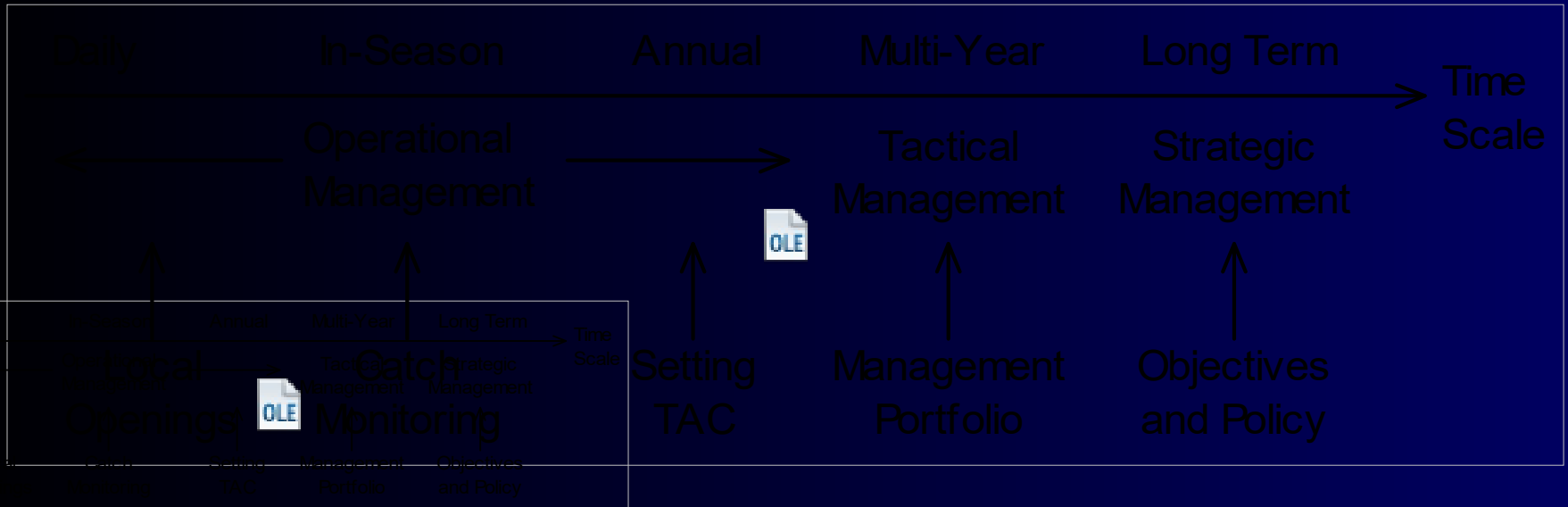
**Towards Sustainability: The Fishery Experience. *Ecol. Econ.* 11:201-211
(1994)**

5. Resilience

- Resilience is a property of a fishery system implying that all its components (including ecological, human & management) can persist or ‘bounce back’ following unexpected shocks...
- Ingredients of a resilient fishery...
 - ⇒ Resilient ecosystem
 - ⇒ Resilient human communities
 - ⇒ Resilient socioeconomic structure
 - ⇒ Resilient management institutions



6. Scale



Global

Regional

National

Local

7. Uncertainty, Complexity & Attitudes

Illusion of Certainty

... a perverse tendency to ignore or downplay major elements of uncertainty, so policy, management and operating practices take place as if the world is certain and predictable.

Fallacy of Controllability

... a perception that more can be known, and more controlled, in fisheries than is realistic, given the realities of imperfect information and imperfect controllability.



8. Rights

Three key forms of rights in rights-based management:

Human rights :

the right to food, livelihood, etc.

Use rights :

...the right to ‘use’ the fishery, i.e. to access and harvest.

...TURFs, limited entry and community-based rights.

Management rights :

...the right to be involved in management of the fishery.

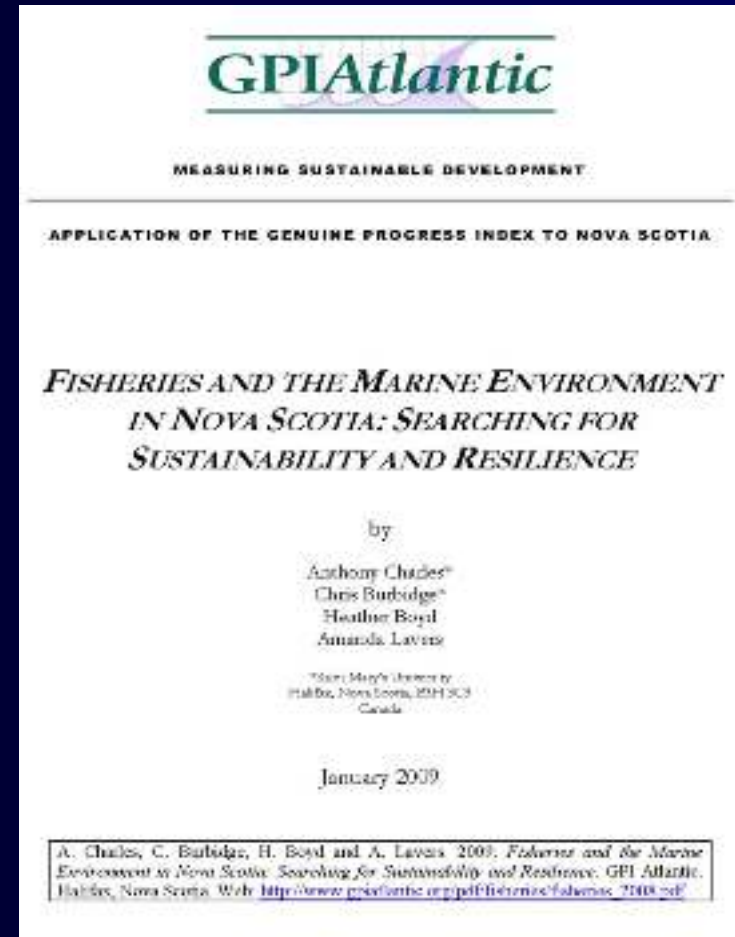
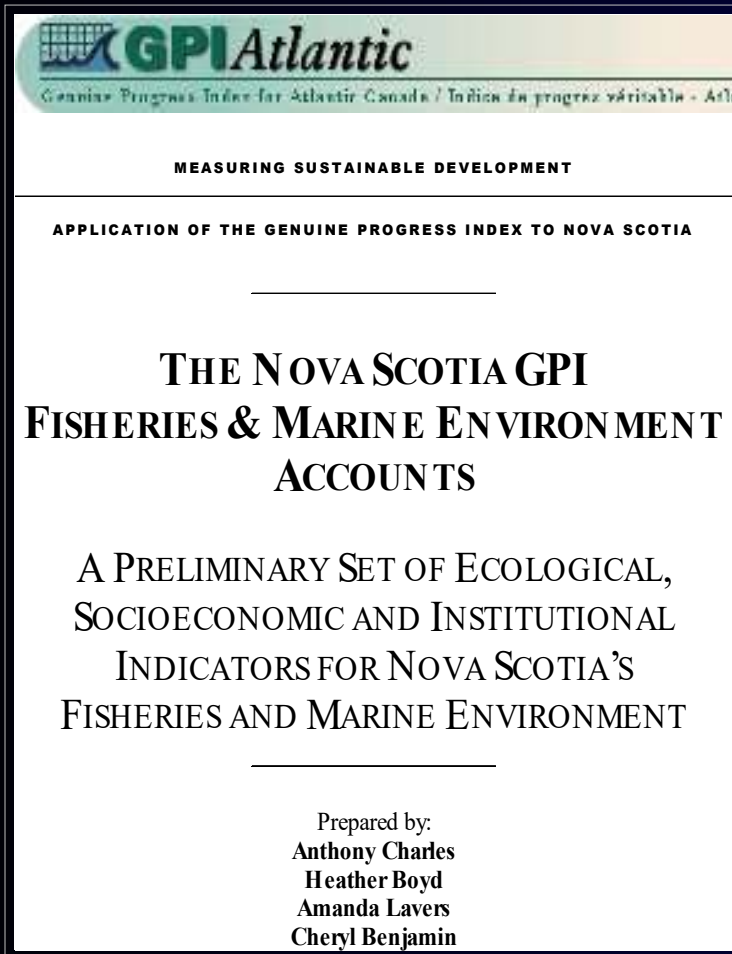


9. Global Drivers

1. Sustainable Development Goals - increasing attention to human rights, poverty alleviation, and enhancement of food security & food sovereignty
 2. Good Governance: to ensure fisheries have secure tenure and management rights to participate in decision-making
 3. Fish Stock Depletion converges with initiatives for trade reform, leading to active discussion of the nature and role of subsidies in fisheries.
- How do these avenues of fishery debate inter-relate internationally?



10. Interdisciplinarity & Integration



Creating community-based indicators to monitor sustainability of local fisheries

Heather Boyd, Anthony Charles**

**Stacy May's University of Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3, Canada. Email: Heather.Boyd@univ-halifax.ca, Anthony.Charles@univ-halifax.ca*

Key Approaches in Ocean Governance



1. The SDG



SDG 14

- “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources”.
- Who is to benefit from “conserving” and who can make a living from the “sustainable use” of oceans?
- Target 14.7: “increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States and least developed countries from sustainable use of resources”
- Target 14.b: “Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to resources and markets”. Recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries.



Integration across the SDG

- SDG 14 must not be viewed, or addressed, by itself.
- We must consider the essential linkages among the SDG.
- How does SDG 14 connect with poverty (SDG 1), food security and food sovereignty (SDG 2), gender equality (SDG 5), decent work (SDG 8), climate action (SDG 13) or strong institutions (SDG 16)?
- There are strong 2-way connections between every SDG and the conservation and sustainable use of fishery and ocean resources.



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

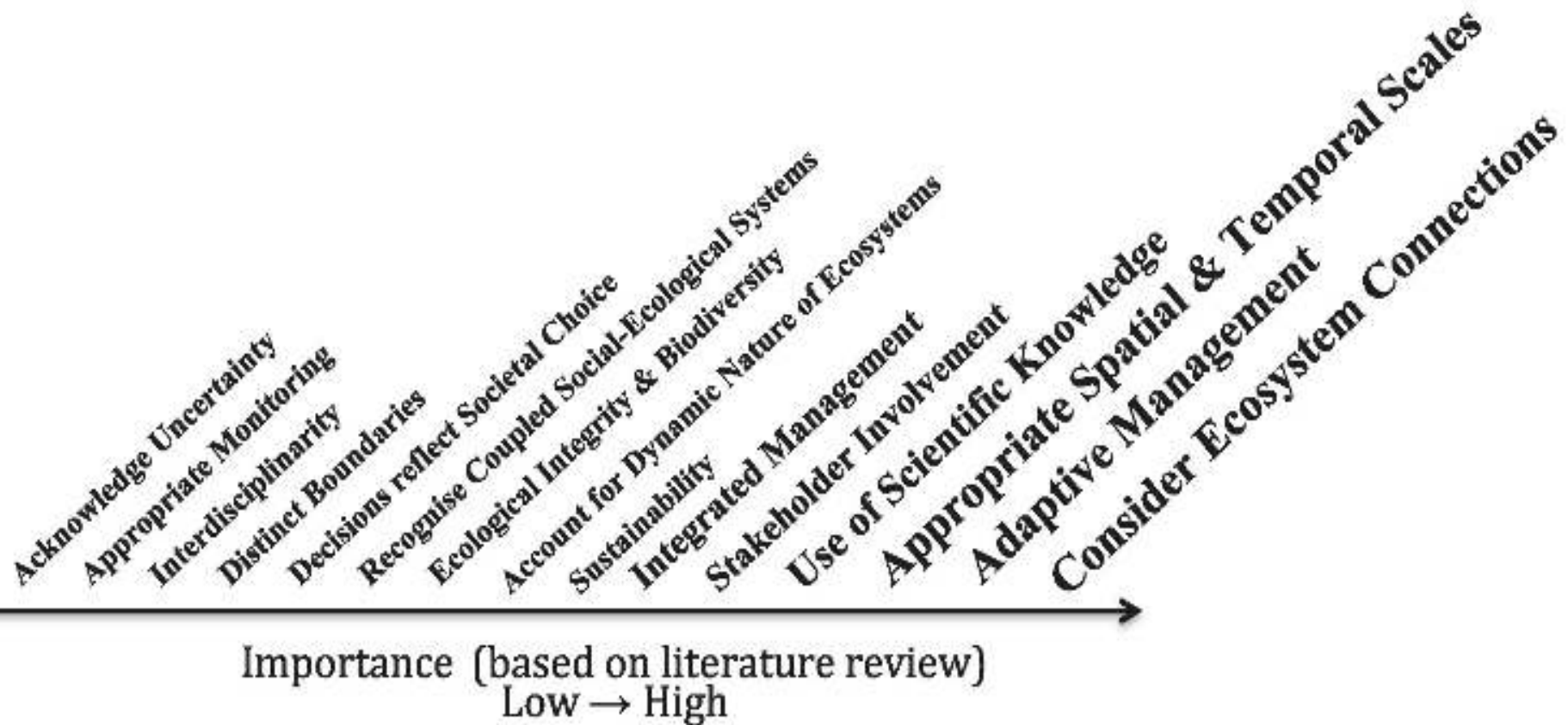
Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries

**in the Context of Food Security
and Poverty Eradication**

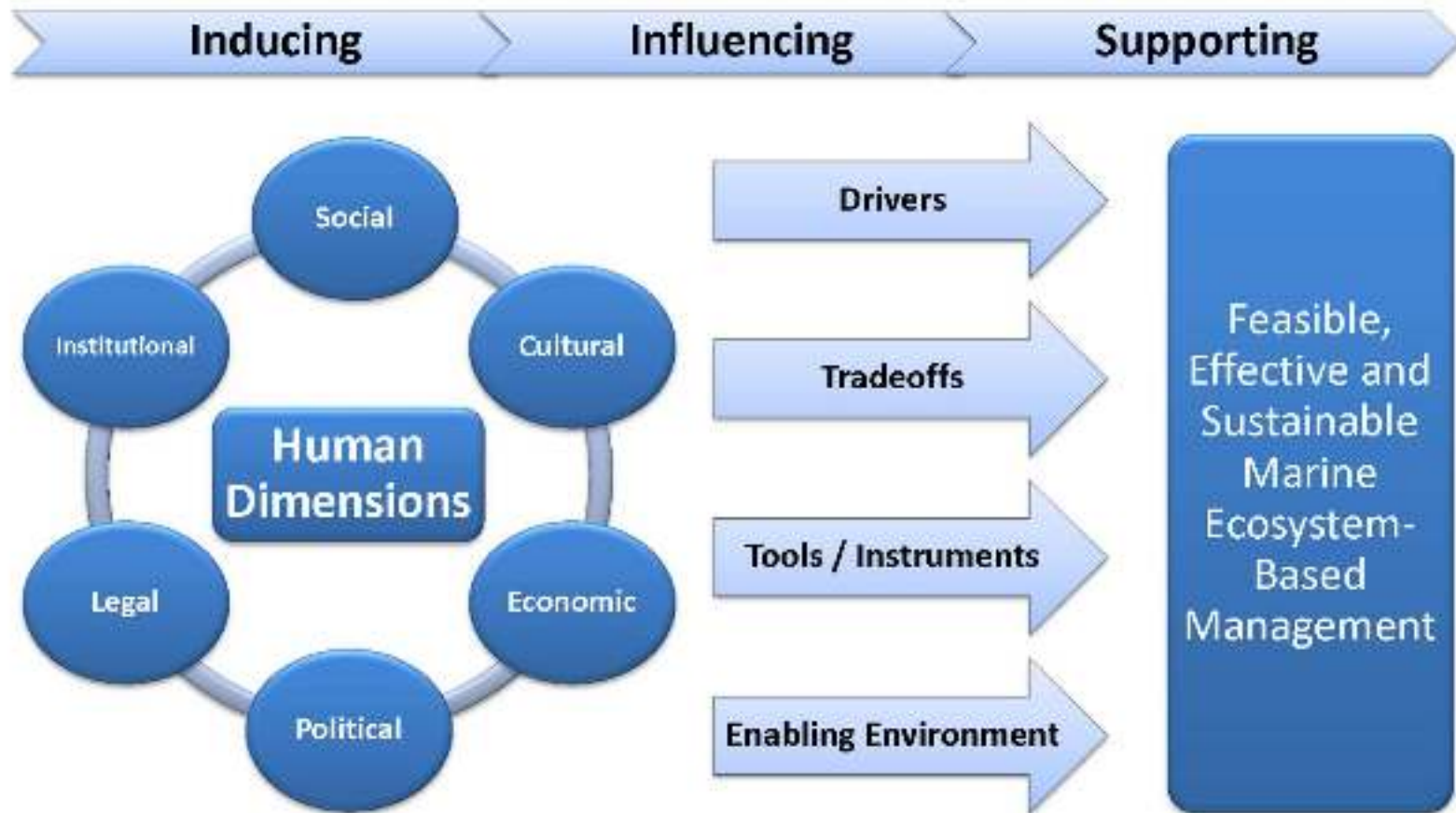


2. Ecosystem-Based Management

R.D. Long et al. / Marine Policy 57 (2015) 53–60



The Role of Human Dimensions in EBM Implementation

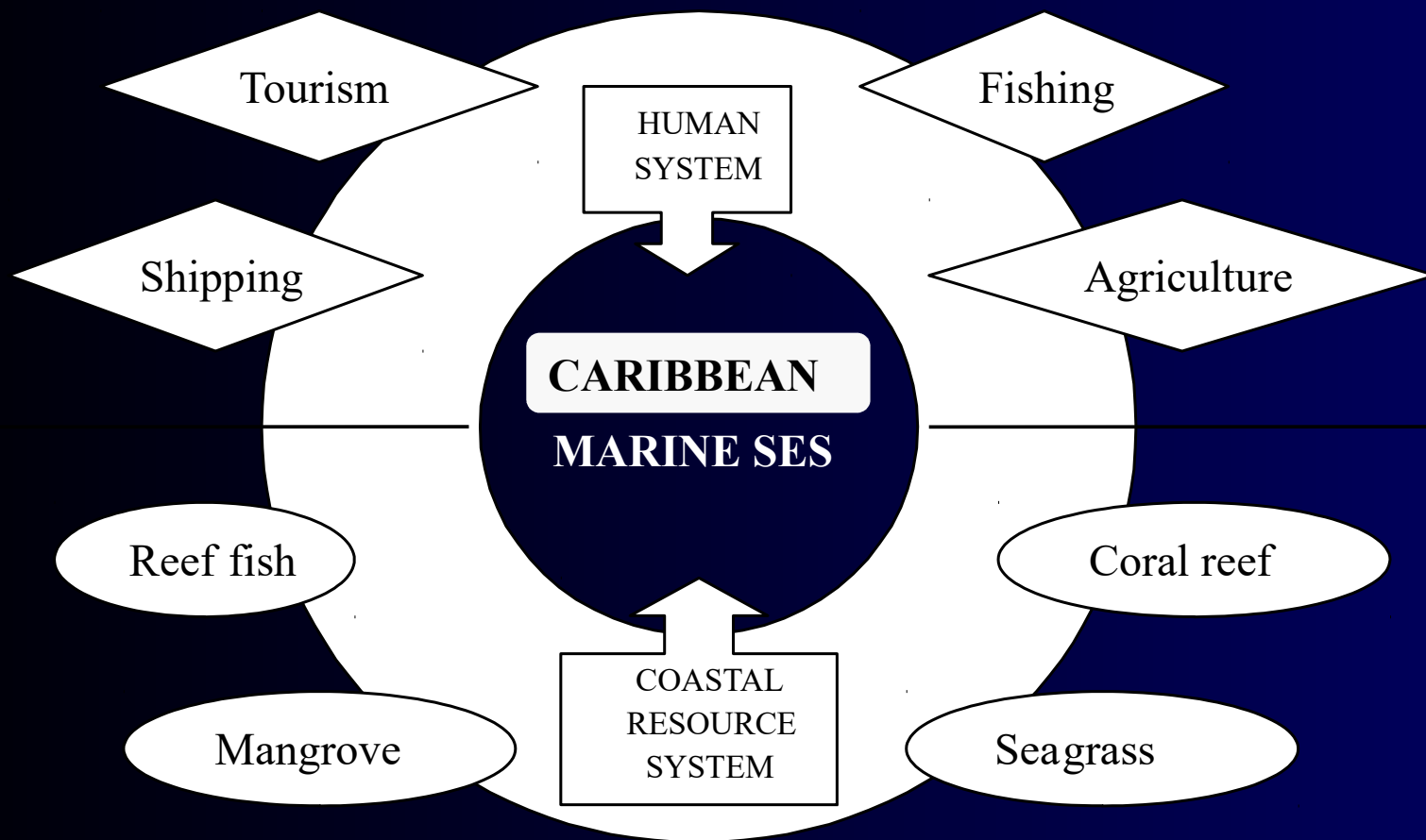


Charles, A. 2014. Human dimensions in marine ecosystem-based management. Marine ecosystem-based management. The sea. Vol. 16. (M.J. Fogarty & J.J. McCarthy, editors) Harvard U. Press. 568p.

3. Integrated Ocean Management

- Integrated holistic approach to managing human uses
- Focus on processes, institutions, Ocean zoning, Marine spatial planning
- Shiretoko World Heritage Site (Hokkaido) - Makino et al. (2009)





(with P. McConney, UWI Barbados)

4. Marine Protected Areas

- CBD: “essential tool for conservation & sustainable use”
- Aichi Target 11: “equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas & other effective area-based conservation measures”

AQUATIC CONSERVATION: MARINE AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Aquatic Conserv. Mar. Freshw. Ecosyst. (2016)

Published online in Wiley Online Library
(wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI: 10.1002/aqc.2648

Fishing livelihoods as key to marine protected areas: insights from the World Parks Congress



www.eastportmpa.com



Food and Agriculture
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United Nations

FAO
TECHNICAL
PAPER

603

Marine protected areas: Interactions with fishery livelihoods and food security

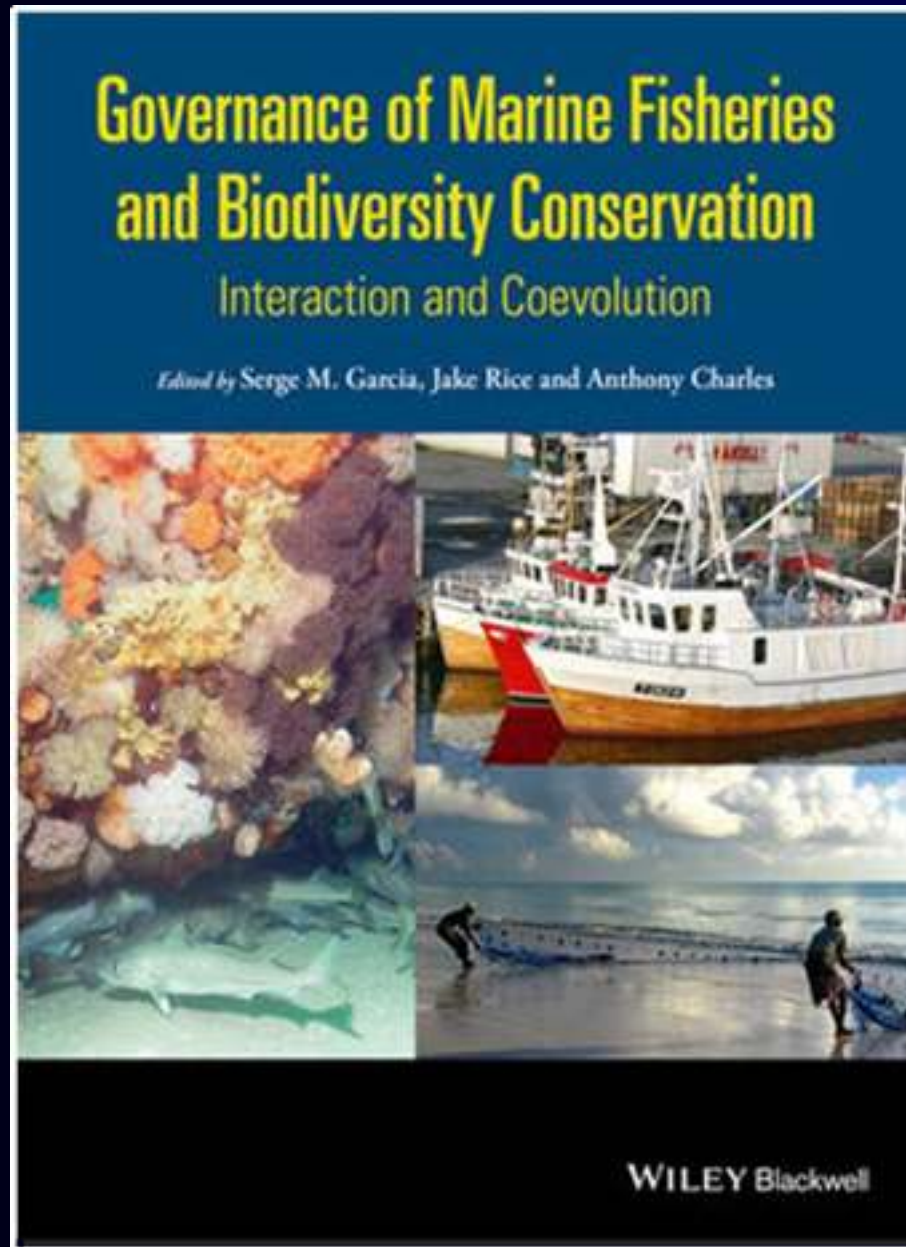


‘People Factors’ of Successful MPAs

1. Find Suitable ‘Entry Points’
2. Effective Governance is Critical
3. Get the Rights Right
4. Make Participation Meaningful
5. Costs Matter as much as Benefits
6. Support Local Communities
7. Deal with Displacement
8. Shift Underlying Attitudes
9. See MPAs in the Bigger Picture
10. Knowledge has a ‘People Side’

**Charles, A. and L. Wilson (2009) Human dimensions of Marine Protected Areas.
ICES Journal of Marine Science 66: 6-15.**

5. Conservation & Stewardship

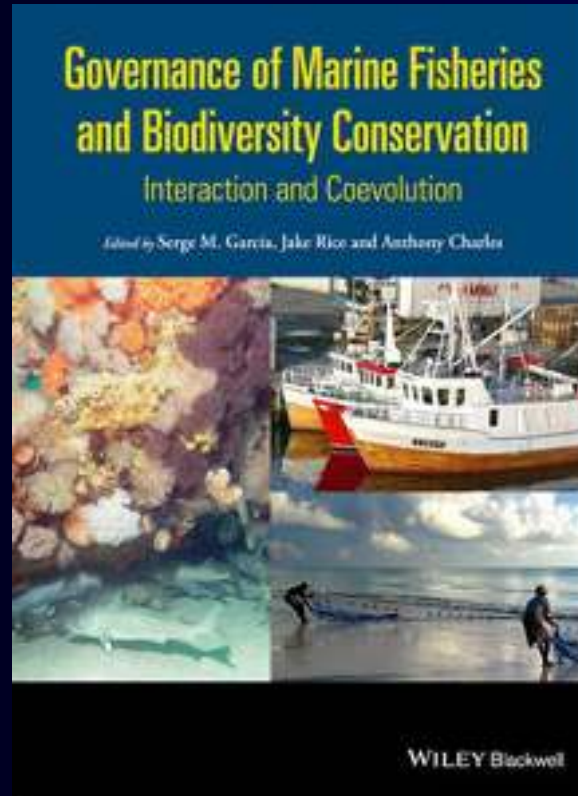


Streams of Governance



Fisheries (management)

...FAO, fishery depts,
fisher organizations

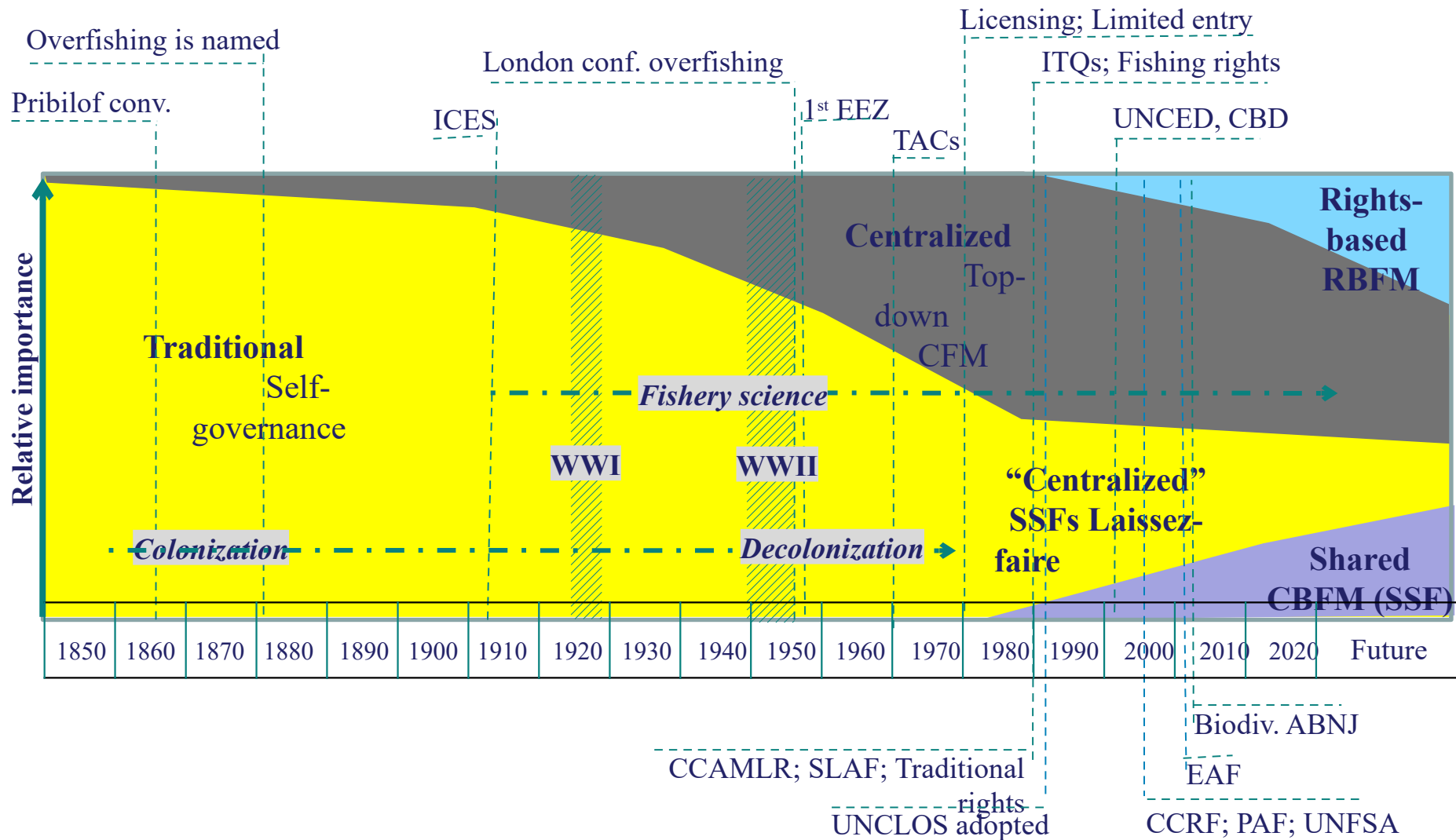


Biodiversity conservation

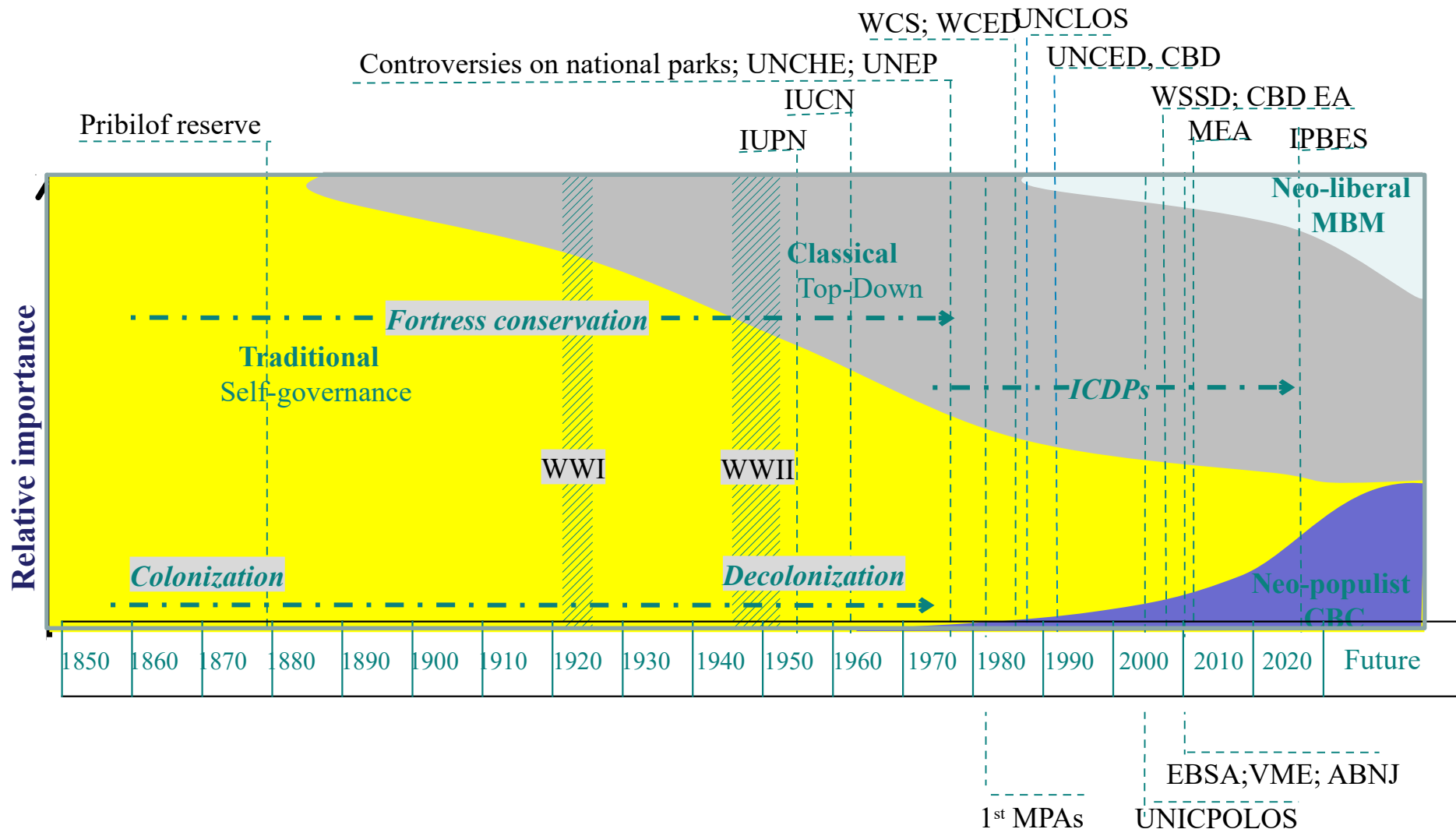
...CBD, environment
ministries & ENGOs



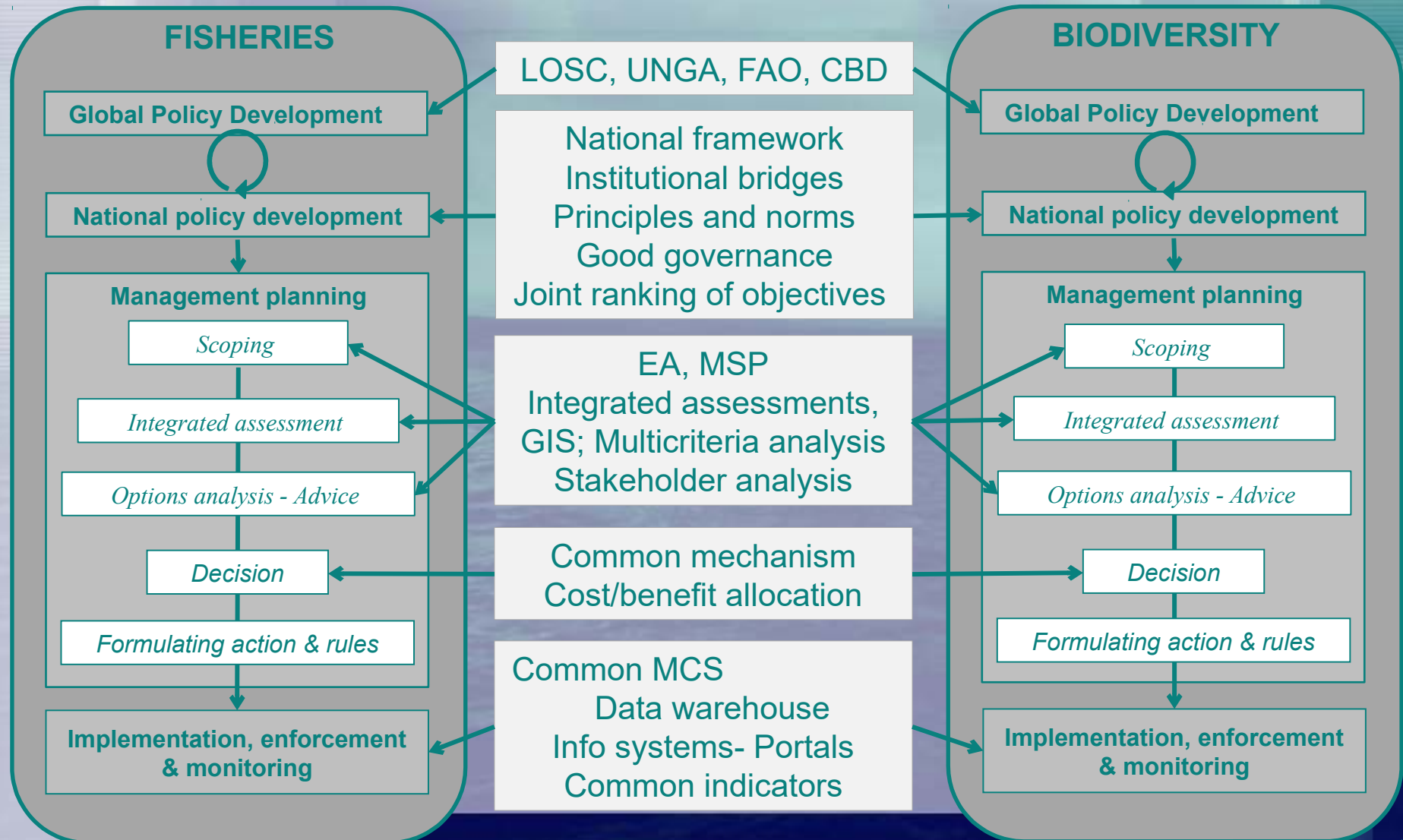
Fishery governance trends



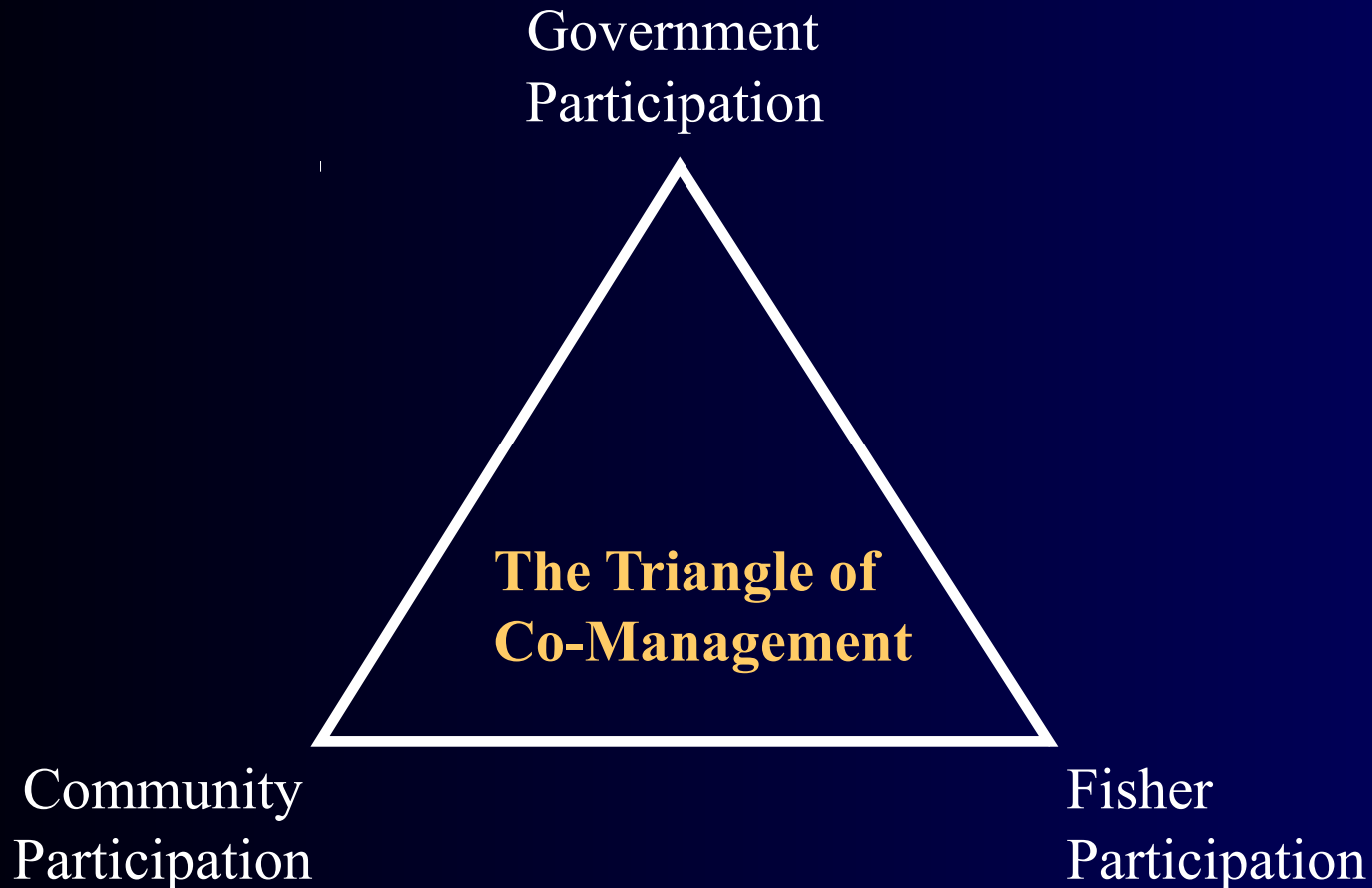
Biodiversity conservation trends



Integrative instruments



6. Co-Management



Co-management Challenges

- Conflict over boundaries (ecological + human)
- Connecting with policy, legal and institutional realities
- Creating appropriate incentives and rights
- Fitting to the right scale of the system
- Making governance participatory and adaptive.



7. Community-Based Management

Community Fisheries Management Handbook



By Jennifer Graham with Anthony Charles and Arthur Bull

8. Community Role in Conservation

Coastal Communities Saving the Seas

**Oceans are so vast,
the problems so
immense... can one
coastal community
make a difference?
YES!**



Anthony Charles

Pew Fellow in Marine Conservation
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada
tony.charles@smu.ca

Save Money!

**Governments and
NGOs: in your marine
conservation plans, be
sure to support plenty
of small-scale
community-based
initiatives. They work
well and can save us
money...**

**One Brick at a Time!
Local-level
community-based
conservation is
making a real
difference for ocean
ecosystems!**





Community Conservation Research Network



**How do communities protect their environment
and sustain their local economy at the same time?**

How can governments help local communities?



Community Conservation
Research Network



www.CommunityConservation.net



Community Conservation
Research Network



www.CommunityConservation.net



Nuu-chah-Nulth Nation, Canada

Uu-a-thluk

TAKING CARE OF



Nuu-chah-nulth Principles

Hishukish ts'awalk

"everything is one, everything is connected"

lisaak

"respect" - caring for everyone and everything

Bienvenidos
Welcome a/to
PUNTA ALLEN

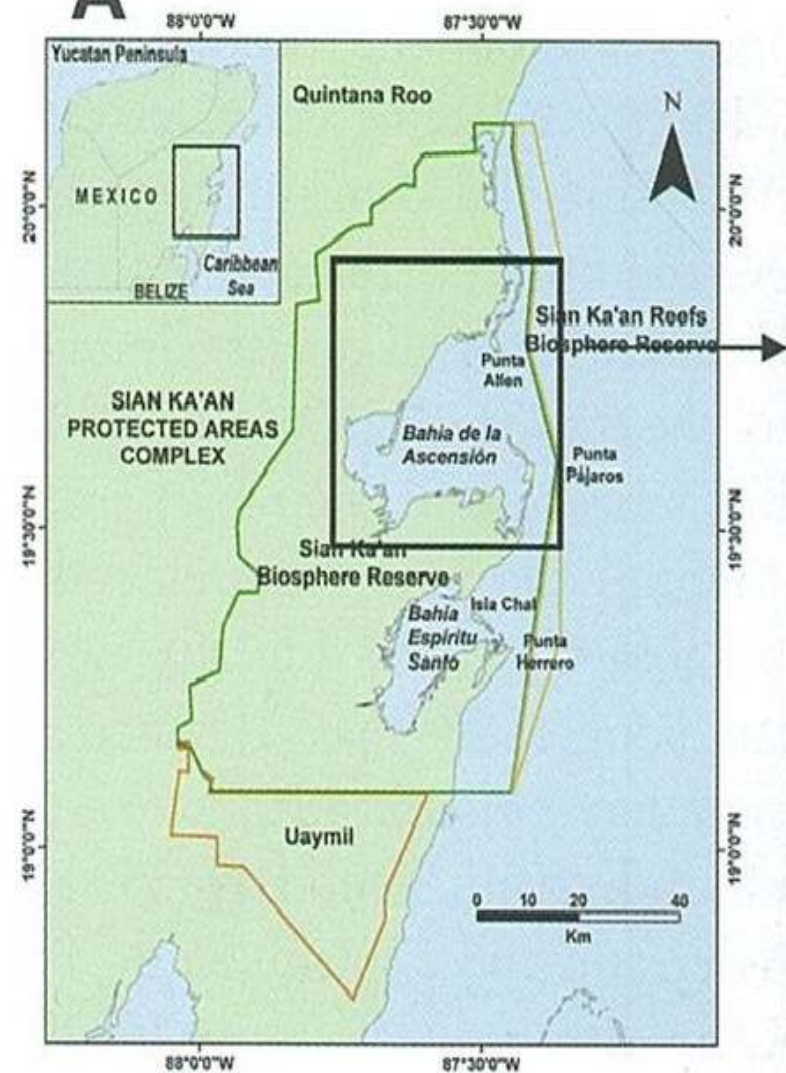


11-17-2000





A



B



Isla Floreana / Floreana Island









Community Conservation
Research Network



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada



Key Messages from the CCRN

1. Community conservation essential to livelihoods & economies.
2. Involving local communities leads to better sustainability results.
3. Excluding communities leads to conflict and management failure.
4. Conservation efforts must properly use community knowledge.
5. Must learn to 'scale up' and 'scale down' to maximize benefits.

www.CommunityConservation.net

Facebook.com/CommunityConservationResearchNet

Twitter: @CCRN_News

earthscan
from Routledge



GOVERNING THE COASTAL COMMONS

COMMUNITIES, RESILIENCE AND TRANSFORMATION



EDITED BY

DEREK ARMITAGE, ANTHONY CHARLES
AND FIKRET BERKES

Resource Centre

The CORN provides a global learning and resource platform on community-based conservation and livelihoods, the relationships between Community, Conservation and Livelihoods. Please take some time to browse our ever-growing resources which include an interactive Communities in Action map, Community Stories from around the world, Publications on a wide range of environmental topics, Webinars, Videos, Radio clips, etc.



Community Stories

Stories that showcase a fresh perspective & insightful approach to community conservation & sustainable livelihoods, within a local environmental, cultural & political context.

[BROWSE COMMUNITY STORIES](#)



Webinars

The Community Conservation Research Network's 10 part webinar series is an in-depth exploration of the themes central to the CORN: communities, conservation and livelihoods.

[BROWSE WEBINAR VIDEOS](#)



Communities in Action

Contribute to our growing global database and share the efforts of a local community with this unique, knowledge-sharing network and interactive map.

[EXPLORE OR CONTRIBUTE](#)



Community Conservation Guidebooks

View our community conservation guidebooks. These resources focus on Governance and Social-Ecological Systems respectively. View these frameworks in PDF or interactive format.

[SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS GUIDEBOOK](#)

[GOVERNANCE GUIDEBOOK](#)



Videos

The following videos and short documentaries are produced by researchers and organizations of many kinds, all conveying important insights and experiences on the challenges of Communities, Conservation and Livelihoods.

[VIEW CORN VIDEOS](#)



Governing the Coastal Commons

An examination of how coastal communities adapt to environmental change, approaches to governing the coastal commons, emphasizing a socio-ecological system's perspective, and the role of resilience and transformation.

[READ BOOKLET](#)

www.CommunityConservation.net

Communities in Action

A World of Communities, Conservation & Livelihoods

Around the world, local communities are working hard to keep their environment healthy and their economy and livelihoods sustainable.

What is “Communities in Action”?

An online initiative to showcase these experiences of local communities working to protect their environment and their livelihoods.

An interactive map highlighting the global extent of community conservation.



To submit a community story to
Communities in Action, go to:

www.CommunityConservation.net

The background of the slide is a photograph of a sunset over the ocean. The sun is a bright orange circle on the horizon, with its light reflecting on the water. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue. In the foreground, there is a small, dark boat on the water, and some rocks or debris are visible in the lower part of the image.

The challenge of governance in marine social-ecological systems

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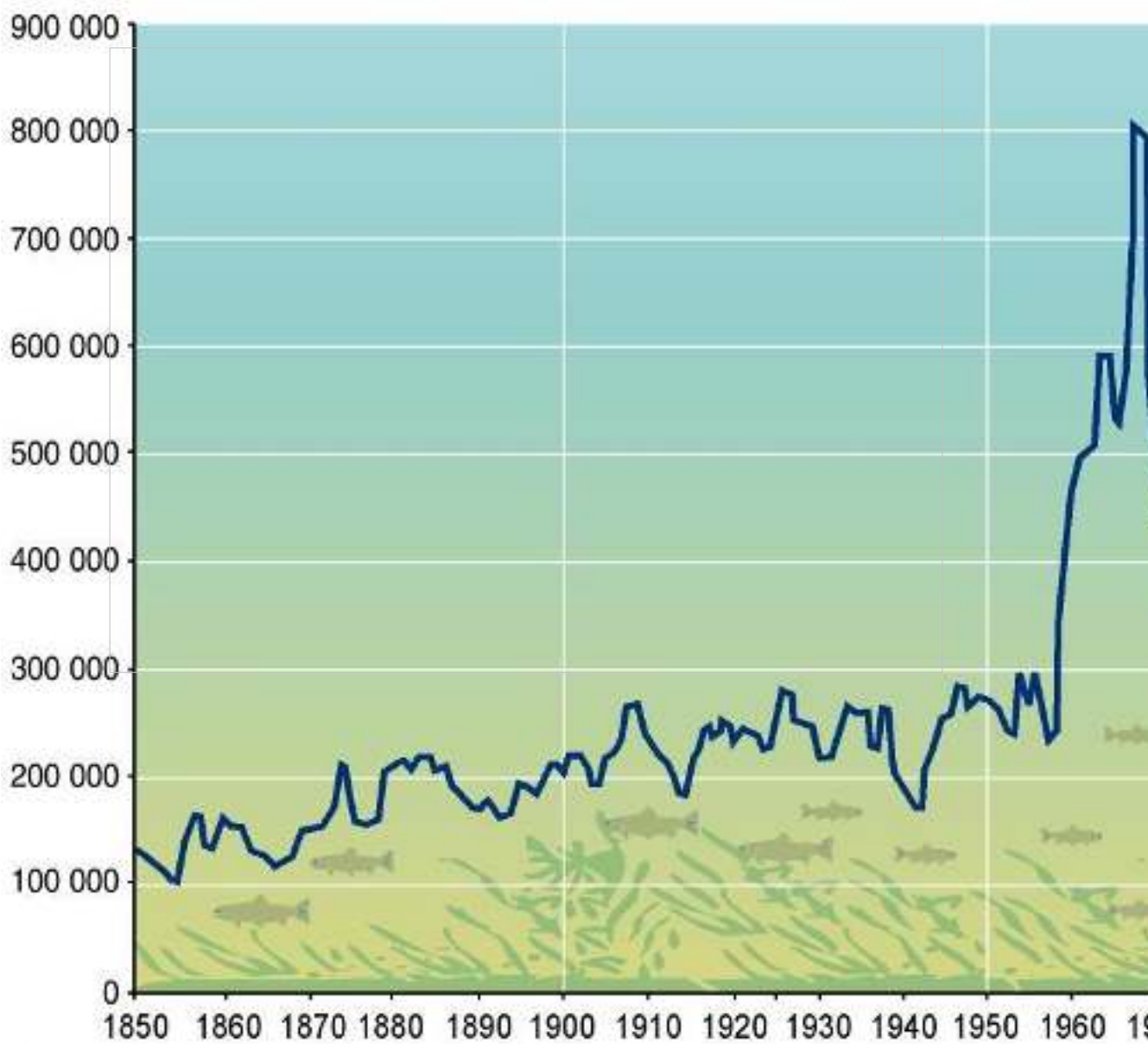
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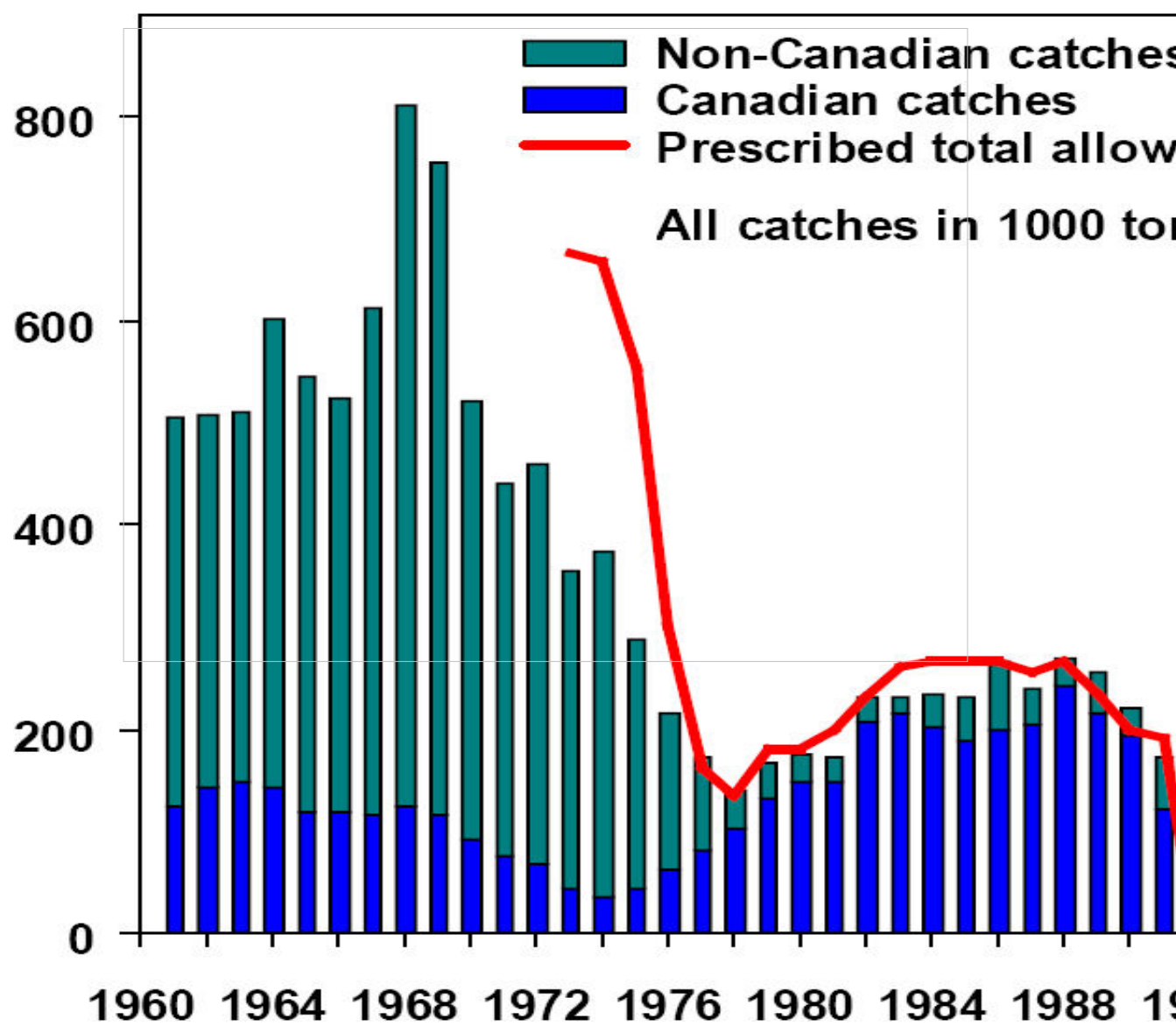




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Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



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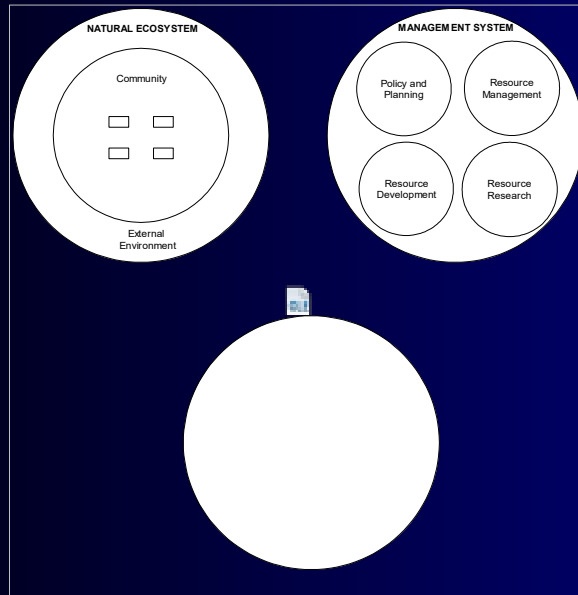
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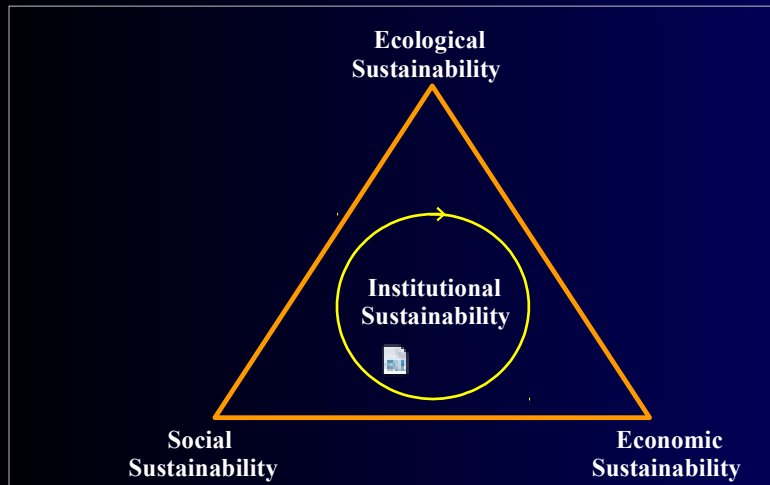
Department of Fisheries and Aquacultural Sciences, University of Delaware, Newark, NJ 19711-2001

Charles, A.J., 1999. Bio-economic fishery models: labour dynamics and multi-objective management. *Journal of Fish Biology* 54: 1-14.

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4. Pillars of Sustainability



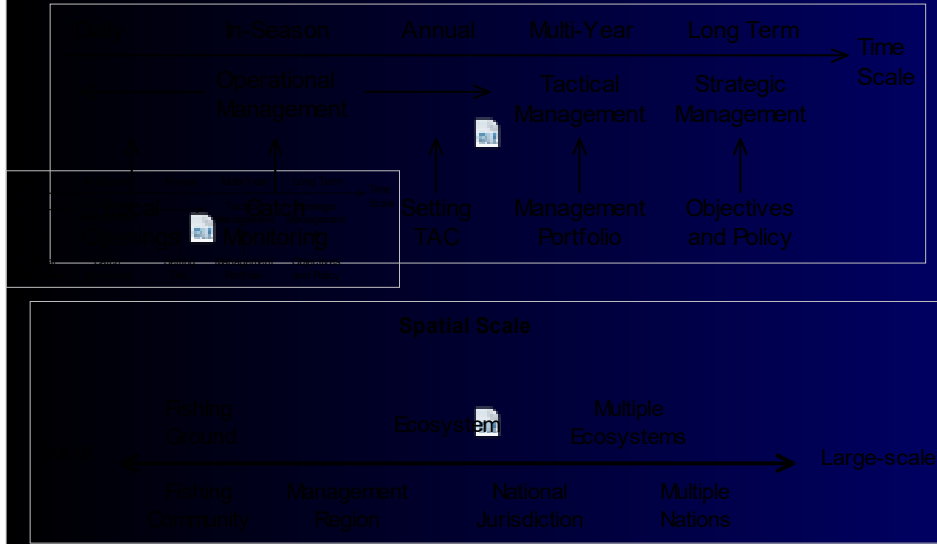
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10. Interdisciplinarity & Integration



“Win-win” is often a policy trump cards:
everybody wins

“Win-win” can only be, in reality, a sort of
Nash equilibrium, balancing losses and
gains.

Real “win-win” solutions are hard to find if
more than 2 dimensions are considered.
For example: protection vs use; ecology
vs socioeconomic; LSF vs SSF; Fisheries
vs other sectors? Producers vs
consumers;

“Win-win” hides hard trade-offs and some
losses to some parties

Blue economy is sold as a win-win factory.
In most cases it looks at 2 dimensions. It
pretends to conserve resources while

Key Approaches in Ocean Governance



1. The SDG



SDG 14

- “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources”.
- Who is to benefit from “conserving” and who can make a living from the “sustainable use” of oceans?
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Integration across the SDG

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- We must consider the essential linkages among the SDG.
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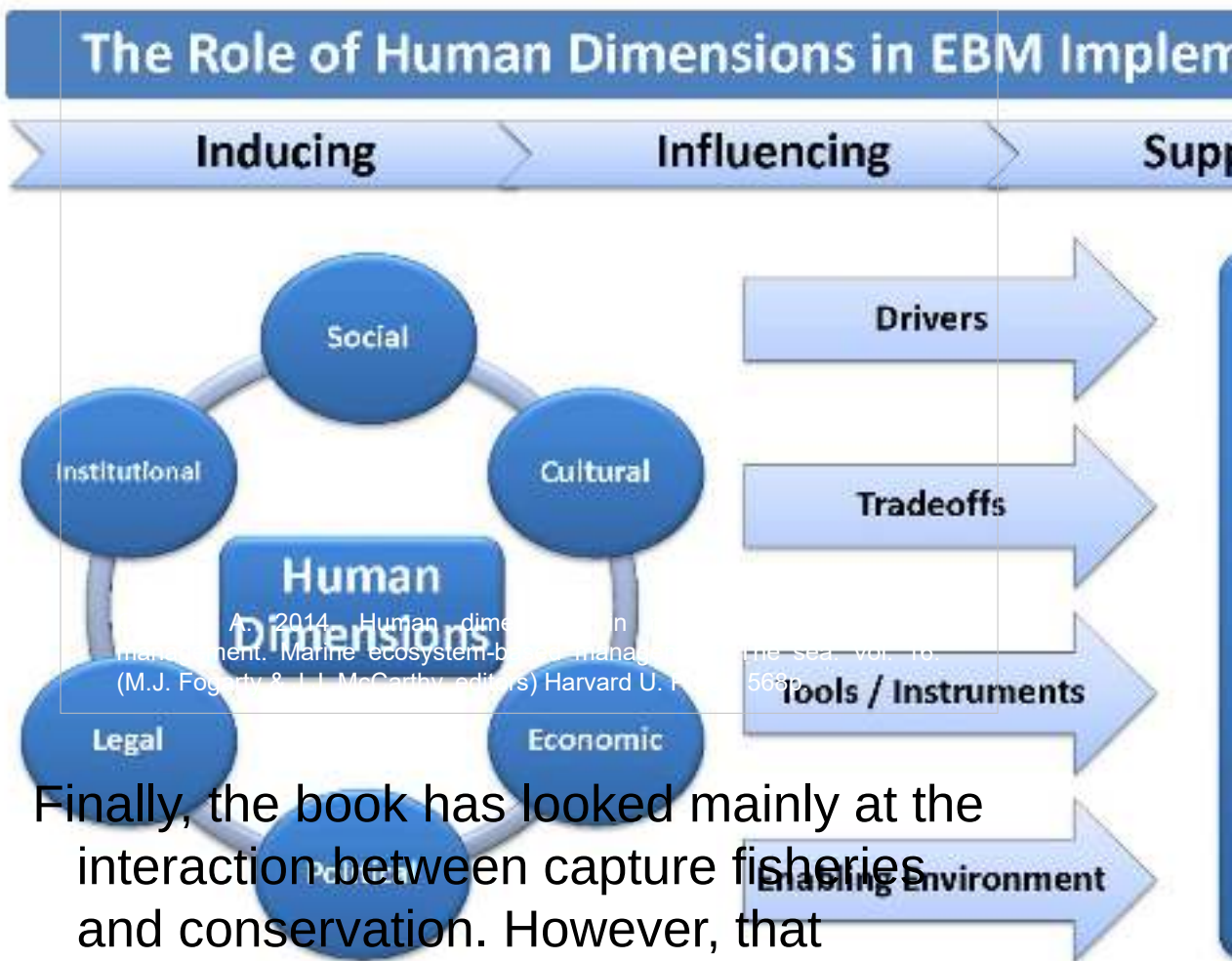
**in the Context of Food Secur
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2. Ecosystem-Based Management

R.D. Long et al. / Marine Policy 57 (2015) 53–60

Acknowledge Uncertainty
Appropriate Monitoring
Interdisciplinarity
Distinct Boundaries
Decisions reflect Societal Choice
Recognise Coupled Social-Ecological Systems
Ecological Integrity & Biodiversity
Account for Dynamic Nature of Ecosystems
Sustainability
Integrated Management
Stakeholder Involvement
Use of Scientific Knowledge
Appropriate Spatial
Adaptive Management
Consideration of Ecosystem Health

Importance (based on literature review)
Low → High

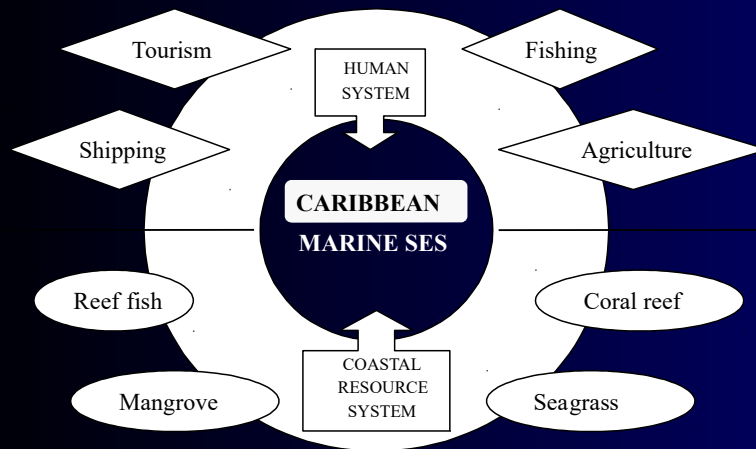


Finally, the book has looked mainly at the interaction between capture fisheries and conservation. However, that interaction occurs in a more complex system of cross sectoral interactions the impact of which on fisheries in the near future may be more important than what we have discussed in the book. All the recent policy documents point to the Ocean being the Last Frontier for development, disguised as blue growth. In the cataclysmic invasion of the ocean environment by land-based industries that seem to have exhausted their potential for expansion on land, fisheries will be one of the weakest sectors

3. Integrated Ocean Management

- Integrated holistic approach to managing human uses
- Focus on processes, institutions, Ocean zoning, Marine spatial planning
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(with P. McConney, UWI Barbados)

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AQUATIC CONSERVATION: MARINE AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems (2015)

Uploaded to the Internet Archive by the Internet Archive
ID: 10002422048

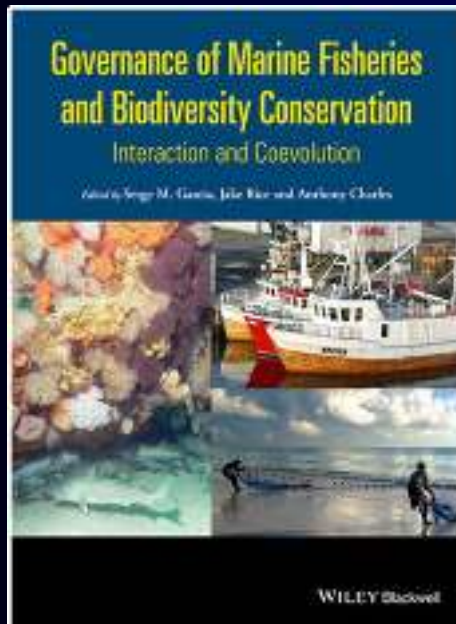
Fishing livelihoods as key to marine protected areas: insights from the World Parks Congress

‘People Factors’ of Successful MPAs

1. Find Suitable ‘Entry Points’
2. Effective Governance is Critical
3. Get the Rights Right
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5. Costs Matter as much as Benefits
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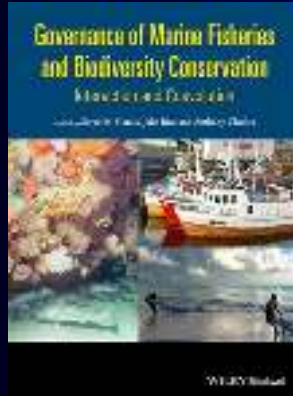
5. Conservation & Stewardship



Streams of Governance



Fisheries
(management)
...FAO, fishery depts,
fisher organizations



Biodiversity
conservation
...CBD, environment
ministries & ENGOs



Fishery governance trends

Relative importance

Traditional Self-governance

Centralized Top-down CFM

Rights-based RBFM

Shared CBFM (SSF)

Colonization

Decolonization

Overfishing is named

Pribilof conv.

ICES

WWI

WWII

London conf. overfishing

1st EEZ

TACs

Licensing: Limited entry

ITQs; Fishing rights

UNCED, CBD

Biodiv. ABNJ

EAF

CCAMLR; SLAF; Traditional rights

UNCLOS adopted







CCRF; PAF; UNFSA

1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 Future

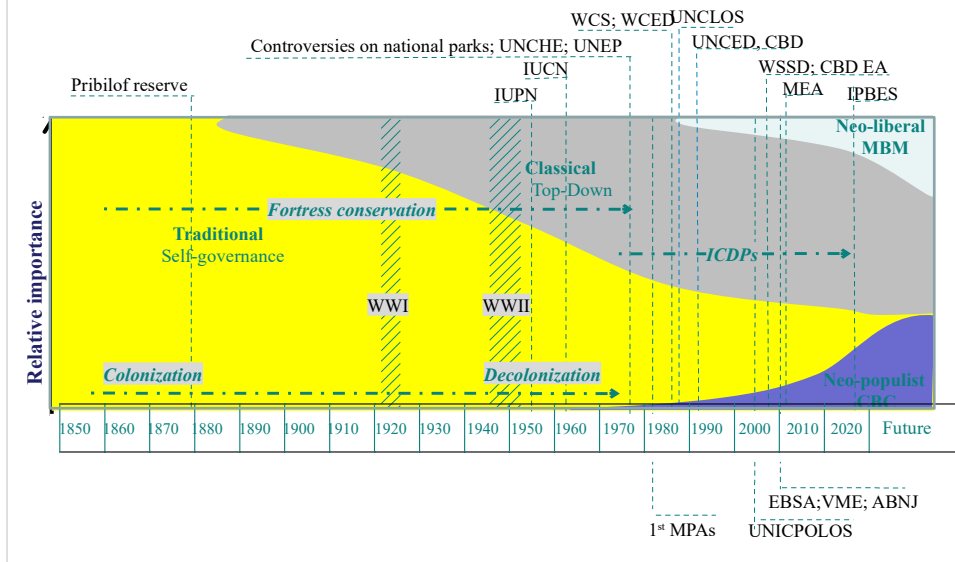
Fishery science

Centralized SSFs Laissez-faire

Rights-based RBFM

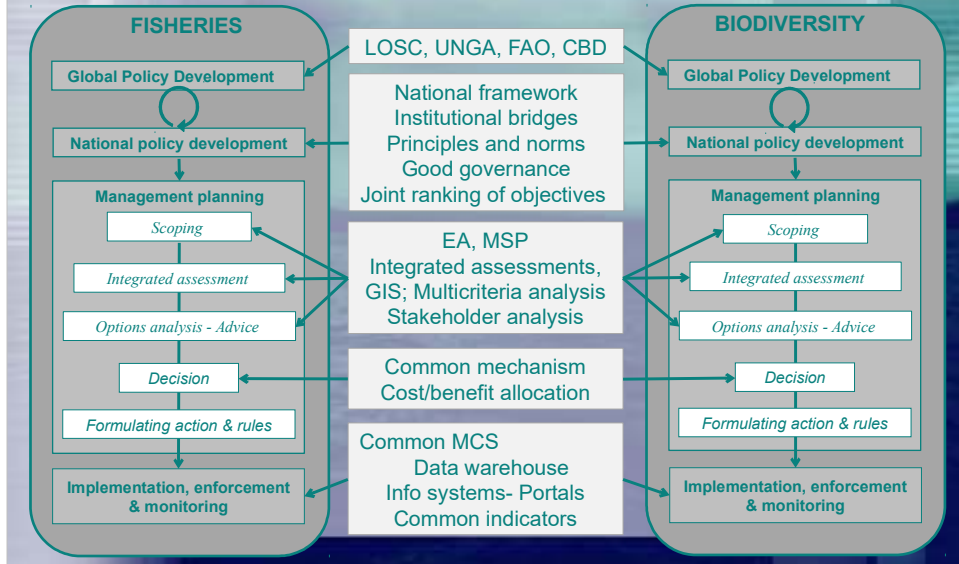
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Biodiversity conservation trends



With minor differences in timing, the significance of which cannot be assessed, and with differences in the name given to the approaches, the sequence of the governance modes is very similar in the biodiversity stream. Considering the lack of coordination between the two streams for decades, this similarity can only be a striking example of convergence, forced in by ambient changes in understanding and overarching regulatory and policy frameworks. Colonization and globalization process have been powerful homogenizing factors.

Integrative instruments

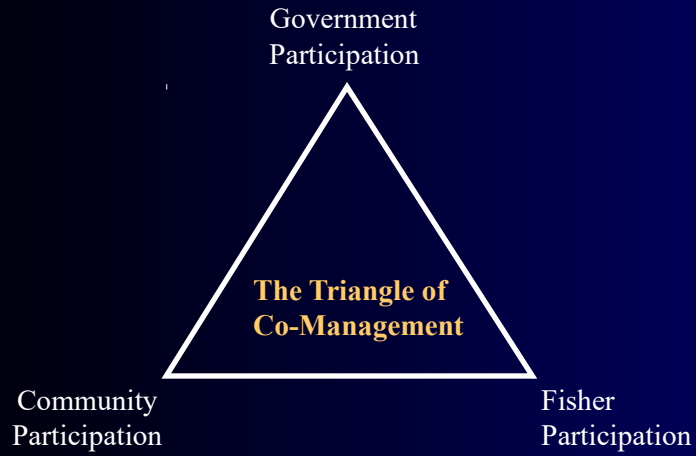


Numerous **integrative instruments** of a legal, institutional, procedural and methodological nature exist and I will not describe them here. I will only stress that the decision-making processes advocated in both governance streams are similar and open large opportunities to use common databases and similar tools, increasing the opportunities for active collaboration of the two streams. Common scientific assessments would represent a major leap forward.

[THIS AGAIN IS A NICE DIAGRAM THAT COULD GO IN CH 29]

18:40 30' 19:10

6. Co-Management



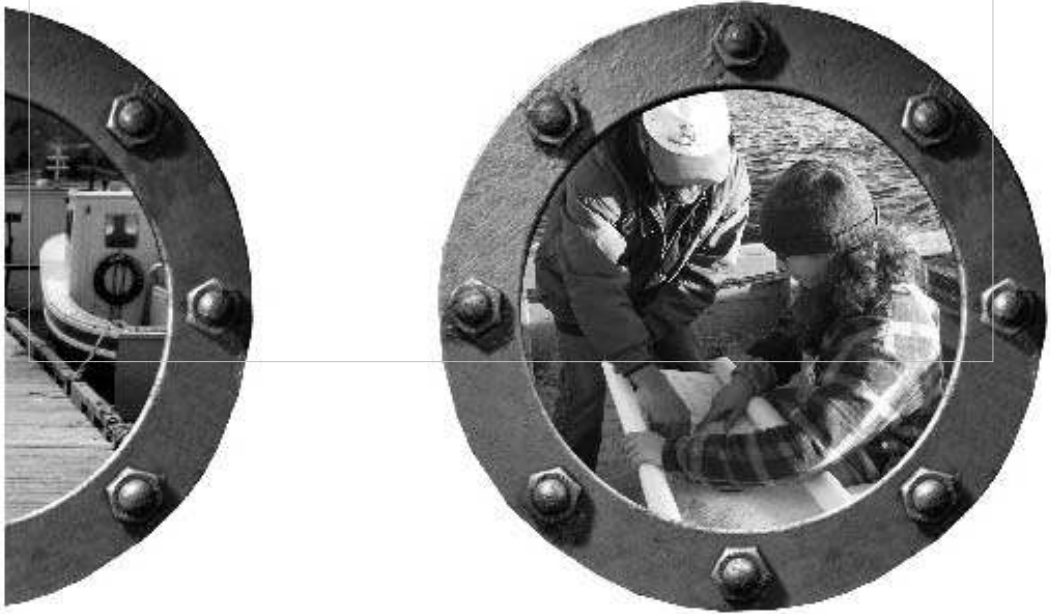
Co-management Challenges

- Conflict over boundaries (ecological + human)
- Connecting with policy, legal and institutional realities
- Creating appropriate incentives and rights
- Fitting to the right scale of the system
- Making governance participatory and adaptive.



7. Community-Based Management

Community Fisheries Management Har



By Jennifer Graham with Anthony Charles and Arthur Bull

8. Community Role in Conservation

Coastal Communities Saving the Seas

Oceans are so vast,
the problems so
immense... can one
coastal community
make a difference?
YES!

Anthony Charles

Pew Fellow in Marine Conservation
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada
tony.charles@smu.ca

One Brick at a Time!
Local-level
community-based
conservation is
making a real
difference for ocean
ecosystems!



Save Money!

**Governments and
NGOs: in your marine
conservation plans, be
sure to support plenty
of small-scale
community-based
initiatives. They work
well and can save us
money...**





**How do communities protect their environment
and sustain their local economy at the same time?**

How can governments help local communities?



Community Conservation
Research Network



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Research Network



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Many Nuu-chah-nulth communities are in remote areas along the coast



Whalers Island in Clayoquot Sound



Nuu-chah-nulth Principles

Hishukish ts'awalk

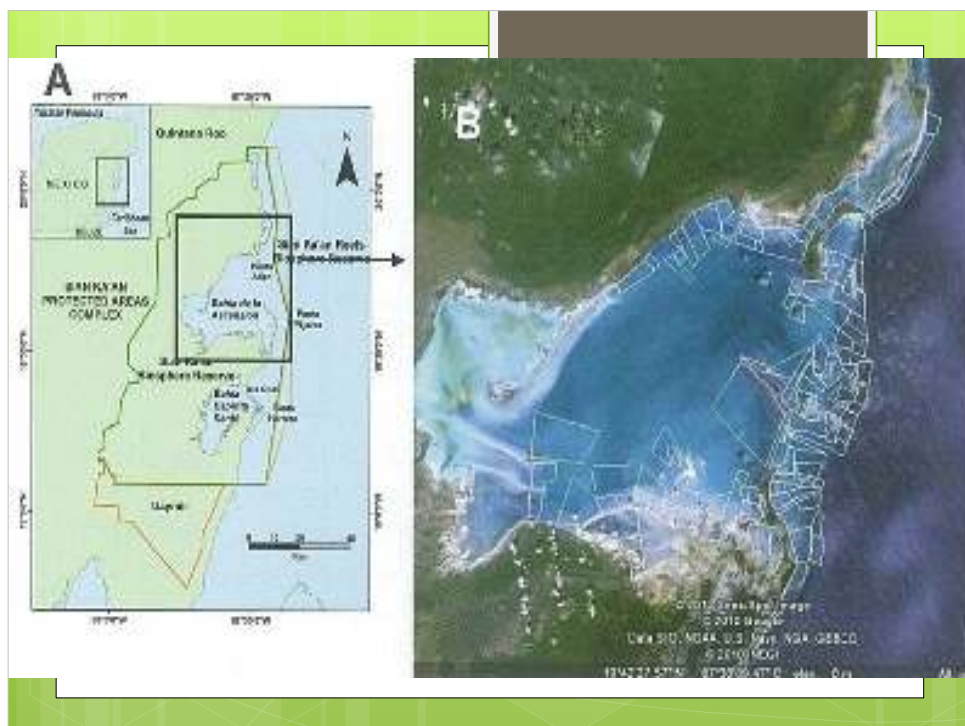
"everything is one, everything is connected"

lisaak

"respect" - caring for everyone and everything







Parque Nacional Galápagos

Galapagos National Park

Isla Floreana / Floreana Island









Community Conservation
Research Network



Social Sciences and Humanities
Research Council of Canada



Key Messages from the CCRN

- 1. Community conservation essential to livelihoods & economies.**
- 2. Involving local communities leads to better sustainability results.**
- 3. Excluding communities leads to conflict and management failure.**
- 4. Conservation efforts must properly use community knowledge.**
- 5. Must learn to 'scale up' and 'scale down' to maximize benefits.**

www.CommunityConservation.net

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Journal of
Coastal Research
from Routledge



GOVERNING THE COASTAL COMMONS

COMMUNITIES, RESILIENCE AND TRANSFORMATION



EDITED BY

DEREK ARMITAGE, ANTHONY CHARLES
AND FIKRET BERKES



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Resource Centre

The Community Conservation Resource Centre is a place where you can find all the information you need to get started with community conservation. It includes a range of resources, including guides, toolkits, and case studies, all of which are available for free download.



Community Stories

Read the stories of the people who are making a difference in their communities. These stories are inspiring and show how community conservation can make a real difference.

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Find out how community conservation has evolved over time. This section includes a timeline of key events and a list of historical figures who have shaped the movement.


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Communities in Action

A World of Communities, Conservation & Livelihoods

Around the world, local communities are working hard to keep their environment healthy and their economy and livelihoods strong.



What is “Communities in Action”?

To submit a community story to

Communities in Action, go to:

www.CommunityConservation.net

we showcase the stories of local communities and their livelihoods.

highlighting



the impact of community conservation